

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



Alcohol &
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Bureau of
Criminal
Apprehension

Capitol Security

Driver & Vehicle
Services

Drug Policy &
Violence
Prevention

Emergency
Management/
Emergency
Response
Commission

State Fire
Marshal/
Pipeline Safety

State Patrol

Traffic Safety

Office of the Commissioner

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The Honorable Jesse Ventura
Governor of the State of Minnesota
And Members of the Legislature
State Capitol Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Ventura:

The Department of Public Safety, State Fire Marshal Division, is proud to present *Fire in Minnesota - 2000* for your review.

Minnesota participates in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), sponsored by the U.S. Fire Administration. Our state adapts this federal program into our own Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS). Data is then collected on a state-wide basis; 700 Minnesota Fire Departments reported to the MFIRS system in 2000, which represents 89% of all fire departments in the state. We are pleased to note that this is the highest number of reporting departments we have ever recorded. Through this reporting system, we have determined that calendar year 2000 fire dollar loss in Minnesota was in excess of 175 million dollars.

This report, which has become a nation-wide model, provides fire service, law enforcement, public officials and the general public with information and statistics about fire deaths and injuries, fire losses and the crime of arson throughout the state.

The State Fire Marshal Division is committed to serving the citizens of Minnesota to protect lives and property from fire. It is through their dedicated efforts that this report is made available.

Sincerely,

Charlie Weaver
Commissioner

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EFFORTS IN REPORTING

We wish to extend our congratulations and our most sincere appreciation to the 700 Minnesota Fire Departments who completed their MFIRS reporting for the year 2000. We are proud to announce that 89% of our 789 Fire Departments sent in their 2000 reports.

This is the highest percentage we have ever recorded. Your willingness, not only to report, but to learn and implement a challenging new reporting method is highly commendable. Your cooperation has encompassed departments from the larger metropolitan areas to the smallest villages in Minnesota: whether you delved into the FIREHOUSE® software program or sent in the familiar yellow and green forms, your data is there to be counted and used on behalf of Minnesota citizens.

Again, we commend you for your effort, and hope that your fellow departments who did not report will be inspired by your example in 2001.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the State Fire Marshal Division is to protect lives and property by fostering a fire safe environment through investigation, enforcement, regulation, data collection and public education.

From the desk of State Fire Marshal Thomas R. Brace

I am pleased to present “Fire in Minnesota 2000.” The information collected through the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) is used to compile this report. This is our first Annual Report using data from the new MFIRS 5.0 reporting system. You will note several changes in this year's report based on the information/statistics available to us through this new reporting system. While our means of collecting and analyzing MFIRS data has changed, I am extremely pleased to report that 89% of our 789 fire departments reported in 2000 - the highest percentage we have ever recorded!



As always, the quality of this report depends on the information submitted by each reporting fire department. MFIRS data must, in every reported fire incident, reflect the best judgment of the fire service. Complete information is vital to make our statewide data a valid and accurate reflection of the fire problem in Minnesota. I must also note that this year's reporting statistics do not include a major metropolitan department; please keep this in mind as you review the following pages of information.

A brief summary of 2000 fire statistics includes:

- A fire is reported in Minnesota every 31 minutes and results in \$480,992 total fire dollar loss each day.
- Residential structure fires are at a 12-year low, as are public assembly/commercial fires. In 2000, dollar loss for residential property fires increased by 12.7 million dollars from 1999. Residential fires accounted for 63% of all structure fires and 44% of 2000 dollar loss totals.
- Heating has become the leading cause of all structure fires with known causes. Cooking and open flame rank as the second leading causes of structure fires.
- Fifty-one civilians lost their lives in fires this year; deaths in residential settings were down by a substantial 44% in 2000; residential fire deaths represent 55% of Minnesota fire fatalities. We are pleased to report there were no Minnesota on-duty firefighter fatalities this year.
- There were 208 civilian injuries reported in 2000, which is a 22% decrease from 1999. A primary reason for this sharp decrease in civilian injuries appears to be from the nonreporting status of a major metropolitan fire department. These numbers do not represent the actual number of fire injuries occurring in the state, but only the victims who have contact with the fire department. New information obtained this year from the Minnesota Department of Health reports that 1,318 non-fatal burns were recorded by health care facilities in 2000.

Dollar loss from fires state-wide remains high and continues to be a costly problem. Dollar loss in 2000 alone was in excess of \$175 million, a 36.3 million dollar increase from 1999.

The State Fire Marshal Division of the Department of Public Safety is committed to protecting the citizens of Minnesota and supporting the Minnesota Fire Service. Our programs and dedicated staff have a significant and positive impact on the fire problems that occur in Minnesota.

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If you would like a copy of this document in an alternate format, please contact: Connie Weaver at 651-215-0504.



3,169

RESIDENTIAL

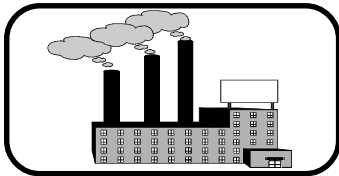
(Single family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, hotels, motels)



527

PUBLIC AND MERCANTILE

(Stores, restaurants, institutions, churches, public facilities, education)



1,324

INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, OTHER BUILDINGS

*(Basic industry, manufacturing, storage, residential garages,
vacant buildings, unknown)*



3,606

MOBILE PROPERTY

(Automobiles, trucks, trains, buses, boats)



8,260

OUTSIDE AND OTHER

(Dumpsters, trash, wildland, grass, trees)

16,886

TOTAL FIRES

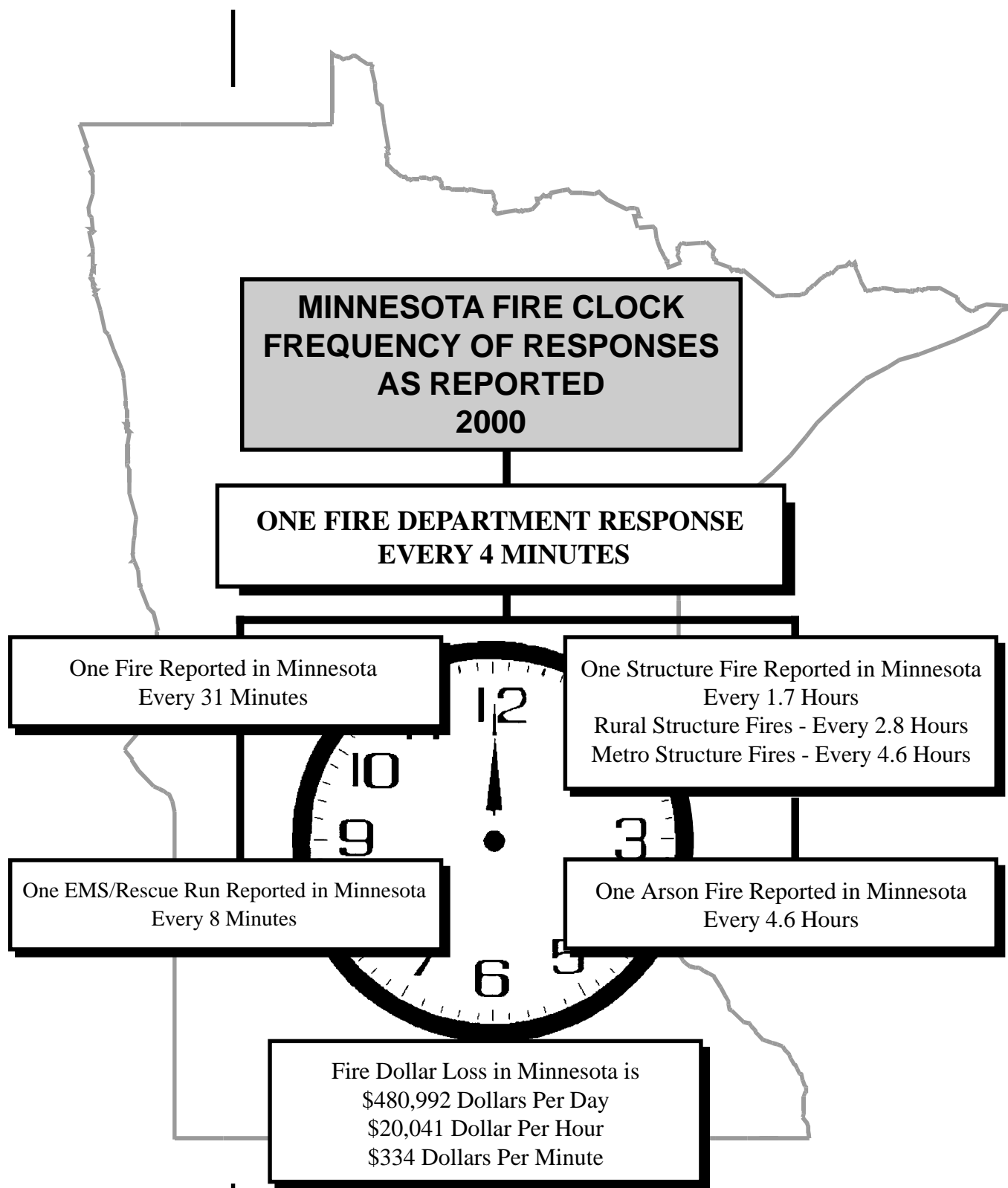
\$175,562,219

TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS

TOTAL IMPACT



Photo by Mike Sandberg, Faribault Daily News



These figures represent the collective incidents reported by 700 of Minnesota's 789 fire departments.

Eighty-nine percent of the state's fire departments reported into the MFIRS program.

OVERALL STATE TOTALS

In 2000, 700 fire departments (89%) reported into the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) which provides information on fire incidents and related activities. This year's figures represent a significant increase in the participation in MFIRS over last year (when 674 departments reported through MFIRS). (See the section titled "Participation," for a breakdown of reporting and non-reporting departments.)

2000 REPORTED FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES*					
Incidents Reported	7 County Metro Area	% State Total	Balance of State	% State Total	State Total
Structure Fires	1,894	38%	3,126	62%	5,020
Vehicle Fires	1,675	46%	1,931	54%	3,606
Other Fires	<u>3,343</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>4,917</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>8,260</u>
TOTAL FIRES	6,912	41%	9,974	59%	16,886
RESCUE/EMS CALLS	41,994	64%	23,571	36%	65,565
FALSE CALLS	12,732	69%	5,769	31%	18,501
MUTUAL AID GIVEN	1,464	39%	2,309	61%	3,773
OTHER INCIDENTS	<u>19,148</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>9,192</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>28,340</u>
TOTAL CALLS	82,250	62%	50,815	38%	133,065
Estimated Direct Dollar Loss Due to Fire	\$81,718,443	47%	\$93,843,776	53%	\$175,562,219

*Response figures do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

The total number of fire incidents reported by participating Minnesota fire departments in 2000 was 16,886, a 5% decrease from 2000. The number of all responses by the fire service decreased 11% in 2000, for a total of 133,065. The main reason for these decreases, despite the increase in participation, was due to a major metropolitan fire department being unable to report in 2000 because of computer problems.

Total dollar loss increased from 1999 by \$36.3 million.

With minor year-to-year fluctuation in fire incident reporting, structure fires continue to be at a five-year low. Total dollar loss increased from 1999 by \$36.3 million.

FIVE-YEAR OVERALL INCIDENT COMPARISONS* 1996-2000

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>99/00 Change + (-)</u>	<u>99/00 % Change + (-)</u>
FIRES							
Structure	6,739	6,372	5,585	5,533	5,020	(513)	(9%)
Vehicle	5,448	4,832	4,460	4,484	3,606	(878)	(20%)
Other Fires	<u>8,184</u>	<u>8,141</u>	<u>7,764</u>	<u>7,756</u>	<u>8,260</u>	<u>(504)</u>	<u>(6%)</u>
TOTAL FIRES	20,371	19,345	17,809	17,773	16,886	(887)	(5%)
OVERPRESSURE RUPTURES	557	555	535	825	1,035	210	25%
RESCUE/EMS CALLS	65,341	71,338	77,317	76,860	65,565	(11,295)	(15%)
HAZARDOUS CONDITION CALLS	9,954	9,578	10,177	8,823	7,914	(909)	(10%)
SERVICE CALLS	8,447	7,645	7,486	7,411	7,269	(142)	(2%)
GOOD INTENT CALLS	12,852	12,915	12,509	12,064	11,305	(759)	(6%)
FALSE CALLS							
Malicious	1,418	1,441	1,346	1,304	1,278	(26)	(2%)
Other False	<u>18,927</u>	<u>20,713</u>	<u>21,539</u>	<u>21,064</u>	<u>17,223</u>	<u>(3,841)</u>	<u>(18%)</u>
TOTAL FALSE CALLS	20,345	22,154	22,885	22,368	18,501	(3,867)	(17%)
MUTUAL AID GIVEN	2,655	2,488	2,617	2,788	3,773	985	35%
ALL OTHER	976	713	753	783	817	34	4%
TOTAL CALLS	141,498	146,731	152,088	149,695	133,065	(16,630)	(11%)
TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS	\$144.0M	\$141.5M	\$136.1	\$139.3	175.6	\$36.3M	26%

*Decrease from 1999 due primarily to a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

With a few exceptions, incidents in every category have decreased in 2000, including emergency rescue calls.

For each of the past five years, residential structure fires have occurred at the rate of one for every 1,369 Minnesotans or one for every 525 households.

STRUCTURE FIRES BY PROPERTY TYPE

Fires in structures continue to occur most frequently in residential property, a category that includes houses, apartments, boarding houses, dorms, hotels/motels, etc. Again in 2000, residential structure fires decreased in number from the previous four years. On average, 3,696 fires have occurred in residential structures each of the past five years. This is approximately one structure fire for every 1,369 Minnesota residents annually or one fire for every 525 households in the state.

Structure Fires by Property Type 1996 - 2000						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% increase (decrease) 1999-2000
Residential	4,229	4,021	3,564	3,493	3,169	(9%)
Educational/ Institutional	152	213	158	155	123	(21%)
Public Assembly/ Commercial	527	435	419	400	404	1%
Industrial/ Manufacturing	395	338	271	309	250	(19%)
Storage	1,155	1,124	954	944	792	(16%)
Special/Other	220	218	185	188	185	(2%)
Unclassified	61	23	34	44	97	120%
TOTAL	6,739	6,372	5,585	5,533	5,020	(9%)

*Decrease from 1999 due primarily to a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

The total number of all structure fires has decreased steadily for the past seven years.

In 2000, although the total number of structure fires decreased by 9%, the decrease was mainly due to a major fire department that was unable to report.

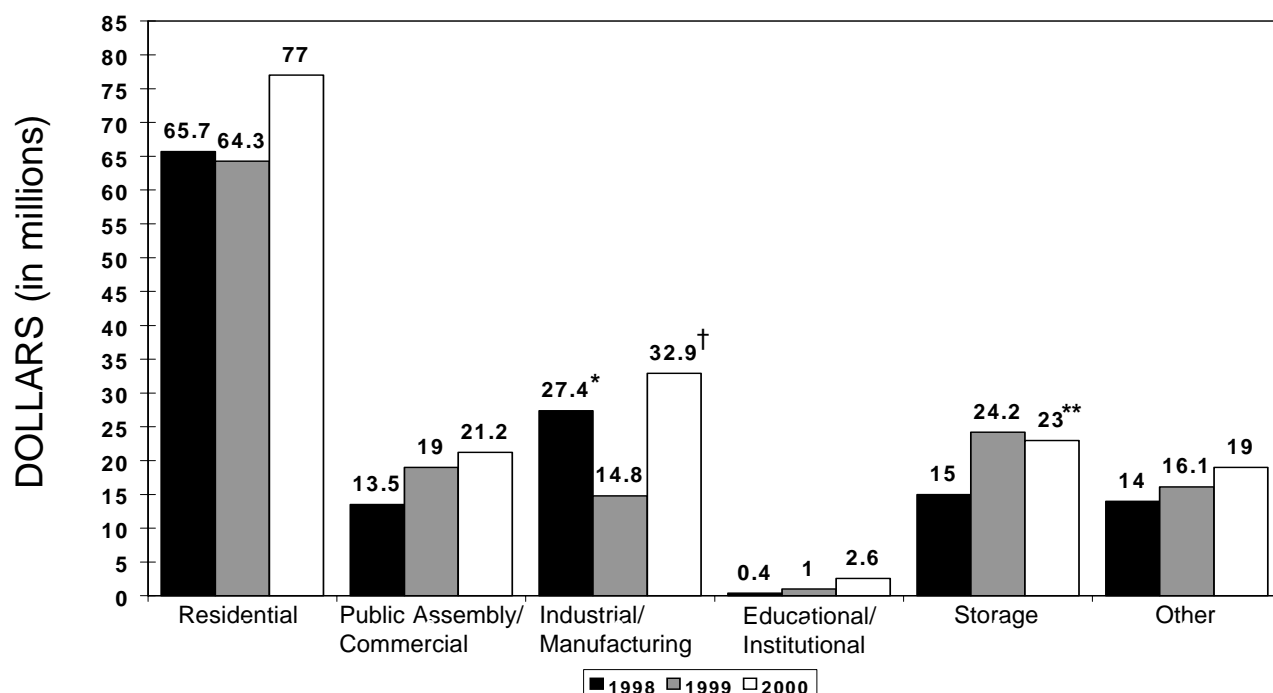
Residential structure fires are at a 12-year-low, as are a number of other categories.

These numbers reflect a decade of cooperative, continuing efforts in service, technology, and education by the agencies in the fire community.

Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire was over \$29,000 per incident.

OVERALL STATEWIDE DOLLAR LOSS

DOLLAR LOSS BY PROPERTY TYPE



*Includes \$10 million ore mine fire and \$5.8 meat processing plant fire.

**Includes \$5 million seed/silage storage fire.

†Includes \$8 million ore mine fire and \$7 million manufacturing plant fire.

Residential fires accounted for 44% of total dollar loss and represent 63% of all structure fires in 2000.

The 2000 dollar loss in residential property increased by \$12.7 million from 1999. Residential fires accounted for 63% of all structure fires and 44% of total dollar loss.

There was an increase in dollar loss in industrial/manufacturing facilities of \$18.1 million in 2000, which included an ore mine fire of \$8 million and a \$7 million manufacturing plant fire.

Overall, average dollar loss per structure fire in 2000 was over \$29,000 per incident. Average dollar loss per residential fire was over \$24,000 per incident. In spite of the decreased number of fires, dollar loss actually increased significantly, with the largest single dollar loss of \$8 million.

In the past 12 years residential dollar loss amounted to over \$705 million dollars.

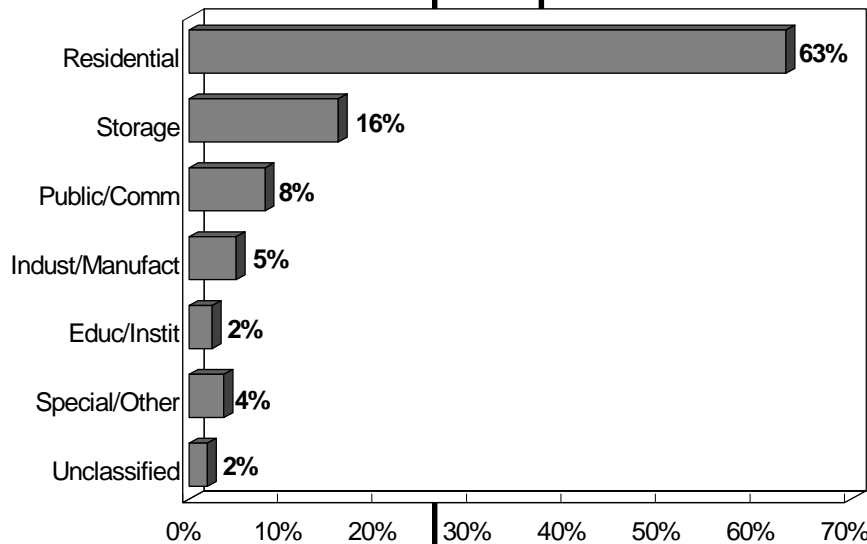
SUMMARY

Although the number of reporting Minnesota fire departments increased by 26, the number of incidents reported decreased by 11%. This was, in part, due to a major metro fire department that was unable to report in 2000. Dollar loss was in excess of \$175 million, a \$36.3 million increase from 1999!

Fires occurred most frequently in residential-type properties. The residential fires occurred in significantly higher percentages than the next most reported property type - storage facilities.

Residential fires accounted for 63% of all structure fires, 44% of total dollar loss, and 55% of all fire deaths. This continues to make the home the most dangerous place to be in regard to fire.

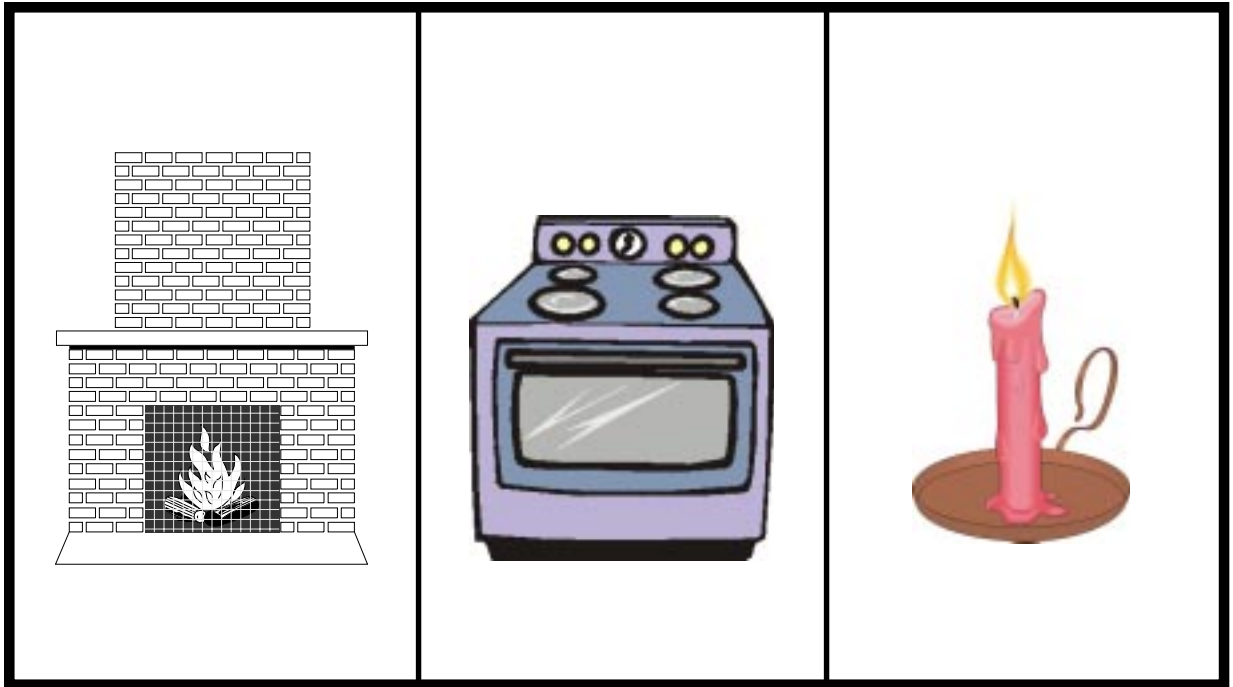
PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURE FIRES BY PROPERTY TYPE



\$1.6 billion in property was destroyed by fire; of million, occurred in residential property.

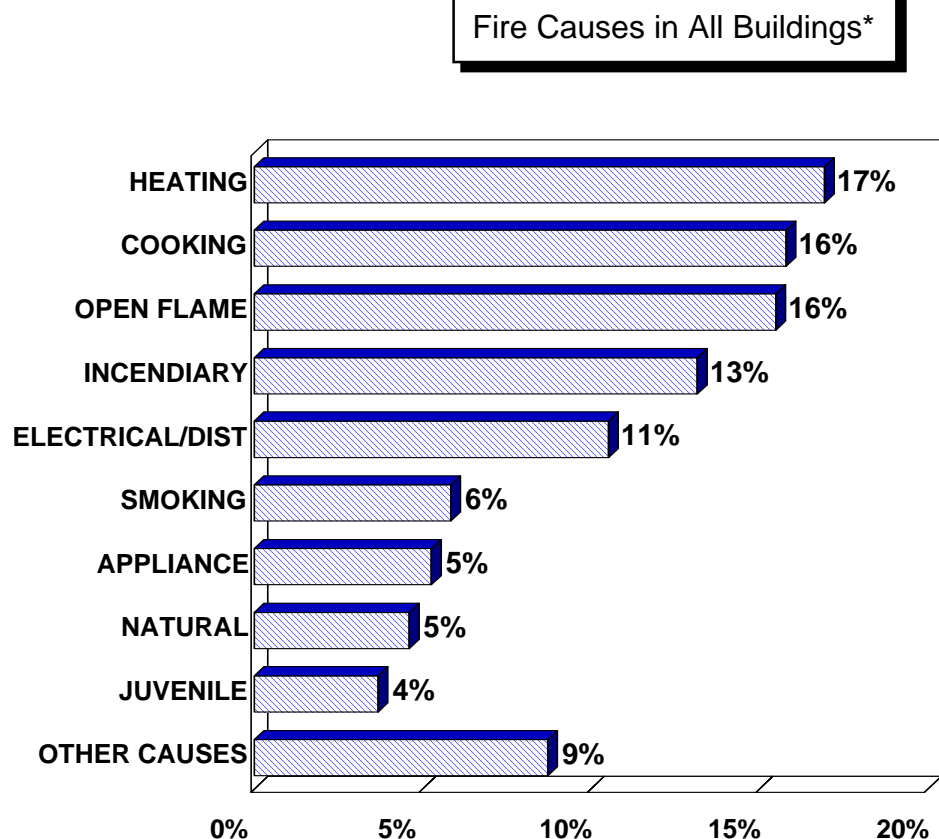
Statewide, dollar loss from fires remains high and continues to be a costly problem. Commitment to prevent fires before they occur is the only way to stop the significant loss of life and property from fire. This requires all citizens to actively participate in public education and fire prevention efforts.

CAUSES



CAUSES

Heating emerges as the leading cause of all structure fires with known causes. Cooking follows as 2nd and in 3rd ranking is open flame.



**Based solely on reports from fire departments where known fire causes were identified.*

When fire causes in all types of buildings are compared, heating, cooking, and “open flame” emerge as the top three causes. “Open flame” refers to fires caused by matches, candles, torches, etc. This category has been redefined in the new NFIRS 5 program.

Fires in residential property represent 63% of all structure fires, and 44% of total dollar loss. Forty-eight percent of incendiary fires occurred in residential properties, causing \$5.6 million in property loss. It is disturbing to note that, while fires in educational property were down by 21% in 2000, dollar loss is up by 160% over 1999, even though the dollar loss from a major non-reporting metro fire department is not included.

The large number of "other" and "unknown" causes represent a recurrent frustration; MFIRS data must, in every reported fire incident, reflect the best judgment of the fire service as to cause and dollar loss. Only with this information can statewide data be complete and valid.

Heating was a cause in 17% of residential fires. The dollar loss in all residential fires totaled nearly \$77 million.

A Closer Look at Major Fire Causes . . .

. . . Heating Fires

The majority of heating-related fires (476) occurred in residential properties. These fires have slightly increased from last year -- 448 fires in 1999; however, dollar loss from these fires decreased 4%. There were no heating-related civilian fire deaths in 2000.

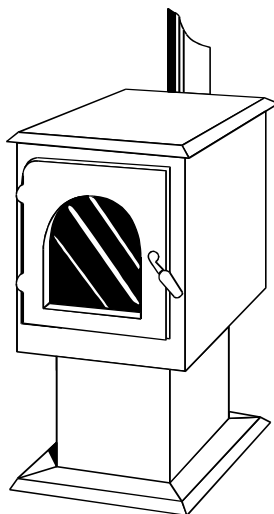
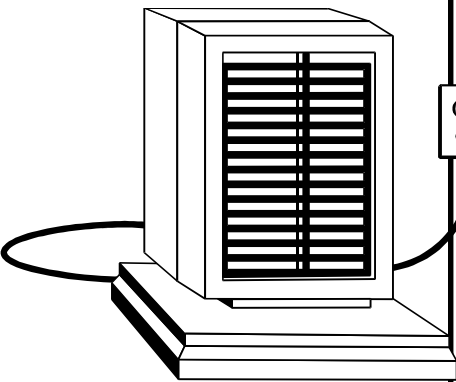
There were no heating-related civilian fire deaths in 2000.

HEATING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ONLY*

<u>Equipment</u>	<u># of Fire Incidents</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Fireplace/Chimney	279	59%	\$3,493,755	49%
Fixed Heating Units	60	13%	855,025	12%
Water Heaters	43	9%	727,630	10%
Portable Heaters	32	7%	453,500	6%
Central Heating Units	56	12%	304,845	4%
Other	6	1%	1,268,100	18%
Total	476	100%	\$7,102,855	100%

(11)

*Statistics do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.



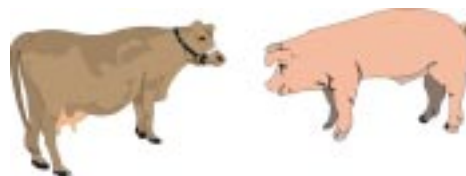
Total dollar loss in agricultural properties exceeded \$16 million.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTIES

Agricultural properties are defined as those structures or open pieces of land on which the production of raw agricultural products and farming occurs. Agricultural production and storage properties do not include processing facilities. The new NFIRS reporting system has combined certain agricultural categories, most notably with the livestock production area.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND STORAGE

<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>No. of Incidents</u>	<u>Dollar Loss</u>
Livestock Production	97	\$ 3,273,743
Crop/Orchards	105	547,805
Grain Elevators/Silos	71	5,261,461
Livestock Storage	209	7,514,940
TOTAL	482	\$16,597,949



One grain elevator fire amounted to \$4 million in dollar loss.

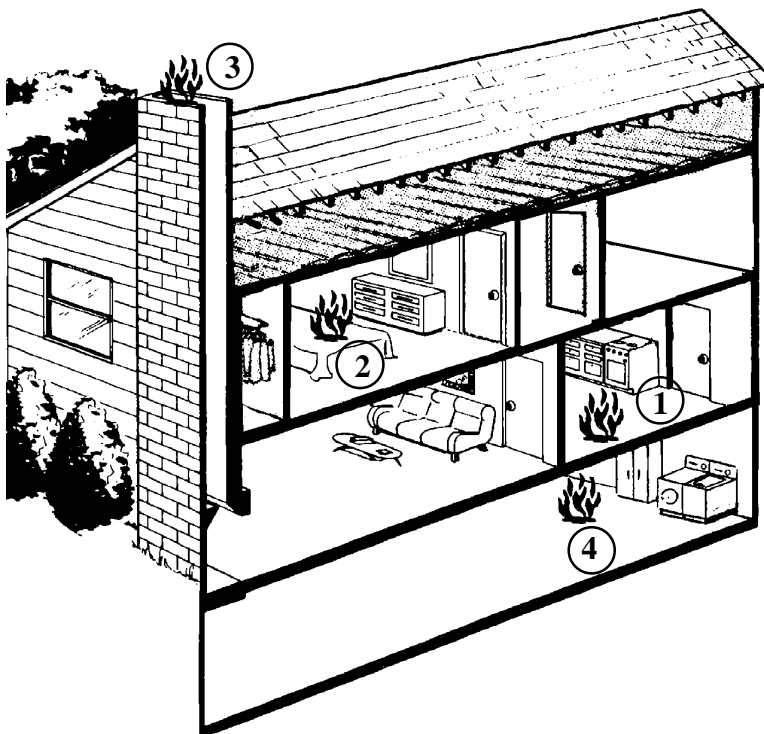
The total dollar loss for fires in agricultural properties exceeded \$16 million; \$4 million of that was the result of one grain elevator fire. Overall, the number of fire incidents decreased by 11% and dollar loss decreased by 8%.

Areas of Origin by Occupancy Class

The following pages contain additional information about most common areas of fire origin. Separate data is included with an illustration of the property type, depicting, to the extent reported, which rooms in a given type of structure are most frequently found to be the origin of a fire. For example, in residential properties the kitchen has been identified as the most hazardous area, where fires may result from any number of causes (e.g., cooking, heating, electrical causes, incendiary, etc.).

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

(Single Family Dwellings, Apartments, Hotels)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area	18%
2. Sleeping Area	10%
3. Chimney	5%
4. Laundry Area	5%

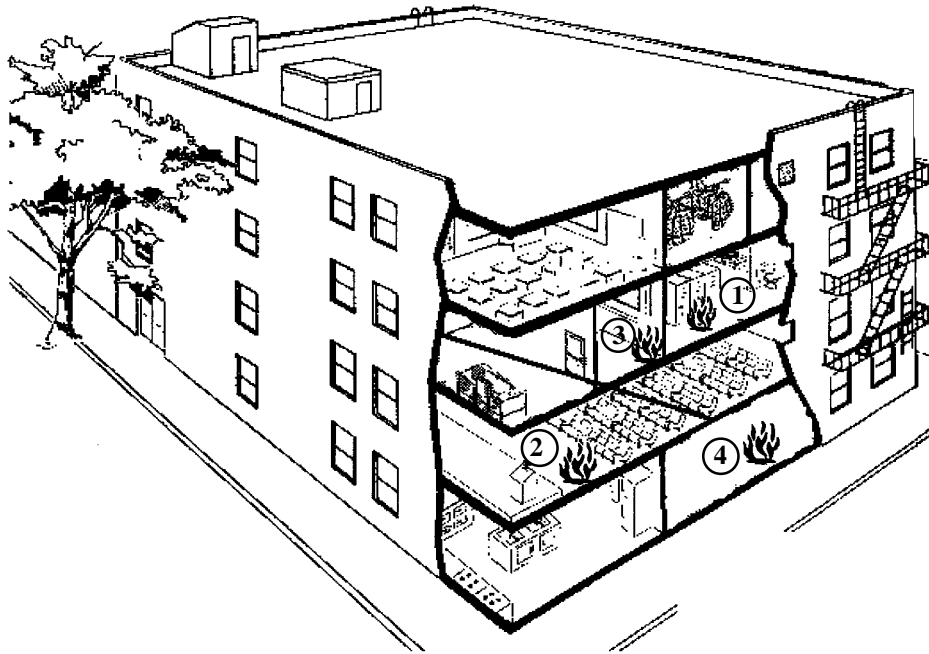
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 62%

	No. of Incidents**	Firefighter Injuries**	Civilian Injuries**	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	3,169	95	144	--	28	\$76,965,695
% of Total	63%*	48%	69%	--	55%	44%

*Percent of structure fires
 **Statistics do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY

(Colleges, University, Public/Private Schools)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Lavatory/Locker Room.....	40%
2. Assembly Room	5%
3. Corridor	5%
4. Laundry Room/Area	5%

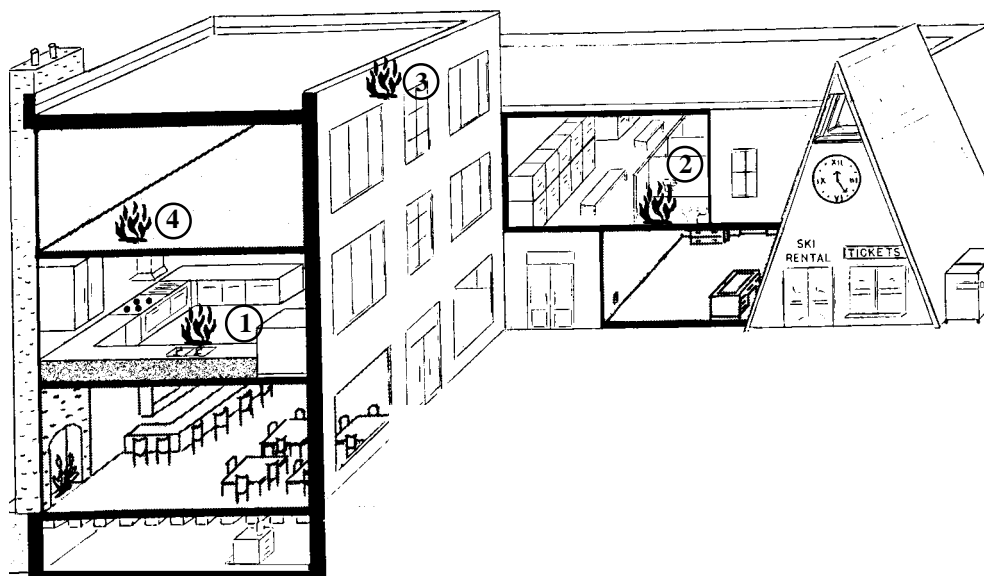
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 45%

	No. of Incidents**	Firefighter Injuries**	Civilian Injuries**	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	62	1	9	--	--	\$2,098,785
% of Total	1%	1%	4%	--	--	1%

*Percent of structure fires
 **Statistics do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY PROPERTY

(Restaurants, Arenas, Churches, Theatres)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area.....	30%
2. Lavatory/Locker Room.....	7%
3. Exterior Wall Surface	6%
4. Attic Space.....	3%

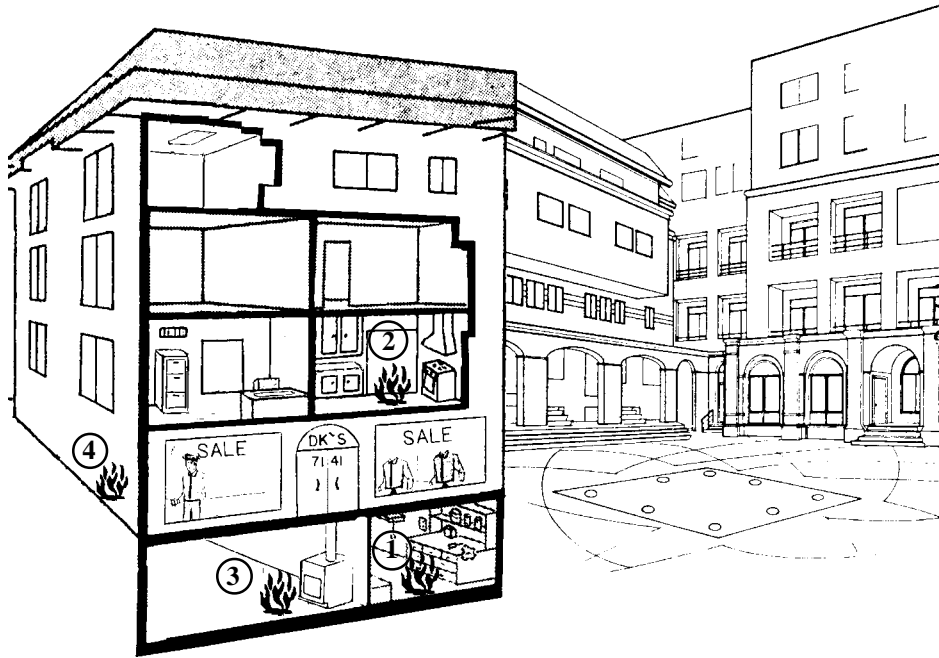
Other Areas of Fire Origin: 54%

	No. of Incidents**	Firefighter Injuries**	Civilian Injuries**	Firefighter Deaths	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	190	8	8	--	--	\$11,231,479
% of Total	4%*	4%	4%	--	--	6%

*Percent of structure fires
 **Statistics do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

STORE AND OFFICE PROPERTY

(Retail Shopping, Business Offices, Gas Stations)



AREA OF FIRE ORIGIN

1. Kitchen/Cooking Area	9%
2. Supply Storage Room/Area	7%
3. Heating/Equipment Room	6%
4. Exterior Wall Surface	6%

Other Areas of Fire Origin: 72%

	No. of Incidents**	Firefighter Injuries**	Civilian Injuries**	Firefighter Deaths**	Civilian Deaths	Dollar Loss
	214	12	7	--	--	\$9,101,961
% of Total	4%*	6%	3%	--	--	5%

*Percent of structure fires
 **Statistics do not include a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Since 1925, the week containing October 9 has been designated as Fire Prevention Week in the United States. Originally conceived in memory of the Great Chicago Fire, which occurred on Oct. 9, 1871, Fire Prevention Week has become an opportunity to remind Americans that responsibility for fire safety lies not with Mrs. O'Leary's cow, but with each one of us!

The official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week since its inception has been the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Each year they develop a theme and assist fire departments throughout North America to get the fire safety message to the public. In its third and final year, the theme for 2000 is "Fire Drills: The Great Escape." The goal has been to annually increase the number of households actually physically practicing a fire drill in their homes. State Fire Marshal Tom Brace emphasizes, *"If a fire breaks out in your home, you and your family only have a few short minutes to escape safely. Home fire escape planning and practice is a proven method of increasing your chances of survival."*

We encourage fire service personnel to lead fire prevention education efforts in their own communities. Further information about this yearly event can be found on the NFPA web page at www.nfpa.org.

SUMMARY

In the year 2000, heating fires caused the largest percentage of structure fires (17%), with cooking and open flame tied for a close second at 16% each. Incendiary fires are next with 13% of all structure fires.

Heating, cooking and open flame together accounted for 49% of total structure fires. Fires in residential spaces represent 63% of all structure fires, and 55% of fire deaths. Sixty-nine percent of civilian injuries occurred in residential fires.

While careless smoking accounts for 6% of structure fires, it nevertheless caused 22% of all fire fatalities, and 39% of residential fire deaths.

In 2000, as in many previous years, MFIRS data reflected a large number of unknown/undetermined causes of fires (3,786). In order to focus our fire prevention efforts where the greatest need exists, complete reporting of causes/ignition factors in the MFIRS program is absolutely essential.

As always, Minnesotans continue to be in the greatest danger from fire in their own homes. Fire prevention efforts in the areas of heating and cooking must continue to be a top priority for the fire service community. Incendiary fires must be addressed through such efforts as the Arson Reward Program, the Arson Suspect Pointer System, and the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention programs being established throughout the state.

INCENDIARY TRENDS

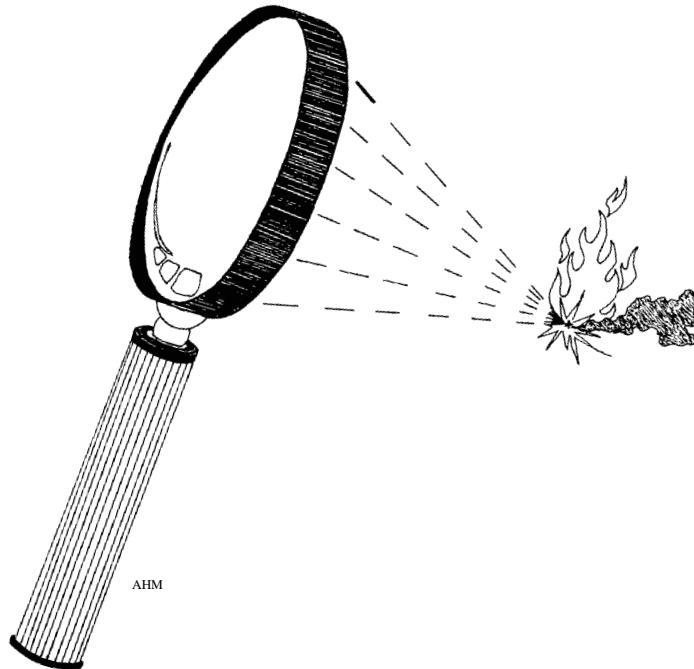
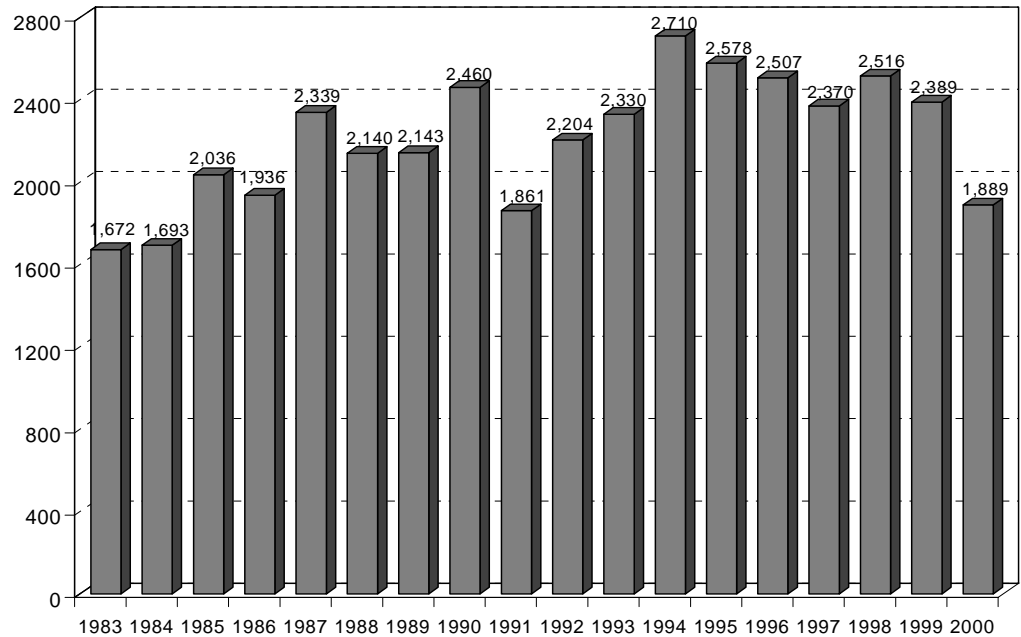


Photo by Michael McLoone, Owatonna People's Press

INCENDIARY TRENDS

21% fewer incendiary fires were reported in 2000. This figure is influenced in part by the different mode of reporting incendiary causes in the new NFIRS 5.0 system.

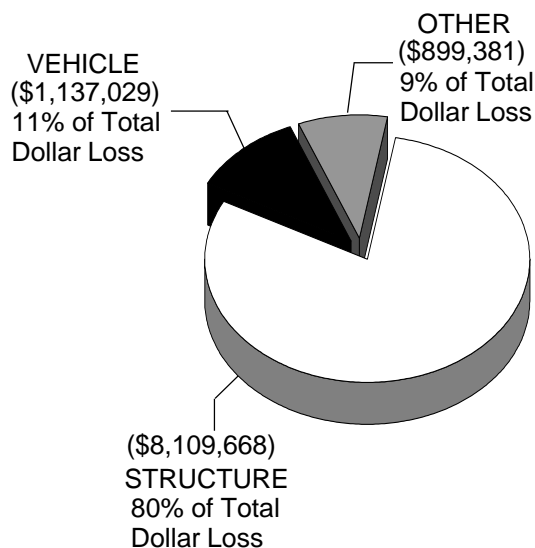
INCENDIARY FIRES IN MINNESOTA



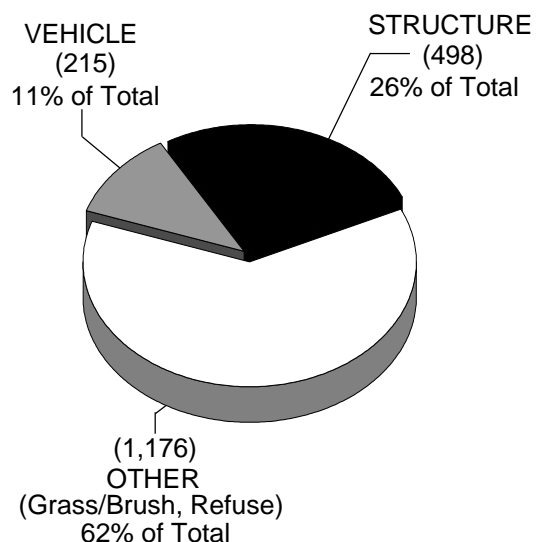
There were a total of 1,889 identified incendiary fires, a 21% decrease from 1999. The value of property destroyed was estimated at over \$10 million, which is a 41% decrease from last year. The reasons for this significant decrease could be a combination of a major metro fire department not reporting in 2000 and the change in how incendiary fires are reported in the new NFIRS 5.0 system.

INCENDIARY FIRES BY DOLLAR LOSS AND TYPE

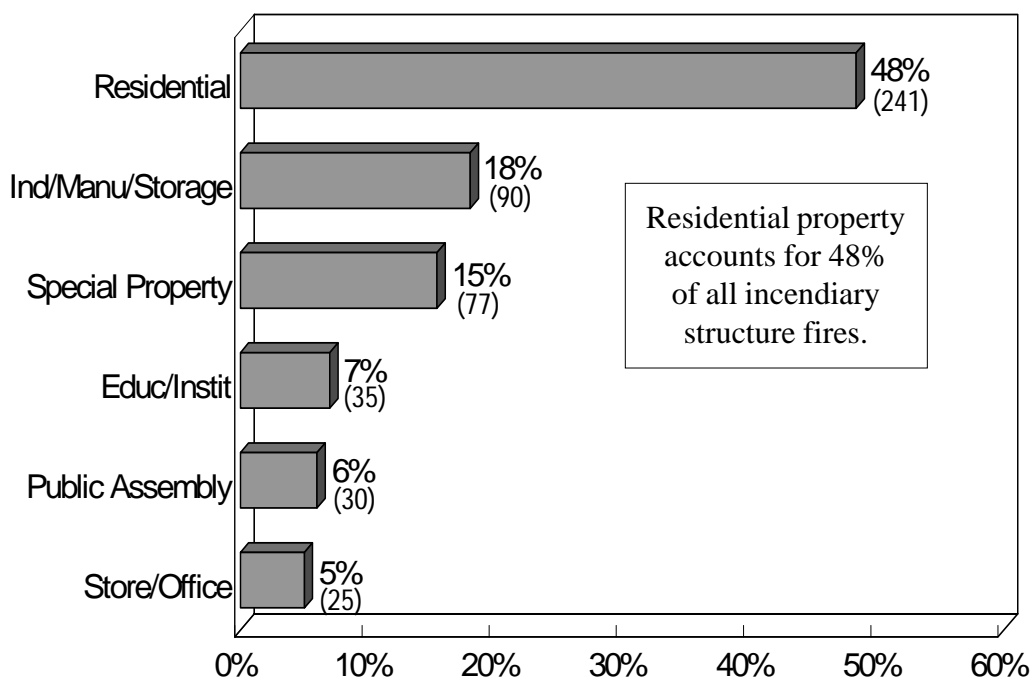
DOLLAR LOSS



TYPE OF FIRES



Incendiary Fire Incidents By Structure Type

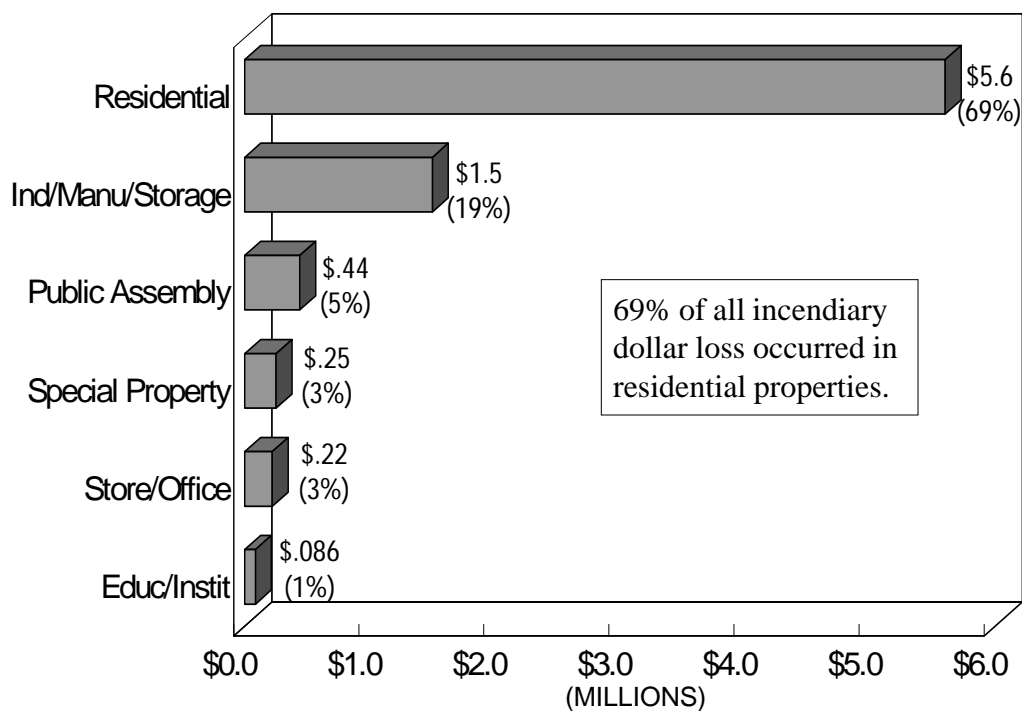


Incendiary Fire Dollar Loss (In Millions)

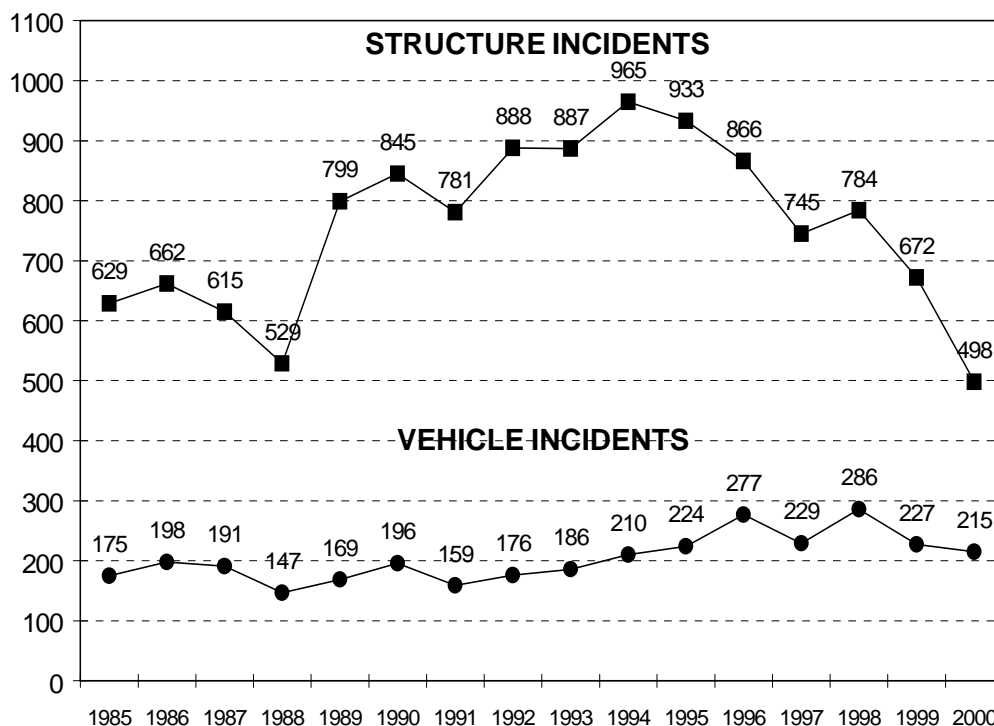
	Structure	Vehicle
1992	\$16.3	\$.5
1993	\$20.6	\$.8
1994	\$42.2	\$.8
1995	\$16.9	\$.9
1996	\$20.5	\$1.3
1997	\$13.8	\$.9
1998	\$11.1	\$1.3
1999	\$15.3	\$1.3
2000	\$8.1	\$1.1

Nearly half of all incendiary fires reported in 2000 (48%) occurred in residential properties. Dollar loss in those properties totalled \$5.6 million, or 69% of all incendiary dollar losses in structures.

Incendiary Fire Dollar Loss By Structure Type



INCENDIARY TREND IN STRUCTURE AND VEHICLE FIRES, 1985-2000*



*Decrease from 1999 due, in part, to a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

In 2000, incendiary was listed as the cause of 13% of all reported structure fires with known causes and 6% of all reported vehicle fires in Minnesota. Vehicle incendiary dollar loss represented 9% of total vehicle fire dollar loss, with an average dollar loss per incendiary vehicle fire of \$5,289. Fire investigators agree that incendiary vehicle fires are under-reported and may not receive the attention that structure fires do.

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE INCENDIARY FIRES*

Property Type	1999		2000		
	Incidents	Dollar Loss	Incidents	Dollar Loss	% of Total Dollar Loss
One-Two Family Dwelling	221	\$5.4M	151	\$4.8M	86%
Apartment/Tenement/Flat	98	\$.550M	66	\$.737M	13%
Other Residential Occupancy	4	\$.037M	13	\$.057M	1%
Hotel/Motel/Inn/Lodge	6	\$.014M	6	\$.043M	1%
Rooming/Boarding/Lodging/Housing	1	\$.025M	--	--	--
Dormitories	12	\$.006M	5	\$.003M	<1%
TOTAL	345	\$6.0M	241	\$5.6M	100%

*Decrease from 1999 due, in part, to a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

When looking at overall fires, residential structures are at greatest risk. These same structures are also at greatest risk from incendiary fires. The 241 residential incendiary incidents reported in 2000 accounted for 8% of all reported residential fires and 7% of the dollar loss for this property type.

INCENDIARY FIRE INCIDENTS AND DOLLAR LOSS BY COUNTY*†

In some instances, the protection district of the reporting fire department goes beyond its county boundary, but the incident will still be recorded within the department's home county. Per capita data is calculated at a standard rate of incendiary fires per 100,000 people.

<u>County</u>	<u>Incendiary Incidents</u>	<u>Incend. Fires/ 100,000 Pop.</u>	<u>Incendiary Dollar Loss</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Incendiary Incidents</u>	<u>Incend. Fires/ 100,000 Pop.</u>	<u>Incendiary Dollar Loss</u>
Aitkin	3	24	\$45,000	Marshall	7	64	\$88,000
Anoka	147	60	\$884,733	Martin	7	31	\$2,050
Becker	22	79	\$34,000	Meeker	10	48	\$0
Beltrami	70	204	\$159,454	Mille Lacs	2	11	\$100
Benton	19	63	\$0	Morrison	2	7	\$75,000
Big Stone	0	0	\$0	Mower	19	51	\$74,025
Blue Earth	4	7	\$0	Murray	6	62	\$12,600
Brown	14	52	\$6,153	Nicollet	17	61	\$103,100
Carlton	4	14	\$0	Nobles	6	30	\$26,000
Carver	26	54	\$40,273	Norman	1	13	\$28,000
Cass	8	37	\$8,300	Olmsted	46	43	\$193,516
Chippewa	1	8	\$1,000	Ottertail	15	30	\$161,000
Chisago	8	26	\$1,400	Pennington	5	38	\$50
Clay	17	34	\$30,150	Pine	8	38	\$20,000
Clearwater	10	120	\$0	Pipestone	2	19	\$500
Cook	0	0	\$0	Polk	11	34	\$47,800
Cottonwood	1	8	\$0	Pope	2	19	\$75,000
Crow Wing	36	81	\$206,850	Ramsey	369	76	\$3,321,516
Dakota	86	31	\$269,018	Red Lake	0	0	\$0
Dodge	2	13	\$600	Redwood	6	35	\$10,000
Douglas	7	24	\$225	Renville	0	0	\$0
Faribault	5	30	\$4,000	Rice	44	89	\$55,950
Fillmore	0	0	\$0	Rock	1	10	\$0
Freeborn	13	39	\$23,160	Roseau	4	27	\$0
Goodhue	20	49	\$69,000	St. Louis	141	71	\$942,547
Grant	0	0	\$0	Scott	47	81	\$199,376
Hennepin	206	20	\$1,206,367	Sherburne	14	33	\$215,800
Houston	6	32	\$80,000	Sibley	11	77	\$0
Hubbard	2	13	\$8,000	Stearns	66	56	\$279,170
Isanti	6	23	\$0	Steele	28	91	\$46,881
Itasca	12	29	\$48,501	Stevens	1	9	\$500
Jackson	5	43	\$2,500	Swift	2	19	\$0
Kanabec	3	23	\$55,500	Todd	4	17	\$40,300
Kandiyohi	19	49	\$48,126	Traverse	2	45	\$0
Kittson	0	0	\$0	Wabasha	2	10	\$2,000
Koochiching	2	12	\$60,000	Wadena	1	8	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	5	56	\$0	Waseca	5	28	\$3,000
Lake	4	38	\$0	Washington	102	70	\$185,512
Lake/Woods	1	25	\$0	Watsonwan	2	17	\$4,000
LeSueur	8	34	\$170,100	Wilkin	0	0	\$0
Lincoln	1	15	\$15,000	Winona	11	23	\$575
Lyon	3	12	\$20,000	Wright	30	44	\$36,800
McLeod	20	62	\$88,000	Yellow Medicine	2	17	\$300,000
Mahnomen	2	40	\$10,000				
TOTAL				1,889	43	\$10,146,078	

* Based on data received from 700 departments. See pages 39-46 for MFIRS participation by county.

† Decrease from 1999 due, in part, to a non-reporting major metro fire department for 2000.

SUMMARY

Incendiary fires and dollar losses from these fires took a significant drop from the previous year. Two possible reasons for this decline was the change in the NFIRS reporting system and the nonreporting status of a major metropolitan fire department. Incendiary fires were the cause of 13% of structure fires with known causes.

Forty-eight percent of all incendiary structure fires were in residential property. The dollar loss in residential incendiary fires decreased from the previous year, yet it represented 69% of all incendiary dollar loss.

In the past twelve years, incendiary fires caused 35 deaths and over \$219 million in property loss. Arson prevention must continue to be a priority; incendiary fires kill, maim, and destroy at an alarming rate. It is a crime against every Minnesotan.

CASUALTIES



Photo by Denise DeMars

Day After Day, Year After Year

As a fire service community, we are familiar with the frustration of recurring false alarms. We jump out of a cozy, warm bed in the middle of the night, we abandon the softball game, or leave the dinner table to respond to a call, and when it proves false, we feel we have wasted our time. But we go back, and go back, and go back again, because not to respond would endanger the lives we are sworn to protect.

As public safety educators, we reinforce fire safety messages year after year: Maintain your smoke detectors, practice exit drills in your homes, keep combustibles away from heat sources, have your chimney and your furnace cleaned regularly. We provide and install smoke detectors, and bring replacement batteries each year. We visit the schools and the senior centers. As code enforcers, we encourage residential sprinkler systems, insist on updated wiring, and work constantly to strengthen and clarify existing fire safety codes.

Yet, every year, Minnesotans die in fires - and we know that both the fires and the deaths are often preventable. It is natural to become discouraged and cynical when we deal with these situations day after day, year after year.

Perhaps it is time to look in a broader mirror, and see the rest of the picture:

- The Minnesota fire death rate for the decade from 1990-1999 is **25%** lower than the rate from 1980-1989; the fire death rate from 1990-1999 is **39%** lower than the rate from 1970-1979. The year 2000 saw a continuation of this declining rate, despite a steady growth in state population.
- Fire deaths in the very young population, and in the elderly population show an encouraging downward shift, perhaps indicating that our safety messages and practices are being heard, and our fire departments are increasingly efficient.
- Progressively fewer fire fatalities occur in fires caused by equipment malfunction (i.e., heating, wiring), indicating our code development and enforcement process is achieving its goals.

The goal of teaching accountability for personal and family fire safety behaviors still has a long way to go; we know it will not be achieved in any of our lifetimes. But, perhaps, instead of berating our failures, we need to take a moment to rejoice in our progress. We are climbing, not with the heart-rending courage of the firefighters in the Twin Towers, but with a daily and dogged persistence that is its own kind of heroism.

In 35% of fatalities in residential occupancies, smoke detectors were improperly maintained or absent altogether.

Fire Deaths and Smoke Detector Performance*

In 2000, 51 civilians lost their lives in fires. Deaths in residential settings were down by a substantial 44% in 2000, representing 55% of Minnesota's fire fatalities. In 35% of the casualties in dwellings, smoke detectors (required in every dwelling since 1993) were either absent or non-operating. In another 11% of the dwelling cases, it was not possible to determine whether a smoke detector was present or operating.

FIRE DEATHS IN RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>% of Dwell. Fires</u>	<u>% of Total Deaths</u>
No Smoke Detectors Present	6	21%	12%
Inoperable Smoke Detectors Present	4	14%	8%
Working Smoke Detectors Present	9	32%	18%
Unk. if Detectors Present/Working	3	11%	6%
Not a Factor/Suicides, Explosions, etc.	6	21%	12%
Total Deaths in Dwellings	28	100%	56%
Other Fire Deaths (Including vehicles, outdoors, other structures, etc.)	23	--	45%
Total Fire Deaths	51	--	100%

NINE FATALITIES WHERE THERE WERE WORKING SMOKE DETECTORS: WHY DIDN'T THEY GET OUT?

	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
60+ yrs - elderly/mobility impaired (2 w/BAL under limit, 1 w/BAL over limit)	3	33%
40-50 yrs - all BAL over legal limit	3	33%
20-30 yrs - 1 BAL over limit 1 on heavy medication	2	22%
Under 10 yrs	1	12%
TOTAL:	9	100%*

*(Two other elderly persons with working detectors died because their clothing caught on fire while cooking.)

- Issues:
- 1) Supervision/education of elderly, mentally or physically impaired.
 - 2) Alcohol, especially when combined with smoking or physical infirmities.
 - 3) Household items: cooking, use of candles, combustibles too close.

Since August 1, 1993, smoke detectors have been required in every dwelling in Minnesota that has a sleeping area.

*All charts and information on this page has been taken from the State Fire Marshal Division's 2000 fire death database, which is based on fire death investigations done by this office and MFIRS data.

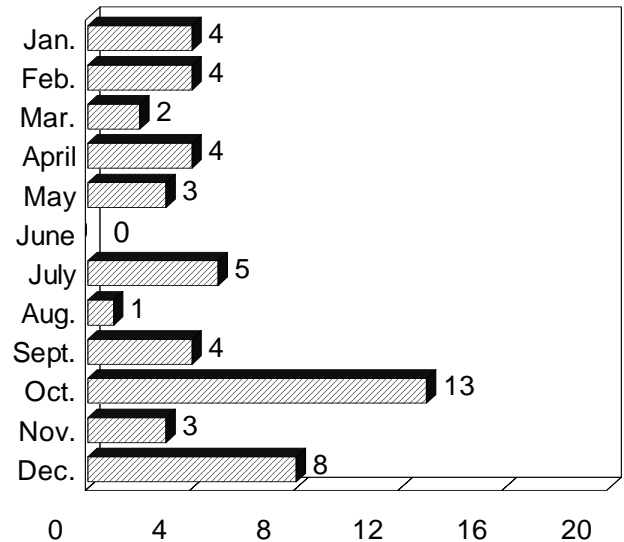
CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS: WHO AND WHEN

Seventy-one percent of fire deaths occurred between the hours of midnight and noon. October was the deadliest month and included two multiple-death fires.

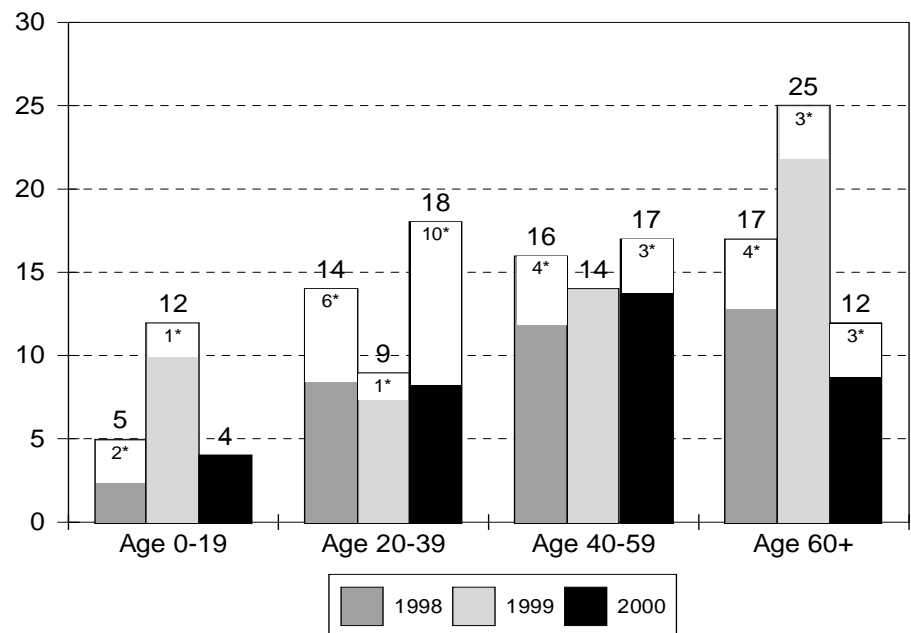
FIRE DEATHS BY TIME OF DAY

	TOTAL	0000-0600	0600-1200	1200-1800	1800-2400
Careless Smoking	11	5	4	2	0
Vehicle	13	8	1	2	2
Natural Gas/LP Explos.	4	3	0	0	1
Improper Candle Use	4	2	1	0	1
Cooking	3	1	1	1	0
Arson	2	1	0	0	1
Combust. Too Close	2	1	1	0	0
Suicide	2	0	1	1	0
Electrical Malf.	1	0	1	0	0
Other	3	0	0	2	1
Undetermined	6	2	3	1	0
Total	51	23	13	9	6

FIRE DEATHS BY MONTH



FIRE DEATHS BY AGE



*Fire deaths listed as suicides or motor vehicle fire incidents.

Fire death victims over 60 years old decreased by 52% in 2000!

There were considerable decreases in fire deaths in the age groups of 0-19 and 60+. The 0-19 group had a decrease of 67% and the 60+ group decreased by 52%! The 20-39 group has doubled in fire deaths and the 40-59 age group had a small increase.

It's encouraging to see the decreases in the age groups of our most vulnerable population in Minnesota.

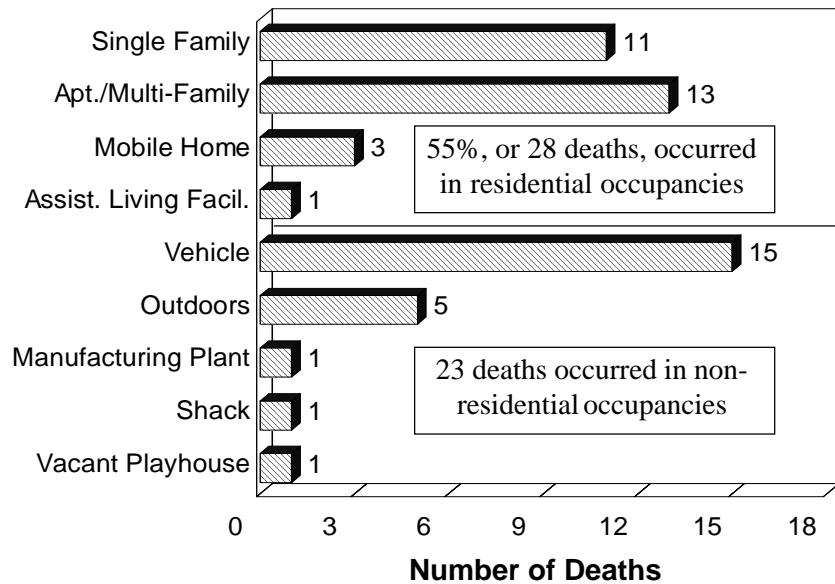
CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS: WHERE AND WHY

55% of fire deaths occurred in residential property.

Careless smoking was identified as the cause of 22% of all fire deaths. Seventy-three percent (73%) of those careless smoking deaths were also alcohol or drug-related.

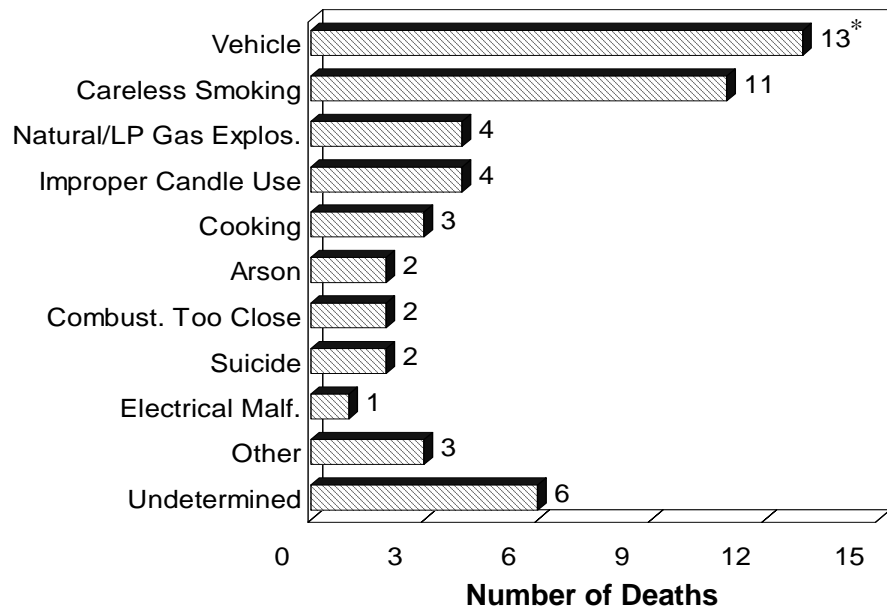
Alcohol/Drugs was clearly a factor in 53% of all fire deaths.

Civilian Deaths By Location



Fifty-five percent of the 2000 fire deaths occurred where people generally feel safest - at home. There were five times more civilian fire deaths in vehicles in 2000 than in 1999.

Civilian Deaths By Cause



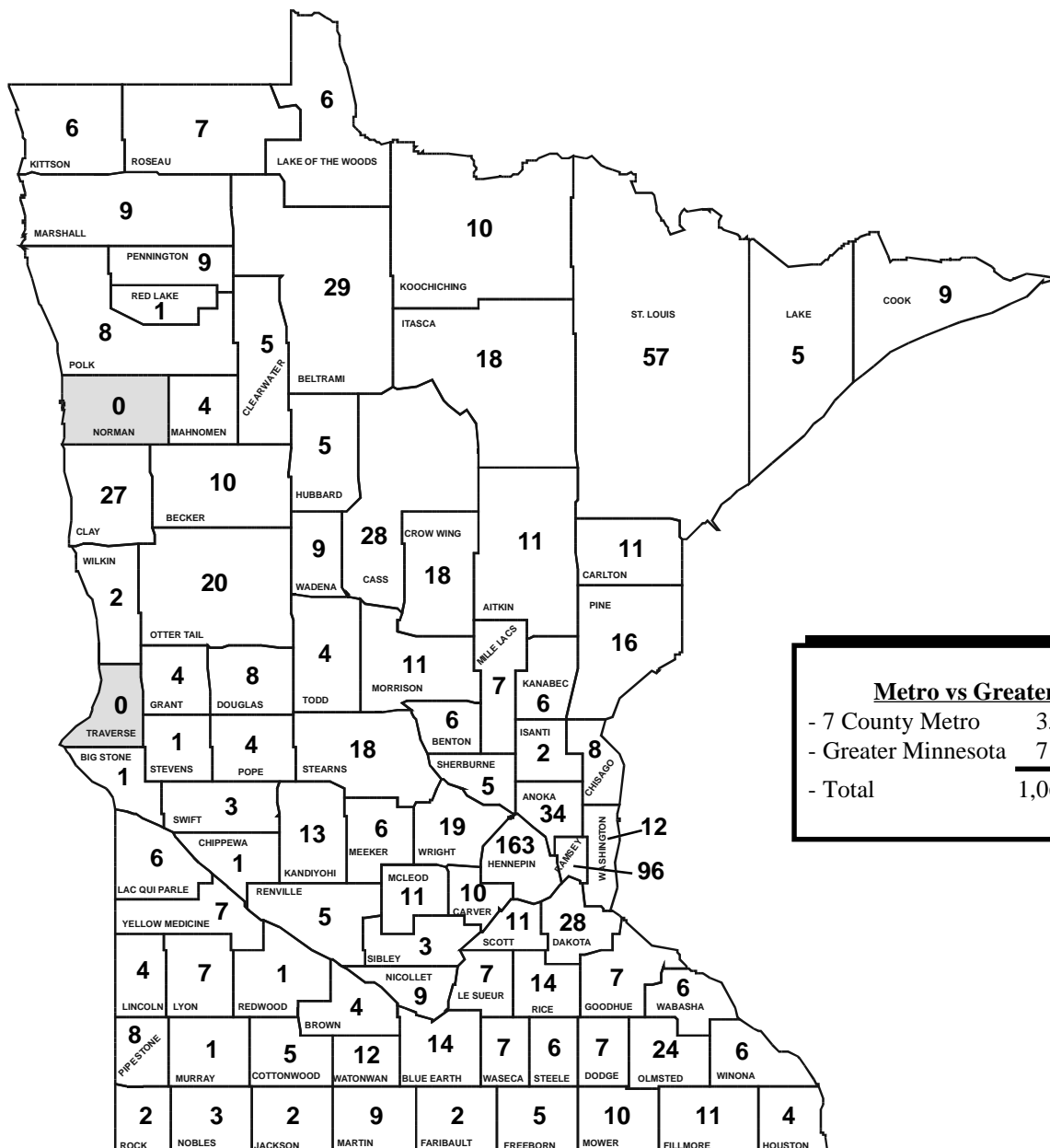
*Two vehicle causes are listed in other categories -- one is in other (suicide) category and the second is in the improper candle use category.

Vehicles became the leading cause in civilian deaths in 2000 as it had in 1998. Careless smoking was identified as the cause of 22% percent of all fire deaths. Alcohol or other drug use was present or identified as an impairing factor in 53% of all fire deaths (27 deaths) and 73% of fire deaths attributed to careless smoking.

Fire deaths in greater Minnesota outpace those in the seven county metro area by a rate of two to one.

Civilian Death Rates

In the past 17 years, 1,067 Minnesota civilians have died in fires (see distribution by county below). During that time, fire deaths in greater Minnesota have outpaced those in the seven county metro area by a rate of two to one. In 2000, greater Minnesota represented 46% of the state's population and experienced a per capita death rate of 1.1 for every 100,000 people. The per capita rate for the metro area in 2000 was 1.0 per 100,000, while the rate for the state as a whole was 1.0 per 100,000. (The United States consistently has among the highest per capita death rates in the world.) Two counties in the state have remained fatality free for 17 years, they are Norman and Traverse.



Metro vs Greater MN

- 7 County Metro	354	33%
- Greater Minnesota	713	67%
- Total	1,067	100%

Minnesota's Fire Deaths

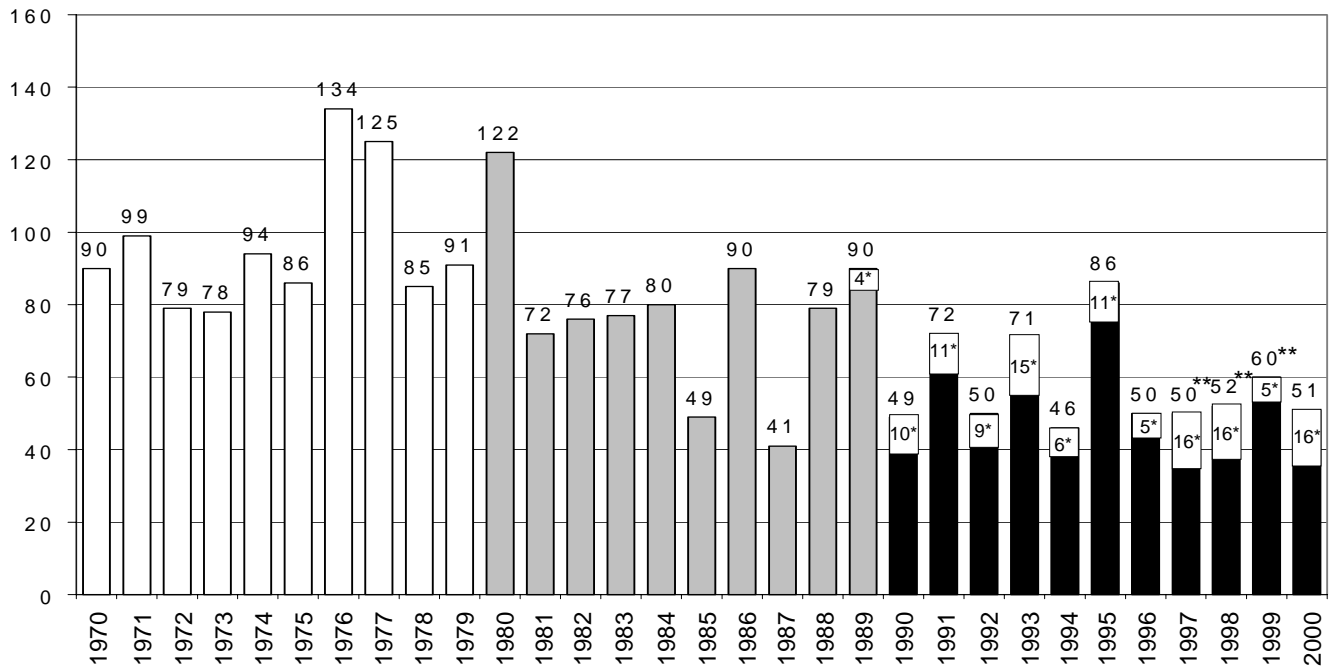
1970's 961 deaths
1980's 776 deaths
1990's 585 deaths

30 YEARS OF FIRE DEATH HISTORY

As Minnesota's population has continued to grow, from 3.8 million in 1970, to 4.9 in 2000, fire deaths have decreased. During the decade of the eighties, fire deaths in Minnesota dropped 19% from the levels of the 1970's. The nineties show a further decrease of 25% from the levels in the eighties. This continued decrease is encouraging to the fire community and to all Minnesotans.

What circumstances have brought about this decline in the fire death rate? A number of contributing factors must be considered. Since the mid-seventies, the promotion of fire protection technology (smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, etc.) has become widespread in Minnesota. Also, during this time, the state has mandated new inspection/code enforcement programs targeting hotels, motels, schools, health care, and day care facilities. Fire safety awareness and public education efforts have also begun to reach wider populations.

FIRE DEATHS 1970 - 2000



*Number of vehicle/suicide fires.

**Does not include firefighter deaths.

FIREFIGHTER DEATHS

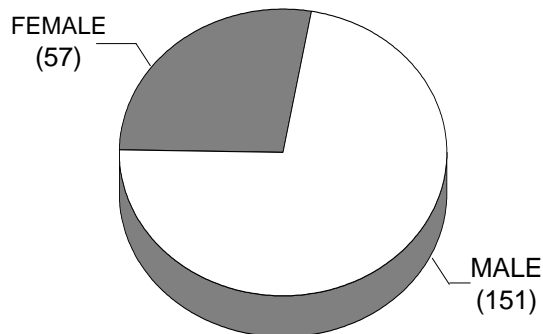
We are very pleased to announce that there were no on-duty firefighter deaths in Minnesota during the year 2000.

As a fire service community, we must rejoice in this year-long reprieve from tragic losses among our number. As a fire service serving a wider community, we must be continually committed to guarding the health and safety practices of our members, just as we would be for members of the military services who risk their lives for us.

CIVILIAN INJURIES

In 2000, 208 civilians were injured in Minnesota fires. Injuries to males were 73%, compared with 27% to females.

In 2000, 208 civilian injuries were reported through the MFIRS system, a 22% decrease from 1999. The numbers do not represent the actual number of fire injuries occurring in the state, as it includes only those victims who have direct contact with the fire department. Many burn victims are taken to emergency rooms by private car or ambulance. Again, the primary reason for the sharp decrease in civilian injuries appears to be from the nonreporting status of a major metropolitan fire department for 2000.



<u>AGE OF VICTIM</u>	<u>NO. OF VICTIMS</u>
0-19	49
20-39	55
40-59	45
60-OVER	23
UNREPORTED	36
TOTAL	208

A breakdown of reported injuries by gender shows there were two-thirds more injuries to males than females.

ACTIVITY AT TIME OF FIRE

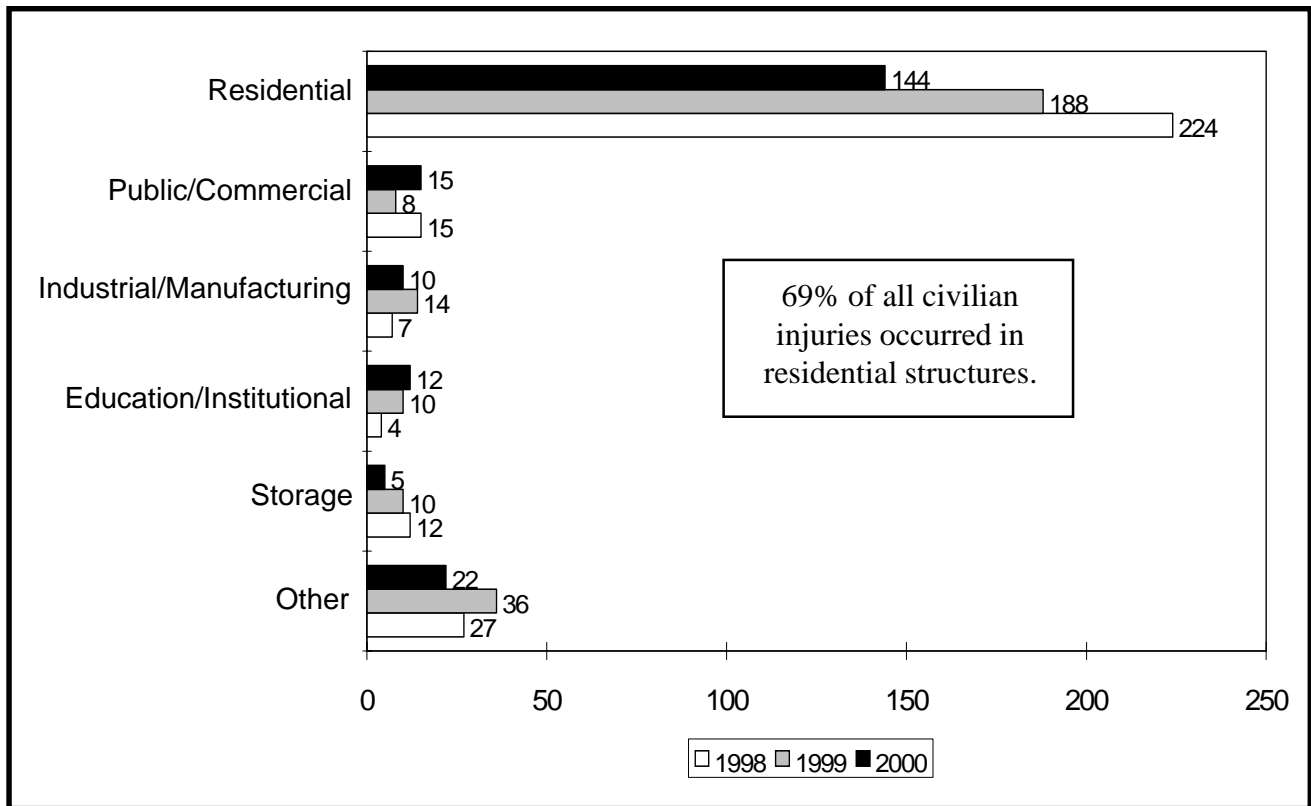
People trying to control a fire accounted for 31% of all civilian fire injuries; these numbers indicate an ongoing need to educate citizens of all ages on how to react to a fire.

Thirty-one percent of all injuries were to people trying to control or extinguish a fire.

ACTIVITIES FOR ALL INJURIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Fire Control	65	31%
Escape	27	13%
Sleeping	27	13%
Rescue attempt	16	8%
Irrational act	11	5%
Unable to act	6	3%
Other	24	12%
Unkn/Unrep	32	15%
	<u>208</u>	<u>100%</u>

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY PROPERTY TYPE



As with fire fatalities, more civilian fire injuries occur in residential structures than any other property.

CIVILIAN INJURIES BY ACTIVITY AND STRUCTURE

	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Pub/Comm</u>	<u>Indus/Manu</u>	<u>Educ/Inst</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Other</u>
Fire Control	51	5	2	--	2	5
Escaping	20	--	2	1	2	2
Sleeping	24	--	--	1	--	2
Rescue Attempt	14	--	--	1	--	1
Irrational Action	7	--	--	1	--	3
Unable to Act	2	1	2	--	--	1
Other	10	3	3	--	--	8
Unknown	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTAL	144	15	10	12	5	22

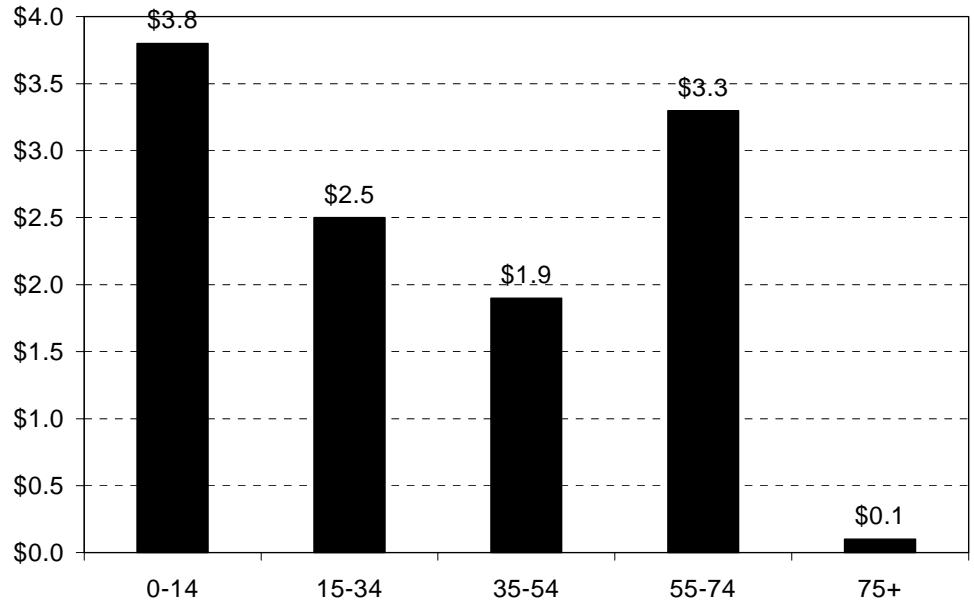
Of the total reported burn injuries (1,318), 44% were in the 15-34 age group (577).

Total cost of reported burn injuries was \$11.6 million.

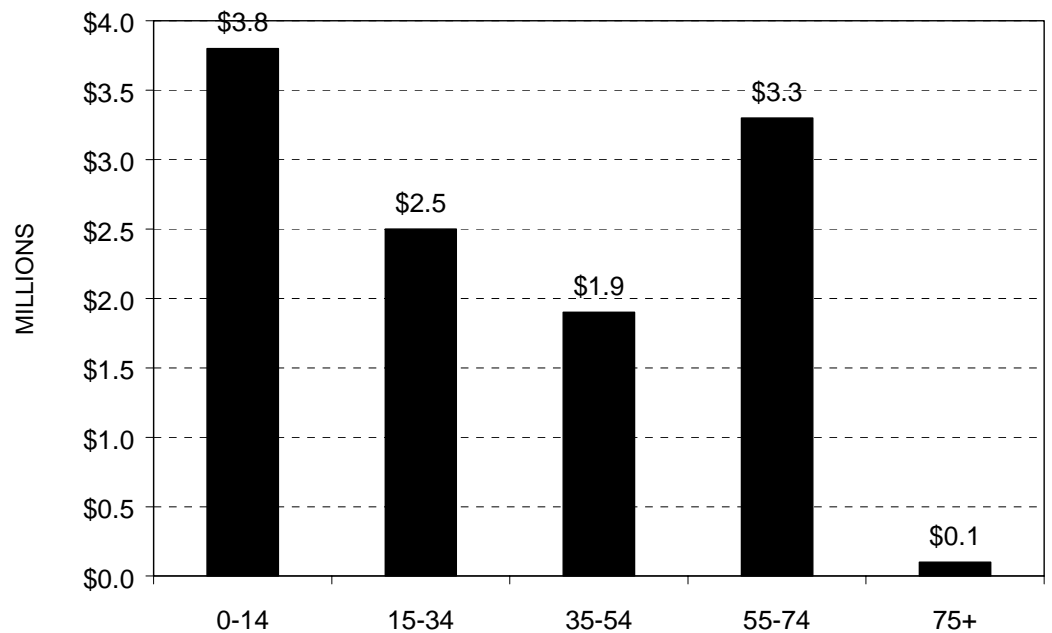
BURN INJURIES REPORTED BY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

The two charts below reflect civilian burn injuries that were reported by Minnesota health care facilities to the Minnesota Department of Health.

CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES BY AGE



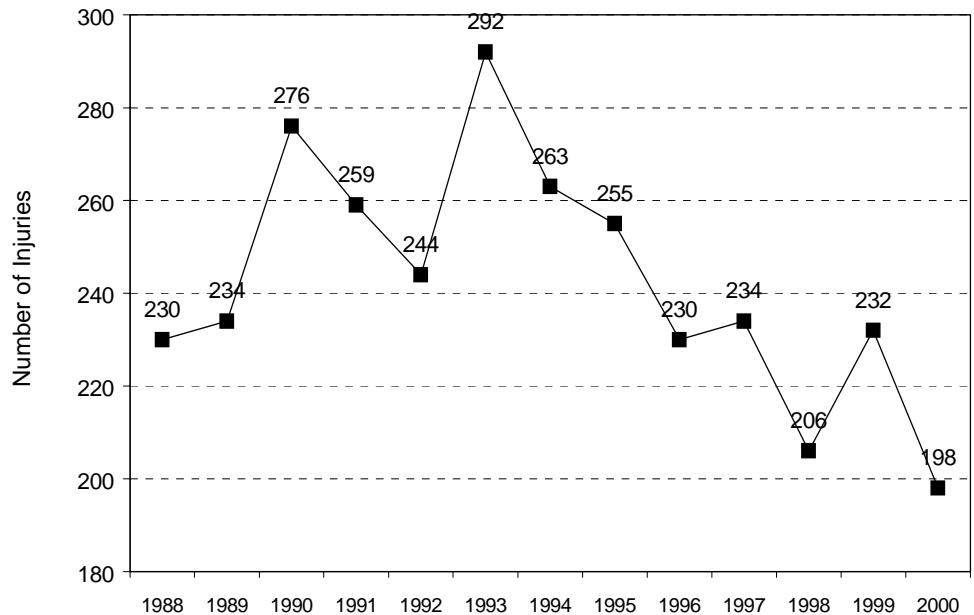
CIVILIAN BURN INJURIES COSTS BY AGE



FIREFIGHTER INJURIES

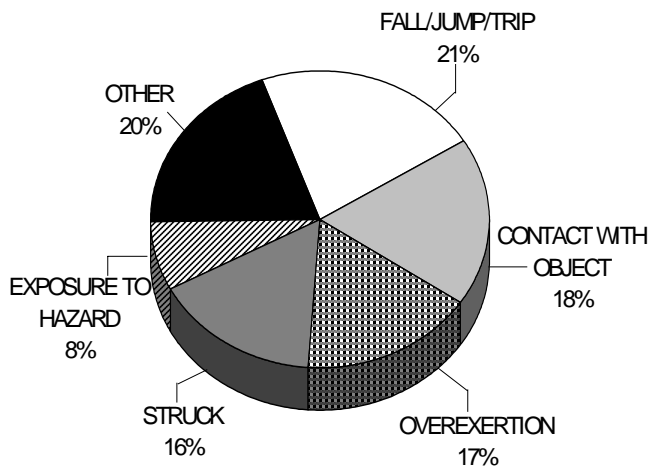
In 2000, 198 Minnesota firefighters were injured while responding to, involved in, or returning from emergency situations, representing a decrease of 15% from last year. Of these 198 injuries, 156, or 79%, were directly fire related. (This does not include injuries that occur during training or at the stations.) Sixty-one percent (61%) of these fire-related injuries occurred while firefighters were fighting residential structure fires.

THIRTEEN-YEAR HISTORY OF MINNESOTA FIREFIGHTER INJURIES



Of the 198 firefighter injuries, 156 (79%) occurred in the course of fighting fires.

MINNESOTA FIREFIGHTER INJURIES: CAUSES



Due to the new reporting system (NFIRS 5.0), there are different categories for firefighter injury causes. The category, Smoke/Heat, has been replaced with Exposure to Hazard and Contact with Object is new. The main injury cause in 2000 was Falling/Jumping/Tripping at 21%.

SUMMARY

Historically, Minnesotans have been at greatest risk for fire death and injury in their own homes. In 2000, 55% of the state's fire deaths, and 69% of civilian injuries occurred in residential settings. The presence or absence of a working smoke detector is often a critical factor in fire fatalities. In 35% of fire deaths occurring in dwellings, no smoke detectors were present or they were present, but not working. In 11% of residential deaths, it was not known whether detectors were present or functioning.

For the second time in the past three years, vehicle fires were the leading cause of fire deaths. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of all deaths occurred in vehicles, which indicates the need for the fire community to focus education efforts in this arena, just as we have advocated smoke detectors, fire exit drills, and residential sprinklers for many years.

In the year 2000, the age groups most prone to fire deaths appear to be those in the young adult to middle-aged years. These, of course, are the most active and mobile populations. The very young group (0-19 yrs) had a significant decrease of 67% fewer fire deaths. The elderly (60+ yrs) decreased by 52%, while the 20-39 yr. group double in number.

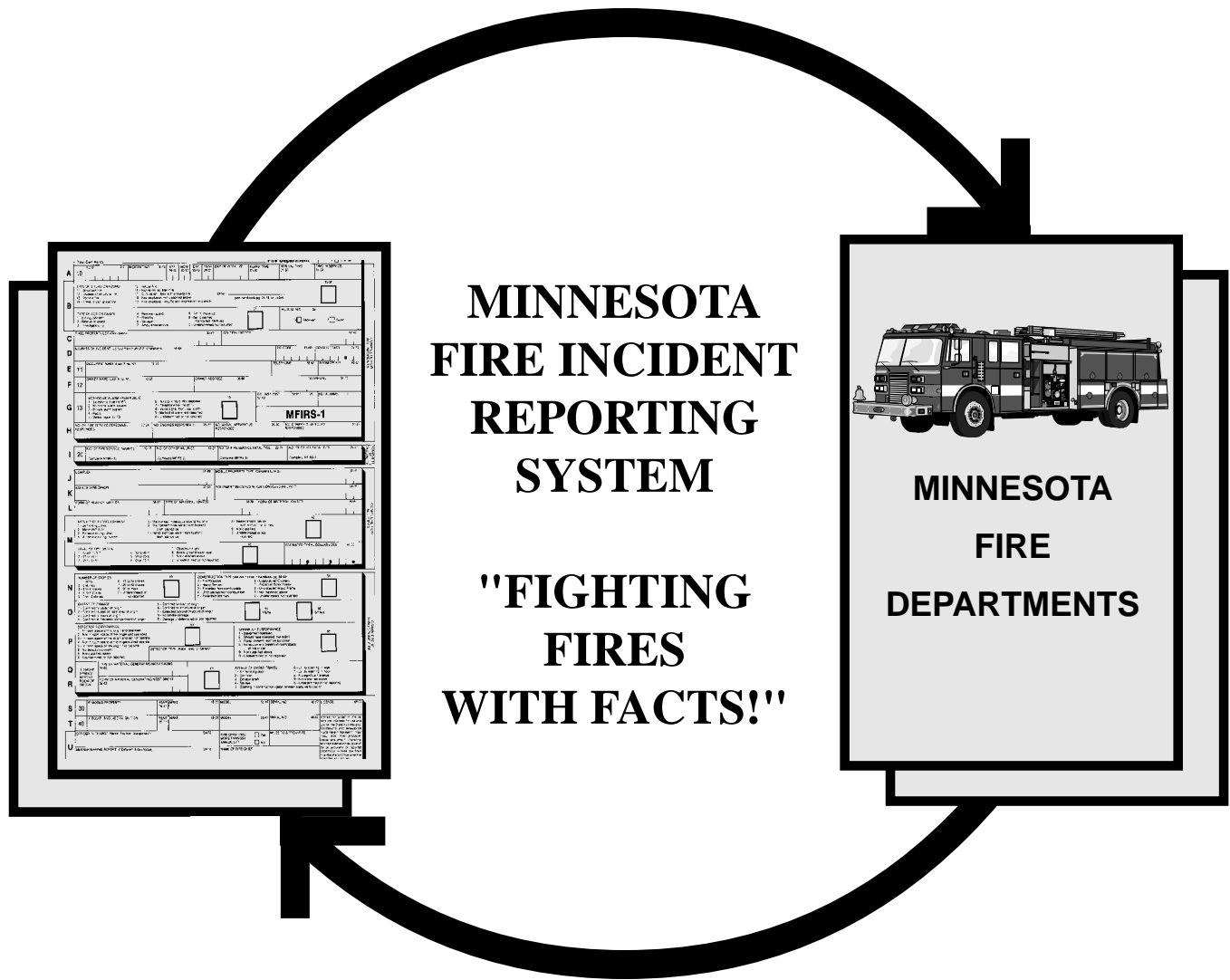
Second to vehicle fire deaths, careless smoking was the next most common cause of fire fatalities at 22%. Alcohol or drug use was an impairing factor in 53% of all fire deaths (27 deaths) and particularly in careless smoking deaths, where 73% of victims showed alcohol/drug impairment.

Thirty-one percent (31%) of civilian fire injuries occurred while fighting the fire, indicating a need for greater efforts in educating our citizens in fire safe behaviors in the home.

Firefighters also need consistent, ongoing training and updated equipment to perform their task. Seventy-nine percent of firefighter injuries took place while fighting fires; sixty-one percent of these fire-related injuries occurred fighting residential structure fires.

Statewide, fire deaths have decreased over the past twenty years, even as Minnesota's population has grown. However, many preventable tragedies continue to occur. **Prevention efforts, and education efforts, particularly those targeting populations identified as vulnerable, are essential to reducing the continuing needless tragic losses from fire.**

PARTICIPATION



Fire information is requested on a weekly basis by the media, the public, the fire service and the fire protection community.

Twenty-three percent of reporting fire departments used FIREHOUSE Software® in 2000.

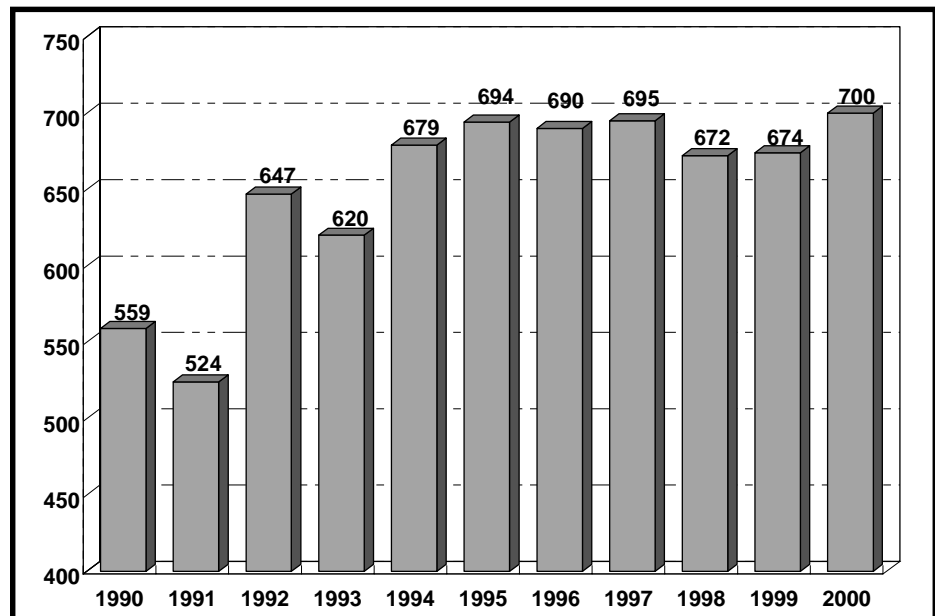
PARTICIPATION - Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System

The Minnesota State Fire Marshal Division appreciates the efforts of the fire departments who submitted MFIRS reports in 2000. MFIRS input tells us where you have been, and what you have done. This information is essential if we are to understand and effectively combat the fire problem in Minnesota. It allows the Division to focus on real fire problems, rather than popular perceptions. On the local level, this data gives us the knowledge to intelligently focus prevention efforts; it also documents our needs when we make budget requests for staffing or equipment.

Fire information is requested on a weekly basis by the media, the public, the fire service and the fire protection community. It is used to support legislative initiatives and to guide public fire safety campaigns.

The reporting history of Minnesota fire departments from 1996 - 2000 is listed on the following pages. Departments are listed by county, with the total percent of those reporting in 2000 indicated. In 33 counties, 100% of the fire departments reported to the MFIRS system.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS' MFIRS PARTICIPATION



The Division is concerned with MFIRS participation and is making an effort to increase it. We have made available free to departments a special state version of FIREHOUSE Software®. This new software will enable departments to move to the new NFIRS 5.0 reporting standard and to easily do their reporting in a paperless procedure. If you would like more information about how to get the new software, call Ernie Scheidness or Nora Gierok at 651-215-0500.

AITKIN COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * AITKIN
 * * * * * HILL CITY
 * * * * * JACOBSON
 * * * * * MCGREGOR VOL
 * * * * * MCGRATH
 * * * * * PALISADE VOL

ANOKA COUNTY*93% Reporting*

* * * * * ANDOVER
 * * * * * ANOKA-CHAMPLIN
 * * * * * CENTENNIAL
 * * * * * COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
 * * * * * COON RAPIDS
 * * * * * EAST BETHEL
 * * * * * FRIDLEY
 * * * * * HAM LAKE
 * * * * * LEXINGTON
 * * * * * LINWOOD VOL
 * * * * * OAK GROVE
 * * * * * RAMSEY
 * * * * * SPRING LAKE PARK
 * * * * * ST FRANCIS
 * * * * * Bethel

BECKER COUNTY*89% Reporting*

* * * * * AUDUBON
 * * * * * CALLAWAY
 * * * * * CARSONVILLE VOL
 * * * * * DETROIT LAKES
 * * * * * FRAZEE
 * * * * * LAKE PARK
 * * * * * WHITE EARTH VOL
 * * * * * WOLF LAKE
 * * * * * Ogema

BELTRAMI COUNTY*83% Reporting*96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * ALASKA
 * * * * * BEMIDJI
 * * * * * BLACKDUCK
 * * * * * KELLIHER VOL
 * * * * * RED LAKE
 * * * * * Solway

BENTON COUNTY*(3) - 100% Reporting*

* * * * * FOLEY
 * * * * * SAUK RAPIDS
 * * * * * RICE

BIG STONE COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*

* * * * * BEARDSLEY
 * * * * * CLINTON
 * * * * * CORRELL
 * * * * * GRACEVILLE
 * * * * * ODESSA
 * * * * * ORTONVILLE

BLUE EARTH COUNTY*83% Reporting*

* * * * * AMBOY
 * * * * * EAGLE LAKE VOL
 * * * * * GOOD THUNDER
 * * * * * LAKE CRYSTAL
 * * * * * MANKATO
 * * * * * PEMBERTON
 * * * * * SKYLINE
 * * * * * SOUTH BEND
 * * * * * ST CLAIR
 * * * * * VERNON CENTER
 * * * * * Madison Lake
 * * * * * Mapleton

BROWN COUNTY*(5) - 100% Reporting*96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * COMFREY
 * * * * * HANSKA
 * * * * * NEW ULM
 * * * * * SLEEPY EYE
 * * * * * SPRINGFIELD VOL

CARLTON COUNTY*86% Reporting*

* * * * * BARNUM VOL
 * * * * * BLACKHOOF
 * * * * * CARLTON VOL
 * * * * * CLOQUET
 * * * * * CROMWELL VOL
 * * * * * KETTLE RIVER
 * * * * * MAHTOWA
 * * * * * PERCH LAKE VOL
 * * * * * SCANLON VOL
 * * * * * THOMSON TWP
 * * * * * WRENSHALL
 * * * * * WRIGHT VOL
 * * * * * Holyoke Vol
 * * * * * Moose Lake

CARVER COUNTY*(12) - 100% Reporting*

* * * * * CARVER
 * * * * * CHANHASSEN
 * * * * * CHASKA
 * * * * * COLOGNE
 * * * * * HAMBURG
 * * * * * MAYER
 * * * * * NEW GERMANY
 * * * * * NORWOOD
 * * * * * VICTORIA
 * * * * * WACONIA
 * * * * * WATERTOWN
 * * * * * YOUNG AMERICA

KEY

* Fire Departments submitting MFIRS each year.

CASS COUNTY

82% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BACKUS VOL
 * * * * * BENA
 * * * * * CASS LAKE
 * * * * * FEDERAL DAM
 * * * * * HACKENSACK AREA
 * * * * * LONGVILLE VOL
 * * * * * PILLAGER AREA
 * * * * * PINE RIVER
 * * * * * REMER
 * * * * * Crooked Lake Vol
 * * * * * Walker

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CLARA CITY
 * * * * * MAYNARD
 * * * * * MILAN
 * * * * * MONTEVIDEO
 * * * * * WATSON

CHISAGO COUNTY

92% Reporting

* * * * * ALMELUND
 * * * * * CENTER CITY
 * * * * * HARRIS
 * * * * * LINDSTROM
 * * * * * NORTH BRANCH
 * * * * * RUSH CITY
 * * * * * SHAFER
 * * * * * STACY
 * * * * * TAYLORS FALLS
 * * * * * WYOMING
 * * * * * Chisago City

CLAY COUNTY

67% Reporting

* * * * * BARNESVILLE
 * * * * * DILWORTH
 * * * * * HAWLEY
 * * * * * HITTERDAL
 * * * * * MOORHEAD
 * * * * * SABIN-ELMWOOD
 * * * * * ULEN
 * * * * * Felton Comm
 * * * * * Glyndon Vol

CLEARWATER COUNTY

86% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BAGLEY
 * * * * * BEAR CREEK
 * * * * * CLEARBROOK
 * * * * * GONVICK
 * * * * * ITASCA TWP
 * * * * * SHEVLIN
 * * * * * Hangaard Twp

COOK COUNTY

56% Reporting

* * * * * COVILL AREA
 * * * * * GRAND PORTAGE
 * * * * * GUNFLINT TRAIL
 * * * * * HOVLAND
 * * * * * LUTSEN TWP VOL
 * * * * * Grand Marais Vol
 * * * * * Maple Hill
 * * * * * Schroeder
 * * * * * Tofte

COTTONWOOD COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * JEFFERS
 * * * * * MOUNTAIN LAKE
 * * * * * STORDEN
 * * * * * WESTBROOK
 * * * * * WINDOM

CROW WING COUNTY

86% Reporting

* * * * * BRAINERD
 * * * * * CROSBY VOL
 * * * * * CROSSLAKE
 * * * * * DEERWOOD
 * * * * * EMILY VOL
 * * * * * GARRISON
 * * * * * IDEAL TWP
 * * * * * IRONTON
 * * * * * MISSION TWP
 * * * * * NISSWA
 * * * * * PEQUOT LAKES
 * * * * * RIVERTON
 * * * * * Cuyuna
 * * * * * Fifty Lakes

DAKOTA COUNTY

(14) - 100% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * APPLE VALLEY
 * * * * * BURNSVILLE
 * * * * * EAGAN
 * * * * * FARMINGTON
 * * * * * HAMPTON
 * * * * * HASTINGS
 * * * * * INVER GROVE HTS
 * * * * * LAKEVILLE
 * * * * * MENDOTA HEIGHTS
 * * * * * MIESVILLE VOL
 * * * * * RANDOLPH
 * * * * * ROSEMOUNT
 * * * * * SOUTH ST PAUL
 * * * * * WEST ST PAUL

DODGE COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CLAREMONT
 * * * * * DODGE CENTER
 * * * * * HAYFIELD
 * * * * * KASSON
 * * * * * MANTORVILLE
 * * * * * WEST CONCORD

DOUGLAS COUNTY

91% Reporting

* * * * * ALEXANDRIA
 * * * * * BRANDON
 * * * * * CARLOS
 * * * * * EVANSVILLE
 * * * * * FORADA TWP
 * * * * * KENSINGTON
 * * * * * LEAF VALLEY TWP
 * * * * * MILLERVILLE
 * * * * * MILTONA
 * * * * * OSAKIS
 * * * * * Garfield

FARIBAULT COUNTY*(11) - 100% Reporting*

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BLUE EARTH
* * * * * BRICELYN
* * * * * DELAVAN VOL
* * * * * EASTON VOL
* * * * * ELMORE
* * * * * FROST
* * * * * KIESTER
* * * * * MINNESOTA LAKE
* * * * * WALTERS VOL
* * * * * WELLS
* * * * * WINNEBAGO VOL

FILLMORE COUNTY*91% Reporting*

* * * * * CHATFIELD
* * * * * FOUNTAIN
* * * * * HARMONY
* * * * * LANESBORO
* * * * * MABEL VOL
* * * * * OSTRANDER
* * * * * PRESTON
* * * * * RUSHFORD
* * * * * SPRING VALLEY
* * * * * WYKOFF
* Canton

FREEBORN COUNTY*81% Reporting*

* * * * * ALBERT LEA
* * * * * ALDEN
* * * * * CONGER
* * * * * EMMONS
* * * * * FREEBORN
* * * * * GLENNVILLE
* * * * * HARTLAND
* * * * * HAYWARD
* * * * * HOLLANDALE
* * * * * MANCHESTER
* * * * * MYRTLE
* * * * * TWIN LAKES
* * * * * Albert Lea Twp
* * * * * Clarks Grove Vol
* * * * * Geneva
* * * * * London

GOODHUE COUNTY*63% Reporting*

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * CANNON FALLS
* * * * * GOODHUE
* * * * * PINE ISLAND
* * * * * RED WING
* * * * * ZUMBROTA
* * * * * Dennison
* * * * * Kenyon
* * * * * Wanamingo

GRANT COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*

* * * * * ASHBY
* * * * * BARRETT
* * * * * ELBOW LAKE
* * * * * HERMAN VOL
* * * * * HOFFMAN
* * * * * WENDELL

HENNEPIN COUNTY*97% Reporting*

* * * * * BLOOMINGTON
* * * * * BROOKLYN CENTER
* * * * * BROOKLYN PARK
* * * * * CRYSTAL
* * * * * DAYTON
* * * * * EDEN PRAIRIE
* * * * * EDINA
* * * * * EXCELSIOR
* * * * * GOLDEN VALLEY
* * * * * HAMEL
* * * * * HANOVER
* * * * * HOPKINS
* * * * * LONG LAKE
* * * * * LORETTO VOL
* * * * * MAPLE GROVE
* * * * * MAPLE PLAIN
* * * * * MEDICINE LAKE
* * * * * MINNETONKA
* * * * * MOUND
* * * * * MPLS/ST PAUL INT'L
* * * * * AIRPORT
* * * * * NEW HOPE
* * * * * OSSEO
* * * * * PLYMOUTH
* * * * * RICHFIELD
* * * * * ROBBINSDALE
* * * * * ROGERS
* * * * * ST ANTHONY
* * * * * ST BONIFACIUS

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * ST LOUIS PARK
* * * * * WAYZATA
* * * * * Minneapolis

HOUSTON COUNTY*71% Reporting*

* * * * * BROWNSVILLE
* * * * * CALEDONIA
* * * * * HOKAH VOL
* * * * * LACRESCENT
* * * * * SPRING GROVE
* * * * * Eitzen
* * * * * Houston

HUBBARD COUNTY*40% Reporting*

* * * * * LAPORTE/LAKEPORT
* * * * * PARK RAPIDS
* * * * * East Hubbard Co
* * * * * Lake George
* * * * * Nevis

ISANTI COUNTY*50% Reporting*

* * * * * CAMBRIDGE
* * * * * DALBO
* * * * * Braham
* * * * * Isanti Vol

ITASCA COUNTY*94% Reporting*

* * * * * BALSAM VOL
* * * * * BEARVILLE TWP
* * * * * BOVEY
* * * * * CALUMET
* * * * * COHASSET
* * * * * COLERAINE
* * * * * DEER RIVER
* * * * * GOODLAND
* * * * * GRAND RAPIDS
* * * * * KEEWATIN VOL
* * * * * MARBLE
* * * * * NASHWAUK
* * * * * SQUAW LAKE
* * * * * TACONITE
* * * * * WARBA
* * * * * Bigfork Vol

JACKSON COUNTY

80% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * ALPHA
* * * * * HERON LAKE VOL
* * * * * JACKSON
* * * * * LAKEFIELD
Okabena

KANABEC COUNTY

(3) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * GRASSTON
* * * * * MORA
* * * * * OGILVIE

KANDIYOHI COUNTY

91% Reporting

* * * * * ATWATER
* * * * * BLOMKEST
* * * * * KANDIYOHI
* * * * * NEW LONDON
* * * * * PENNOCK
* * * * * PRINSBURG
* * * * * RAYMOND
* * * * * SPICER
* * * * * SUNBURG
* * * * * WILLMAR
* Lake Lillian

KITTSOON COUNTY

80% Reporting

* * * * * HALLOCK
* * * * * KENNEDY
* * * * * LAKE BRONSON
* * * * * LANCASTER
* * * * * Karlstad Vol

KOOCHICHING COUNTY

83% Reporting

* * * * * BIG FALLS VOL
* * * * * BIRCHDALE RURAL
* * * * * INTERNATIONAL FLS
* * * * * LITTLEFORK
* * * * * LOMAN RURAL
* Northome

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

86% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BELLINGHAM
* * * * * BOYD
* * * * * DAWSON
* * * * * MADISON
* * * * * MARIETTA
* * * * * NASSAU
* Louisburg

LAKE COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * FINLAND
* * * * * SILVER BAY
* * * * * TWO HARBORS
* * * * * Beaver Bay Vol

LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY

(2) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BAUDETTE
* * * * * WILLIAMS

LE SUEUR COUNTY

88% Reporting

* * * * * CLEVELAND
* * * * * ELYSIAN
* * * * * KASOTA
* * * * * LE CENTER
* * * * * LESUEUR
* * * * * MONTGOMERY
* * * * * WATERVILLE
* * * * * Kilkenny

LINCOLN COUNTY

60% Reporting

* * * * * ARCO
* * * * * IVANHOE
* * * * * LAKE BENTON
* * * * * Hendricks
* * * * * Tyler

LYON COUNTY

(10) - 100% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BALATON
* * * * * COTTONWOOD
* * * * * GARVIN
* * * * * GHENT
* * * * * LYND
* * * * * MARSHALL
* * * * * MINNEOTA
* * * * * RUSSELL
* * * * * TAUNTON
* * * * * TRACY

MC LEOD COUNTY

(8) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BROWNTON VOL
* * * * * GLENCOE
* * * * * HUTCHINSON
* * * * * LESTER PRAIRIE
* * * * * PLATO
* * * * * SILVER LAKE
* * * * * STEWART
* * * * * WINSTED

MAHNOMEN COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * ELBOW-TULABY LKS
* * * * * MAHNOMEN
* * * * * TWIN LAKES VOL
Waubun

MARSHALL COUNTY

88% Reporting

* * * * * ALVARADO VOL
* * * * * ARGYLE
* * * * * GRYGLA
* * * * * NEWFOLDEN
* * * * * OSLO
* * * * * STEPHEN
* * * * * WARREN
* Middle River

MARTIN COUNTY*89% Reporting*

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	CEYLON
*	*	*	*	*	DUNNELL
*	*	*	*	*	FAIRMONT
*		*	*	*	GRANADA
*		*	*	*	NORTHROP
*	*	*		*	SHERBURN
	*	*	*	*	TRIMONT
*	*	*	*	*	TRUMAN
	*				Welcome

MEEKER COUNTY*(6) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	COSMOS
*	*	*	*	*	DASSEL
*	*	*	*	*	EDEN VALLEY
*	*	*	*	*	GROVE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	LITCHFIELD
*	*	*	*	*	WATKINS

MILLE LACS COUNTY*80% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	FORESTON
*	*	*	*	*	MILACA
*	*	*	*	*	ONAMIA
*	*	*	*	*	PRINCETON
*	*				Isle

MORRISON COUNTY*(10) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BOWLUS
	*	*	*	*	FLENSBURG
*	*	*	*	*	LITTLE FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	MOTLEY
*	*	*	*	*	PIERZ
*	*	*	*	*	RANDALL
*	*	*	*	*	ROYALTON
*	*	*	*	*	SCANDIA VALLEY
*	*	*	*	*	SWANVILLE
	*		*		UPSALA

MOWER COUNTY*56 Reporting*

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	ADAMS VOL
*	*	*	*	*	AUSTIN
*	*	*	*	*	BROWNSDALE
	*	*		*	LYLE
*	*	*	*	*	ROSE CREEK AREA
	*	*			Dexter Vol
*		*			Grand Meadow
			*		Le Roy
					Mapleview

MURRAY COUNTY*88% Reporting*

		*		*	AVOCA
*	*	*	*	*	CHANDLER
*	*	*	*	*	CURRIE VOL
*	*	*	*	*	DOVRAY
*	*	*	*	*	FULDA
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE WILSON
*	*	*	*	*	SLAYTON
*	*	*			Iona

NICOLLET COUNTY*(5) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	COURTLAND
*	*	*	*	*	LAFAYETTE
*	*	*	*	*	NICOLLET
*	*	*	*	*	NORTH MANKATO
*	*	*	*	*	ST PETER

NOBLES COUNTY*80% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	ADRIAN
	*	*	*	*	BIGELOW
*	*	*	*	*	BREWSTER
*	*	*	*	*	ELLSWORTH
	*	*	*	*	LISMORE
*	*	*	*	*	RUSHMORE
	*	*	*	*	WILMONT
*	*	*	*	*	WORTHINGTON
*	*				Dundee
*					Round Lake

NORMAN COUNTY*(8) - 100% Reporting*

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	ADA
*	*	*	*	*	BORUP
*	*	*	*	*	GARY VOL
*	*	*	*	*	HALSTAD
	*		*	*	HENDRUM
*	*		*	*	PERLEY-LEE TWP
*	*	*	*	*	SHELLY
*	*	*	*	*	TWIN VALLEY

OLMSTED COUNTY*88% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	BYRON
*	*	*	*	*	DOVER
*	*	*	*	*	ORONOCO
*	*	*	*	*	ROCHESTER
*	*		*	*	ROCHESTER ARPT
*	*	*	*	*	ROCHESTER RURAL
*	*	*	*	*	STEWARTVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	Eyota Vol

OTTERTAIL COUNTY*88% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	CLITHERALL
*	*	*	*	*	DALTON
*	*	*	*	*	DEER CREEK
		*	*	*	DENT
*	*	*	*	*	ELIZABETH
*	*	*	*	*	FERGUS FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	HENNING VOL
*	*	*	*	*	NEW YORK MILLS
*	*	*	*	*	OTTERTAIL
*		*	*	*	PARKERS PRAIRIE
	*		*	*	PELICAN RAPIDS VOL
*		*	*	*	PERHAM
*	*	*	*	*	UNDERWOOD
*	*		*	*	VERGAS
	*	*	*	*	VINING
					Battle Lake
*					Bluffton

PENNINGTON COUNTY*(3) - 100% Reporting*

*	*	*	*	*	GOODRIDGE AREA
*	*	*	*	*	ST HILAIRE
*	*	*	*	*	THIEF RIVER FALLS

PINE COUNTY

(10) - 100% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	ASKOV VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BROOK PARK
*	*	*	*	*	BRUNO
*	*	*	*	*	FINLAYSON
*	*	*	*	*	HINCKLEY VOL
			*	*	KERRICK
			*	*	PINE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	SANDSTONE VOL
*	*	*	*	*	STURGEON LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	WILLOW RIVER

PIPESTONE COUNTY

(6) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	EDGERTON
*	*	*	*	*	HOLLAND
*	*	*	*	*	JASPER
*	*	*	*	*	PIPESTONE
*	*	*	*	*	RUTHTON
*	*	*	*	*	WOODSTOCK

POLK COUNTY

83% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BELTRAMI
*	*	*	*	*	CROOKSTON
*	*	*	*	*	EAST GRAND FORKS
*	*	*	*	*	ERSKINE
*	*	*	*	*	FERTILE
*	*	*	*	*	FISHER
*	*	*	*	*	MCINTOSH
*	*	*	*	*	MENTOR
	*	*	*	*	NIELSVILLE
	*	*	*	*	WINGER
*					Climax
*	*	*			Fosston

POPE COUNTY

83% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	GLENWOOD
*	*	*	*	*	LOWRY
	*	*	*	*	SEDAN
*	*	*	*	*	STARBUCK
*	*	*	*	*	VILLARD VOL
					Cyrus

RAMSEY COUNTY

(11) - 100% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	FALCON HEIGHTS
*	*	*	*	*	FIRE MARSHAL
					CENTRAL OFFICE
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE JOHANNA
*	*	*	*	*	LITTLE CANADA
	*	*	*	*	MAPLEWOOD
*	*	*	*	*	NEW BRIGHTON
*	*	*	*	*	NORTH ST PAUL
*	*	*	*	*	ROSEVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	ST PAUL
*	*	*	*	*	VADNAIS HEIGHTS
*	*	*	*	*	WHITE BEAR LAKE

RED LAKE COUNTY

33% Reporting

*		*		OKLEE
				Plummer
				Red Lake Falls

REDWOOD COUNTY

(14) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BELVIEW
*	*	*	*	*	CLEMENTS
	*	*	*	*	LAMBERTON
*	*	*	*	*	LUCAN
*	*	*	*	*	MILROY
*	*	*	*	*	MORGAN
*	*	*	*	*	REDWOOD FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	REVERE
*	*	*	*	*	SANBORN
*	*	*	*	*	SEAFORTH
*	*	*	*	*	VESTA
*	*	*	*	*	WABASSO VOL
*	*	*	*	*	WALNUT GROVE
*	*	*	*	*	WANDA

RENVILLE COUNTY

(10) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BIRD ISLAND
*	*	*	*	*	BUFFALO LAKE
	*	*	*	*	DANUBE
*	*	*	*	*	FAIRFAX
	*	*	*	*	FRANKLIN
*	*	*	*	*	HECTOR
*	*	*	*	*	MORTON
*	*	*	*	*	OLIVIA
*	*	*	*	*	RENVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	SACRED HEART

RICE COUNTY

80% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	FARIBAULT
*	*	*	*	*	MORRISTOWN
*	*	*	*	*	NERSTRAND VOL
*	*	*	*	*	NORTHFIELD
*	*	*	*	*	Lonsdale

ROCK COUNTY

67% Reporting

	*	*			HARDWICK
*	*	*	*	*	HILLS
*	*	*	*	*	LUVERNE
*		*	*	*	MAGNOLIA
*	*	*			Beaver Creek
*	*				Kenneth Vol

ROSEAU COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	BADGER
*	*	*	*	*	GREENBUSH
*	*	*	*	*	ROSEAU
*	*	*	*	*	WARROAD

ST LOUIS COUNTY

93% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	ALBORN
*	*	*	*	*	ARROWHEAD
*	*	*	*	*	AURORA
*	*	*	*	*	BABBITT VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BIWABIK VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BIWABIK TWP VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BREITUNG
*	*	*	*	*	BREVATOR
*	*	*	*	*	BRIMSON AREA VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BUHL VOL
*	*	*	*	*	BUYCK COMM VOL
*	*	*	*	*	CANOSIA VOL
*	*	*	*	*	CENTRAL LKS VOL
*	*	*	*	*	CHERRY TWP
*	*	*	*	*	CHISHOLM
*	*	*	*	*	CLIFTON TWP
*	*	*	*	*	CLINTON VOL
*	*	*	*	*	COLVIN TWP
*	*	*	*	*	COOK
*	*	*	*	*	COTTON VOL
*	*	*	*	*	CRANE LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	CULVER

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * DULUTH
* * * * * EAGLES NEST
* * * * * ELLSBURG
* * * * * ELMER
* * * * * ELY
* * * * * EMBARRASS VOL
* * * * * EVELETH
* * * * * EVERGREEN
* * * * * FAYAL
* * * * * FLOODWOOD
* * * * * FREDENBERG
* * * * * FRENCH VOL
* * * * * GILBERT
* * * * * GNESEN VOL
* * * * * GRAND LAKE VOL
* * * * * GREENWOOD TWP
* * * * * HERMANTOWN VOL
* * * * * HIBBING
* * * * * HOYT LAKES
* * * * * INDUSTRIAL VOL
* * * * * KABETOGRAMA
* * * * * KELSEY VOL
* * * * * LAKELAND VOL
* * * * * LAKEWOOD TWP
* * * * * MAKINEN
* * * * * MC DAVITT
* * * * * MC KINLEY VOL
* * * * * MEADOWLANDS AREA
* * * * * MORSE VOL
* * * * * MOUNTAIN IRON
* * * * * NETT LAKE
* * * * * NORMANNA VOL
* * * * * NORTH STAR TWP
* * * * * NORTHLAND
* * * * * ORR VOL
* * * * * PALO TWP
* * * * * PEQUAYWAN LAKE
* * * * * PIKE-SANDY BRITT
* * * * * PROCTOR
* * * * * RICE LAKE VOL.
* * * * * SILICA AREA
* * * * * SOLWAY RURAL
* * * * * TOIVOLA TWP
* * * * * VERMILLION LAKE
* * * * * VIRGINIA
* * * * * Bois Forte
* * * * * Greaney-Rauch-
* * * * * Silverdale
* * * * * Kinney-Great Scott
* * * * * Sturgeon Twp
* * * * * Tower

SCOTT COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * BELLE PLAINE
* * * * * JORDAN
* * * * * NEW MARKET
* * * * * NEW PRAGUE
* * * * * PRIOR LAKE
* * * * * SAVAGE
* * * * * SHAKOPEE

SHERBURNE COUNTY

(5) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * BECKER VOL
* * * * * BIG LAKE
* * * * * CLEAR LAKE
* * * * * ELK RIVER
* * * * * ZIMMERMAN

SIBLEY COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * ARLINGTON
* * * * * GAYLORD
* * * * * GIBBON
* * * * * GREEN ISLE
* * * * * HENDERSON
* * * * * NEW AUBURN
* * * * * WINTHROP VOL

STEARNS COUNTY

96% Reporting

* * * * * ALBANY
* * * * * AVON
* * * * * BELGRADE
* * * * * BROOTEN
* * * * * ELROSA
* * * * * FREEPORT
* * * * * HOLDINGFORD
* * * * * KIMBALL
* * * * * LAKE HENRY
* * * * * MELROSE
* * * * * NEW MUNICH
* * * * * PAYNESVILLE
* * * * * RICHMOND
* * * * * ROCKVILLE
* * * * * SARTELL-LESAUK
* * * * * SAUK CENTRE
* * * * * ST CLOUD
* * * * * ST JOHN'S UNIV
* * * * * ST JOSEPH VOL

96 97 98 99 00

* * * * * ST MARTIN
* * * * * ST STEPHEN
* * * * * WAITE PARK
* * * * * Cold Spring

STEELE COUNTY

75% Reporting

* * * * * BLOOMING PRAIRIE
* * * * * MEDFORD VOL
* * * * * OWATONNA
* * * * * Ellendale Vol

STEVENS COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

* * * * * CHOKIO
* * * * * DONNELLY
* * * * * HANCOCK
* * * * * MORRIS

SWIFT COUNTY

88% Reporting

* * * * * APPLETON
* * * * * BENSON
* * * * * CLONTARF
* * * * * DANVERS
* * * * * HOLLOWAY
* * * * * KERKHOVEN
* * * * * MURDOCK
* * * * * Degraff

TODD COUNTY

88% Reporting

* * * * * BERTHA
* * * * * BROWERVILLE
* * * * * CLARISSA
* * * * * GREY EAGLE
* * * * * HEWITT
* * * * * LONG PRAIRIE
* * * * * STAPLES
* * * * * Eagle Bend

TRAVERSE COUNTY

50% Reporting

* * * * * DUMONT
* * * * * WHEATON
* * * * * Browns Valley
* * * * * Tintah

WABASHA COUNTY

(7) - 100% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	ELGIN
*	*	*	*	*	KELLOGG
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE CITY
*	*	*	*	*	MAZEPPA VOL
*	*	*	*	*	PLAINVIEW
*	*	*	*	*	WABASHA
*	*	*	*	*	ZUMBRO FALLS

WADENA COUNTY

50% Reporting

	*	SEBEKA
*	*	VERNDALE
*	*	WADENA
		Menagha

WASECA COUNTY

(4) - 100% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	JANESVILLE
*	*		*	*	NEW RICHLAND
	*	*	*		WALDORF
*	*	*	*	*	WASECA

WASHINGTON COUNTY

(14) - 100% Reporting

	*	*	*	*	BAYPORT
*	*	*	*	*	COTTAGE GROVE
*	*		*	*	FOREST LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	HUGO
*	*	*	*	*	LAKE ELMO
*	*	*	*	*	LWR ST CROIX VLY
*	*	*	*	*	MAHTOMEDI
*	*	*	*	*	MARINE ON ST CROIX
*	*	*	*	*	NEW SCANDIA
*	*	*	*	*	NEWPORT
*	*	*	*	*	OAKDALE
*	*	*	*	*	ST PAUL PARK VOL
*	*	*	*	*	STILLWATER
*	*	*	*	*	WOODBURY

WATONWAN COUNTY

75% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
*	*	*	*	*	DARFUR
		*	*		LASALLE
*	*	*	*	*	MADELIA
*	*	*	*	*	ODIN
*			*		ORMSBY
	*	*	*	*	ST JAMES
					Butterfield
*	*	*			Lewisville

WILKIN COUNTY

50% Reporting

*		*		*	KENT-ABERCROMBIE
*	*	*	*	*	ROTHSAY
*	*	*	*	*	WOLVERTON
*		*			Breckenridge
*	*	*			Campbell
	*	*			Foxhome

WINONA COUNTY

92% Reporting

*	*	*		*	DAKOTA
*	*	*	*	*	GOODVIEW
			*		HIDDEN VALLEY
*	*	*	*	*	LEWISTON
*	*	*	*	*	MINNESOTA CITY
*	*	*	*	*	NODINE VOL
*	*	*	*	*	PICKWICK AREA
*		*	*	*	RIDGEWAY COMM
*	*	*	*	*	ROLLINGSTONE
*	*	*	*	*	ST CHARLES
*	*	*	*	*	WILSON VOL
*	*	*	*	*	WINONA
*	*				Altura

WRIGHT COUNTY

86% Reporting

96	97	98	99	00	
			*	*	ALBERTVILLE
*	*	*	*	*	BUFFALO
*	*	*	*	*	CLEARWATER
*	*	*	*	*	COKATO
*	*	*	*	*	HOWARD LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	MAPLE LAKE
*	*	*	*	*	MONTICELLO
*	*	*	*	*	MONTROSE
*	*	*	*	*	ROCKFORD
*	*	*	*	*	SOUTH HAVEN
		*	*	*	ST MICHAEL
*	*	*	*	*	WAVERLY
*	*	*			Annandale
*	*	*	*		Delano Vol

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY

88% Reporting

*	*	*	*	*	CANBY
	*	*	*	*	CLARKFIELD
*	*		*	*	ECHO
*	*	*	*	*	HANLEY FALLS
*	*	*	*	*	PORTER
	*	*	*	*	ST LEO
*			*		WOODLAKE
*	*	*			Granite Falls

*Fifty-three fire
departments began
participating in 2000.*

We welcome new and returning departments reporting in 2000:

Ashby	Hawley	Odessa
Avoca	Hayward	Oklee
Badger	Hidden Valley	Ormsby
Barrett	Hollandale	Preston
Conger	Hovland	Rice
Cottonwood	Hutchinson	Rice Lake Vol.
Dakota	Jacobson	Rochester Airport
Danube	Kent-Abercrombie	Roseau
East Bethel	Kerrick	Scanlon Vol.
Evergreen	Lucan	Sebeka
Federal Dam	Lyle	Sherburn
Frost	Marietta	Skyline
Glencoe	Mazeppa Vol.	Twin Lakes
Glenville	McIntosh	Upsala
Grand Portage	Milan	Waterville
Green Isle	Murdock	White Earth Vol.
Grygla	Nett Lake	Woodlake
Hanska	Oak Grove	

We lost the following departments in 2000 and encourage them to report next year.

Albert Lea Twp.	Houston
Beaver Bay Vol.	Isanti Vol.
Bethel	Karlstad Vol.
Breckenridge	Kinney-Great Scott
Campbell	Le Roy
Chisago City	Lonsdale
Cold Spring	Madison Lake
Crooked Lake Vol.	Minneapolis
Cuyuna	Moose Lake
Delano Vol.	Ogema
Eyota Vol.	Schroeder
Fosston	Tower
Glyndon Vol.	Tyler
Holyoke Vol.	Walker

FIRE DEPARTMENT RUNS, DOLLAR LOSSES, AND FIRE DEATHS PER COUNTY IN ORDER OF TOTAL DOLLAR LOSS

In some instances, the protection district of the reporting fire department goes beyond its county boundary, but the incident will still be recorded within the department's home county. (*Fire rate = one fire for number of persons indicated. For example, in Hennepin County in 2000 there was one fire for every 509 people.*)

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Total Co. Dollar Loss</u>	<u>Fire Rate</u>	<u>Average Dollar Loss/Fire</u>	<u>Fire Deaths</u>
Hennepin	1,032,431	2,159	25,726	\$25,871,873	509	\$12,764	10
*Ramsey	485,765	1,767	16,257	\$18,463,142	279	\$10,611	7
*Dakota	275,227	986	10,220	\$18,093,809	300	\$19,753	5
St. Louis	198,213	1,138	10,936	\$15,221,684	193	\$14,822	3
Anoka	243,641	1,296	12,504	\$8,518,895	211	\$7,388	1
*Stearns	118,791	710	2,181	\$7,344,662	179	\$11,078	1
Goodhue	40,690	210	1,038	\$6,180,468	204	\$31,058	
*Washington	145,896	650	6,823	\$5,609,293	269	\$10,349	2
Otter Tail	50,714	221	329	\$3,546,010	264	\$18,469	
Itasca	40,863	278	666	\$3,471,974	216	\$18,370	
*Cottonwood	12,694	68	21	\$2,776,050	195	\$42,708	
Mille Lacs	18,670	198	327	\$2,713,811	110	\$15,964	1
Beltrami	34,384	327	2,665	\$2,700,693	106	\$8,335	
*Carver	47,915	242	2,286	\$2,620,884	255	\$13,941	1
*Scott	57,846	393	1,405	\$2,540,547	167	\$7,343	1
Winona	47,828	158	1,442	\$2,409,455	328	\$16,503	
Crow Wing	44,249	303	783	\$1,991,159	166	\$7,458	
Olmsted	106,470	410	5,181	\$1,955,896	260	\$4,770	4
Kandiyohi	38,761	235	399	\$1,809,000	206	\$9,622	
*Faribault	16,937	146	98	\$1,800,250	151	\$16,074	
Steele	30,729	159	332	\$1,795,748	201	\$11,737	
*Sherburne	41,945	304	728	\$1,712,311	153	\$6,249	1
*Nicollet	28,076	129	231	\$1,545,400	234	\$12,878	
*Renville	17,673	98	52	\$1,503,225	201	\$17,082	
*Morrison	29,604	128	124	\$1,450,357	269	\$13,185	
*Meeker	20,846	182	268	\$1,408,050	159	\$10,748	
Mower	37,385	147	265	\$1,359,168	267	\$9,708	1
*Benton	30,185	245	591	\$1,289,050	139	\$5,940	
Douglas	28,674	173	286	\$1,188,680	180	\$7,476	
Fillmore	20,777	109	121	\$1,169,650	212	\$11,935	
LeSueur	23,239	143	352	\$1,018,950	226	\$9,893	
*Kanabec	12,802	80	38	\$999,250	180	\$14,074	2
*Brown	26,984	74	94	\$965,448	397	\$14,198	
Wright	68,710	354	1,259	\$954,000	227	\$3,149	
*Rice	49,183	270	319	\$927,175	187	\$3,525	
Martin	22,914	96	102	\$894,525	276	\$10,777	1
*McLeod	32,030	242	500	\$854,800	148	\$3,957	
*Lyon	24,789	162	153	\$848,100	219	\$7,505	1
Nobles	20,098	118	157	\$835,500	179	\$7,460	
Freeborn	33,060	109	418	\$812,235	341	\$8,374	
Yellow Medicine	11,684	61	18	\$794,050	220	\$14,982	
*Pine	21,264	200	141	\$760,250	144	\$5,137	2
*Norman	7,975	48	16	\$729,600	222	\$20,267	
Chisago	30,521	315	374	\$715,504	127	\$2,969	
Cass	21,791	146	222	\$669,500	161	\$4,959	1

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Fire Runs</u>	<u>Total Other Runs</u>	<u>Total Co. Dollar Loss</u>	<u>Fire Rate</u>	<u>Average Dollar Loss/Fire</u>	<u>Fire Deaths</u>
Blue Earth	54,044	97	253	\$653,000	684	\$8,266	
Marshall	10,993	78	100	\$645,100	153	\$8,960	
Carlton	29,259	42	138	\$637,720	975	\$21,257	1
*Pennington	13,306	95	121	\$621,700	145	\$6,758	
*Grant	6,246	53	28	\$611,000	145	\$14,209	
Aitkin	12,425	86	76	\$604,500	159	\$7,750	
Todd	23,363	146	111	\$602,151	212	\$5,474	
*Dodge	15,731	85	48	\$602,025	197	\$7,525	
*Wabasha	19,744	120	252	\$582,715	195	\$5,769	
Big Stone	6,285	41	26	\$534,200	165	\$14,058	
Watonwan	11,682	48	62	\$533,797	260	\$11,862	1
*Waseca	18,079	100	242	\$518,100	199	\$5,693	1
Becker	27,881	210	253	\$446,000	161	\$2,578	
Clay	50,422	126	1,925	\$436,410	413	\$3,577	3
Koochiching	16,299	47	15	\$328,100	362	\$7,291	
Traverse	4,463	24	5	\$318,500	203	\$14,477	
Murray	9,660	66	44	\$309,180	197	\$6,310	
Lake	10,415	45	98	\$307,800	453	\$13,383	
*Sibley	14,366	99	132	\$295,286	182	\$3,738	
Pope	10,745	85	62	\$280,300	163	\$4,247	
Hubbard	14,939	39	26	\$275,750	383	\$7,071	
Polk	32,498	130	1,232	\$269,702	269	\$2,229	
*Chippewa	13,228	53	18	\$260,450	259	\$5,107	
Houston	18,497	74	222	\$238,100	349	\$4,492	
*Lake of the Woods	4,076	23	6	\$200,500	194	\$9,548	
Redwood	17,254	89	45	\$195,000	243	\$2,746	
Cook	3,868	14	1	\$183,040	322	\$15,253	
Jackson	11,677	50	50	\$176,700	259	\$3,927	
Lac Qui Parle	8,924	76	55	\$145,549	154	\$2,509	
*Roseau	15,026	73	65	\$128,500	221	\$1,890	
Lincoln	6,890	28	2	\$125,500	276	\$5,020	
Mahnomen	5,044	23	28	\$115,000	315	\$7,188	
Wilkin	7,516	16	20	\$113,500	578	\$8,731	
Wadena	13,154	48	14	\$102,000	286	\$2,217	
Swift	10,724	89	54	\$75,217	143	\$1,003	
Clearwater	8,309	85	77	\$68,000	119	\$971	
*Pipestone	10,491	32	12	\$64,600	420	\$2,584	
Isanti	25,921	95	93	\$49,000	295	\$557	
*Stevens	10,634	45	31	\$28,200	247	\$656	
Kittson	5,767	117	60	\$21,246	75	\$276	
Rock	9,806	38	63	\$19,000	297	\$576	
Red Lake	4,525	9	0	\$0	503	\$0	
		18,886	114,613†	\$175,562,219	259	\$10,397	51

*Indicates counties with 100% participation.

†Total may not equal "other non-fire" run totals due to statistical inconsistencies in elements from the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System.

FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONSES AND DOLLAR LOSS AS REPORTED BY MFIRS DATA

City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss	City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss	City	Total Fire Runs	Total Other Runs	Dollar Loss
ADA	10	4	\$395,500	BECKER	50	189	\$478,750	BURNSVILLE	178	2,360	\$1,369,570
ADAMS	13	22	\$83,500	BELGRADE	18	0	\$1,430,000	BUYCK	0	1	\$0
ADRIAN	12	17	\$43,600	BELLE PLAINE	30	71	\$10,000	BYRON	18	33	\$62,500
AITKIN	17	12	\$392,500	BELLINGHAM	13	15	\$21,125	CALEDONIA	18	26	\$6,100
ALASKA	8	0	\$96,500	*BELTRAMI	0	0	\$0	CALLAWAY	2	0	\$1,000
ALBANY	22	88	\$0	BELVIEW	11	5	\$0	CALUMET	18	67	\$0
ALBERT LEA	64	332	\$499,235	BEMIDJI	115	745	\$1,084,274	CAMBRIDGE	75	57	\$0
ALBERTVILLE	17	178	\$0	BENSON	33	34	\$32,050	CANBY	10	0	\$367,000
ALBORN	5	20	\$5,500	BERTHA	16	2	\$51	CANNON FALLS	51	180	\$214,700
ALDEN	11	42	\$173,500	*BIG FALLS	0	0	\$0	CANOSIA	16	65	\$259,000
ALEXANDRIA	63	61	\$330,280	BIG LAKE	48	111	\$177,600	CARLOS	12	67	\$53,000
ALMELUND	12	2	\$115,000	BIGELOW	9	0	\$0	CARLTON	34	34	\$88,500
ALPHA	2	14	\$4,000	BIRCHDALE	3	0	\$0	CARSONVILLE	21	55	\$43,000
ALVARADO	12	27	\$0	BIRD ISLAND	12	7	\$186,000	CARVER	23	86	\$0
AMBOY	14	40	\$0	BIWABIK	2	2	\$50,000	CASS LAKE	58	43	\$0
ANDOVER	84	814	\$593,350	BIWABIK TWP	4	0	\$60,000	CENTENNIAL	108	804	\$885,100
ANOKA-CHAMPLIN	130	586	\$904,500	BLACKDUCK	8	0	\$95,500	CENTER CITY	11	15	\$3,000
APPLE VALLEY	23	904	\$4,800	BLACKHOOF TWP	3	0	\$50,000	CENTRAL LAKES	4	0	\$16,000
APPLETON	11	2	\$7,500	BLOMKEST	13	5	\$2,500	CEYLON	4	1	\$102,000
ARCO	3	0	\$70,000	BLOOMING PRAIRIE	31	18	\$46,500	CHANDLER	8	14	\$51,130
ARGYLE	12	31	\$38,500	BLOOMINGTON	231	1,064	\$6,271,279	CHANHASSEN	17	489	\$29,210
ARLINGTON	26	20	\$2,000	BLUE EARTH	32	42	\$84,750	CHASKA	42	759	\$1,717,254
ARROWHEAD	6	20	\$50	BORUP	1	0	\$0	CHATFIELD	15	18	\$125,200
ASHBY	17	1	\$203,000	BOVEY	17	28	\$0	CHERRY	8	21	\$56,000
ASKOV	16	0	\$68,000	BOWLUS	3	0	\$23,000	CHISHOLM	29	68	\$200,100
ATWATER	11	14	\$108,000	BOYD	16	21	\$9,600	CHOKIO	5	2	\$17,100
AUDUBON	30	12	\$0	BRAINERD	142	367	\$1,228,538	CLARA CITY	12	15	\$47,000
AURORA	8	15	\$2,050	BRANDON	14	20	\$525,000	CLAREMONT	10	1	\$137,125
AUSTIN	103	237	\$1,250,668	BREITUNG TWP	3	3	\$8,000	CLARISSA	11	26	\$209,000
AVOCA	1	0	\$0	BREVATOR TWP	15	23	\$0	CLARKFIELD	20	15	\$0
AVON	19	66	\$63,800	BREWSTER	11	19	\$29,000	CLEAR LAKE	32	101	\$143,701
BABBITT	9	17	\$37,700	BRICELYN	11	1	\$2,000	CLEARBROOK	14	56	\$0
BACKUS	11	13	\$30,000	BRIMSON	8	23	\$0	CLEARWATER	36	134	\$259,500
BADGER	4	1	\$120,000	BROOK PARK	13	8	\$89,500	CLEMENTS	3	0	\$6,300
BAGLEY	34	16	\$33,000	BROOKLYN CENTER	123	690	\$11,500	CLEVELAND	15	58	\$82,400
BALATON	27	14	\$279,100	BROOKLYN PARK	235	1,153	\$1,491,150	CLIFTON TWP	3	4	\$0
BALSAM VOL	10	41	\$151,700	BROOTEN	21	22	\$42,000	CLINTON	12	3	\$4,000
BARNESVILLE	17	13	\$85,000	BROWERVILLE	24	6	\$72,000	CLINTON TWP	14	5	\$0
BARNUM	17	50	\$17,300	BROWNSDALE	11	5	\$1,000	CLONTARF	6	1	\$34,667
BARRETT	1	2	\$0	BROWNSVILLE	9	27	\$205,000	CLOQUET	6	127	\$9,000
BAUDETTE	19	4	\$198,500	BROWNTON	18	45	\$0	COHASSET	36	109	\$974,850
BAYPORT	45	389	\$721,200	BRUNO	11	1	\$130,800	COKATO	25	44	\$0
*BEAR CREEK	0	0	\$0	BUFFALO	73	108	\$214,400	COLERAINE	7	75	\$0
BEARDSLEY	5	0	\$250,000	BUFFALO LAKE	1	0	\$110,000	COLOGNE	21	60	\$105,500
BEARVILLE TWP	10	0	\$0	BUHL	9	8	\$9,500	COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	82	1,984	\$637,500

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COLVIN TWP	3	3	\$5,000	EASTON	13	14	\$15,000	FREDENBERG	8	43	\$0
COMFREY	14	9	\$130,590	ECHO	6	1	\$315,050	*FREEBORN	0	0	\$0
CONGER	1	0	\$2,000	EDEN PRAIRIE	96	1,236	\$6,511,818	FREEPORT	2	0	\$75,000
COOK	29	31	\$753,900	EDEN VALLEY	22	32	\$521,000	FRENCH TWP	5	3	\$2,500
COON RAPIDS	195	3,639	\$1,462,969	EDGERTON	10	6	\$57,100	FRIDLEY	113	2,181	\$419,530
CORRELL	4	2	\$0	EDINA	119	3,888	\$844,051	FROST	4	0	\$250,000
COSMOS	16	17	\$0	ELBOW LAKE	17	11	\$175,000	FULDA	12	11	\$0
COTTAGE GROVE	62	1,390	\$379,600	ELBOW-TULABY LKS	6	3	\$0	GARRISON	29	112	\$21
COTTON VOL	5	18	\$90,000	ELGIN	11	6	\$35,500	GARVIN	13	0	\$0
COTTONWOOD	3	0	\$55,000	ELIZABETH	7	16	\$30,000	GARY	1	0	\$0
COURTLAND	19	17	\$50,000	ELK RIVER	101	283	\$531,360	GAYLORD	15	13	\$72,286
*COVILL AREA	0	0	\$0	ELLSBURG VOL	6	10	\$0	GHENT	4	11	\$2,000
CRANE LAKE	4	0	\$0	ELLSWORTH	8	19	\$54,000	GIBBON	12	5	\$178,700
CROMWELL	6	1	\$202,000	ELMER	1	0	\$0	GILBERT	1	0	\$0
CROOKSTON	23	319	\$165,907	ELMORE	8	2	\$40,000	GLENCOE	50	74	\$145,000
CROSBY	21	29	\$110,000	ELROSA	11	7	\$0	GLENVILLE	3	1	\$0
CROSSLAKE	15	94	\$242,800	ELY	20	19	\$380,100	GLENWOOD	45	42	\$0
CULVER	11	5	\$0	ELYSIAN	14	39	\$353,100	GNESEN TWP	14	6	\$700
CURRIE	12	2	\$41,250	EMBARRASS	10	40	\$23,000	GOLDEN VALLEY	66	629	\$1,651,535
DAKOTA	7	1	\$11,000	EMILY	12	17	\$160,700	GONVICK	13	0	\$0
DALBO	20	36	\$49,000	EMMONS	10	34	\$100,000	GOOD THUNDER	19	60	\$5,000
DALTON	17	1	\$53,000	ERSKINE	13	2	\$2,000	GOODHUE	20	5	\$1,457,693
DANUBE	10	0	\$12,339	EVANSVILLE	14	59	\$100,700	GOODLAND TWP	2	13	\$0
DANVERS	6	2	\$1,000	EVELETH	27	79	\$186,691	GOODRIDGE	16	1	\$102,000
DARFUR	4	2	\$35,000	EVERGREEN	1	0	\$7,000	GOODVIEW VOL	8	17	\$76,500
DASSEL	37	140	\$50,000	EXCELSIOR	15	396	\$17,000	GRACEVILLE	6	12	\$280,200
DAWSON	15	1	\$28,000	FAIRFAX	9	1	\$675,036	*GRANADA	0	0	\$0
DAYTON	22	168	\$53,800	FAIRMONT	57	81	\$705,525	GRAND LAKE VOL	17	105	\$37,000
DEER CREEK	12	27	\$25,000	FALCON HEIGHTS	8	102	\$0	*GRAND PORTAGE	0	0	\$0
DEER RIVER	59	35	\$60,600	FARIBAULT	143	176	\$181,025	GRAND RAPIDS	74	132	\$1,989,324
DEERWOOD	26	21	\$51,000	FARMINGTON	40	112	\$145,427	GREEN ISLE	15	35	\$0
DELAVAN	5	0	\$1,012,500	FAYAL	17	58	\$10,000	GREENBUSH	17	5	\$8,500
DENT	13	0	\$75,000	FEDERAL DAM	1	0	\$0	GREENWOOD	4	0	\$0
DETROIT LAKES	68	145	\$0	FERGUS FALLS	57	135	\$1,879,050	GREY EAGLE	15	3	\$108,500
DILWORTH	12	27	\$32,600	FERTILE	18	8	\$10,500	GROVE CITY	31	11	\$0
DODGE CENTER	17	17	\$269,700	FINLAND	6	10	\$156,300	GRYGLA	1	0	\$20,000
DONNELLY	2	0	\$1,500	FINLAYSON	27	46	\$173,250	GUNFLINT TRAIL VOL	3	1	\$8,000
DOVER	6	6	\$7,000	FISHER	3	0	\$0	HACKENSACK	5	7	\$178,000
DOVRAY	3	0	\$2,000	FLENSBURG	4	0	\$0	HALLOCK	22	31	\$1,000
DULUTH	462	5,793	\$3,427,543	FLOODWOOD	21	2	\$106,700	HALSTAD	7	1	\$114,300
DUMONT	4	0	\$5,000	FOLEY	73	187	\$75,000	HAM LAKE	61	352	\$479,748
DUNNELL-LK FREMONT	9	10	\$13,000	FORADA	3	16	\$0	HAMBURG	16	28	\$52,000
EAGAN	149	801	\$2,882,225	FOREST LAKE	92	255	\$260,850	HAMEL	14	147	\$185,500
EAGLE LAKE	21	81	\$20,000	FORESTON	20	28	\$0	HAMPTON	13	0	\$0
EAGLES NEST	2	1	\$0	FOUNTAIN	6	8	\$0	HANCOCK	20	5	\$4,000
EAST BETHEL	75	408	\$192,800	FRANKLIN	9	0	\$400	HANLEY FALLS	1	0	\$4,000
EAST GRAND FORKS	33	842	\$73,695	FRAZEE	46	23	\$113,000	HANOVER	19	98	\$460,000

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HANSKA	13	19	\$500,250	KANDIYOHI	25	56	\$86,500	LITTLEFORK	9	4	\$98,100
*HARDWICK	0	0	\$0	KASOTA	29	82	\$0	LOMAN	4	0	\$15,500
HARMONY	18	9	\$453,750	KASSON	9	4	\$12,400	LONG LAKE VOL	32	309	\$14,500
HARRIS	36	20	\$95,000	KEEWATIN	3	79	\$2,000	LONG PRAIRIE	40	48	\$6,600
HARTLAND	4	0	\$0	KELLIHER	2	9	\$1,000	LONGVILLE	21	6	\$0
HASTINGS	126	435	\$847,202	KELLOGG	16	6	\$0	LORETTO	24	146	\$69,000
HAWLEY	22	16	\$0	KELSEY TWP	0	1	\$0	LOWER ST CROIX VLY	36	257	\$430,300
HAYFIELD	15	14	\$3,000	KENNEDY	6	6	\$20,050	LOWRY	5	3	\$0
HECTOR	19	10	\$182,000	KENSINGTON	10	6	\$6,000	LUCAN	5	0	\$0
HENDERSON	13	48	\$200	*KENT-ABERCROMBIE	0	0	\$0	LUTSEN	9	0	\$175,040
HENDRUM	9	1	\$0	KERKHOVEN	26	15	\$0	LUVERNE	31	37	\$19,000
HENNING	15	10	\$45,000	KERRICK	6	0	\$500	LYLE	11	1	\$2,000
HERMAN	6	1	\$5,000	KETTLE RIVER	6	0	\$4,050	LYND	5	0	\$7,500
HERMANTOWN	29	98	\$139,625	KIESTER	10	1	\$22,500	MABEL	9	3	\$168,000
HERON LAKE	14	5	\$200	KIMBALL	32	104	\$74,000	MADELIA	9	22	\$57,000
HEWITT	5	1	\$0	LACRESCENT	19	152	\$12,000	MADISON	17	17	\$75,824
HIBBING	101	1,787	\$245,650	LAFAYETTE	15	0	\$103,000	MAGNOLIA	1	1	\$0
HIDDEN VALLEY	4	0	\$0	LAKE BENTON	14	2	\$55,500	MAHNOMEN	16	25	\$105,000
HILL CITY	13	23	\$0	LAKE BRONSON	48	9	\$196	MAHTOMEDI	11	279	\$12,500
HILLS	6	25	\$0	LAKE CITY	31	57	\$234,500	MAHTOWA	6	1	\$38,000
HINCKLEY	35	32	\$13,200	LAKE CRYSTAL	33	53	\$628,000	MAKINEN	1	0	\$23,000
HITTERDAL	3	0	\$4,400	LAKE ELMO	60	352	\$916,305	MANCHESTER	4	0	\$25,000
HOFFMAN	5	0	\$198,000	LAKE HENRY	1	0	\$50,000	MANKATO	130	1,813	\$863,919
HOKAH	12	4	\$0	LAKE JOHANNA	73	421	\$417,250	MANTORVILLE	19	9	\$141,500
HOLDINGFORD	13	66	\$84,000	LAKE PARK	18	4	\$155,000	MAPLE GROVE	170	683	\$1,837,815
HOLLAND	3	1	\$0	LAKE WILSON	9	1	\$17,800	MAPLE LAKE	42	91	\$74,100
HOLLANDALE	7	0	\$0	LAKEFIELD	18	13	\$158,000	MAPLE PLAIN	26	330	\$10,350
HOPKINS	48	465	\$337,001	LAKELAND TWP	4	0	\$30,000	MAPLEWOOD	68	2,723	\$619,677
HOVLAND	2	0	\$0	LAKEVILLE	101	499	\$1,034,850	MARBLE	6	40	\$0
HOWARD LAKE	17	46	\$8,500	LAKEWOOD TWP	11	44	\$50,200	MARIETTA	13	1	\$500
HOYT LAKES	3	7	\$0	LAMBERTON	5	10	\$2,000	MARINE VOL	12	52	\$46,000
HUGO	40	229	\$310,200	LANCASTER	30	9	\$0	MARSHALL	58	103	\$200,700
HUTCHINSON	108	239	\$231,000	LANESBORO	7	12	\$4,900	MAYER	12	32	\$3,900
IDEAL TWP	10	20	\$66,000	LAPORTE/LAKEPORT	7	4	\$39,450	MAYNARD	13	1	\$178,000
INDUSTRIAL	8	23	\$0	LASALLE	4	0	\$1,395	MAZEPPA	12	52	\$50,000
INTERNATIONAL FLLS	31	11	\$214,500	LEAF VALLEY TWP	8	0	\$1,500	MCDAVITT	9	16	\$8,025,000
INVER GROVE HGHTS	96	808	\$647,150	LECENTER	18	10	\$220,000	MCGRATH	2	2	\$5,000
IRONTON	6	1	\$5,600	LESTER PRAIRIE	21	63	\$121,600	MCGREGOR	40	20	\$202,500
ITASCA TWP	1	2	\$0	LESUEUR	33	22	\$332,000	MCINTOSH	17	38	\$0
IVANHOE	11	0	\$0	LEWISTON	21	14	\$385,000	MCKINLEY	2	1	\$0
JACKSON	16	18	\$14,500	LEXINGTON	19	136	\$281,000	MEADOWLANDS	6	4	\$16,500
JACOBSON	4	14	\$4,500	LINDSTROM	28	30	\$118,000	MEDFORD	8	41	\$0
JANESVILLE	16	119	\$242,600	LINWOOD TWP	56	127	\$800,000	MEDICINE LAKE	5	16	\$0
JASPER	10	5	\$7,000	LISMORE	3	0	\$0	MELROSE	32	54	\$89,300
JEFFERS	2	0	\$38,000	LITCHFIELD	48	50	\$735,750	MENDOTA HEIGHTS	44	219	\$251,605
JORDAN	44	64	\$435,900	LITTLE CANADA	35	120	\$28,000	MENTOR	12	23	\$1,500
KABETOGEA	3	0	\$28,000	LITTLE FALLS	9	0	\$153,000	MIESVILLE	23	24	\$20,500

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MILACA	53	71	\$299,611	NODINE	5	25	\$0	PINE RIVER	16	25	\$130,200
MILAN	7	1	\$5,000	*NORMANNA	0	0	\$0	PIPESTONE	22	41	\$260,600
MILLERVILLE	5	0	\$9,000	NORTH BRANCH	65	57	\$50,000	PLAINVIEW	13	23	\$162,000
MILROY	5	1	\$45,000	NORTH MANKATO	49	106	\$56,050	PLATO	7	35	\$0
MILTONA	14	38	\$22,700	NORTH ST PAUL	49	300	\$566,636	PLYMOUTH	173	1,061	\$2,523,250
MINNEOTA	19	5	\$133,000	NORTH STAR TWP	3	7	\$0	PORTER	14	2	\$70,000
MINNESOTA CITY	4	3	\$0	NORTHFIELD	102	134	\$249,950	PRESTON	12	3	\$68,500
MINNESOTA LAKE	8	2	\$1,800	NORTHLAND TWP	5	0	\$84,200	PRINCETON	102	197	\$2,185,700
MINNETONKA	111	656	\$604,130	NORTHROP	1	1	\$1,000	PRINSBURG	8	5	\$10,000
MISSION TWP	11	64	\$76,500	NORWOOD-YNG AMER	29	151	\$114,200	PRIOR LAKE	65	441	\$686,000
MONTEVIDEO	7	0	\$6,100	OAK GROVE	42	0	\$624,100	PROCTOR	23	35	\$79,510
MONTGOMERY	17	30	\$0	OAKDALE	81	1,301	\$759,300	RAMSEY	62	302	\$491,000
MONTICELLO	52	227	\$0	*ODESSA	0	0	\$0	RANDALL	18	8	\$51,000
MONTROSE	26	108	\$227,000	ODIN	3	0	\$62,000	RANDOLPH	15	14	\$21,000
MOORHEAD	58	1,860	\$256,210	OGILVIE	34	5	\$212,950	RAYMOND	8	1	\$0
MORA	46	33	\$786,300	OKLEE	9	0	\$0	RED LAKE-BUR /IND AFR	30	2	\$0
MORGAN	5	1	\$41,500	OLIVIA	12	20	\$144,950	RED WING	89	676	\$4,468,075
MORRIS	18	24	\$5,600	ONAMIA	23	31	\$228,500	REDWOOD FALLS	28	18	\$12,500
MORRISTOWN	19	9	\$51,200	ORMSBY	2	0	\$55,000	REMER	13	10	\$68,000
MORSE TWP VOL	5	1	\$264,800	ORONOCO	4	13	\$0	RENVILLE	23	14	\$192,000
MORTON	3	0	\$500	ORR	1	1	\$0	*REVERE	0	0	\$0
MOTLEY	29	85	\$218,200	ORTONVILLE	14	9	\$0	RICE	22	71	\$360,000
MOUND	47	567	\$173,150	OSAKIS	30	19	\$140,500	RICE LAKE	25	107	\$0
MOUNTAIN IRON	16	44	\$103,575	OSLO	3	0	\$70,000	RICHFIELD	111	2,809	\$671,180
MOUNTAIN LAKE	5	0	\$2,505,000	OSSEO	4	0	\$4,650	RICHMOND	21	0	\$5,000
MPLS/STP INT'L ARPT	50	2,815	\$29,957	OSTRANDER	3	1	\$0	RIDGEWAY COMM	6	31	\$0
MURDOCK	7	0	\$0	OTTERTAIL	10	4	\$10,200	ROBBINSDALE	47	287	\$209,850
MYRTLE	4	9	\$11,000	OWATONNA	120	273	\$1,749,248	ROCHESTER AIRPORT	2	0	\$0
NASHWAUK	18	31	\$38,500	PALISADE	10	5	\$0	ROCHESTER	266	4,843	\$1,390,496
NASSAU	2	0	\$10,500	PALO TWP	6	48	\$11,850	ROCHESTER-RURAL	62	150	\$263,825
NERSTRAND	6	0	\$445,000	PARK RAPIDS	32	22	\$236,300	ROCKFORD	20	226	\$0
NEW AUBURN	4	7	\$0	PARKERS PRAIRIE	11	8	\$143,300	ROCKVILLE	26	50	\$2,531,000
NEW BRIGHTON	68	375	\$216,501	PAYNESVILLE	19	4	\$69,600	ROGERS	20	169	\$2,300
NEW GERMANY	10	35	\$0	PELICAN RAPIDS	21	13	\$100,750	ROLLINGSTONE	7	5	\$3,750
NEW LONDON	40	29	\$2,000	PEMBERTON	6	14	\$0	ROSE CREEK	9	0	\$22,000
NEW MARKET	28	132	\$141,000	PENNOCK	20	12	\$16,100	ROSEAU	30	30	\$0
NEW MUNICH	1	3	\$0	PEQUAYWAN LAKE	3	1	\$300	ROSEMOUNT	32	390	\$7,130,500
NEW PRAGUE	38	66	\$293,500	PEQUOT LAKES	14	32	\$50,000	ROSEVILLE	91	471	\$523,660
NEW RICHLAND	17	19	\$77,000	PERCH LAKE TWP	9	27	\$41,500	ROTHSAY	11	18	\$113,500
NEW SCANDIA TWP	28	170	\$87,720	PERHAM	22	52	\$639,110	ROYALTON	17	8	\$7
NEW ULM	34	52	\$209,958	*PERLEE-LEE	0	0	\$0	RUSH CITY	31	49	\$164,604
NEW YORK MILLS	17	95	\$45,000	PICKWICK AREA	1	0	\$0	RUSHFORD	11	30	\$121,300
NEWFOLDEN	22	5	\$338,900	PIERZ	33	21	\$323,150	RUSHMORE	5	8	\$7,500
NEWPORT	35	65	\$57,000	PIKE-SANDY-BRITT	10	8	\$23,000	RUSSELL	8	0	\$0
NICOLLET	13	46	\$1,027,000	PILLAGER	21	118	\$263,300	RUTHTON	4	0	\$0
NIELSVILLE	6	0	\$11,000	PINE CITY	24	15	\$168,000	SABIN-ELMWOOD	6	9	\$0
NISSWA	17	26	\$0	PINE ISLAND	28	158	\$15,000	*SACRED HEART	0	0	\$0

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SANBORN	4	0	\$0	ST PAUL	1,236	10,832	\$15,312,938	WALDORF	10	23	\$0
SANDSTONE	24	16	\$12,000	ST PAUL PARK	25	42	\$95,600	WALNUT GROVE	7	2	\$0
SARTELL	30	91	\$137,610	ST PETER	33	62	\$309,350	WALTERS	15	0	\$153,000
SAUK CENTRE	44	33	\$1,069,700	ST STEPHEN	20	60	\$166,500	WANDA	5	0	\$82,000
SAUK RAPIDS	67	77	\$395,200	STACY-LENT	53	20	\$102,100	WARBA-FEELEY-SAGO	12	8	\$0
SAVAGE	68	294	\$359,020	STAPLES	35	25	\$206,000	WARREN	13	24	\$150,500
SCANDIA VALLEY	3	2	\$0	STARBUCK	33	17	\$129,100	WARROAD	22	29	\$0
SCANLON	5	43	\$50,000	STEPHEN	15	13	\$27,200	WASECA	57	81	\$198,500
SEAFORTH	2	1	\$700	STEWART	6	0	\$125,000	WATERTOWN	36	200	\$66,520
SEBEKA	6	0	\$101,000	STEWARTVILLE	35	41	\$187,075	WATERVILLE	17	111	\$31,450
*SEDAN	0	0	\$0	STILLWATER	79	771	\$516,927	WATKINS	28	18	\$101,300
SHAFER	14	7	\$20,900	STORDEN	3	0	\$0	WATSON	14	1	\$24,350
SHAKOPEE	120	337	\$615,127	STURGEON LAKE	19	9	\$40,000	WAVERLY	23	81	\$137,000
SHELLY	6	5	\$115,000	SUNBURG	8	0	\$0	WAYZATA	34	220	\$123,000
SHERBURN	13	3	\$37,000	SWANVILLE	5	0	\$682,000	WELLS	19	24	\$0
SHEVLIN	23	3	\$35,000	TACONITE	2	2	\$0	WENDELL	7	13	\$30,000
SILICA AREA	2	7	\$0	TAUNTON	2	0	\$10,000	WEST CONCORD	15	3	\$38,300
SILVER BAY	14	6	\$151,500	TAYLORS FALLS	18	1	\$10,000	WEST METRO FIRE	120	1,255	\$515,490
SILVER LAKE	28	43	\$86,200	THIEF RIVER FALLS	64	93	\$518,550	WEST ST PAUL	34	2,063	\$145,930
*SKYLINE	0	0	\$0	THOMSON TWP/ESKO	23	82	\$507,200	WESTBROOK	10	1	\$3,400
SLAYTON	21	16	\$197,000	TOIVOLA TWP	2	0	\$0	WHEATON	20	5	\$313,500
SLEEPY EYE	2	0	\$38,000	TRACY	23	20	\$160,800	WHITE BEAR LAKE	100	411	\$686,955
SOLWAY TWP	10	38	\$60,000	TRIMONT	1	0	\$0	WHITE EARTH	4	0	\$116,000
SOUTH BEND	16	10	\$404,100	TRUMAN	11	6	\$36,000	WILLIAMS	4	2	\$2,000
SOUTH HAVEN	21	16	\$13,500	TWIN LAKES	1	0	\$1,500	WILLMAR	79	251	\$1,523,900
SOUTH ST. PAUL	112	1,591	\$3,593,050	TWIN LAKES VOL.	1	0	\$10,000	WILLOW RIVER	25	14	\$65,000
SPICER	23	26	\$60,000	TWIN VALLEY	14	5	\$104,800	WILMONT	14	1	\$46,100
SPRING GROVE	16	13	\$15,000	TWO HARBORS	25	82	\$0	WILSON TWP	3	30	\$0
SPRING LAKE PARK	223	924	\$743,498	ULEN	8	0	\$58,200	WINDOM	48	20	\$229,650
SPRING VALLEY	17	37	\$226,000	UNDERWOOD	28	47	\$118,600	WINGER	5	0	\$5,100
SPRINGFIELD	11	14	\$86,650	UPSALA	7	0	\$0	WINNEBAGO	21	12	\$218,700
SQUAW LAKE	4	6	\$255,000	VADNAIS HEIGHTS	34	499	\$91,525	WINONA	77	1,296	\$1,933,205
ST ANTHONY	33	905	\$192,981	VERGAS	4	0	\$427,000	WINSTED	4	1	\$146,000
ST BONIFACIUS	26	103	\$0	VERMILLION LAKE	2	5	\$0	WINTHROP	14	4	\$42,100
ST CHARLES	15	20	\$0	VERNDAL	15	2	\$1,000	WOLF LAKE	21	14	\$18,000
ST CLAIR	18	86	\$155,400	VERNON CENTER	4	5	\$0	WOLVERTON	5	2	\$0
ST CLOUD	292	1,162	\$1,378,802	VESTA	7	6	\$5,000	WOOD LAKE	7	0	\$3,000
ST FRANCIS	46	247	\$3,800	VICTORIA	17	156	\$10,800	WOODBURY	44	1,271	\$1,015,791
ST HILLAIRE	15	27	\$1,150	VILLARD	2	0	\$151,200	WOODSTOCK	5	0	\$500
ST JAMES	26	38	\$323,402	VINING	4	16	\$0	WORTHINGTON	34	52	\$394,700
ST JOHN'S UNIV	17	83	\$5,150	VIRGINIA	48	2,147	\$302,440	WRENSHALL	10	29	\$89,020
ST JOSEPH VOL	37	216	\$39,200	WABASHA	14	44	\$68,000	*WRIGHT	0	0	\$0
ST LEO	3	0	\$35,000	WABASSO	2	1	\$0	WYKOFF	11	0	\$2,000
ST LOUIS PARK	138	3,461	\$1,055,636	WACONIA	19	290	\$521,500	WYOMING	47	173	\$36,900
ST MARTIN	9	17	\$4,000	WADENA	27	12	\$0	ZIMMERMAN	73	44	\$380,900
ST MICHAEL	2	0	\$20,000	WAITE PARK	23	55	\$30,000	ZUMBRO FALLS	23	64	\$32,715
								ZUMBROTA	22	19	\$25,000

*These fire departments reported as having no fire/nonfire runs for 2000.

NON-REPORTING FIRE DEPARTMENTS

ALBERT LEA TWP.
ALTURA
ANNANDALE
BATTLE LAKE
BEAVER BAY VOL.
BEAVER CREEK
BETHEL
BIGFORK VOL.
BLUFFTON
BOIS FORTE
BRAHAM
BRECKENRIDGE
BROWNS VALLEY
BUTTERFIELD
CAMPBELL
CANTON
CHISAGO CITY
CLARKS GROVE VOL.
CLIMAX
COLD SPRING
CROOKED LAKE VOL.
CUYUNA
CYRUS
DEGRAFF
DELANO VOL.
DENNISON
DEXTER VOL.
DUNDEE
EAGLE BEND
EAST HUBBARD CO.

EITZEN
ELLENDALE VOL.
EYOTA VOL.
FELTON COMM.
FIFTY LAKES
FOSSTON
FOXHOME
GARFIELD
GENEVA
GLYNDON VOL.
GRAND MARAIS VOL.
GRAND MEADOW
GRANITE FALLS
GREANEY-RAUCH-SILVERDALE
HANGAARD TWP.
HENDRICKS
HOLYOKE VOL.
HOUSTON
IONA
ISANTI VOL.
ISLE
KARLSTAD VOL.
KENNETH VOL.
KENYON
KILKENNY
KINNEY-GREAT SCOTT
LAKE GEORGE
LAKE LILLIAN
LE ROY
LEWISVILLE

LONDON
LONSDALE
LOUISBURG
MADISON LAKE
MAPLE HILL
MAPLETON
MAPLEVIEW
MENAGHA
MIDDLE RIVER
MINNEAPOLIS
MOOSE LAKE
NEVIS
NORTHOME
OGEMA
OKABENA
PLUMMER
RED LAKE FALLS
ROUND LAKE
SCHROEDER
SOLWAY
STURGEON TWP.
TINTAH
TOFTE
TOWER
TYLER
WALKER
WANAMINGO
WAUBUN
WELCOME

STATE FIRE MARSHAL ANNUAL REPORT



TO: All Minnesota Fire Chiefs, Fire Service State and Local Officials

FROM: Tom Brace, State Fire Marshal *TAB*

SUBJECT: 2000 Year in Review

The Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System was an interesting challenge for our Division in 2000. We began implementation of the new NFIRS 5 standard in January, 2000. Many fire departments took advantage of the free vendor software we were able to provide and attended training which enabled them to implement this new reporting system in their city. Even with the new reporting system, we have recorded the highest number of reporting fire departments to date - 89% - an accomplishment we are extremely proud of. The success of this new reporting system is credited to the SFM fire data team, specifically Ernie Scheidness, who did all the training throughout the state and continues to offer on-going support, Nora Gierok and Irene Moore, who assisted with training, answer questions/concerns from reporting departments, and derive valuable information/statistics from reports received.

As always, the Division had personnel changes throughout the year. The Bureau Chief of Arson Investigations, David Bahma, retired in 2000; this vacant position was changed to Chief Fire/Arson Investigator and ably filled by Deputy State Fire Marshal Investigator Rick Kleis. We essentially lost a position in the fire/arson unit because we did not back-fill the deputy position vacated with Kleis' promotion. This decrease in personnel has created larger territories for each investigator and also reflects a downward trend in the total number of investigations conducted by the investigation team.

Our Division is continually required to do more with decreased financial resources; budget constraints severely impact our Division. Despite our fiscal constraints, our programs - juvenile firesetter intervention, fire sprinkler systems plan review and installation, inspections of schools, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, motels, resorts, day care/foster care homes & centers, and fire/arson investigation, we continue to serve the citizens of Minnesota and remain dedicated to our mission to protect lives and property from fire.

The State Fire Marshal Division appreciates your continued support and we hope you find Fire in Minnesota 2000 a valuable resource. For updated news and information from our Division, please check our web site: www.fire.mn.us.

HISTORY MILESTONES OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

- 1905** Legislation authorizing Governor to appoint State Fire Marshal for two-year term. Funding through tax levy on Insurance companies. (Town Mutuals Exempt)
- 1907** Amendment authorizing two deputy State Fire Marshals. Authorization to pay fire departments \$1 for reports submitted to the State Fire Marshal.
- 1913** All former acts repealed and new State Fire Marshal Department was created. Governor appointed Fire Marshal and two deputies.
- 1919** The Appointing Authority was given to the Commissioner of Insurance.
- 1925** Legislative action made the Commissioner of Insurance the Ex-Officio State Fire Marshal.
- 1937** Tax levy to fund the State Fire Marshal Department was raised to ½% of all insurance premiums to include Town Fire Insurance Company and Farmers Mutuals.
- 1941** Legislature directed all monies collected by the State Fire Marshal for tax and license fees, etc., to be turned over to the General Fund. Fire Marshal Department to be operated under an appropriation by legislative action.
- 1969** Legislative action created a Department of Public Safety.
- 1970** The State Fire Marshal Department moved into the Department of Public Safety to be known as the State Fire Marshal Division (SFMD).
- 1975** Legislature authorized adoption of the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code (MUFC).
- 1978-79** Legislative action enabled local fire departments to enforce the MUFC without local adoption.
- 1978** Ten positions added to implement hotel/motel/resort inspection program.
- 1980** Minnesota is the first state in the nation to require smoke detectors in new and rental residential properties.
- 1989** 1988 MUFC was adopted. Three more positions were added to the SFMD: Two day care inspectors and one public educator/data.
- 1990** Legislation added five new positions to the SFMD to conduct school inspections in Minnesota.
- 1992** New program added to license fire sprinkler contractors, designers, and fitters. New program to develop operation of Hazardous Material Response Teams.
- 1993** Legislative action updated arson statutes. Legislation requires a smoke detector in every dwelling.
- 1995** Licensing of operators of public fireworks displays. One fire investigator position added.
- 1996** The Attorney General formed a task force to study the crime of arson in Minnesota. The Division received a grant of \$400,000 to study arson as it relates to the criminal or abusive use of alcohol and/or drugs.
- 1998** As a result of the Arson Task Force, two new positions were added to the SFMD: One arson investigation trainer and one juvenile firesetter interventionist.
- 1998** One inspector for the Fire Protection Team was added to start July 1, 1998.
- 1999** The arson data specialist position was filled. Legislation added funding for a part-time code specialist position, to be hired in FY 01.
- 2000** Nationwide NFIRS 5 standard introduced in Minnesota and implementation begun.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

COMMISSIONER
CHARLES R. WEAVER, JR.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
MANCER MITCHELL

STATE FIRE MARSHAL
TOM BRACE

Connie Weaver
OFFICE
MANAGER

FIRE/DATA
INFORMATION
(2)

Patrick Sheehan
BUREAU CHIEF

Bob Dahm
BUREAU CHIEF

Patricia Bell
SUPERVISOR
SUPPORT

Jon Nisja
SUPERVISOR
SCHOOL
INSPECTIONS

Glen Bergstrand
SUPERVISOR
RESIDENTIAL
INSPECTIONS

Robert Imholte
SUPERVISOR
HEALTH CARE
INSPECTIONS

CODE
SPECIALISTS

David Stegura
SUPERVISOR
SPRINKLER
LICENSING

PUBLIC
EDUCATION

ARSON
DATA

Richard Kleis
CHIEF
INVESTIGATOR
INVESTIGATIONS

SUPPORT
STAFF
(5)

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(4)

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(7)

FIRE SAFETY
INSPECTORS
(8)

DEPUTY STATE
FIRE MARSHALS
(1.5)

PLAN
REVIEWERS/
INSPECTOR
(3)

JUVENILE
FIRESSETTER
INTERVENTIONST
(1)

ARSON
POINTER
(1)

FIRE/ARSON
INVESTIGATORS
(11)

One vacancy at the time of printing.

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Education continues to be a priority for the fire/arson investigator team.

FIRE/ARSON INVESTIGATION TEAM

The fire/arson investigation unit had the retirement of Bureau Chief David Bahma in June, 2000. Deputy Rick Kleis assumed supervisory responsibility as acting Chief Investigator from June until December 2000; Deputy Kleis was permanently appointed to the Chief Investigator position on December 20, 2000.

The investigation team is currently staffed by one (1) Chief Investigator and eleven (11) Investigators, which includes a training coordinator for the BCA arson series. BCA arson series classes are provided to law enforcement and fire personnel at two locations each year. The locations usually involve the metro area and either northern or southern MN on a rotational basis annually. Abbreviated classes are also provided at the local level, based on requests and time availability.

Fire/arson investigators are assigned to regional territories within the state and utilize home offices as their fixed headquarters.

Investigative field services booklets, which outline duties, territories etc., are printed and distributed to law enforcement and fire personnel at annual conferences, regional fire meetings and other locations as available.

Due to the volume of fire investigation requests within the metro area, a weekend/holiday on-call system is in place and provides a state investigator within an average of two (2) hour response time.

The juvenile firesetter interventionist position continues to move forward with the implementation of juvenile programs state wide and works closely with the fire/arson investigators.

The arson data specialist position continues to update the arson pointer system regularly, based on information that is submitted by law enforcement and fire personnel. The Division encourages agencies to submit data to the pointer system; submitted data provides assistance for tracking and analyzing patterns of arson.

Calendar year 2000 staffing for the investigation team is short one position due to the retirement of the Bureau Chief. Internal filling of the Chief Investigator position and budget shortages did not allow for any vacant positions to be filled. The result of this staff shortage is the need to prioritize requests for investigations. Fewer personnel also reflects a downward trend of the total number of investigations conducted by the fire/arson investigation team.

There were 452 fires investigated in 2000; 167 of those were determined to be incendiary.

State Fire Marshal investigators assisted fire officials and law enforcement agencies by investigating 452 fires in 2000, which resulted in almost \$68 million in property loss. The total dollar loss represents a 32% increase from 1999! Also, arson dollar loss increased by 14%. Of the 452 fires investigated, 167 were determined to be arson.

FIRE/ARSON INVESTIGATIONS BY PROPERTY TYPE

	1998 Causes		1999 Causes		2000 Causes			
	Total Fires	Total Arson	Total Fires	Total Arson	Total Fires	Total Dollar Loss	Total Arson	Arson Dollar Loss
One/Two Family Dwellings	313	114	279	94	244	\$24,201,071	87	\$ 4,557,300
Apartments	20	4	23	10	34	4,786,000	8	244,000
Hotels/Motels/Resorts	6	2	2	1	5	4,282,492	4	4,175,500
Institutional	7	4	0	0	5	123,100	1	100,000
Educational	7	5	5	5	4	6,400	4	6,400
Places of Assembly	8	4	8	5	15	4,293,644	5	670,000
Restaurants	11	6	4	1	4	946,000	1	490,000
Retail/Office	23	11	25	13	23	9,235,520	7	2,430,020
Industrial/Manufacturing	17	12	10	1	10	11,105,000	1	100,000
Agricultural	9	0	7	0	7	775,500	0	0
Storage Facilities	60	26	71	20	50	7,159,780	14	1,507,380
Special Structures/Other	13	8	23	13	14	275,450	8	94,750
Mobile/Vehicle Property	38	28	23	13	37	724,776	27	439,276
TOTAL	582	200	480	176	452	\$67,914,733	167	\$14,814,626

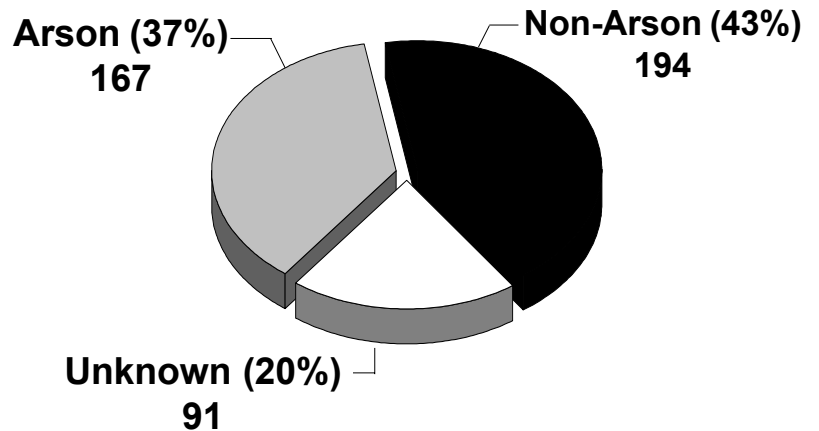
Last year's dollar loss average per arson fire was \$73,368; this year's average is \$88,710.

Total dollar loss for places of assembly more than tripled last year's total. Almost \$15 million in property loss is attributed to arson in 2000. Last year's dollar loss average per arson fire was \$72,368; this year's the average is \$88,710--a 21% increase. Time spent on each case is increasing; advanced technology and more in-depth investigations allow for a full effort to increase the number of arson convictions.

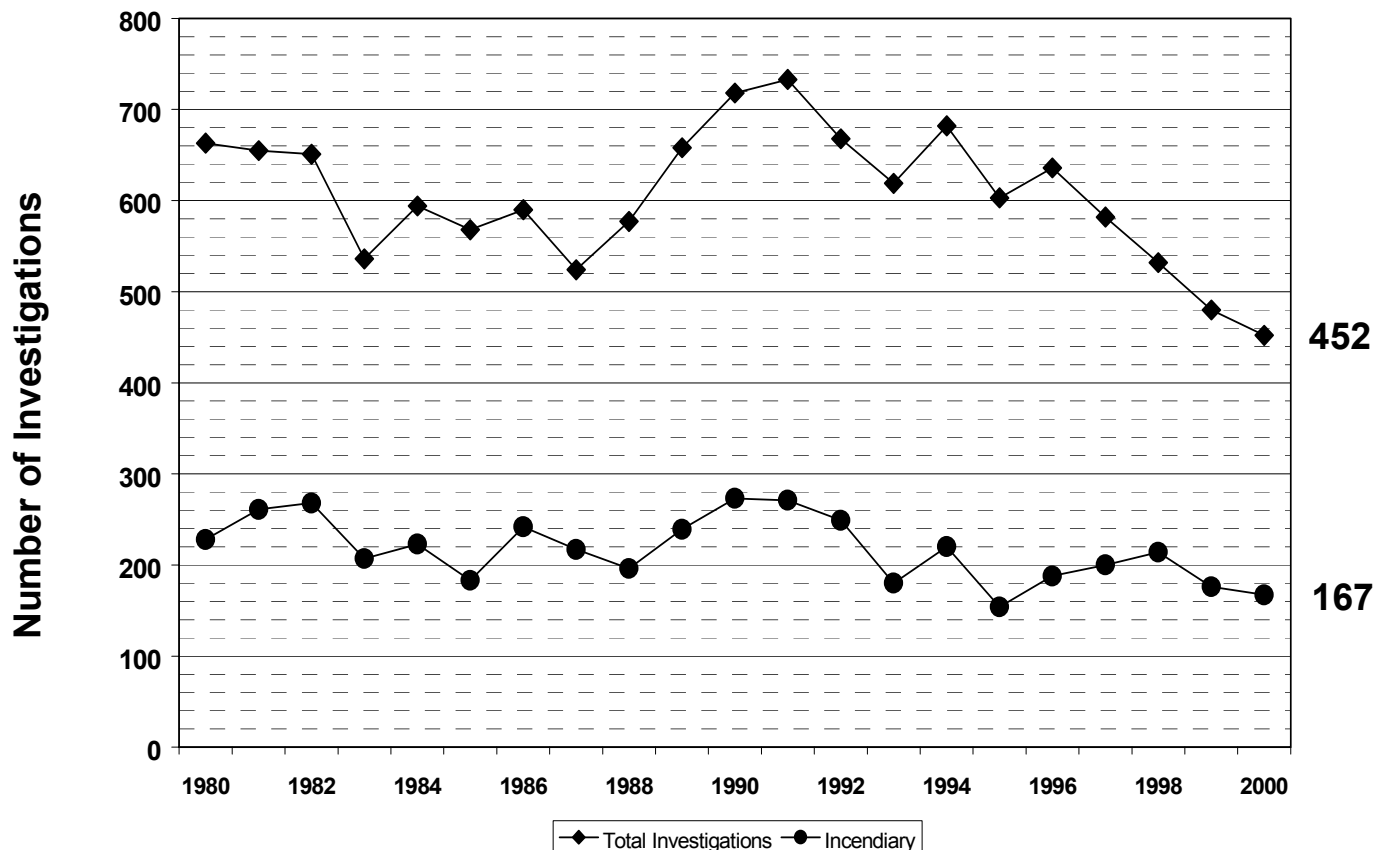
2000 Fire Investigation Accidental vs. Incendiary

Breakdown of Arson Investigations:

	Arson	Non-arson	Unknown	Total
Structure	140	187	88	415
Vehicle	27	7	3	37
Total	167	194	91	452



Fire Investigation 1980 - Present



*15,995 violations were
found in 7,227
inspections in 2000.*

FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Deputy State Fire Marshal-Inspectors conducted a total of 7,227 inspections and follow-up inspections in 2000.

SFMD FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS 2000, BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY

	No. of Facilities	No. of Follow-ups	No. of Bldg. Inspections	No. of Orders	No. of Violations
CHILD CARE					
Family child care	1,675	264	1,679	196	5,859
Foster child care	385	130	390	95	1,692
Child care centers	75	37	75	24	220
	2,135	431	2,144	315	7,771
LICENSED HEALTH CARE FACILITIES					
Nursing homes	630	61	647	17	180
Supervised living facilities >7	201	23	214	15	60
Adult foster care facilities	419	18	419	23	1,238
Class B nursing homes	51	6	56	5	18
Supervised living facilities <6	100	4	100	1	9
Group homes	2	0	2	0	2
Adult day care facilities	11	2	11	2	7
	1,414	114	1,449	63	1,514
HOTELS/MOTELS/RESORTS					
Resorts	420	384	593	256	1,232
Motels	206	241	232	109	531
Hotels	79	102	81	52	365
	705	727	906	417	2,128
RESIDENTIAL					
Boarding/Lodging	62	21	69	21	154
Apartments	25	27	25	17	115
One/two family dwellings	20	15	21	10	60
Dormitories	23	5	26	12	70
	130	68	141	60	399
MEDICAL FACILITIES					
Hospitals	121	13	139	17	109
Surgical centers	9	0	9	1	4
	130	13	148	18	113
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES					
Schools	441	488	442	304	3,602
COMMERCIAL					
Public assembly	12	20	13	10	50
Offices	21	12	23	10	29
Restaurants	7	4	7	5	29
Industrial/Manufacturing	7	2	8	4	25
Service stations	3	1	3	1	8
Retail	10	7	10	5	20
	60	46	64	35	161
OTHER PROPERTY					
Flammable/Combustible liquid	99	66	99	46	127
Prisons/Jails	64	14	111	23	168
Special properties	8	0	8	0	0
Storage	1	4	1	1	5
L.P. facilities	3	4	3	1	1
Fire Stations	1	0	1	1	6
Other properties	47	13	50	2	0
Special Structures	1	0	1	0	0
	224	101	274	74	307
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	5,239	1,988	5,568	1,286	15,995

The vast majority of residential inspections are for day care and child care facilities.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INSPECTION

- **Residential Team**

This past year State Fire Marshal Deputy Carl Wendt retired. Carl was responsible for fire safety inspections in hotels, motels, resorts, child care, foster care, flammable liquid facilities and other occupancies in the Southwest district of Minnesota. His valuable experience and expertise has been missed. Carl dedicated 35 years to the fire service in Minnesota, 20+ years as firefighter/chief of Mankato and 15 years as Deputy State Fire Marshal. We all wish Carl well in his retirement.

Carl's position was filled admirably by Forrest Williams. Forrest was previously a fire marshal for the City of Duluth. Forrest is a welcome addition to our staff; we are receiving very positive comments regarding his performance.

A new hazard has emerged in hotels, motels, apartments and other dwellings. Methamphetamine labs have been found in numerous residential-type buildings including hotels and motels. Meth labs cause a serious health and fire hazard for building occupants, staff and fire personnel. Chemicals and flammable liquids used in the process of this illegal drug can create volatile, explosive atmospheres. Fumes can create a lethal health environment. Diligent, thorough inspections and heightened awareness by facility staff and guests can assist with detecting this growing hazard.

In the year 2000 the residential team conducted full inspections of 79 hotels, 206 motels, and 420 resorts as well as full inspections in other occupancies. These deputies also conducted follow-up inspections at 102 hotels, 241 motels, and 384 resorts. The eight-member residential team conducted a total of 928 complete, comprehensive inspections, 869 follow-up inspections and 131 consultation visits in a variety of properties and 2,349 special request fire safety inspections including 1,675 family child care, 385 foster care, 75 child care centers and 99 flammable liquid inspections. All residential fire marshal deputies should be commended for this voluminous, dedicated effort.

Every hospital, health care facility, and licensed residential group home in Minnesota is inspected annually.

• Health Care Team

The Health Care Section of the State Fire Marshal Division has the responsibility for conducting annual fire and life safety inspections in 1,150 health care facilities licensed by the Minnesota Department of Health, as well as approximately 100 residential group homes licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services. In addition, the Health Care Team is responsible for inspecting, on a one-time-only basis, adult day care, adult foster care, and developmental achievement centers. When necessary, the Health Care Section also assists the residential team with inspections of home-based day care facilities.

The Health Care Team is supervised by Robert Imholte. The team includes one clerical support person in the headquarters office and seven deputies, who operate out of home offices located throughout the state.

The Health Care Team enforces the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code as part of the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) licensing regulations for health care facilities. The team also enforces the 1985 Life Safety Code and other federal fire safety regulations promulgated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS - formerly known as the Health Care Financing Administration) in facilities participating in the federal Medicare/Medicaid programs. This would include nursing homes, supervised living facilities and hospitals not covered by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCOAH). At the request of CMS, however, complaint and “walk-behind” inspections (called validation surveys) are sometimes conducted at JCAOH accredited hospitals. These federal inspections are conducted under a contract with MDH, which administers the federal enforcement program in Minnesota.

In addition to inspection duties, the health care inspectors regularly provide fire safety in-service training to facility staff, give presentations at health care associations’ conferences, and provide demonstrations on sprinkler systems using the fire sprinkler demonstration trailer that is now owned by the State Fire Marshal Division.

In 1996, under a contract with the Minnesota Department of Corrections, the Health Care Team assumed the responsibility for inspecting state-owned prisons. In 1999, the team also assumed the responsibility for the inspection of the state's county jails. One member of the team is specifically assigned to handle the prisons, which are inspected on a request basis. Various members of the team provide backup to the inspector covering the prisons, so that the health care inspections in his assigned area remain up-to-date. County inspections are conducted by the inspector in whose district they're located.

During 2000, the Health Care Team inspected 1,597 buildings in 1,544 hospitals and health care facilities, as well as buildings in the eleven prison facilities.

*School inspections
revealed 3,602 fire code
violations in 441 schools
in 2000.*

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION PROGRAM

The Public School Inspection Program completed ten years of operation in 2000. This program was established by the Minnesota State Legislature in 1990 and requires the State Fire Marshal to inspect each of the state's roughly 1,750 schools once every three years. These inspections cover public elementary schools, secondary schools (middle schools, junior high schools and high schools), area learning centers, and charter schools.

The primary focus of this program is to eliminate the fire and life safety violations in public school buildings that have historically contributed to disastrous events. Emphasis is placed on the life safety of the school's occupants: students, teachers, other school staff, and members of the community. Due to the age, construction, and use of many of the state's school buildings, policies were developed which allow the use of automatic fire protection systems (primarily automatic sprinklers and automatic fire alarms) as alternatives to correct many of the fire and life safety deficiencies found in these buildings. The State Fire Marshal is proud to report that dozens of school fires have been detected early and, in many other cases, extinguished by fire protection systems that have been installed as a result of this program.

The 1990 legislation also allowed local fire departments to continue to inspect the schools in their jurisdiction under a contract with the State Fire Marshal. In 2000, there were about 15 fire departments that presently conduct their own school inspections.

The Public School Inspection Program is staffed by a Fire Safety Supervisor, three field-based Deputy State Fire Marshals, one School Plan Reviewer, and a part-time clerical support person. The program works closely with, and is funded through, an inter-agency agreement with the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning (DCFL).

In the 1999-2000 school year, there were 341 school districts in the state, 1,772 public school buildings, and 65 charter schools. These school districts provide education to over 850,000 students in grades K-12. In addition, there are approximately 55,000 teachers and administrators and thousands more employed in staff support roles. Many of the state's school buildings also function as community education and recreation facilities after normal school hours. This program provides enhanced fire and life safety for almost two million students, staff and residents who occupy the state's school buildings.

School inspections revealed 3,602 fire code violations in the 441 school facilities inspected in 2000. The following is a breakdown of the types of fire safety deficiencies observed:

Exiting/Egress Deficiencies:	909
Problems with Fire Protection Systems/Features:	705

Improper Fire-rated Construction:	306
Excessive or Improper Storage of Combustibles:	377
Electrical Hazards:	423
Other Fire/Life Safety Deficiencies:	1,140

In addition to conducting inspections, the School Inspection Team also conducted 488 follow-up inspections to ensure that the items identified on previous inspections had been corrected. Another important function of the School Inspection Program is performing plan reviews of major school construction and renovation projects. This is a unique function of the State Fire Marshal Division that works very closely with DCFL to ensure that the appropriate fire safety features are being installed and that school districts are not paying for unnecessary or overly expensive fire protection. This program has paid for itself over the years by saving districts hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

There were 156 plan reviews conducted in 2000; the majority of these plans were for remodeling projects in public schools. Additions to school buildings and compliance with fire code orders also generated a significant number of these reviews. The plan reviewer maintains a close working relationship with the State Building Codes and Standards Division and spends many hours each week consulting with school officials, architects, engineers, and contractors.

During 2000, there were four school fires causing a \$10,000 loss or more in each incident. These fires happened in the following buildings:

Name of School	City	Dollar Loss
Hamline University	St. Paul	\$2,000,000
Benilde-St. Margaret High School	St. Louis Park	\$20,000
St. Paul Technical College	St. Paul	\$20,000
St. Cloud State University	St. Cloud	\$10,000

CODE DEVELOPMENT/PLAN REVIEW

The Code Development/Plan Review Section of the State Fire Marshal Division is staffed by two Deputy State Fire Marshal – Fire Protection Specialists. One of these two deputies is also a registered Fire Protection Engineer. These positions provide consultation and technical assistance in matters related to fire safety to local/state fire and building officials, property owners/managers, architects, engineers, contractors and the general public. In an average month, the fire protection specialists handle over 500 requests for information regarding fire safety statutes, fire code requirements, and fire-safe practices.

The fire protection specialists also conduct plan reviews of certain types of hazardous installations, specifically aboveground fuel storage tanks and liquefied petroleum (LP) gas installations. In, 2000 there were 120 plan reviews conducted.

Program calls for licensing fire protection contractors who sell, design, install, modify, or inspect fire protection systems.

In addition to the consultation and plan review duties, the fire protection specialists conduct fire safety training for fire service groups, safety professionals and the public. Each year, fire safety information is provided to hundreds of people through dozens of fire safety presentations.

Following the adoption of the 1998 Minnesota Uniform Fire Code, the State Fire Marshal Division created the compact disk, "1998 MUFC Handbook on CD," which is an impressive collection of resources for fire code enforcement and fire prevention in an electronic format. Copies of this CD are still available from State Fire Marshal Division.

Also completed during 2000 was the inclusion of the "1998 MUFC Handbook on CD" in the Fire Marshal Division web-site. The web-site address is: www.dps.state.mn.us/fmarshal/mufcweb.

As a normal part of their duties, the fire protection specialists interact with many other safety officials. They represent the State Fire Marshal Division on committees and task forces. As such, they are an integral part of the Division and often called upon for their expertise. The fire protection specialists are very knowledgeable about emerging trends and new technologies in fire protection. One notable project that Fire Protection Engineer Rich Pehrson was involved in during 2000 was the Light Rail Project.

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

The Minnesota Fire Protection Contractor Licensing Law (Minnesota Statute 299M.01-12) authorizes the State Fire Marshal to regulate the fire sprinkler industry. The law requires the licensing of contractors and certification of sprinkler fitters. The rules that were promulgated as a result of the law require fees to be collected for licensing and permitting of fire protection-related work. The Fire Protection Section also investigates complaints, inspects sprinkler installations and provides education and information services to the sprinkler industry, public officials and the public.

The Fire Protection Section is headed by Bureau Chief Bob Dahm, supervised by Dave Stegura, and includes two plan review/code specialists, one field inspector and one clerical support person.

Licensing of fire sprinkler contractors and certifying journeyman sprinkler fitters began on February 21, 1994. In 2000, 59 contractors and 4 design contractors were licensed. In addition, 519 journeyman sprinkler fitters and 43 limited journeyman sprinkler fitters were certified during the year. Litigation was filed on February 22, 1994 that restricted the state rule requiring apprentice sprinkler fitter participation in a federal or state approved training program. In March of 1996, the federal ruling eliminated the ability of the State Fire Marshal Division to register and/or require federal or state approved training of apprentices.

The State Fire Marshal Division performs sprinkler system plan review and issues permits for 640 communities in Minnesota. Cities may issue fire protection system permits if they meet program and training documentation requirements. The Division issues fire protection system permits for all installations not performed by cities and the State Building Codes Division. In 2000, the Fire Protection Section performed the following activity:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Licenses/Certificates:					
Sprinkler Contractors	56	59	53	59	59
Design Contractors	3	4	7	8	4
Journeyman	476	490	481	508	519
Limited Journeyman	68	61	63	43	43
Permits Issued	352	327	364	386	427
School Review Assistance	25	11	6	6	15
Complaint Investigation	62	13	29	20	23
Field Inspections	34	17	38	142	298
Generated Revenue:					
Permits	\$102,756	\$119,465	\$137,149	\$156,161	\$151,792
Surcharges	106,951	119,889	111,961	180,620	163,289
Licenses	78,460	79,900	78,825	78,425	79,250
Misc.			2,801	14,339	5,586
TOTAL	\$288,167	\$319,254	\$330,736	\$429,545	\$399,917

The Fire Protection Section supports training and education through seminars and presentations. The Advisory Council on Fire Protection Systems provides input regarding training and education needs. In 2000, the staff provided presentations at nine association conferences/seminars or classes.

PUBLIC DISPLAY FIREWORKS OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

The Minnesota State Legislature passed a law (MN Statute 624.22) effective January 1, 1996 requiring the State Fire Marshal Division to adopt guidelines relating to fireworks display safety and develop a process for certification of fireworks operators.

The law requires fireworks displays conducted in Minnesota be supervised by a fireworks operator certified by the State Fire Marshal Division. Fireworks operators may become certified by passing a written examination administered or approved by the State Fire Marshal. This examination is based on statutes, codes and nationally recognized standards relating to the safe practices of storage, handling and display of fireworks. Examinations are conducted at State Fire Marshal headquarters in St. Paul.

295 Fireworks Operators have been certified since the certification program began.

In Minnesota, a state where fireworks are illegal, fireworks losses since 1991 caused:

- over \$1 million loss*
- 369 injured*
- 61% of the injuries were children*

Currently there are 295 certified fireworks display operators. Of those, 198 are certified for outdoor fireworks displays, 33 are certified for proximate (indoor) displays and 94 are certified to conduct both outdoor and proximate fireworks displays.

Following every fireworks display, the certified operator is required to submit a Fireworks Display Report to the State Fire Marshal Division. In 2000, 608 display reports were submitted. These reports provide information on the type, size and quantity of pyrotechnic devices used, property damage, injuries and product defects. This information is used to assess the impact of controlled fireworks displays and to help identify operational problems and defective products.

Through fireworks display reporting and other fireworks reporting data, we have learned that since 1991 there have been 369 reported injuries, most of which were male youth between 1 and 19 years of age. During this same period, there was over \$1 million in property destroyed.

The fireworks statute states “it shall be unlawful for any person to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail or wholesale, possess, advertise, use, or explode any fireworks.” The term “fireworks” includes firecrackers, bottle rockets, roman candles, sparklers, party poppers, whipper snappers, and snap-n-pops. The only legal items in the state are fireworks for public display (for which a permit is required) and caps for toy guns.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM

Hazardous Materials Regional Response Teams

The Hazardous Materials Regional Response Team Program utilizes local public and private sector organizations, under contract with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, to provide specially trained and equipped personnel who respond to support local authorities during hazardous materials incidents.

During 2000 a total of ten public and private agencies serve as regional teams. Emergency Response Teams (which also serve as Chemical Assessment Teams) included the Duluth Fire Department, Moorhead / Fargo Fire Departments, Rochester Fire Department, and the St. Paul Fire Department. Chemical Assessment Teams included the Arrowhead HazMat Team (Grand Rapids Fire Department), North Metro HazMat Team (Fridley, Coon Rapids, and Spring Lake Park / Blaine / Mounds View Fire Departments), Hopkins Fire Department, Mankato Fire Department, St. Cloud Fire Department, and one private entity; West Central Environmental Consultants, Inc.- Morris. A new contract cycle began on July 1, 2000 with each team electing to renew its contract for a one-year period ending June 30, 2001. *(Contracts were subsequently amended to extend them through June 30, 2002 however, action by the MN Legislature, which became effective July 1, 2001,*

resulted in three of the Emergency Response Team / Chemical Assessment Team combinations - Duluth, Moorhead, and Rochester - being converted to Chemical Assessment Teams only.)

Teams responded to a total of twenty (20) incidents, involving twenty-one (21) team dispatches, during 2000. The total number of incidents included eleven (11) fixed facilities, four (4) railroad, three (3) highway, one (1) drug lab and one (1) explosion. Chemicals / substances involved in these incidents included gasoline, molten sulfur, lactic acid, ammonium nitrate, propane, freon, anhydrous ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, xylene, chlorine, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid, and various agricultural chemicals. The most common types of assistance requested were air monitoring, substance identification and technical advice.

Monitoring equipment was enhanced during the year with the upgrading of four gas (LEL, CO, O₂, H₂S) monitors, and the provision of single gas ammonia monitors and instruments to detect the presence of terrorist agents. Additional enhancements included upgrading decontamination equipment and Level A chemical protective suits.

Teams participated in numerous training and local exercise activities during the year in order to orient local authorities to the services available through the program and the operating practices and procedures of the teams.

FIRE DATA

The Fire Data Analysis team headed by Bob Dahm, Bureau Chief, and supervised by Connie Weaver, includes Nora Gierok, Irene Moore, and Ernie Scheidness. This team collects and analyzes approximately 150,000 incident reports annually. They also provide technical assistance to the 789 Minnesota fire departments. This team tracks major incidents as they occur and begins the process of providing data and information to local fire service leaders and the media regarding similar incidents and/or trends as they develop.

The team also provides special reports to local fire departments that request comparative data for budget justifications, public education, or community efforts to further the adoption of local codes and ordinances. Those special reports are also available immediately to those departments using software to do their incident reporting. Arson fires in Minnesota continue to be watched very closely and data compiled by this team is being used to develop strategic plans and trend analysis to combat this problem. Also, incidents in the high-risk fire death groups (such as the elderly, disabled, and young children) are being monitored to provide information on how best to address the fire safety concerns of these target groups.

Additionally, the team has been heavily involved with implementing the new version of MFIRS through the distribution of FIREHOUSE Software® in Minnesota and presenting training on the new MFIRS and the software throughout the state. Please see the following section of this report for more information on the distribution of the new software for reporting incidents.

MFIRS data collection is critical in determining where life safety efforts and resources are placed.

Members of this team provided NFIRS 5/FIREHOUSE® Software training to many departments and individuals through the regional State Fire Schools and at other sessions coordinated with personnel in the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Department (MNSCU) and frequently with a FIREHOUSE Software® representative. Those training sessions were held at MNSCU facilities where a computer lab was made available. The team wishes to formally acknowledge the fine cooperation we enjoy with the personnel of MNSCU in the ongoing training project.

Data collection through the Minnesota Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) is a major program in the Division. Data is critical in determining where efforts and resources should be placed. Efforts to pass legislation relating to the life safety of Minnesotans have been greatly assisted by the data received from the fire service through the MFIRS reporting. The number of fire departments participating in MFIRS has increased significantly in the past five years, and has provided a wealth of information which exerts a major influence on the direction of statewide fire and emergency response efforts.

There were 700 fire departments that reported in 2000, a significant increase in MFIRS participation. Of the reporting departments, 281 did so electronically, and they provided 90% of all reports in 2000. We then see that 40% of departments reported electronically but their reports represent 90% of the incidents reported. That electronic reporting also represented 68% of the total fire dollar loss. Clearly, we are making progress in automating the reporting process. We anticipate this electronic incident reporting to continue increasing with the new MFIRS/NFIRS 5 as implemented by the distribution of FIREHOUSE Software® in Minnesota. We sincerely encourage each fire department to join our efforts and support the MFIRS system. The data we collect can assist departments in justification of staffing, equipment, training, and prevention needs for their communities. Please contact our office for assistance in getting started with MFIRS reporting. The Fire Data Team members are always ready to help with technical and other reporting questions.

The New National Reporting System

The standards for NFIRS 5 are available from the United States Fire Administration (USFA) via their World Wide Web site at www.usfa.fema.gov. Many vendors have obtained active certification of their incident reporting software as of the publication of this report.

The plan to implement the new NFIRS 5 standard within Minnesota includes the following.

1. Departments may receive free special state version FIREHOUSE Software® from the State Fire Marshal Division. The software is free to the department; however, there is a nominal fee for the first year support of the software. The free software is distributed by mail order to the State Fire Marshal Division.

Departments reporting by electronic means provided 90% of all reports in 2000.

The new NFIRS 5 reporting is now a reality for many departments. All departments are encouraged to check the Division web site often for any updated material.

2. Training on the new software and the NFIRS 5 standard continues to be scheduled throughout the state. The training takes place at Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MNSCU) facilities. Training sessions are announced via the State Fire Marshal Division web site and by mail within each region as the training is scheduled. The training is in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of State Colleges and Universities and mostly takes place in computer labs at their facilities.
3. As the departments are trained and their software distributed, they may begin recording their incidents using the new software. They may also then send their computer files to the State Fire Marshal Division via Internet email attachment process or by mailing the Division a diskette with the incident data on it. Before a department actually sends the Division their incident data, we request they contact us first to make certain all is set up properly. They may call Ernie Scheidness at 651/215/0512; email: ernie.scheidness@state.mn.us, or they may call Nora Gierok at 651/215/0529; email: nora.gierok@state.mn.us.
4. Those departments not currently using or planning to use technology to report their incidents will be kept at NFIRS version 4 paper reports. Versions 4 and 5 of NFIRS can exist side by side for some time to come. As the paper reporting departments acquire technology to do their reporting, State Fire Marshal Division will supply them with software as described above so they may start reporting their incidents via automation.
5. The State Fire Marshal Division will work with departments using custom software to assist them to move to the NFIRS 5 reporting standard. Those departments are encouraged to check the web site mentioned above for the complete documentation of the NFIRS 5 standard so that it may be built into any new system development of their reporting systems. These departments are further encouraged to contact us to discuss their system development plans.

Departments having questions regarding the implementation of NFIRS 5 within Minnesota are encouraged to contact Ernie Scheidness at the State Fire Marshal Division. Also, the division will endeavor to keep recent news of the NFIRS 5 implementation and training posted at our web site: www.fire.mn.us.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

In 2000, the State Fire Marshal Division, together with the fire service communities, continued its efforts to help Minnesotans achieve safer, healthier lives and environments. Fire and life safety education is an on-going challenge to provide the consistent, repetitive messages that make fire safety a way of life.

For two consecutive years, the State Fire Marshal Division and the Eveready Battery Corporation co-sponsored a program which provided 10,000 batteries to at-risk Minnesota families to ensure they had the smoke detection they need in their homes. This program placed the 9-volt batteries in the front line fire apparatus of all 790 fire departments throughout the state, intending that they be installed in smoke alarms that were inoperable due to worn or missing batteries discovered on a fire response. The vast majority of fire deaths occur in homes with smoke alarms that are missing or not working. This lifesaving program, coupled with the second element, the planned and practiced exit drill, is the best tool we can provide Minnesotans toward reducing injury and loss of life due to fire.

Throughout the year the State Fire Marshal Division works side by side with many proactive fire service organizations to provide a lasting message to the public. Many new and exciting opportunities are being explored and in 1999 many events brought these organizations together. Some of the events of 1999 included:

Win the race against fire...At the Brainerd International Raceway (BIR) the first weekend in July, Brainerd Fire Chief Kevin Mahle led his crew alongside Smokey the Bear and Sparky the Fire Dog to bring the fire safety message to the race fans. Several hundred children and adults learned to escape from a structure fire, properly build and extinguish campfires, and many other practical safety messages.

Firefighter Night at the Races...For the third consecutive year, the I-94 Speedway hosted a fabulous event with all of the educational opportunities of BIR. The pre-race track warm-up included many fire service vehicles, the intermission was filled with fire extinguisher demonstrations by the Sauk Centre Fire Department, and a tribute to a retiring Fire Chief/Public Educator made for another fantastic event.

Fire Safety with the Dukes...The Duluth Dukes, the Duluth Fire Department, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the State Fire Marshal Division teamed up to reach the public with the hands on messages of the safe escape trailer, the safe camping lessons, and much more. Duluth Fire Department amazed baseball fans with an auto extrication presentation and Smokey, with Sparky, of course, watched as Duluth's Fire Chief threw out the first pitch.

*State Fire Marshal
remains committed to
public education efforts
to reduce the Minnesota
fire problem.*

2nd Annual Governor's Fire Prevention Day... Under the guidance and influence of a very effective committee, the Governor's Council on Fire Prevention and Control, this was the first opportunity the Minnesota Fire Service has had to reach over 120,000 people in a single day with our message. This event brought volunteers from 42 fire departments around the state, totaling 405 people who worked tirelessly throughout the day at many locations at the State Fair. Included in the day's activities were a static display of apparatus, staffed by fire service personnel sharing information with the fairgoers, an award winning burn rehabilitation exhibit sponsored by Hennepin County Medical Center, and an emotional flag raising/memorial service with the St. Paul Honor Guard performing their duty with the utmost of distinction. There were also displays of fire memorabilia, a seniors safety program, and a Fire Explorer Challenge which delighted the spectators. And on this day, a historical day in fire and life safety education in Minnesota, a record breaking 1500+ youth learned the valuable lessons taught in the Safe Escape house. This premiere fire safety event has grown enormously and continues to provide a fabulous chance for the people of Minnesota to learn lifesaving messages in a fun and interesting manner.

Firefighter Day at the Dome... The Minnesota Twins and a variety of fire service organizations hosted another tribute to the fire service with discount ticket prices and a large display and educational program on Kirby Puckett Place. The Minneapolis Fire Department thrilled fans with their apparatus, and apparatus from cities throughout the metro surrounded the Dome for a day filled with educational opportunity. The sprinkler trailer, the safe escape house, child safety seat training, and much, much more for hours before the game.

The Division hosts many media events and press conferences throughout the year. We continually utilize the window of opportunity in fire incidents to provide the public information necessary to avoid such events. We receive a lot of feedback from the public, who, in turn, call their local fire departments for additional information or assistance.

The State Fire Marshal Division continues to make educating the public a priority and to make a fire safe community for all who live, work, or play in our great state, and would like to thank the Minnesota fire service for their past and future dedication to fire prevention.

For information or to share an idea on any fire and life safety issue, please feel free to contact Deputy State Fire Marshal Daniel Bernardy at (651)215-1754 or daniel.bernardy@state.mn.us

Children using fire inappropriately is still a major cause for concern.

JUVENILE FIRE SETTING

The problem we face with juvenile firesetting has no simple solution. In fact, the majority of the issues are not with the children at all, but with the perspective of society. Once we stop sweeping this behavior under the rug with beliefs that “it’s just a phase they’re in” or “it’s normal; we all did it and we turned out just fine,” then we can move forward with the solution. People inside and outside the fire service may be unaware of the complex issues that are behind juvenile firesetting.

Children who start fires are categorized in one of four general areas. The areas begin with curiosity, a normal but still dangerous fascination with fire. Next is the crisis category; in this category a child is attempting to reach out due to some traumatic occurrence in his or her life. The delinquent category occurs when a child has set the fire with intent to draw attention from peers or authorities to his/her “power” through destruction. Finally, the pathological category is a truly psychological disorder with a variety of symptoms and other problems. No matter what the reason for this unlawful behavior, the result is the same — injury, death, and property loss.



Fires Involving Children Playing With Fire*

	2000
Fires	318
Deaths	0
Civilians Injured	19
Firefighters Injured	6
Dollar Loss	\$2.6 Million

*Due to computer difficulties, one major metropolitan city was unable to report their fire incidents for 2000.

Within which category they belong is determined through a structured interview and assessment process. It is extremely critical to perform a thorough and complete interview of the child and his/her parents, as well as to examine their environment, to come to an appropriate conclusion of their situation.

What is principally important is that every child who has set a fire is identified, taken through a comprehensive fire safety program, is made accountable to the justice system, receives the appropriate referral, and complies with a restitution plan. Referral may be made to one of many agencies (mental health, social services, child protection, etc.). The available statistical data shows that up to 81% of the children who set fires will repeat this behavior if proper intervention is not attained. This leads us to conclude that early intervention and treatment will prevent future criminal behavior and save countless injuries, lives, and dollars of property loss.

After a great deal of research and development the Minnesota Juvenile Firesetter Program was completed and introduced in October of 1998. Beginning with Hennepin County, a modified version was put into action by their Juvenile Firesetter Task Force. The Hennepin County F.I.R.E.S. (Fire Intervention and Related Educational Support) Program is the product of a very dedicated and concerned group of professionals who through perseverance and diligence organized and trained instructors from various agencies throughout the county. To date there have been several successful intervention classes involving the firesetting youth and their guardians, as well as an avenue for referral. The F.I.R.E.S. program, both through its development and its implementation, has served as somewhat of a pilot to aid in the construction of the statewide model.

The strategic plan for implementation includes developing regional task forces that will provide all of the components necessary for successful intervention. The success of this program depends on the support and cooperative efforts of many agencies within the regions. The task forces will be comprised of several agencies including the fire service, the juvenile justice system, police departments, mental health agencies, and various social service divisions.

The release of the program to the other regions, which took place in October of 1999, marked the beginning of the statewide implementation. These regions are supported and divided by the boundaries of the Minnesota Service Cooperatives, formerly known as the ECSU (Educational Cooperative Service Units) system and will be housed at their regional headquarters in Thief River Falls, Virginia, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Staples, Marshall, North Mankato, and Rochester. Over 80% of the metro area communities now have programs operating and providing "mutual aid" opportunities to those still building their programs. Other regions operating and offering to their neighbors are Duluth, Virginia, and Glencoe. A great deal of hard work and commitment by task force members from a multitude of state, county, and local government, as well as private agencies, has paid off and the programs are helping their communities. Regions will be prioritized for implementation by statistics and demographics, striving to have all regions operational soon. Once in place, these coalitions must continually evaluate and modify their programs to ensure their effectiveness.

This statewide program model is a step by step guide designed to assist with an intervention from identification through follow up. To completely understand the model and the process it provides, and to utilize it to its fullest potential, simply read the manual in its entirety. No experience or training is required to follow this model; however, attending training when the opportunity presents itself would certainly benefit your agency. Of course, feel free to contact the State Fire Marshal's office with any questions that may arise.

What can be done by the parents/caregivers?

Teaching the child about his/her role with fire and the dangers of it must be done at the very earliest opportunity. Children usually begin to grasp this type of information at about age three. As children grow older, the messages will grow

with them: Not touching matches and lighters, advancing to stop, drop & roll, crawling low under smoke, and home escape drills. Adults must take this initiative and not expect that a child will learn it somewhere else.

Taking responsibility by setting a good example is also very important. Using fire starting devices properly and controlling a child's access to these devices will greatly reduce the risk. Parents/Caregivers should point out how they use safety rules in everything they do; this will help to make fire safety "second nature" to the child.

Remember, a single match can be as deadly as a loaded gun in the hands of a child. It can destroy lives, property and dreams at an incredibly rapid speed.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES

This dedicated group assures that the internal functions of the office run effectively and efficiently. They provide exceptional service to our staff; the fire service, and the general public. Persons responsible for specific programs are:

Pat Bell, Clerical Support Supervisor - Pat provides clerical support to the fire/arson investigators, keeps Division payroll records and is familiar with all office functions.

Andrea Anfang - provides support for the fire protection/sprinkler section and the Fireworks Operator Certification Program.

Terry Blydenburgh - is the main receptionist for the State Fire Marshal Division and Office of Pipeline Safety.

Jeannie Eddy - provides support for day care and foster care inspections, assists with residential orders and handles office inventory/supplies.

Irene Moore - is primarily responsible for MFIRS data entry and also provides significant support to the Public Education and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention activities in the Division.

Randi Samuelson - generates inspection reports and corrective orders for the residential and school inspection team. She also provides support to fire service organizations such as the Governor's Council on Fire Prevention & Control.

Marian Whitney - is responsible for the support functions of the health care inspection team.

This brief description cannot begin to cover the scope of duties provided by these individuals. Fire Marshal management and professional staff gratefully acknowledge our invaluable support staff.

IN CONCLUSION...

As we worked to compile this report of our activities for the year 2000, we joined the nation and the world in stunned shock and grief at the events of September 11, 2001.

While we charted and analyzed the tasks performed each day by the Minnesota Fire Service and our own staff, to make the lives of Minnesota citizens safer, 9-11 changed our concept of “safety” forever. Perhaps we will never again be able to approach a “routine” fire call or inspection without remembering our brothers and sisters in New York, who stepped up to do what they did “routinely” and were not stopped by the enormity of the task, nor the price they would have to pay. Few of us will be asked for so much, and yet, the goal of our daily assignments - the safety of our families and neighbors - is just as dear to our hearts.

We hope this report will assist you in identifying the services, personnel, and programs available through our Division. We encourage you to use these resources and join with us as partners in our quieter, but no less necessary, battle against fire in Minnesota.