

The Bureau of Fire Services



ANNUAL REPORT FY 2013

Prepared by: Richard W. Miller, State Fire Marshal



Rick Snyder, Governor



Steve Arwood, Director



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF FIRE SERVICES
RICHARD W. MILLER
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

STEVE ARWOOD
DIRECTOR

Governor Rick Snyder
PO Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909

Honorable Governor Snyder:

I am pleased to present you with the Bureau of Fire Services (BFS) FY 2013 Annual Report.

This year, the Bureau made great strides in its service and accountability to the more than 30,000 fire fighters in Michigan who serve at 1,036 fire departments in the state. We reorganized to better focus on fire safety code adoption and enforcement, fire incident data reporting and analysis, fire fighter training, regulation of aboveground and underground storage tanks, hazardous materials incident responses and public education.

The Fire Fighter Training Division issued certification to 1,162 new fire fighters and administered 965 training courses which were successfully completed by 25,796 students. They realized an 87 percent increase in fire fighter course registrations (1,145 firefighters) in the nationally based "Everyone Goes Home" program that helps to reduce injuries and deaths.

Additionally, the BFS certified 79 fire inspectors in FY13, bringing the total to 672 state-certified fire inspectors. The Bureau also realized an increased reporting rate to 80 percent from Michigan fire departments to the National Fire Incident Reporting System where data helps identify fire problems throughout the state and nationally.

Next year, the Bureau will remain focused on fire safety for Michigan citizens and the fire protection community. Priorities for 2014 include development of a statewide single fire code, continued prudent management of PA 256, the Fireworks Safety Act and oversight of the Fireworks Safety Fund; and pursuit of new technology that will allow improved services for the BFS constituents.

We look forward to continually improving our service to the citizens of Michigan and to the first responders who keep them safe.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard W. Miller
State Fire Marshal
Director, Bureau of Fire Services

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State Fire Safety Board

The State Fire Safety Board was established through P.A. 207 of 1941 as amended. Its mission is protection of life and property from fire, smoke, hazardous materials and fire related panic in public facilities in cooperation with the state fire marshal, the Bureau of Fire Services and related organizations throughout the state.

The State Fire Safety Board provides for the development of fire safety rules covering the construction, operation and maintenance of: schools, health care facilities, penal facilities, state-owned or leased facilities, operation and maintenance for public assembly and other buildings, and oversight of delegated fire inspection responsibilities.

The Board serves as the administrative hearing body on decisions made by the Bureau of Fire Services pursuant to Section 3(6) of Public Act 207 of 1941.

Written requests for appeal include:

- A copy of the variance request sent to the Bureau of Fire Services
- A copy of the Bureau of Fire Services letter of denial.
- A concise statement of the reason(s) the Bureau of Fire Services application or interpretation of the rule should be modified.

Upon receipt of a request for appeal, the state fire marshal examines the appeal to determine appropriate jurisdiction and if the information provided meets the requirements of Public Act 207, the Fire Prevention Code.



Members and Terms

Name	Term	Represents
John Enkemann	7/15/15	Registered Architects
David J. Henry	7/15/17	Owners of Adult Foster Care Facilities
David Herbel	7/15/17	Nursing Home Industry
Greg M. Herman	7/15/17	Building Trades
Donald Hicks,	7/15/16	Chemical Manufacturing Industry
Dr. Ralph Hodek	7/15/15	Registered Professional Engineers
Mark Jensen	7/15/16	Liquefied Petroleum or Flammable Compressed Gas Industry
Andrew Lenaghan	7/15/15	Fire Departments in the Lower Peninsula
Thomas G. Lippens	7/15/16	Licensed Electrical Contractor or Master Electrician
Dean J. Mallos	7/15/16	Fire Departments in the Upper Peninsula
William H. Mayes	7/15/17	Governing Board of School District or School Administrator
Richard Miller (Ex-Officio)	Serves at the pleasure of the Governor	State Fire Marshal
Dr. Usamah Mossallam	7/15/16	Hospital Administration
Kassandra Renneberg	7/15/15	Persons who own a place of Public Assemblage
Les Rodwell	7/15/16	Fire Departments in the Lower Peninsula
Ron Sabin	7/15/16	Fire Departments in the Lower Peninsula
John C. Wozniak	7/15/17	Flammable Liquids Industry

State Fire Marshal

Richard W. Miller was appointed by Governor Rick Snyder to serve as state fire marshal on February 24, 2012. He serves as the most senior fire official within the state and as adviser to the governor and legislature on a wide range of issues relevant to fire safety, prevention and protection. He is the chief advocate for fire safety for Michigan citizens and the fire protection community and others affected by the Michigan Fire Prevention Code and the Fire Fighter Training Council Act.

State Fire Marshal Miller leads the Michigan Bureau of Fire Services within the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. His primary responsibilities are overseeing fire safety code adoption and enforcement, fire and arson investigation, fire incident data reporting and analysis, fire fighter training, regulation of aboveground and underground storage tanks, hazardous materials incident responses and public education.

He also serves as a statutory member, or ex-officio member of the State Fire Safety Board, Fire Fighters Training Council, Michigan Homeland Protection Board, State Board of Mechanical Rules, Construction Code Commission, Electrical Administrative Board, National Fire Protection Association, International Code Council (ICC), National Association of State Fire Marshals and has a seat on the State Emergency Operations Center.

Prior to his appointment, State Fire Marshal Miller served as Dearborn's fire chief since 2010. He began his career as a fire fighter with the Dearborn Fire Department and held several positions there including fire inspector, fire lieutenant, fire captain and senior battalion chief.

Miller holds professional certifications for driver's training, tactical and pump operations, hazardous materials, Fire Officer I, II and III and others from Michigan's Fire Fighters Training Council. He served on the Michigan State Fire Safety Board since August 2011. He received an associate's degree in fire science from Henry Ford Community College; a bachelor's degree in fire science and occupational safety and health from Madonna University; and attended Eastern Michigan University's School of Fire Staff and Command.



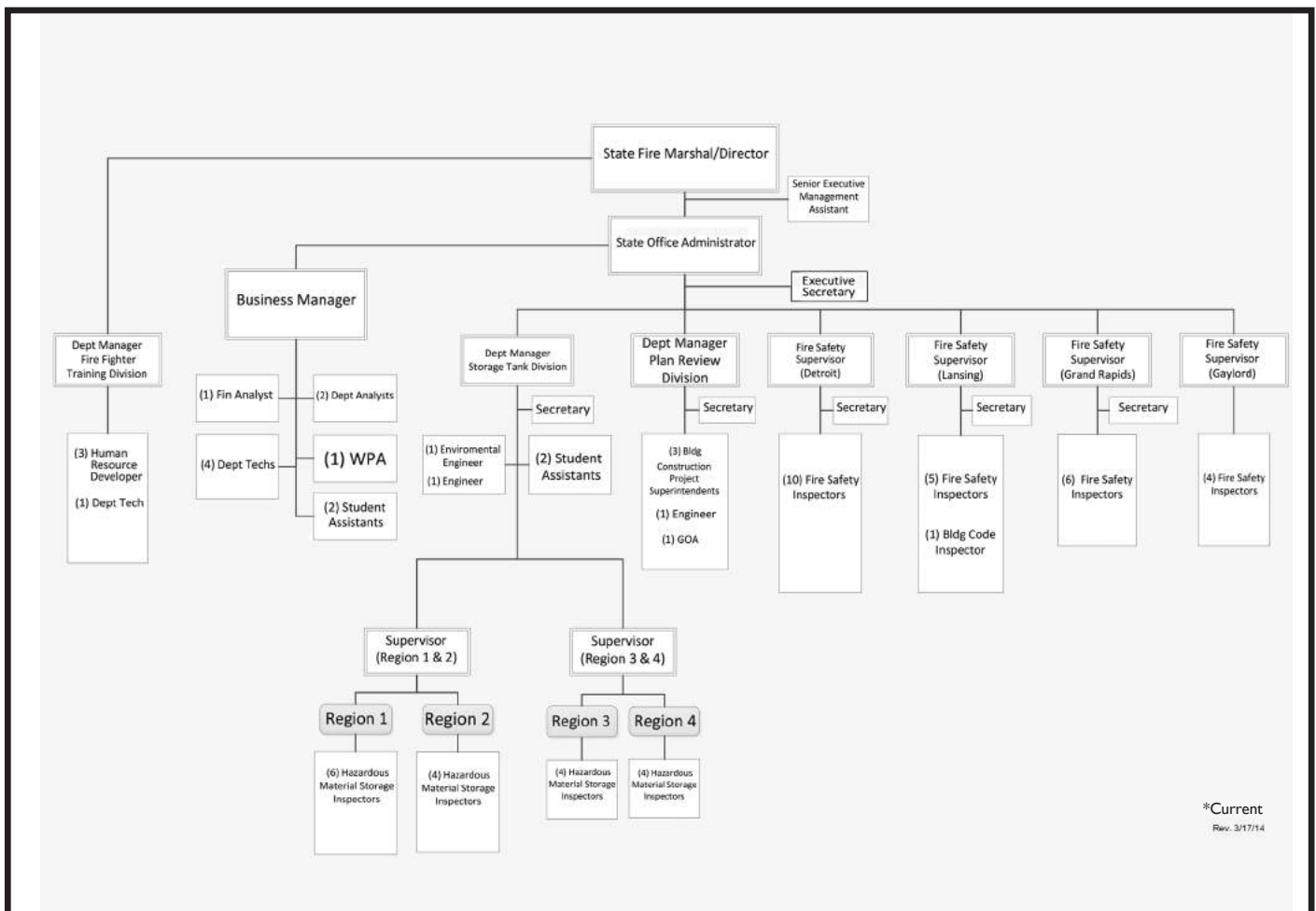


Mission Statement

To provide for the prevention of fires, the protection of persons and property from exposure to the dangers of fire and to serve the training needs of the state's more than 30,000 career; paid-on-call and volunteer fire fighters.

Vision

The tenacious pursuit of providing a fire safe environment for all firefighters and citizens in the state of Michigan.



About the Bureau

The Bureau of Fire Services (BFS) was established under Michigan's Fire Prevention Code Public Act 207 of 1941. The Act mandates the state fire marshal and the Bureau of Fire Services serve as the focal point for matters relating to fire services in the state of Michigan.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal and the Bureau of Fire Services' primary function is to provide leadership, direction and support to all members of the fire service in Michigan. Its mission is now expanded to include the Storage Tank Division.

The Michigan fire service, like so many organizations throughout the state, has felt the tremendous effects of the national economic downturn over the past several years. They are determined to make the necessary operational changes to overcome a multitude of challenges. Challenges they continually deal with include: reductions in staff, slower response times, funding deficits, recruitment of qualified candidates, aging facilities and equipment, and outdated communications systems.

Despite all these obstacles, the Michigan fire service has expanded its responsibilities to not only prevent and fight fires, but train and mitigate situations that include medical, vehicular, high angle, hazardous materials, severe weather and water rescue services.

Over the past decade the Bureau has worked under several departments including the Michigan State Police, Consumer & Industry Services, the Department of Labor, Energy & Economic Growth and most recently, the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs. Under the auspices of these departments, the Bureau has undergone several transformations to become what it is today.

In March 2012, under the direction of the newly appointed state fire marshal, the Bureau was reorganized, developing it into a more customer-friendly, business-minded organization. The Bureau has a staff of 82 employees and includes the following four main divisions: Program Services, Specialty Programs, Fire Fighter Training, and Storage Tanks. By the governor's Executive Order EO 2012-14, the Aboveground Storage Tank/Underground Storage Tank program (AST/UST) was moved to the Bureau of Fire Services. In the move, 20 field inspectors and seven support staff were transferred from the Department of Environmental Quality. Having the AST/UST program now under the Bureau of Fire Services has resulted in better alignment of services to serve the Michigan fire service and citizens of Michigan.



Fund Sources that Support BFS Operations

Interdepartmental Grant from Department of Community Health,
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Department of Transportation
Title XVIII Medicare
Title XIX Medicaid
Fire Alarm Fees
Fire Safety Standard & Enforce Fund
Fire Service Fees
Fireworks Safety Fund
Liquor Purchase Revolving Fund
General Fund/General Purchase

Program Services — Plan Review Division

Plan Review staff perform construction plan reviews of all new construction, additions or remodeling of the following regulated facilities licensed pursuant to Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended (Public Health Code), Public Act 207 of 1941, Public Act 218 of 1979 (Adult Foster Care facilities), Public Act 116 of 1973 (Child Care Organizations), Public Act 256 of 2011, Michigan Fireworks Safety Act.

Plan Review Consultants/Project Superintendents

Plan review consultants analyze and evaluate plans and specifications, accept or reject proposed projects based upon a thorough review of construction documents to assure compliance with Michigan's fire safety laws, rules, life safety codes, and national standards. Plan review consultants are subject experts in the interpretation of fire safety rules. They provide technical resources for decisions concerning rule promulgation, modification requests and formulation of Bureau of Fire Services policies. They also provide formal training for the fire service and regulated community in the interpretation of fire safety rules.

Plan review consultants provide consultation and assistance to concerned parties in advising and assisting architects, engineers, owners, consultants, contractors and state and federal agencies concerning acceptable compliance with fire safety rules. They may provide an analysis of new products, construction methods, testing methods and procedures to determine acceptability in facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Fire Services.

Regulated Facilities

- Adult Foster Care Homes (more than six residents)
- Child Care Institutions
- Child Day Care Centers
- Children's Camps
- Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales Facilities
- Dormitories
- Fire Alarm and Suppression Systems
- Health Care Facilities
 - Freestanding Surgical Outpatient Facilities
 - Homes for the Aged
 - Hospice Facilities
 - Hospitals
 - ICF/MR and Medicare/Medicaid Programs
 - Nursing Homes
 - Psychiatric Hospitals
- Penal Facilities
- Schools, Colleges and Universities (public and private)

Adult Foster Care Homes small (7-12 residents), large (13-20 residents), and congregate (more than 20 residents) are licensed by the Department of Human Services. These facilities provide supervision, assistance, protection, and personal care in addition to room and board. Many of these residents require assistance with self-preservation because of age or physical or mental infirmity. Plan Review conducts fire safety plan reviews prior to the issuance of a license by the Department of Human Services.

Child Care Institutions vary from a six-bed open facility to a 200-bed secure facility. These facilities receive minor children for care, maintenance, and supervision, usually on a 24-hour basis, in buildings maintained by the facility for that purpose and operated throughout the year. These facilities also include agency group homes, facilities for children with developmental disabilities, emotionally disturbed children and a maternity home for the care of unmarried mothers who are minors. Currently there are approximately 201 licensed facilities. Plan reviews are completed for new facilities and modifications which exceed \$1,500. The Department of Human Services contracts with the Qualified Fire Inspectors Program for biannual inspections.

Child Day Care Centers care for preschool or school-age children for periods less than 24 hours in a day where parents or guardians are not immediately available for the children. Currently there are approximately 4,331 centers licensed for approximately 291,927 children. Because of age, concentration of children, and variations in size and locations of centers, the enforcement of minimum fire safety requirements is critical. The Child Care Section is also responsible for all fire safety plan reviews in child day care centers. Child care centers are inspected under the Qualified Fire Inspectors Program which is funded by Department of Human Services/Bureau of Children and Adult Licensing. This program requires centers to have fire safety inspections for licensure every four years and independent fire safety consultation as necessary.



Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales Facilities. In 2011, the Michigan Fireworks Safety Act was passed which allows for the sale and use of consumer-grade fireworks. Each year retailers are required to apply for certificates in order to sell consumer-grade fireworks. These applicants submit a series of documents that require verification and validation, including site plans and construction drawings. Roughly 750 reviews are submitted between January and early July to Plan Review. During these months, Plan Review works diligently by coordinating efforts among multiple BFS divisions to ensure the applicant is able to open for business.

Dormitories. Students going off to college face many new challenges and are placed in new environments that must be provided with adequate levels of fire safety. Plan Review provides construction plan review for all new construction, additions, and remodeling of dormitories, both public and private.

Health Care Facilities. Occupants of these facilities are generally not capable of self-preservation or evacuation in the event of a fire or other emergency. The division conducts construction and shop drawing plan reviews of all new construction, additions, and remodeling of health care facilities for compliance with Health Care Fire Safety Rules. The range of health care facilities includes freestanding surgical outpatient facilities that may only have one person incapable of self-preservation all the way to a large high-rise hospital with hundreds of patients.

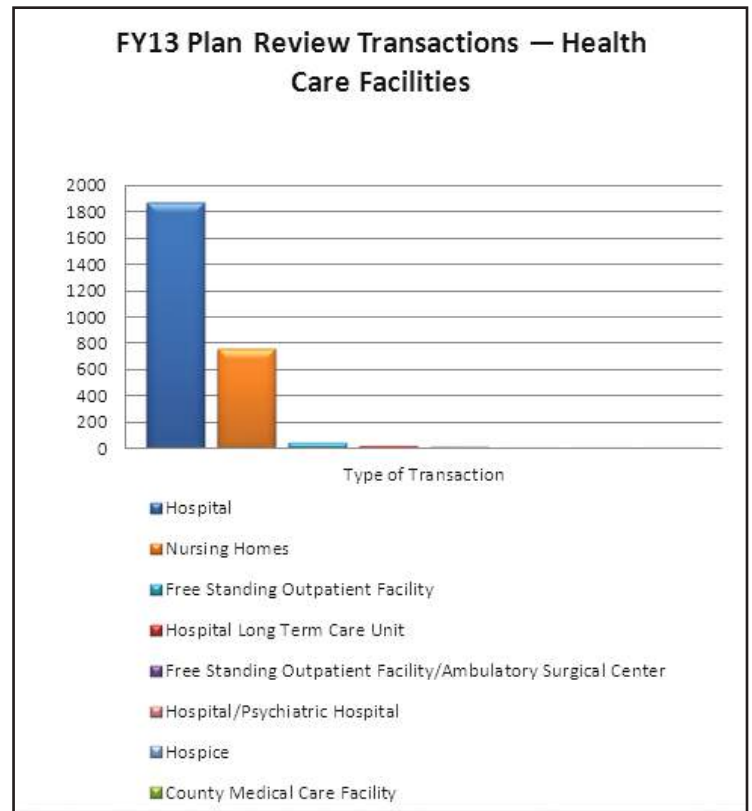
Fire safety rules enforced by the Bureau of Fire Services require critical care facilities to be constructed with a specific level of resistance to fire and have sufficient exiting. The rules mandate fire alarm and fire suppression systems with specific design characteristics and performance capabilities which coordinate with the fire resistance and exiting requirements of the facility.

Penal Facilities. There are 32 state correctional facilities and 81 county jails in Michigan. These facilities are locked-down and the occupants prevented from fire egress and self-preservation for security measures. The division conducts fire safety construction plan reviews for new construction, remodeling, or additions to these facilities.

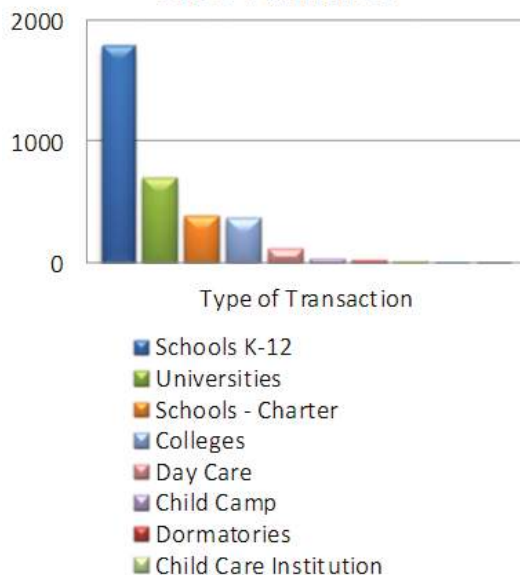
Schools, Colleges and Universities. Children, by reason of age and the high concentration within a relatively small area, must be provided an environment that promotes adequate levels of fire safety. The division provides construction plan review for all new construction, additions, and remodeling of all K–12 schools, colleges, and universities, both public and private.



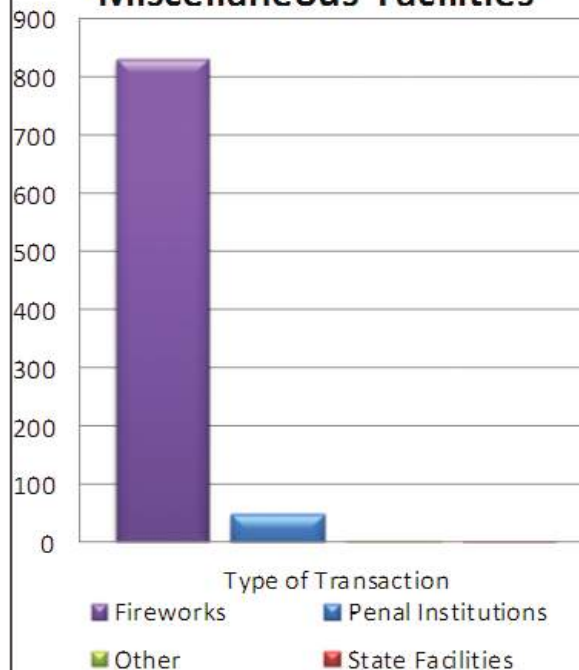
Program Services Division—Plan Review



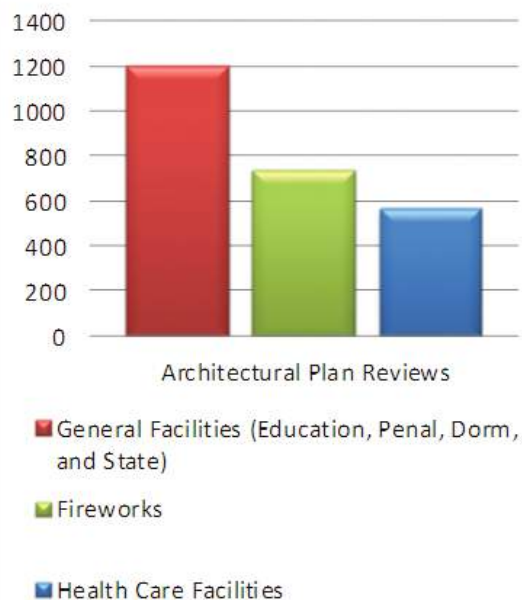
**FY13 Plan Review
Transactions —
Educational and Child
Care Facilities**



**FY13 Plan Review
Transactions —
Miscellaneous Facilities**



**FY13 Architectural Plan
Reviews**



**FY13 Shop Drawing
Reviews (All Facilities)**



PA ACT 144 Certification of Firms for Fire Alarm Systems and Fire Suppression Systems in State Regulated Facilities Qualifying Persons

The Michigan Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.3c (5) as amended states:

“(5) The Bureau of Fire Services shall promulgate rules as provided under section 2a for the certification of a firm that does any of the following:

(a) Installs, modifies, or documents the installation or modification of a fire suppression system.

(b) Documents the installation or modification of a fire alarm system.

(c) Performs testing, servicing, inspections or maintenance that has not been exempted by the rules promulgated by the Bureau of Fire Services on fire alarm systems or fire suppression systems.

(d) Submits a drawing, plan, or specification of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system to the Bureau of Fire Services for approval under section 29, except an architect or professional engineer licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2001 to 339.2014.

MCL 29.26 states: “**1)** Except as provided in subsection (3), a firm located or operating in this state, unless certified under this section, shall not do any of the following:

a. Install, modify, or document the installation or modification of a fire suppression system. **b.** Document the installation or modification of a fire alarm system. **c.** Perform a test, service, inspection, or item of maintenance that has not been exempted by the rules promulgated by the Bureau of Fire Services on a fire alarm system or fire suppression system. **d.** Submit a drawing, plan or specification of a fire alarm system or fire suppression system to the Bureau of Fire Services for approval under section 29.

2) The Bureau of Fire Services shall certify a firm that submits a drawing, plan or specification of a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system or that installs, modifies, tests, services, inspects, maintains or documents the installation or modification of a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system if the firm does both of the following: **a.** Meets the requirements established by rules promulgated under section 3c. **b.** Pays a fee of \$150.00 to the Bureau of Fire Services.

3) Subsections (1)(d) and (2) do not apply to an architect or professional engineer licensed under article 20 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.2001 to 339.2014.”

Michigan — FY 2013

ACT 144 Certifications

**197 Fire Alarm firms
291 Qualifying Persons for
Fire Alarm Firms.**

**184 Fire Suppression firms
262 Qualifying Persons for Fire
Suppression Firms.**

Field Services seeks to ensure maintenance of fire-safe conditions in regulated facilities through inspections of all new construction, additions or remodeling, and annual inspections as required by licensing agreements.

Field inspections also provide an ongoing evaluation of the effectiveness of applicable fire safety laws and codes. When code-related problems are identified, recommendations may be made through the State Fire Safety Board to update relevant statutes and fire codes.

Fire marshal inspectors survey and inspect for proper installation and maintenance of fire protection features, such as: fire alarm and detection systems, fire suppression systems, construction type, fire separation and fire barriers/compartments, means of egress, interior finish and emergency power.

Regulated Facilities

- Adult Foster Care Homes
- Health Care Facilities (ambulatory surgical centers, freestanding surgical outpatient facilities, intermediate care facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, Medicaid Programs, homes for the aged, hospice residences, hospitals, licensed child care facilities, nursing homes, psychiatric hospitals)
- Penal Facilities
- Places of Public Assemblage (churches, halls, theaters, restaurants, libraries, malls, stores, and museums.)
- Schools: K–12, Colleges and Universities (public and private)

Adult Foster Care (AFC) Homes. Inspections of AFC homes (residences of seven or more people) are done prior to issuance of an initial license and annually thereafter. Annual fire safety maintenance inspections were conducted on 445 adult foster care homes. In addition, inspections were done on new construction, additions, remodeling, alterations, conversions or change of licensees.

Health Care Facilities. Field Services inspected 1,760 new constructions, additions and remodeling of existing facilities as well as 941 annual inspections of all licensed health care facilities in accordance with state rules for licensing and compliance with federal certification (CMS) rules. Facilities, which pass inspection, are “certified” into the federal Medicare and/or Medicaid Program and are eligible for reimbursement funding.

Penal Institutions. Fire inspectors conducted 77 fire safety inspections of all inmate-occupied facilities including new construction, additions, and remodeling of state and local correctional facilities in Michigan.

Places of Public Assemblage. Sections 29.21c and 29.21d of the Fire Prevention Code require annual inspections of places of public assemblage. These include churches, halls, theaters, restaurants, libraries, malls, stores, and museums. Current estimates show approximately 100,000 of these types of facilities in Michigan. Fire chiefs may handle this responsibility at the local level. Current staffing, levels and the lack of funding, along with the high volume of places of public assemblage in Michigan, prevent annual inspection and certification at the Bureau of Fire Services level.

Schools. Field inspections are conducted on all new construction, additions and remodeling of all K–12 schools, colleges and universities and educational facilities both public and private. During 2012–2013, field services reviewed 2,581 projects.

FY 2013

- 9,899 inspections of regulated facilities completed
- 99 citations issued for life safety code violations

Inspection services are provided by fire marshal supervisors and inspectors.

Fire Marshal Supervisors are responsible for directing the work of the fire marshal inspectors; serving as liaison to local fire inspecting agencies; developing and conducting training sessions for local agencies; providing technical advice and consultation regarding fire safety; and inspecting the most complex and unusual fire safety inspections. Fire safety supervisors are responsible for directing the activities of the fire safety inspectors throughout a specific geographic area.

Fire Marshal Inspectors conduct inspections and investigations regarding fires, dangerous conditions, fire protection and construction and maintenance of regulated facilities to assure compliance with state fire safety laws and rules. They conduct complex inspections of new and existing facilities and investigate fires and complaints of possible hazards or violations in accordance with applicable fire safety laws and rules.



Fire inspectors review construction plans for schools, colleges, universities, school dormitories, correctional facilities, hospitals, and adult foster care facilities to determine compliance with applicable state fire safety laws and rules.

Fire inspectors provide expert testimony in fire safety code interpretation and application at administrative hearings and civil and criminal court proceedings; conduct and participate in fire safety inspector training sessions and seminars; cite violations during inspections and investigations, and identify compliance issues in plan reviews. They determine the immediacy of corrective action, prioritize, and schedule daily inspections. Facility owners, the general public, architects and engineers, and the regulated community are affected by these decisions.

Certified Fire Inspector Program

This certification program utilizes the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Inspector I certification process to certify fire inspectors in Michigan. The program is based on the job performance requirements of NFPA 1031, Applicable sections of and were utilized in the development of Section six, Continuing Education.

Certification Requirements

State-certified fire inspectors (SCFI) must earn a minimum of 10 continuing education points per year and a total of 60 points during the three-year recertification period. Inspectors entering the cycle at a point less than three years will be prorated in accordance with the existing certification cycle. Continuing education points may be obtained by participating in approved educational activities, which has as its primary objective the increase of professional competence of fire inspectors. The activity must be an organized activity directly related to the

practice of fire and life safety or the duties of a fire inspector. Points are awarded on a contact hour basis.

The Bureau of Fire Services continues to work very closely with the Michigan fire service to update fire inspectors on pertinent issues relative to fire and life safety.

Anyone interested in becoming a state-certified fire inspector shall meet all of the following basic requirements:

- 1) Be 18 years of age or older.
- 2) Have graduated from an accredited high school or have received a general education development test certificate from the Department of Education.
- 3) Be able to read and write in English.
- 4) Be of good moral character. A conviction of a misdemeanor or felony, which involves theft, dishonesty or false statement, shall be considered an indication that a person is not likely to serve in a fair, honest and open manner.
- 5) Have not been convicted of any misdemeanor or felony reasonably related to, and adversely affecting the person's ability to perform as a fire inspector.
- 6) Be employed by a governmental agency as a fire inspector supervisor, or a fire inspector conducting fire inspections a minimum of four (4) hours per week.

This program is designed to certify those individuals who wish to obtain state certification as a fire inspector and/or obtain delegation of authority to conduct fire safety inspections on behalf of the state fire marshal in state-regulated facilities pursuant to Public Act 207 of 1941, as amended, the Michigan Fire Prevention Code. This program does not prohibit a city, village or township from employing persons who are not state-certified as fire inspectors to conduct fire inspections under the locally adopted fire code.

Certified Fire Inspector (CFI) Training Program

provides extensive fire code enforcement training for Michigan fire inspectors. Certified fire inspectors are required to be recertified every three years. The section is responsible for coordination, in conjunction with an external committee of nationally recognized fire inspectors, of a certified fire inspectors training program developed by the NFPA. The section is also responsible for maintaining records and approving courses for fire inspector recertification.



Recertification of State-Certified Fire Inspectors (SCFI).

Previously, SCFIs have been required to be re-certified biennially. Due to the redesign of the format of the inspector training within the state, it is unclear whether this system will remain and in what fashion.

FY 2013

- 672 state-certified fire inspectors
- 79 were certified in 2013
- 115 approved courses offered
- 860 continuing education points earned

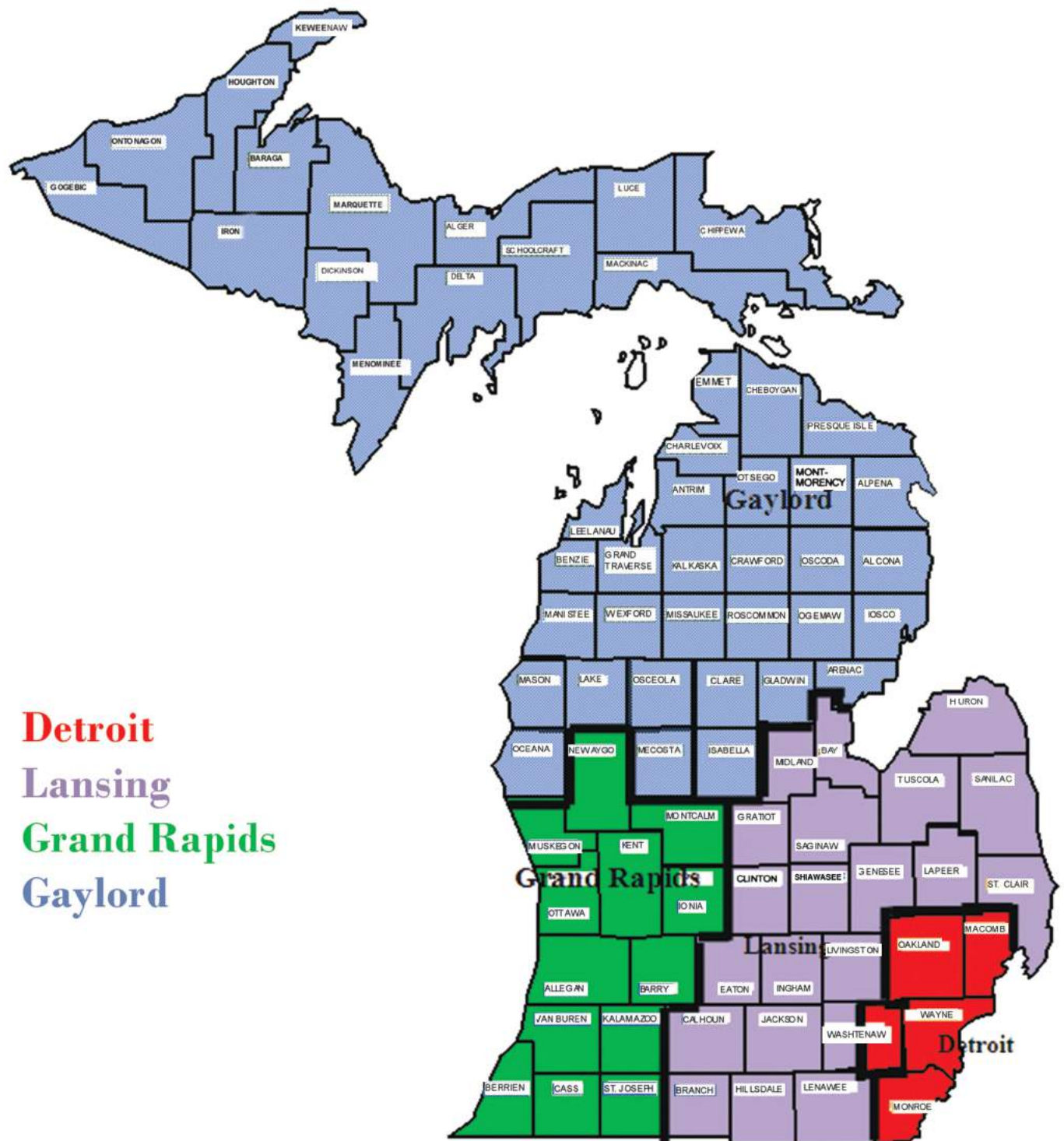
Program Services Division—Field Services



Example: Properly Functioning Smoke Barrier Doors



Fire Marshal Regions



Program Services Division

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Program

CMS Life Safety Code (LSC) Training Courses

The Federal Register for CMS Administration certification; monitors contract compliance of the State Contractor for the Qualified Fire Inspector Program, and is the fire safety authority for rule interpretation and technical application for this program. The state agencies are to ensure that surveyors are trained to survey for all regulatory requirements and have the necessary skills to perform the survey. CMS federally mandated training courses are funded 100 percent by CMS federal funds.

Per the State Operations Manual (SOM), **4003.2A – Staff Training**. All state agency health care facility surveyors must successfully complete the Basic LSC course within the first year of employment and other specified training as necessary and required by the federal government.

Principles of Documentation (POD). This training provides guidance on how to structure a deficiency statement, including legal aspects of the Statement of Deficiencies and documenting necessary information to support the determination of non-compliance.

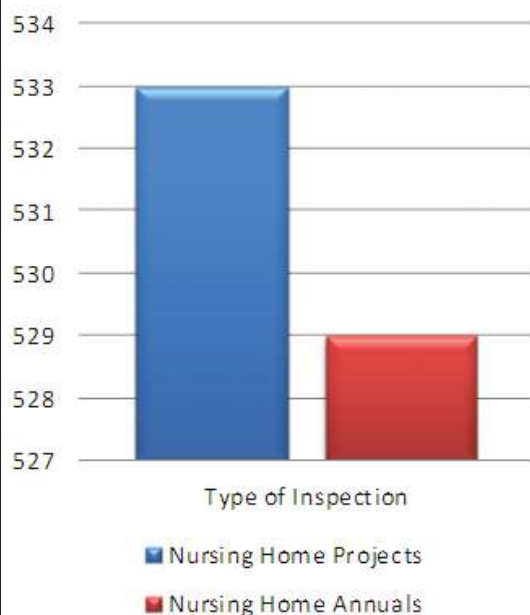
Basic Life Safety Code is required for all new LSC Survey staff that will be performing CMS LSC surveys within the first year of employment. This training covers the adopted standard National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code, 2,000 Edition, and any Survey & Certification formal guidance issued by CMS. (POD is a prerequisite of this course.)

Fire/Smoke Zone Evaluation Worksheet/Health Care is required for any LSC Surveyor who will conduct or review a Fire/Smoke Zone Evaluation Worksheet (FSZES) using NFPA 101A, which is an alternative approach or an equivalency to meeting requirements of the LSC. (Basic LSC is a prerequisite of this course.)

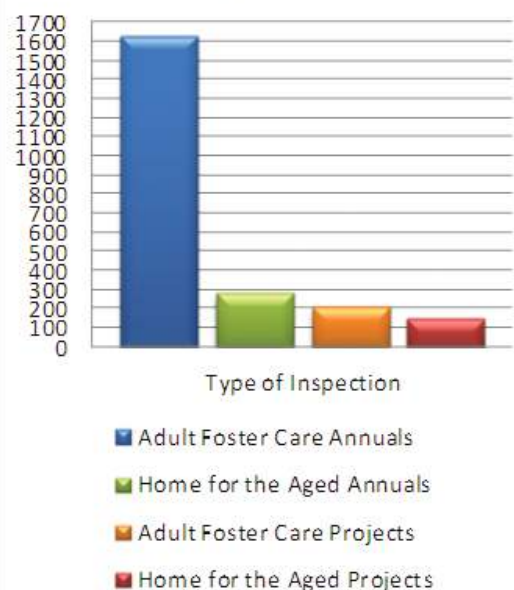
National Fire Protection Association 99, Health Care Facilities is a mandatory reference document required by the Life Safety Code. It addresses life safety requirements of complex issues such as electrical systems, generators, medical gases, hyperbaric chambers, laboratories and flammable anesthetizing locations in health care facilities.



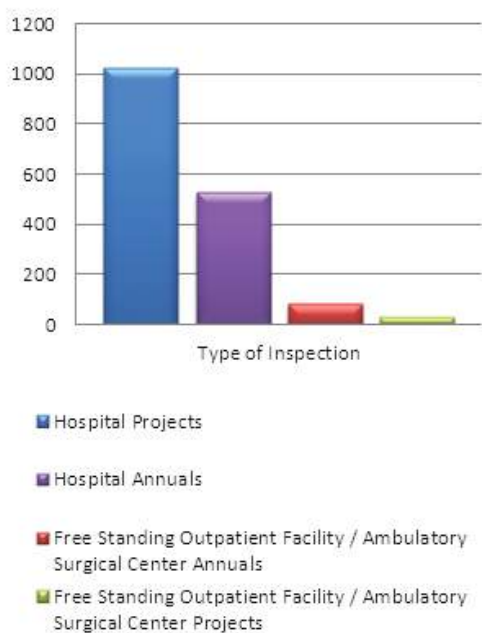
FY13 Fire Safety Inspections — Nursing Home Facilities



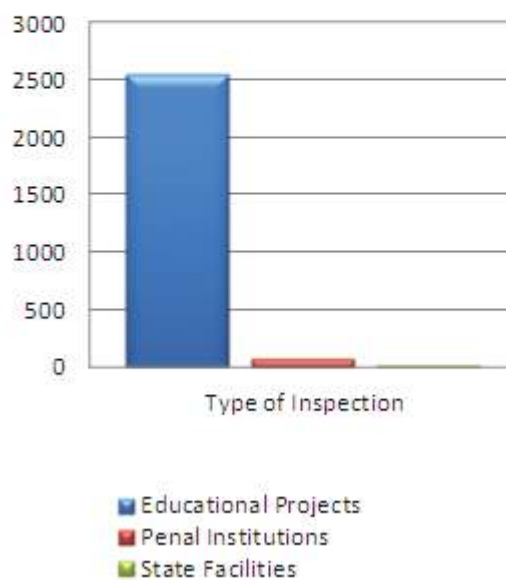
FY13 Fire Safety Inspections — Assisted Living Facilities



FY13 Fire Safety Inspections — Healthcare Facilities



FY13 Fire Safety Inspections — Educational/Penal/State Facilities



Program Services Division Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Program



The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) directs activities relative to the Medicare and Medicaid funding provided to state licensed and federally certified health care facilities in the state of Michigan. Health care facilities include nursing homes, hospital long term care units, county medical care facilities, hospitals, critical access hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, freestanding surgical outpatient facilities and hospice residences. CMS develops national policies and procedures, which support and assure effective state program administration and beneficiary protection. CMS develops, interprets and applies specific laws, regulations and policies, and directly governs the operation and management of the Medicare/Medicaid Program providing assistance to the state agency (SA). CMS measures the performance of the SA to improve the quality of the operations.

The Bureau of Fire Services conducts Life Safety Code surveys on behalf of the CMS as prescribed in the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) for Medicare/Medicaid (M/M) funding and an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Health Care Services.

The Bureau of Fire Services surveyed approximately 447 nursing homes during FY 2012–2013. Nursing facilities are required by CMS to correct all deficiencies cited at the SA LSC inspections within 60 days of the survey exit date or the enforcement process may begin. The enforcement process includes but is not limited to Denial of Payment for New Admissions (DPNA) and/or daily monetary fines up to and including termination of the provider agreement and discontinuation of certification and all M/M funding.



Federal statistics for 2012 show Michigan Life Safety Code inspectors cited 5.5 life safety code violations per facility; 2011 federal statistics show Michigan Life Safety Code inspectors cited 5.7 life safety code violations per facility, with 2010 figures showing 5.6 life safety code violations per facility.

It is also the responsibility of the state agency to assist facilities under special circumstances where justification in the form of a waiver, temporary waiver or equivalency concept, could be applied and approved to continue funding if the waiver of such unmet provisions would not adversely affect the health and safety of the residents. It would be the responsibility of the SA to monitor the progress/milestones of the corrective action along with additional safety measures put in place during the waiver period and to report these findings to CMS.

The Bureau investigated approximately 27 nursing home complaints and/or fires during FY13. It is the responsibility of the state agency to determine if Immediate Jeopardy exists in the facility, to scope the possible level of harm the deficiency present and to assist in determining the need for appropriate safety measures up to and including evacuation of resident.

In December 2011, Gov. Rick Snyder signed P.A. 256 of 2011, which allows the sale and use of consumer-grade fireworks in Michigan. Consumer-grade fireworks, labeled 1.4G fireworks, are those that leave the ground and contain higher levels of explosive mixture than low-impact fireworks—ground-based devices containing 500g or less of explosive mixture that have long been legal for sale and use in Michigan. Examples of consumer-grade fireworks include bottle rockets, Roman candles and firecrackers.

The Michigan Fireworks Safety Act prohibits ignition, discharge, or use of consumer fireworks on public property, school property, church property, or the property of another person without express permission. State law makes it illegal to sell consumer-grade fireworks to minors and to discharge both consumer-grade and low-impact fireworks when intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance. When fire-related incidents involve consumer, low impact, or illegal fireworks resulting in property damage, injury or death of another person, individuals are subject to being convicted of a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and fines of up to \$10,000 or both, depending upon the severity of the crime.

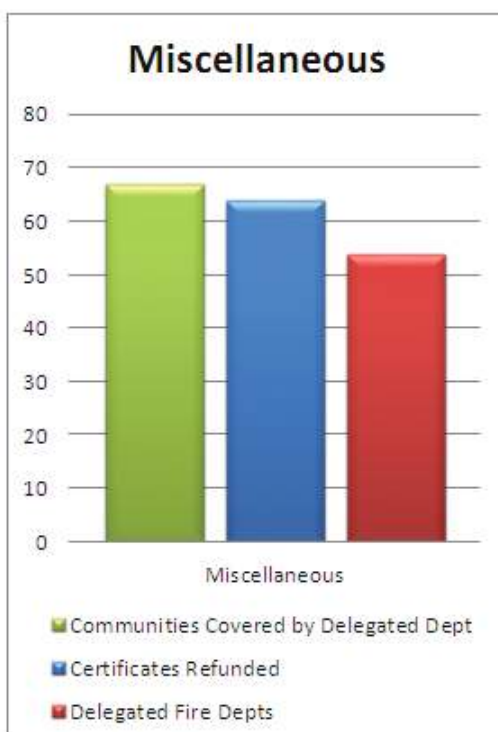
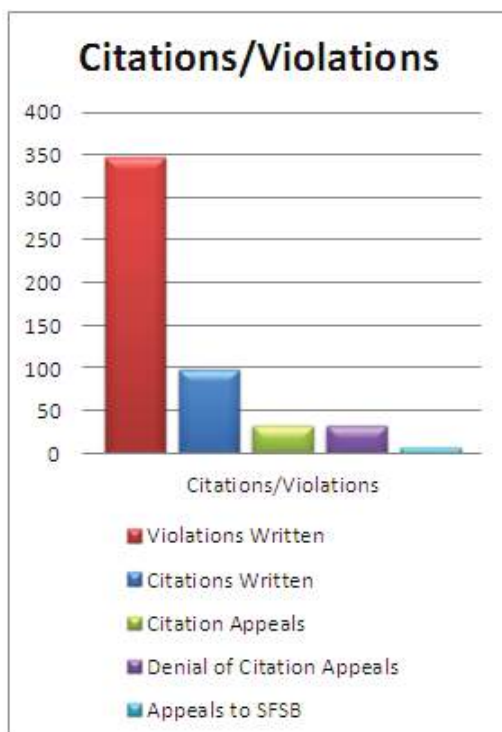
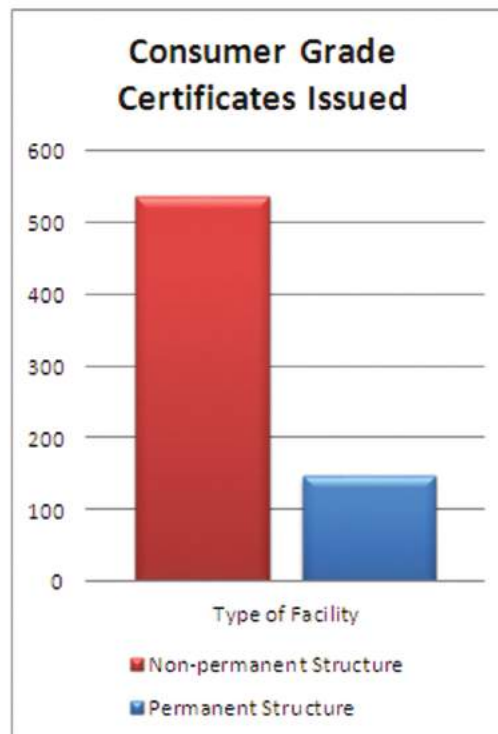
A local unit of government cannot enact an ordinance, code, or regulation pertaining to or in any manner regulating the sale, display, storage, transportation, or distribution of consumer-grade fireworks, but can enact an ordinance regulating the ignition, discharge, and use of consumer grade fireworks anytime other than the day before, day of and day after a national holiday.

The Bureau of Fire Services has created a delegated authority program where a local entity can elect to perform inspections of those approved firework retail locations within their geographical jurisdiction. Since the implementation of this program, 55 departments have elected to participate covering 67 communities. This program has resulted in a timelier inspection process as well as better enforcement capability by BFS.

The Michigan Fireworks Safety Act 256 of 2011 (Fireworks) regulates the purchase, possession, sale and use of certain fireworks in the state. The Bureau created a division for current staff to specifically administer the provisions of this law. The Michigan Fireworks Safety Act through the Fireworks Safety Fund now provides a funding source for firefighter training in the state which previously was legislatively supported but never funded. Minor general funds had enabled Michigan firefighters to take Firefighter I and II courses in the past. These grants are enabling the fire service in all 83 counties to determine their unique training needs. State-funded training dollars are moving directly to local fire departments and helping to alleviate their financial shortcomings for training operations. Funds will be distributed under the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Fire Services and the Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council.



Fireworks Statistical Data

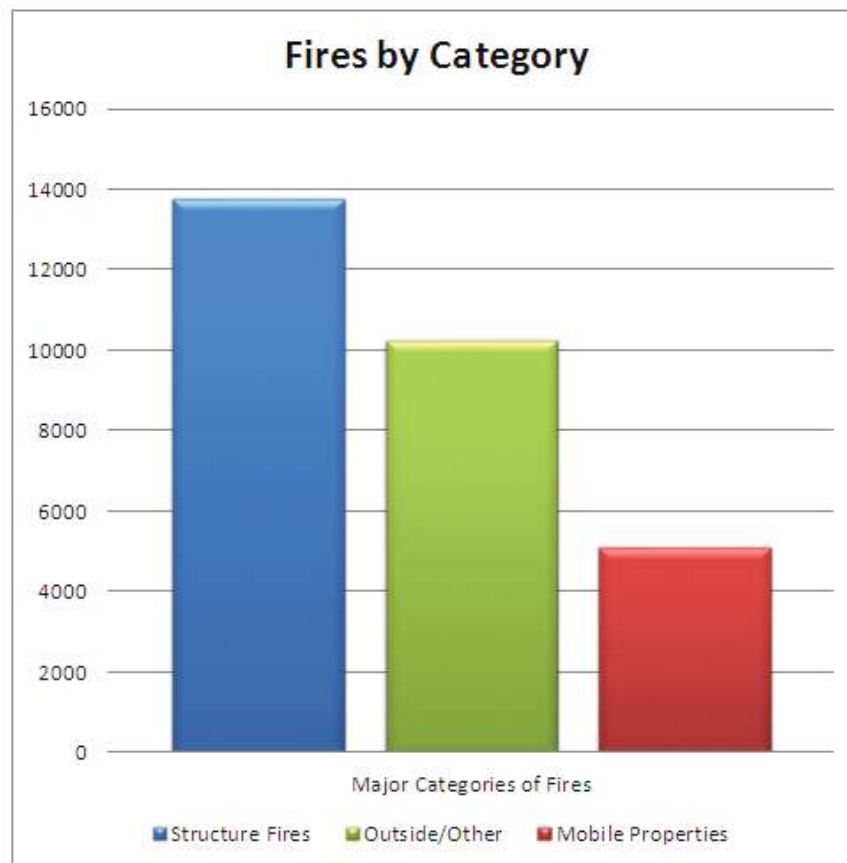


Specialty Program Division National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)

Major Categories of Fires

(most current figures)

When reviewing the chart below, it is important to note that this information is based solely on fire departments within the state participating in National Fire Incident Reporting System.



Specialty Program Division

National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)



To understand the fire problem in Michigan, plan for the future, and develop strategies to address these issues, it is important to have complete, reliable data for all fire incidents in Michigan.

Public Act 207 of 1941, Section 29.4 and 29.5g require the chief of each organized fire department in Michigan to file a complete incident report with the Bureau of Fire Services. The BFS requires the use of **National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)**.

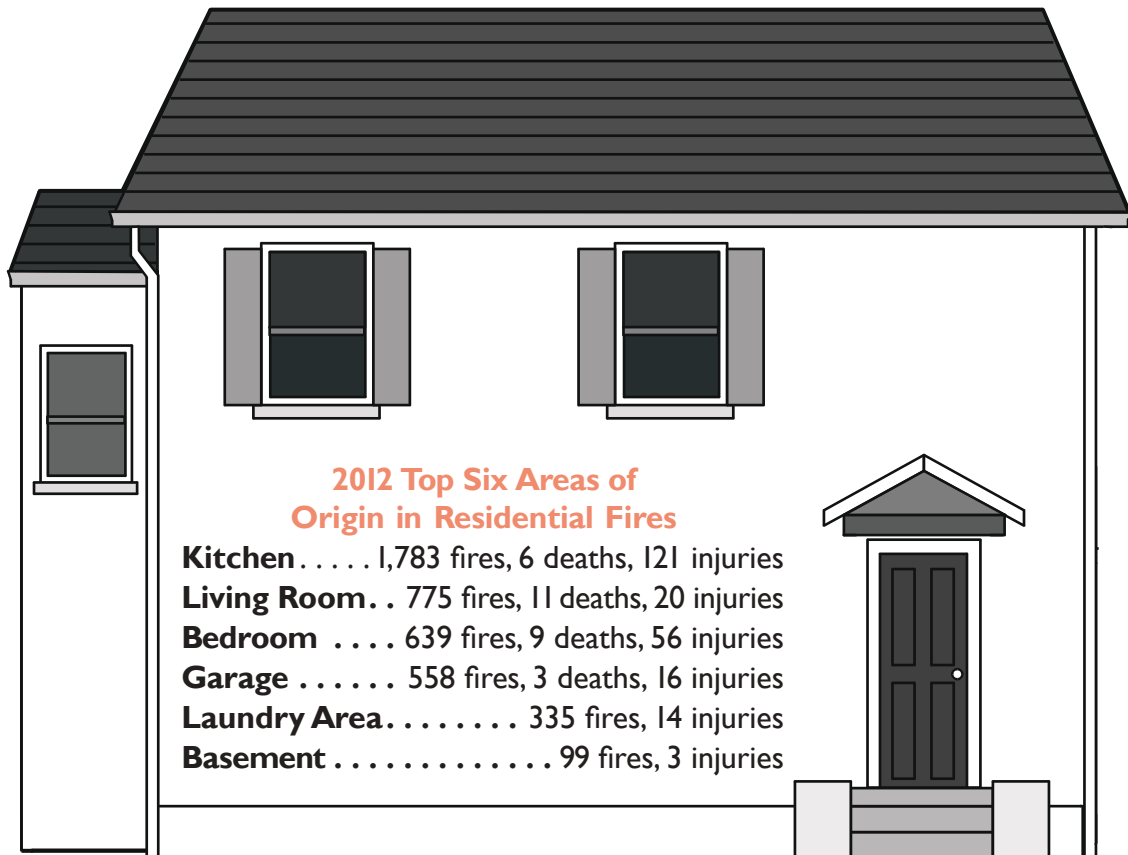
Through the provision of an automated reporting system, the state fire marshal, the Bureau of Fire Services, and local fire departments are able to ensure accurate data and documentation of fire department activities. However, the data obtained is only as accurate as the local fire departments report.

The Bureau of Fire Services maintains and manages the data collection for the Michigan portion of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The Michigan Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) has been using NFIRS for more than 14 years. The Michigan data is entered in to the national reporting system to help develop a picture of the fire problems throughout the United States.

Out of the 1,036 departments in the state 828 (80 percent) reported to the NFIRS system. The BFS is continually working to assist fire departments in reporting so that data is received on all fires, all hazardous materials incidents, all civilian injuries and deaths associated with fire and all fire service injuries and deaths, whether during a response or not.

FY 2013 Statistics:

- 37,376 total fires
- \$1,488,007,800 in property and content loss
- 11,007 arson/suspicious fires
- 2,536 cooking fires
- 1,037 heating fires
- 13,783 structure fires
- 5,108 mobile fires



2012 Arson/Suspicious Fires by County*

(as reported by Michigan fire departments participating in the fire incident reporting system NFIRS)

County	*Total All Fires	Property/Contents \$ Lost for All Fires	Arson Fires	Suspicious Fires	% Determined Arson/ Suspicious	Total \$ Loss Arson/ Suspicious	% of \$ Loss Arson/ Suspicious	Arson/ Suspicious Civilian Deaths	Arson/ Suspicious Civilian Injuries
Alcona	50	\$558,247	3	5	16%	\$310,000	56%	0	0
Alger	18	\$312,850	0	2	12%	\$300,000	96%	0	0
Allegan	266	\$5,183,729	18	1	8%	\$8,500	1%	0	0
Alpena	53	\$261,980	4	14	34%	\$218,000	83%	0	0
Antrim	92	\$2,370,900	5	16	23%	\$1,063,800	45%	0	0
Arenac	33	\$92,800	3	9	37%	\$39,500	43%	0	0
Baraga	17	\$89,600	3	4	42%	\$85,000	95%	1	0
Barry	214	\$3,256,578	12	34	21%	\$2,241,054	69%	0	1
Bay	317	\$15,662,940	12	102	36%	\$1,756,676	11%	0	1
Benzie	60	\$441	2	6	14%	\$550,000	59%	0	0
Berrien	441	\$4,494,070	47	63	25%	\$1,330,400	30%	0	0
Branch	160	\$1,092,324	8	3	20%	\$706,500	65%	0	0
Calhoun	446	\$2,623,366	30	13	28%	\$1,101,381	42%	2	0
Cass	186	\$1,912,000	17	4	29%	\$911,900	48%	1	0
Charlevoix	89	\$2,040,580	6	5	26%	\$706,500	35%	0	0
Cheboygan	54	\$448,400	7	3	24%	\$267,200	60%	1	0
Chippewa	162	\$3,759,650	17	28	34%	\$2,142,700	57%	0	0
Clare	139	\$471,650	3	53	40%	\$130,150	28%	0	0
Clinton	196	\$3,198,090	13	25	19%	\$1,639,500	51%	0	0
Crawford	85	\$785,602	4	14	21%	\$514,302	65%	2	1
Delta	91	\$1,012,100	5	10	10%	\$29,300	3%	0	0
Dickinson	55	\$683,539	3	14	31%	\$465,339	68%	0	0
Eaton	334	\$5,740,687	28	53	24%	\$1,606,326	26%	0	2
Emmet	86	\$3,318,500	0	15	19%	\$1,872,250	56%	0	0
Genesee	1,570	\$19,522,591	376	438	52%	\$11,787,088	80%	1	12
Gladwin	24	\$105,000	1	10	48%	\$ --	0%	0	78
Gogebic	36	\$513,120	5	2	19%	\$133,070	26%	0	2
Grand Trvrs.	189	\$782,003	6	41	25%	\$1,319,650	74%	1	5
Gratiot	114	\$415,000	10	18	23%	\$ --	0%	0	0
Hillsdale	202	\$1,286,139	14	45	30%	\$756,224	59%	0	0
Houghton	75	\$391,700	0	10	13%	\$170,200	43%	0	0
Huron	87	\$1,059,500	7	18	29%	\$560,100	53%	4	0
Ingham	892	\$6,563,696	39	148	21%	\$4,247,505	65%	2	0
Ionia	173	\$1,346,757	12	35	28%	\$691,205	51%	0	0
Iosco	104	\$2,208,700	2	19	20%	\$734,700	33%	0	0
Iron	37	\$152,400	0	4	11%	\$60,000	39%	0	0
Isabella	100	\$1,056,800	5	27	32%	\$357,700	34%	0	0
Jackson	484	\$6,346,125	30	100	27%	\$3,457,304	54%	0	0
Kalamazoo	845	\$15,640,691	47	172	26%	\$12,598,363	81%	1	5
Kalkaska	49	\$163,500	0	12	24%	\$160,500	98%	1	0
Kent	1,603	\$21,612,693	95	275	23%	\$14,173,652	66%	3	10
Keweenaw	13	\$1,202	1	1	15%	\$ --	0%	0	1
Lake	99	\$260,885	2	20	22%	\$26,000	10%	0	0
Lapeer	211	\$1,025,189,675	10	41	24%	\$1,310,960	0%	1	4
Leelanau	50	\$119,055	7	2	18%	\$100,005	84%	0	0
Lenawee	263	\$2,073,351	25	54	30%	\$1,685,850	81%	0	0

*counts do not include mutual aid or exposures and Detroit Fire Department has only reported incidents for one month in 2012

2012 Arson/Suspicious Fires by County*

(as reported by Michigan fire departments participating in the fire incident reporting system NFIRS)

County	Total* All Fires	Property/Contents \$ Lost for All Fires	Arson Fires	Suspicious Fires	% Determined Arson/ Suspicious	Total \$ Loss Arson/ Suspicious	% of \$ Loss Arson/ Suspicious	Arson/ Suspicious Civilian Deaths	Arson/ Suspicious Civilian Injuries
Livingston	409	\$5,308,008	20	90	27%	\$2,587,356	49%	1	8
Luce	0	-	0	0	0%	-	0%	0	0
Mackinac	53	\$135,945	0	7	13%	\$ 40,220	30%	0	0
Macomb	1,831	\$24,781,824	64	355	23%	\$13,344,311	54%	2	18
Manistee	57	\$1,476,980	4	6	18%	\$156,300	11%	2	0
Marquette	171	\$579,912	18	17	20%	\$ 70,112	12%	0	0
Mason	112	\$1,132,695	6	17	21%	\$346,525	31%	1	0
Mecosta	109	\$438,205	9	24	30%	\$128,650	29%	0	0
Menominee	87	\$772,750	11	27	44%	\$576,750	75%	0	0
Midland	179	\$3,113,926	11	40	28%	\$2,168,105	70%	0	0
Missaukee	22	\$372,900	1	4	22%	\$148,500	40%	0	0
Monroe	344	\$2,973,368	17	87	30%	\$1,289,226	43%	1	2
Montcalm	213	\$2,864,756	17	35	25%	\$647,300	23%	2	1
Montmorency	48	\$97,000	3	8	23%	-	0%	0	0
Muskegon	647	\$5,266,639	29	147	27%	\$3,395,477	64%	1	4
Newaygo	134	\$1,280,100	5	15	15%	\$574,000	45%	1	0
Oakland	2,212	\$33,418,693	112	435	25%	\$20,474,249	61%	4	12
Oceana	55	\$1,405,000	0	16	29%	\$685,000	49%	1	1
Ogemaw	49	\$573,004	5	8	27%	\$ 8,500	1%	0	0
Ontonagon	5	-	0	0	0%	-	0%	0	0
Osceola	76	\$326,100	2	39	55%	\$219,000	67%	0	0
Oscoda	53	\$504,700	1	3	8%	\$103,000	20%	0	1
Otsego	85	\$242,000	4	35	46%	\$223,000	92%	0	0
Ottawa	517	\$5,729,212	21	96	23%	\$2,426,356	42%	2	1
Presque Isle	35	\$810,750	3	8	31%	\$12,250	2%	0	0
Roscommon	105	\$1,712,826	6	15	20%	\$528,800	31%	1	0
Saginaw	932	\$6,092,770	125	167	31%	\$1,970,168	32%	1	9
St. Clair	438	\$2,622,657	22	111	30%	\$807,072	31%	0	4
St. Joseph	67	\$642,500	3	11	21%	\$ 159,000	25%	0	0
Sanilac	70	\$702,700	3	27	43%	\$620,450	88%	0	0
Schoolcraft	17	\$154,100	3	5	47%	\$105,000	68%	0	0
Shiawassee	80	\$233,150	7	20	34%	\$30,150	13%	1	0
Tuscola	191	\$1,699,636	9	42	27%	\$1,022,111	60%	1	0
Van Buren	295	\$3,716,428	13	45	20%	\$668,750	18%	1	0
Washtenaw	827	\$6,277,938	70	160	28%	\$3,892,850	62%	0	11
Wayne	9,557	\$192,733,453	1,074	4,067	54%	\$140,526,262	73%	10	16
Wexford	97	\$3,815,576	3	24	28%	\$3,474,600	91%	0	0
Totals	31,042	\$1,482,126,602	2,644	8,363	36%	\$277,753,183	19%	54	211
					(state average)		(average)		

*counts do not include mutual aid or exposures and Detroit Fire Department has only reported incidents for one month in 2012

Fire Fighter Training Division

The Fire Fighter Training Division (FFTD) serves the training needs of the state's 1,208 fire departments and 43,608 fire fighters. They are split into two categories: paid (9,712), part-paid/non-paid (34,456).



Responsibilities of the (FFTD):

- Prepare and publish advisory standards for the selection of fire fighters
- Prepare and publish training standards
- Establish instructor qualifications and certification
- Establish courses of study
- Evaluate qualifications and certify instructors
- Develop and administer certification examinations for new fire fighters
- Develop/provide electronic forms of video display to assist in the training of fire fighters
- Establish regional training centers to assist with fire fighter training
- Cooperate with state, federal and local agencies for training of fire fighters
- Issue certificates of training and maintain individual training records

Services provided by the (FFTD):

- **Mandatory Fire Fighter Testing.** Public Act 291 of 1966, as amended, requires new fire fighters to pass a certification exam. An exam is administered at the conclusion of each Fire Fighter I & II program. Upon request, the FFTD is required to administer the exam in each county at least once a year.
- **Curricula.** The FFTD maintains a menu of more than 50 courses ranging from basic fire fighter training to administrative level courses for fire officers. If courses meeting Michigan's needs are available commercially or from the National Fire Academy, they are given first consideration. Staff develops additional courses and supplemental materials.

- **Driver Training.** The Michigan Vehicle Code exempts fire fighters that successfully complete the FFTD Driver Training Course from obtaining a commercial driver license (CDL). This is of significant benefit to all fire departments.
- **Course Materials.** The FFTD provides administrative materials for all courses. Student manuals furnished by the National Fire Academy are distributed via the Internet to be downloaded.
- **Video Loan Library.** The FFTD maintains a library of more than 172 videos in total with 132 current fire training videotapes, and four sets of 10 HazMat videos. The library supplements the courses offered and are available upon request.
- **Certified Instructors.** The FFTD certifies and maintains a list of approximately 1,500 instructors who are authorized to instruct FFTD courses. They contract with the county training committees, Regional Training Centers and individual fire departments. There are certified instructors in every county in the state to accommodate delivery of training.
- **Instructor Liability.** Public Act 456 of 1988 grants immunity to FFTD-certified, approved and contracted instructors for tort damages caused by ordinary instructor negligence. This vital component of the fire training system is reliant upon the participation of the FFTD.
- **Allocation of County Training Funds.** At the beginning of the state's fiscal year, each county training committee is notified of their annual training allocation based on their number of fire fighters. These funds are used to pay instructor costs.
- **Record Keeping.** Certificates of training and certification are issued upon successful completion of the requirements established by the FFTD. Since October 1, 1996 an electronic record has been maintained of all training an individual receives through the FFTD. Prior to that time, only records of Fire Fighter I & II, Driver Training and Fire Officer I, II and III certifications were maintained electronically.
- **Website.** All FFTD programs and services can be accessed electronically through the website at: www.michigan.gov/bfs click on Office of Fire Fighter Training. To access the electronic tracking system click on BFS/FFTD Information Management System.

Programs and services are delivered by:

- **Manager of the Fire Fighter Training Division.** The manager is responsible for statewide implementation and administration of training programs mandated by the Fire Fighters Training Council Act, Public Act 291 of 1966 as amended. This position is also responsible for programs administrations, personnel management, fund disbursement, and represents the BFS at various meetings and functions. This position manages and supervises the MFFTC operations.
- **Curriculum Specialist.** This position is responsible for the Curriculum Services Unit within the FFTD central office in Lansing and has the following responsibilities:
 - Directs evaluation, implementation and maintenance of curricula
 - Directs evaluation, implementation and maintenance of testing and certification programs
 - Directs development/procurement and distribution of training materials
 - Directs field administration of FFTD programs and services
 - Directs management of FFTD Computerized Information Management System (IMS)
 - Conducts train-the-trainer programs for instructors
 - Serves as liaison to National Fire Academy
 - Grant writing

Region Supervisors. The FFTD divided the state into two regions and has a region supervisor in charge of each. Region 1 consists of 55 counties and is based in Escanaba; Region 2 has 28 counties and is based in Grand Rapids. Each region supervisor has the following responsibilities:

- Supervises the evaluation of instructors and training classes
- Approves the establishment of training classes
- Approves contracts for funded classes
- Supervises administration of fire fighter certification examinations
- Provides technical direction and assistance regarding training, testing and certification
- Investigates violations of FFTD policy requirements
- Assists with train-the-trainer programs for instructors
- Assists with curriculum development
- Assists with development and revision of policies and procedures

Training Coordinators (TC). The FFTD has 21 TC (*contract employees*), each assigned to a region, to assist the region supervisor with delivery of programs and services. To apply for a position an applicant must be an FFTD certified instructor with a minimum of 10 years fire service experience preferred. TC receives an hourly rate of pay from which they pay their own transportation, meals and lodging. They receive all work assignments from the region supervisor. Each TC has the following responsibilities:

- Provides assistance regarding training, testing and certification
- Evaluates instructors and classes
- Proctors fire fighter and fire officer certification exams

County Training Committees (CTC). The FFTD established a CTC in each of the 83 counties to assist with the delivery of training. CTCs are structured to represent the fire departments and fire service organizations within the county. The committees are of critical importance to the delivery of FFTD programs. Each CTC provides the following services:

- Surveys county training needs
- Schedules and coordinates training
- Authorizes expenditure of FFTD allocated county training funds
- Disseminates training information

Fire Fighter Training Division

Regional Training Centers. There are 13 colleges and two municipal owned training facilities that are FFTD approved regional training centers. They deliver training to meet the needs of individuals, local fire departments and county training committees. They are:

- Kirtland Community College
- Delta Community College
- Kalamazoo Valley Community College
- Lake Superior State University
- Lansing Community College
- Macomb Community College
- Baker College of Jackson
- Grand Rapids Fire Academy
- Muskegon Community College
- Northwest Regional Training Center
- Oakland Community College
- St. Clair County Community College
- Schoolcraft Community College
- Wayne County Community College
- Detroit Fire Training Academy

Grants. The FFTD applies for grants pertaining to training firefighters as they become available.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant. This funding comes from a Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Department of Transportation grant to provide hazardous materials training to firefighters. This funding is to be used for hazardous materials operations and/or NIMS ICS for the fire service courses only. The FFTD is a sub-grantee for this Department of Transportation grant.

DHS/NFA State Training Grant Assistance. This funding may ONLY be used for state/local partner sponsored 2-day, 6-day and 10-day off campus courses and state fire training office approved courses.

Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG). The FFTD is currently writing a grant to enhance our information tracking abilities of all firefighters. Here is a partial list of what this system will contain should the FFTD receive the grant: training records, instructor qualifications, payments to instructors, printing of multiple reports such as student rosters, the printing of certificates for completion of courses and scheduling of upcoming courses sponsored by MFFTC.

FY13 Training Summary

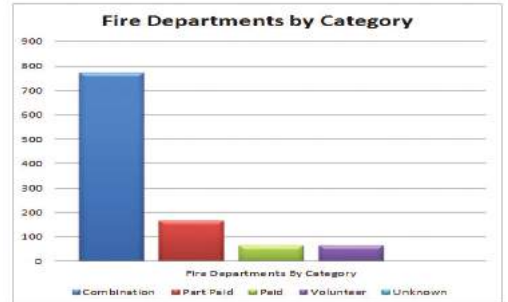
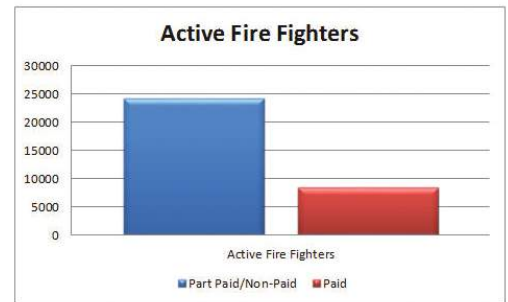
- 1,162 new fire fighters tested and certified
- 965 training courses administered
- 25,796 students successfully completed courses

Although there are many other costs associated with the training, it is estimated that instructor wages for the training programs were paid from 48 percent state funding, nine percent federal funding, and 43 percent local funding. (It is necessary to estimate locally paid instructor wages because that information is not reported to the FFTD.)

Fire departments rely on the FFTD to provide minimum training standards and quality training, testing, and certification systems that are accessible to fire fighters statewide.

It is important to note the enormous task facing the FFTD because 34,456 (79 percent) of the state's 43,608 fire fighters are part-paid or non-paid (volunteer/cadet/explorer/pre-service) and have other full-time jobs. The situation is further exacerbated due to the large turnover within this group, placing additional demand on state and local resources.

2013 Michigan's Fire Service Overview



Funding for Fire Fighter Training

Each year the Bureau of Fire Services has provided grants to county fire organizations to provide training to the more than 33,000 fire fighters in the state of Michigan. The emphasis is placed on basic fire fighter training, aiding fire departments to meet the minimum standards as described in 1966 Public Act 291 as amended. The grants are awarded on a formula based on population and square miles.

For FY 2013, Fire Marshal Miller awarded \$250,000 to the 83 counties, a 20 percent increase over FY 2012. Following are the FY 2013 Fire Training grants.

County	Allocation	County	Allocation	County	Allocation
Alcona	2,750	Gratiot	2,750	Missaukee	2,750
Alger	2,750	Hillsdale	2,750	Monroe	3,290
Allegan	3,322	Houghton	2,750	Montcalm	2,750
Alpena	2,750	Huron	2,750	Montmorency	2,750
Antrim	2,750	Ingham	3,537	Muskegon	3,310
Arenac	2,750	Ionia	2,750	Newaygo	2,750
Baraga	2,750	Iosco	2,750	Oakland	5,523
Barry	2,750	Iron	2,750	Oceana	2,750
Bay	2,750	Isabella	2,750	Ogemaw	2,750
Benzie	2,750	Jackson	3,371	Ontonagon	2,750
Berrien	3,317	Kalamazoo	3,465	Osceola	2,750
Branch	2,750	Kalkaska	2,750	Oscoda	2,750
Calhoun	3,325	Kent	4,295	Otsego	2,750
Cass	2,750	Keweenaw	2,750	Ottawa	3,494
Charlevoix	2,750	Lake	2,750	Presque Isle	2,750
Cheboygan	2,750	Lapeer	2,750	Roscommon	2,750
Chippewa	3,498	Leelanau	2,750	Saginaw	3,504
Clare	2,750	Lenawee	3,270	Saint Clair	3,401
Clinton	2,750	Livingston	2,750	Saint Joseph	2,750
Crawford	2,750	Luce	2,750	Sanilac	2,750
Delta	2,750	Mackinac	2,750	Schoolcraft	2,750
Dickinson	2,750	Macomb	4,585	Shiawassee	2,750
Eaton	2,750	Manistee	2,750	Tuscola	2,750
Emmett	2,750	Marquette	3,655	Van Buren	2,750
Genesee	3,900	Mason	2,750	Washtenaw	3,729
Gladwin	2,750	Mecosta	2,750	Wayne	6,959
Gogebic	2,750	Menominee	2,750	Wexford	2,750
Grand Traverse	2,750	Midland	2,750		
			TOTAL	\$250,000	

Fire Fighter Training Division

Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council

The Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council (MFFTC) was established by Public Act 291 of 1966. The governor appoints six of the seven Council members and the State Fire Marshal is an ex-officio member. Council members represent the following organizations:

Name	Organization	Term Expiration
Brian Blomstrom	Michigan Fire Service Instructors Association	12/31/14
Timothy James	Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs	12/31/14
Chad Tackett	Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs	12/31/14
David Purchase	Michigan Municipal League and Michigan Townships Association	12/31/14
Aileen Pettinger	Michigan Professional Fire Fighters Union	12/31/14
Steve Richardson	Michigan State Firemen's Association	12/31/14
Richard Miller	State Fire Marshal, Ex-Officio	Pleasure of the Governor

Storage Tank Division

The Storage Tank Division receives their authority from the Michigan Fire Prevention Code Act 207, and Part 211 of Act 451 Natural Resources Environmental Protection Act (NREPA). This is a brief history of the Underground Storage Tank (UST)/Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Program.

In 1989, the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulatory Act was amended to show the Michigan State Police (MSP) Fire Marshal Division (FMD) as the regulatory agency. The Michigan UST Rules took effect in 1991 and 24 field inspectors were hired. In October 1994, Executive Order 1994-7 created the Underground Storage Tank Division (USTD) in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and transferred the UST program from the MSP, Fire Marshal Division (FMD) to the DNR.

The following year, Executive Order 1995-18 created the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and transferred the USTD from the DNR to the DEQ in October 1995. Another change followed in March 1998, with Executive Order 1997-8 that renamed the USTD as the Storage Tank Division and transferred the Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Program from the MSP, FMD to the DEQ.

A major change came in January 2010, with Executive Order 2009-45 when the governor created the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DNRE) by merging the DEQ and the DNR. The Storage Tank Program was transferred to the Remediation Division in the DNRE. Following the election of a new governor, Executive Order 2011-1 abolished the DNRE and re-created the DNR and the DEQ and returned the Storage Tank Program to the DEQ, effective March 13, 2011. In December 2012, Executive Order 2012-14 transferred the Storage Tank Program from the DEQ to the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Fire Services.



Michigan Underground Storage Tank Rules

The Storage Tank Division enforces five different Administrative Rule sets.
The following UST/AST Tank systems to be plan reviewed and inspected are:

Regulates underground storage tanks; gas stations, trucking companies, generator tanks etc. any petroleum or hazardous substance tank more than 110 gallons. Farm or residential tanks below 1,100 gallons are exempt



■ FL/CL Rules (NFPA 30, 30a, 31, 37) Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Regulates the installation of new aboveground storage tank (AST) systems containing petroleum and other substances with a flash point less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit and also maintains the certification of new and existing ASTs, containing a liquid with a flash point less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit.



Storage Tank Division

■ CNG Rules (NFPA 52) Compressed Natural Gas

Regulates the installation of new Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems. The BFS-STD also maintains the certification of all CNG systems that operate in this state.



■ LPG Rules (NFPA 58) Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Liquefied Petroleum Gas containers (tanks) with a capacity of more than 2,000 gallons or has two or more tanks with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 gallons. LPG Container filling locations regardless of size.



■ Hydrogen Rules (NFPA 50A 50B) Liquefied Hydrogen and Gaseous Hydrogen

Liquefied Hydrogen; regulates all containers regardless of size.

Hydrogen; the container must have a content larger than 400 square cubic feet

In FY13 there were:
7,039 UST facilities, 18,671 tanks
3,619 AST facilities, 7,066 tanks



Field inspectors inspect the above facilities triennially. The inspectors conduct (triennial inspections) for approximately 3,463 facilities annually with a total of 5,400 onsite inspections each year including re-inspections etc. There are currently 17 inspectors in the division. The Storage Tank Division's seven centralized Lansing staff responsibilities include:

- Review of Financial Responsibility documents required by owners/operators
- Processing thousands of registration forms
- Reviewing approximately 76 plan reviews
- Reviewing approximately 116 site assessments
- Processing 3,500 requests made through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Product review and approval
- Processing variance requests to rules

Inspections of Aboveground (AST) and Underground (UST) Storage Tank Facilities FY13

Inspection Type	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	TOTAL
A Closure Inspection	12	11	8	4	3	5	8	14	11	7	6	2	91
A Confirmed Release Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A Final Installation Inspection	34	26	18	16	26	8	16	26	20	30	25	26	271
A Piping Installation Inspection	13	5	5	3	2	3	4	16	12	12	10	10	95
A Records Investigation	225	102	111	154	107	101	84	123	121	160	145	149	1,582
A Records Request	12	43	37	31	32	29	9	48	23	20	71	23	378
A Reinspection	99	52	89	108	97	112	96	109	116	148	180	79	1,285
A Site Inspection	12	8	13	24	6	10	7	22	8	11	17	8	146
A Site Investigation	10	2	1	11	73	113	87	28	17	6	4	3	355
A Suspected Release Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
A Tank Installation Inspection	9	8	3	2	0	2	6	10	6	8	6	5	65
A Triennial Inspection	82	35	96	163	140	173	91	39	58	46	245	183	1,351
An Abandoned Facility Inspection	1	3	5	1	0	0	1	3	3	4	1	1	23
An Existing Facility Inspection	174	145	122	82	86	137	225	409	513	433	134	72	2,532
An Inspection Against a Complaint	2	1	1	4	2	6	5	3	4	3	6	4	41
Total	685	441	509	603	574	699	639	850	913	890	851	565	8,219

Storage Tank Division

627 Program

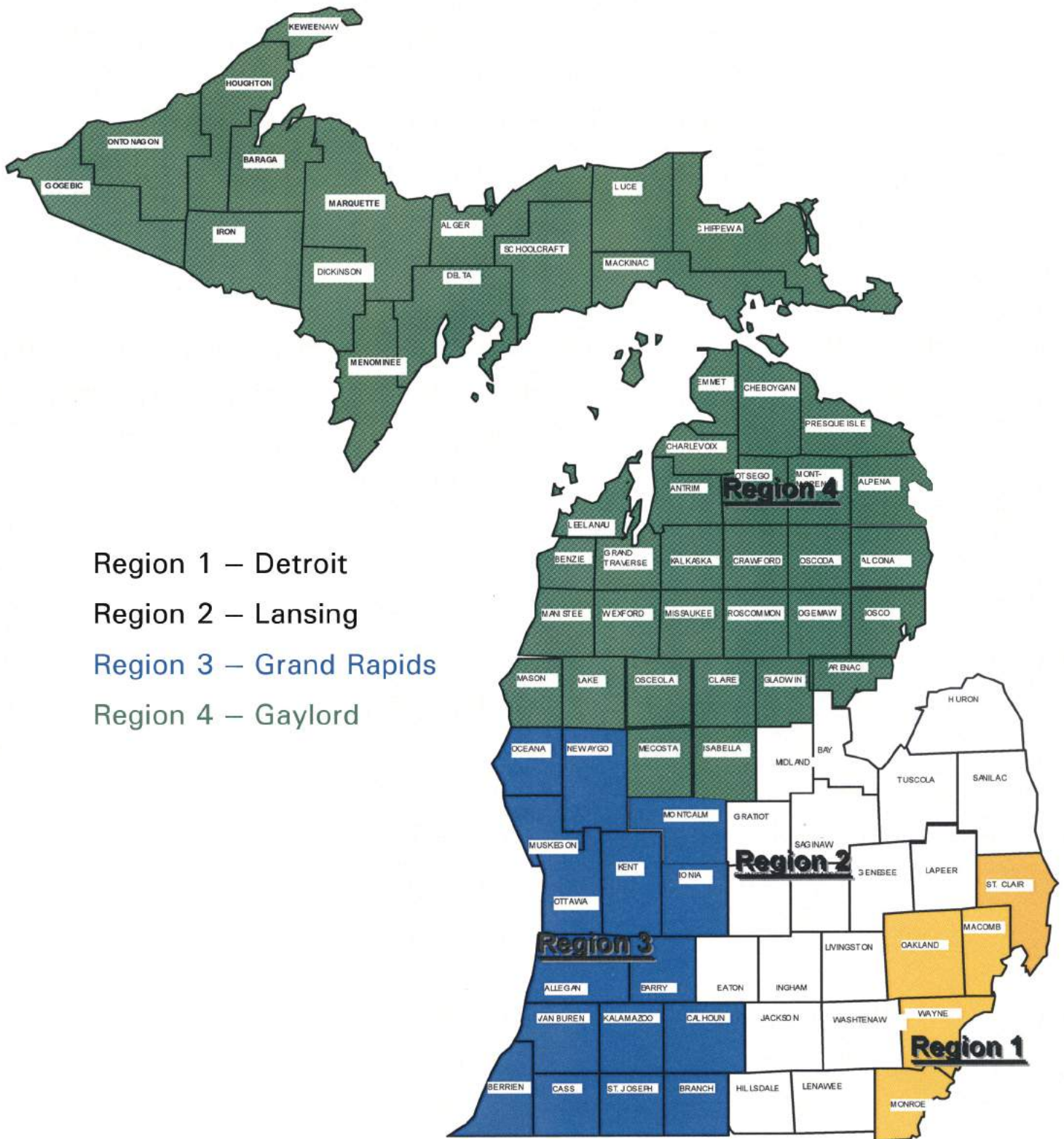
By Executive Order 3012-14 the 627 Program was transferred from the Department of Environmental Quality to the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Fire Services effective December 3, 2012. Please note the requirements of the program did not change with this move.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) requires that all delivery vessels transporting gasoline be tested yearly per the EPA Method 27 for both pressure and vacuum leaks. This is required to help reduce the release of volatile organic compounds that cause air pollution. The requirement for this testing can be found in Act 451 of 1994, Part 55 which requires that all delivery vessels perform a pressure/vacuum test annually. The administration of Rule 336.1, 627, delivery vessels, specifically the acceptance and verification of documentation requirements described in US EPA Method 27 is performed by the Storage Tank Division.

The Storage Tank Division maintains the list of approved tank trucks on its web page. This list shows tank truck test results received and approved over the past year. The list is sorted by tank owner and is updated on a regular basis. If a tank truck is not on this list, they are not allowed to receive or transport fuels in Michigan.



Fire Marshal Inspection Regions



Region 1 – Detroit

Region 2 – Lansing

Region 3 – Grand Rapids

Region 4 – Gaylord

Statewide Single Fire Code

In accordance with Executive Order 2011-5, the Inspections & Permitting Advisory Rules Committee (ARC) was created by the Office of Regulatory Reinvention. Their mission is to ensure that Michigan's regulatory environment is simple, fair, efficient, and supports business growth and job creation. The ARC's purpose is to produce advisory recommendations to the Office of Regulatory Reinvention (ORR) for changes to Michigan's existing regulatory climate. The number one (of the 28) recommendation was the creation of a Statewide Fire Code. Through more coordination with the multiple groups that surround the fire service, many were tasked with joining and forming the Statewide Single Fire Code committee to research and recommend the choice of single code. At this time the two researched codes are the International Fire Code which is a product of the International Code Council and NFPA I which is a product of the National Fire Protection Association.

SAFER

The Sustainable, Achievable Fire & Emergency Response (SAFER) Committee was created in early 2012 and is a "think tank" style group comprised of representatives from all three types of fire departments: career, paid-on-call and volunteer. The focus of this group is "out-of-the-box" thinking that will result in new ideas to improve efficiencies in the fire service and make recommendations to the governor.

Fire Safe Cigarettes

The Fire Safety Standard and Firefighters Protection Act, Public Act 56 of 2009 (Fire Safe Cigarettes), provides for the regulation of the sale and distribution of reduced ignition propensity cigarettes otherwise known as Fire Safe Cigarettes. Discarded smoking materials are the second leading cause of home fire-related death and injuries in the United States.

Fire Safety Outreach and Communication

Fire prevention and public safety is a top priority of the state fire marshal. Public awareness about fire safety is addressed year round through a series of seasonal public service announcements, TV and radio interviews, and news releases. These announcements and interviews focus on cooking safety during the holidays, camp fire safety, firework safety, flammable and unapproved refrigerants in home air conditioning systems, grilling safety; fire safety in dormitories and university housing; and the importance of having and maintaining smoke alarms.



Michigan Fire Organizations

Citizen-Community Emergency Response Commission
 Eastern Upper Peninsula Fire Association
 International Association of Arson Investigators
 International Association of Arson Investigators — Michigan Chapter
 International Association of Fire Fighters
 International Association of Special Investigative Units
 International Fire Service Training Association
 Michigan Arson Prevention Committee
 Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs
 Michigan Fire Service Instructors Society
 Michigan Fire Inspectors Society
 Michigan Fire Safe Foundation
 Michigan Homeland Protection Board
 Michigan Homeland Protection Advisory Council
 Michigan Interagency Wildland Fire Protection Association
 Michigan Joint Fire Service Council
 Michigan Professional Firefighters Union
 Michigan State Firemen's Association
 National Fire Protection Association
 National Association of State Fire Marshals
 Northern Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs
 Public Safety Communications System Advisory Board Southeastern Michigan
 Association of Fire Chiefs Upper Peninsula Fire Chiefs Association
 Upper Peninsula Volunteer Firemen's Association

Bureau of Fire Services

Office of the State Fire Marshal
 Licensing and Regulatory Affairs
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