BUREAU OF FIRE SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT

(PA 207 of 1941)

February 1, 2015

Prepared by

Richard W. Miller, State Fire Marshal

Licensing and Regulatory Affairs

RICK SNYDER

MIKE ZIMMER

STATE OF MICHIGAN

RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

MIKE ZIMMER
DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF FIRE SERVICES
RICHARD W. MILLER
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Governor Rick Snyder
PO Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909

Honorable Governor Snyder:

I am pleased to present the Bureau of Fire Services (Bureau) FY14 Annual Report.

The Bureau improved its service to customers by implementing many changes in response to the Office of Auditor General's performance audit and recommendations. These changes included implementation of lean process improvements (RPM) that eliminated unnecessary steps, provided more timely inspections, uniformity and consistency in reporting across regions, eliminated redundant forms, updated rules, and developed scorecard metrics. Online payment arrangements were implemented for multiple programs within the Bureau, which provided customers with a more accurate and timely billing and payment process.

To better address fire safety protection for Michigan citizens, an ad hoc committee chaired by the State Fire Marshal, submitted its report advocating for the implementation of a Statewide Single Fire Code, as recommended by the Office of Regulatory Reinvention.

The Bureau was awarded a first-ever $500,000 Assistance to Firefighter Grant, available only to state agencies. This significant award provided the funding to help support the Bureau's IT needs which included new software and hardware upgrades. Our IT capabilities will be further enhanced when multiple state agencies that the Bureau interfaces with migrates to the same software. This will benefit our constituents with timelier turnaround for plan review and inspection reporting.

Making Michigan S.A.F.E. (Smoke Alarms for Everyone), a statewide residential smoke alarm installation program aimed at protecting high risk populations, especially children and the elderly, was launched in five Michigan communities. Funding for the program came from a $95,000 Fire Prevention and Safety Grant, part of FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) and Homeland Security funding. More than 7,400 smoke alarms were purchased and installed by firefighters in owner-occupied homes at no charge.

We continue to look forward to working with you and your Administration on establishing best practices for fire prevention and serving the first responders who keep Michigan citizens safe.

Respectfully submitted,

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

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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 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 incident data reporting and analysis, fire fighter training, Michigan Fireworks Safety Act, 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 (SFSB), Fire Fighters Training Council (FFTC), Michigan Homeland Protection Board, State Board of Mechanical Rules, Construction Code Commission (CCC), Electrical Administrative Board, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), International Code Council (ICC), National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) and has a seat on the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

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

To provide for the protection of persons and property from exposure to the dangers of fire through inspection and fire prevention and to serve the training needs of over 30,000 fire fighters in the state of Michigan.

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 Public Act (PA) 207 of 1941, Michigan's Fire Prevention Code. The Act mandates the State Fire Marshal and the Bureau 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.

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. The Bureau has made changes to overcome a multitude of challenges. Some of the 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.

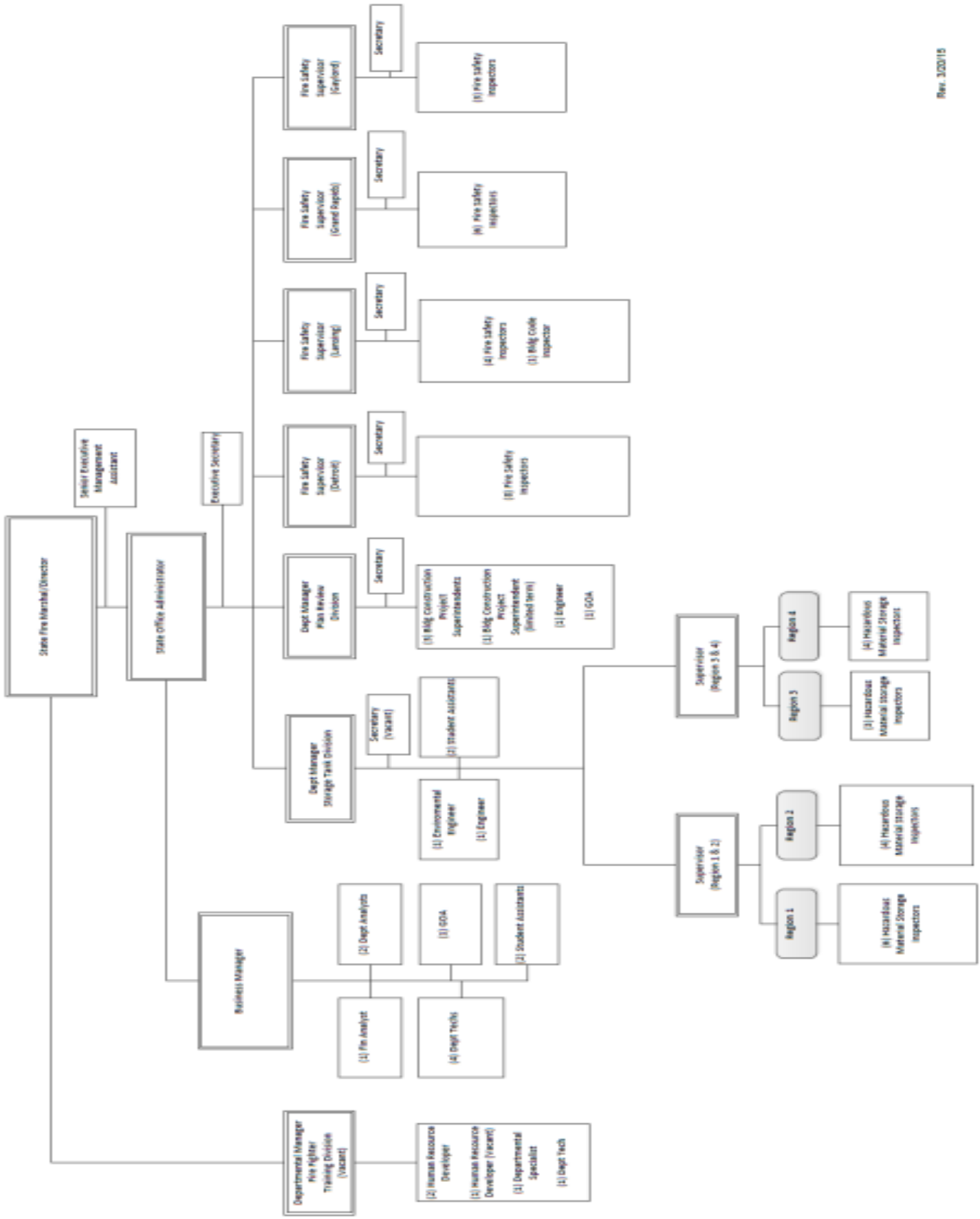
Despite all these obstacles, the Michigan fire service has expanded its responsibilities which includes specialized rescue, emergency medical services, fire prevention, public fire education, fire investigation, hazardous materials preventing and fighting fires, rescue which includes: vehicular, high angle, trench, confined space, extrication, machine rescue, agricultural rescue, aircraft, collapse, hazardous materials (rescue, confinement, containment, mitigation and planning), severe weather and water rescue services and emergency management/homeland security and training of firefighters.

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 2014, the Bureau went through another reorganized to streamline processes and procedures that enabled the Bureau to provide higher levels of service to our customers in the fire industry We added new staff to the Bureau which would include a deputy director position, a business manager position and two Storage Tank Division regional supervisor positions. The Bureau has a staff of 79 employees and includes the following four main divisions: Program Services, Specialty Programs, Fire Fighter Training, and Storage Tanks.

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
Aboveground Storage Tank Fees
Underground Storage Tank Fees
Fireworks Safety Fund (Non-Sales Fee Rev)
Fire Alarm Fees

About the Bureau



State Fire Safety Board

The State Fire Safety Board (SFSB) was established through PA 207 of 1941, as amended. Its mission is the 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 BFS and related organizations throughout the state.

Pursuant to Section 29.3c(6) and 29.3c(8)5 of PA 207 of 1941, the Board reviews decisions of the State Fire Marshal regarding interpretation or application of the fire safety rules. Written requests for an appeal include:

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

Upon receipt of a request for an appeal the State Fire Marshal examines the appeal to determine appropriate jurisdiction and if the information provided meets the requirements of the Act.

Upon determination that the information provided complies with PA 207, the SFSB will act as a hearing body in accordance with the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306. After a hearing, the board may vary the application of the rule or may modify the ruling or interpretation of the state fire marshal. A decision of the board to vary the application of a rule shall specify the variation or change made, the conditions upon which it is made, and the reasons for the variation or change.

The SFSB serves as the administrative hearing body on decisions made by BFS affecting 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.

Pursuant to the Fireworks Safety General Rules, R29.2922, effective March 20, 2014, the Board reviews decisions of the State Fire Marshal regarding violation citations or civil infraction penalties or fines related to consumer fireworks. Written requests for appeal must:

- Be received within 28 calendar days of the issuance of the State Fire Marshal's Final Review Decision
- The Board can only conduct a technical review of the State Fire Marshal's Final Review Decision based upon the administrative record

Members and Terms

Name	Term	Organization
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, Vice Chair	7/15/17	Governing Board of School District or School Administrator
Richard Miller	Pleasure of the Governor	State Fire Marshal, Ex-Officio
Dr. Usamah Mossallam	7/15/16	Hospital Administration
Kassandra Renneberg	7/15/15	Persons who own a place of Public Assemblage
Les Rodwell, Chair	7/15/15	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

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 (ORR). 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 was to produce advisory recommendations to the ORR for changes to Michigan's existing regulatory climate. Out of 28 recommendations, the number one recommendation was the creation of a Statewide Single Fire Code (SWSFC).

Through coordination with the multiple stakeholders in the fire service, a SWSFC committee was formed to research and recommend the single fire code of choice. The two codes that were researched were:

- The International Fire Code (IFC) which is a product of the International Code Council (ICC)
- NFPA 1 which is a product of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Through research, surveys, discussions, presentations the SWSFC Committee determined that ***NFPA 1 was the code of choice*** and the determination was based on the following conclusions:

- The compatibility of NFPA 1 supports what the state already uses for federal inspection requirements.
- The IFC refers back to sections of NFPA 1 for code referencing. (Note: This would eliminate the need for referencing multiple code documents, as both ICC and NFPA refer to NFPA 1).
- NFPA offered significant cost savings for code books and NFPA code references to the user.

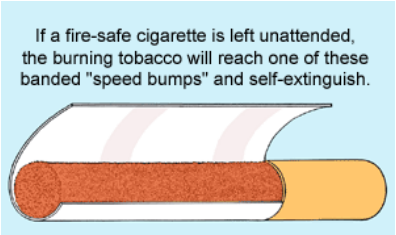
A final report was sent to the Governor's office for final review and decision in July 2014.

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.

Plan Review

Plan Review Division: The Plan Review staff perform construction plan reviews of all new construction, additions or remodeling of state-regulated facilities pursuant to PA 368 of 1978, as amended (Public Health Code), PA 207 of 1941, PA 218 of 1979 (Adult Foster Care Facility Licensing Act), PA 116 of 1973 (Child Care Organizations) and PA 256 of 2011 (Michigan Fireworks Safety Act).

Construction Plan Review Types:

- Architectural Plans and Specifications
- Site Plan Drawings
- Shop Drawings
  - Fire Alarm
  - Fire Suppression
  - Hood Suppression
  - Clean Agent Suppression
  - Door Locking
- Modification Requests
- Consultations

Plan Review Consultants: Plan review consultants and/or project superintendents are subject experts in the interpretation of the fire safety rules. They analyze and evaluate plans and specifications, shop drawings and modification requests based upon a thorough review of construction documents to assure compliance with Michigan's fire safety laws, rules, life safety codes and national standards. Once the review has been completed, the plan review consultants either accept or reject the proposed construction documents based upon their findings.

Plan review consultants also provide formal training and assistance to concerned parties such as architects, engineers, contractors and facility owners as well as other state and federal agencies concerning acceptable compliance with the fire safety rules. They also provide technical guidance for decisions concerning rule promulgation and the formulation of BFS procedures. They may also provide an analysis of new products, construction and testing methods to determine acceptability in state-regulated facilities.

Act 144 Certification: Though PA 144 of 1982, which amended the Michigan Fire Prevention Code, PA 207 of 1941, MCL 29.3c (5) the Bureau was given the authority to promulgate rules for the certification of both fire alarm and fire suppression firms in the state of Michigan who perform the following:

- Installation, modification, or documentation of a fire suppression system
- Installation, modification, or documentation of a fire alarm system
- Perform testing, servicing, inspections or maintenance that has not been exempted by the rules
- Submit drawings, plan or specifications of a fire alarm and/or fire suppression system for Bureau approval

The Bureau was also given the authority to oversee the certification of said firms and its qualifying persons. Oversight and certification is provided by the Bureau through the Plan Review Division's Act 144 Program Administrator.

Michigan Act 144
Total Certifications – FY14

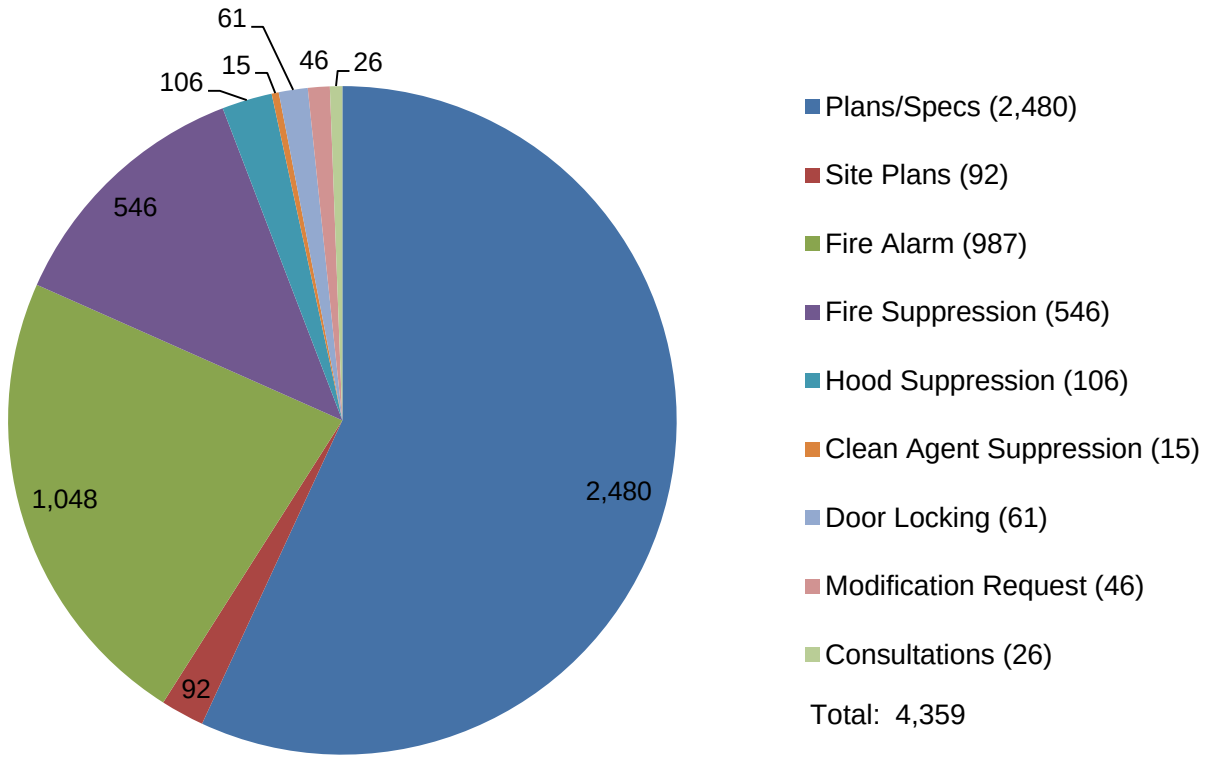
207 Fire Alarm Firms

302 Qualifying Persons for Fire Alarm Firms

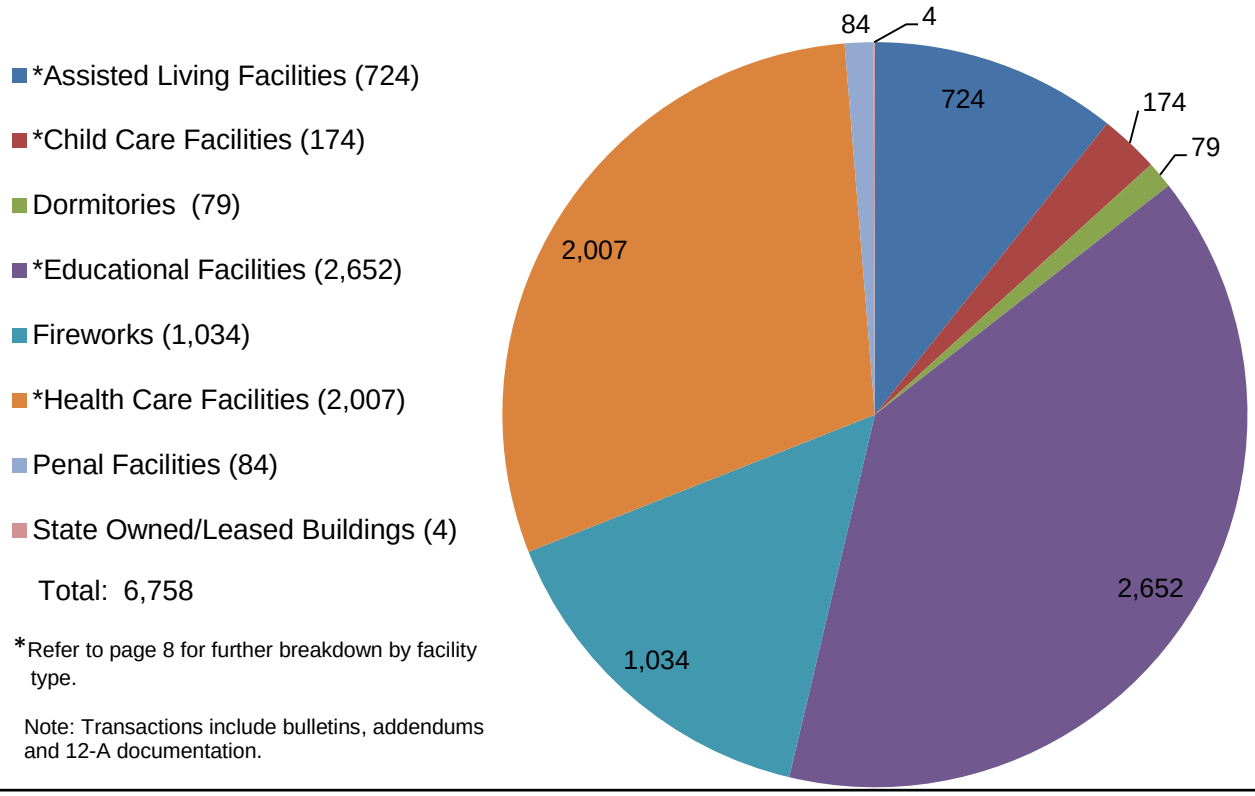
189 Fire Suppression Firms

258 Qualifying Persons for Fire Suppression Firms

FY14 Plan Reviews by Review Type

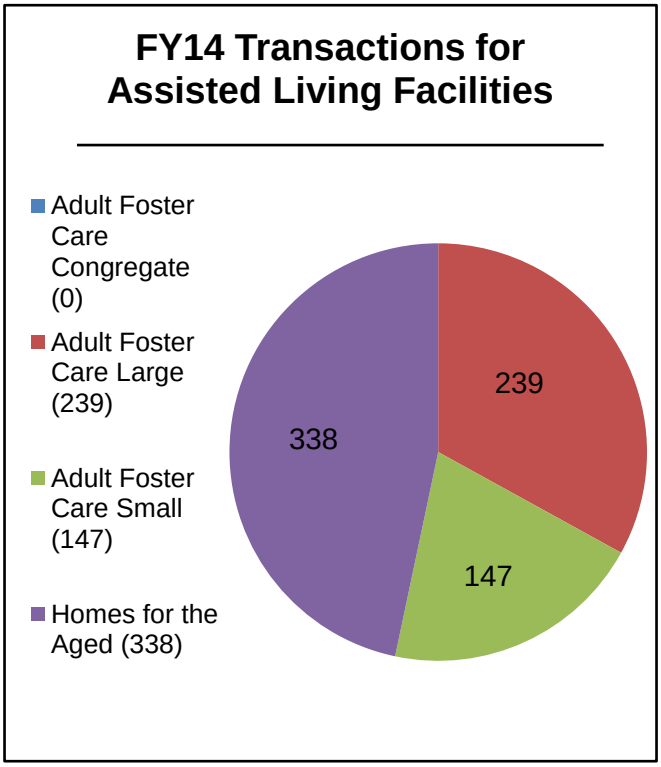


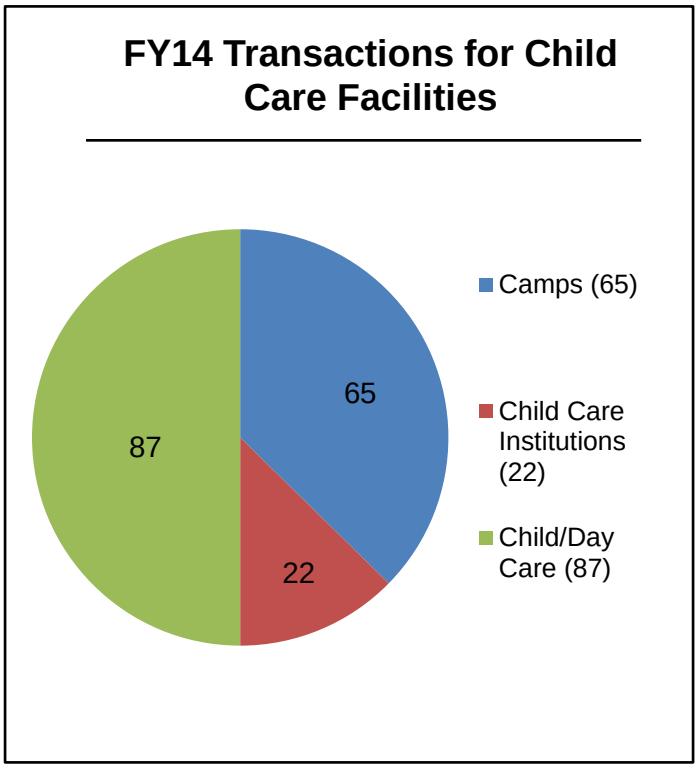
FY14 Transactions by Facility Type

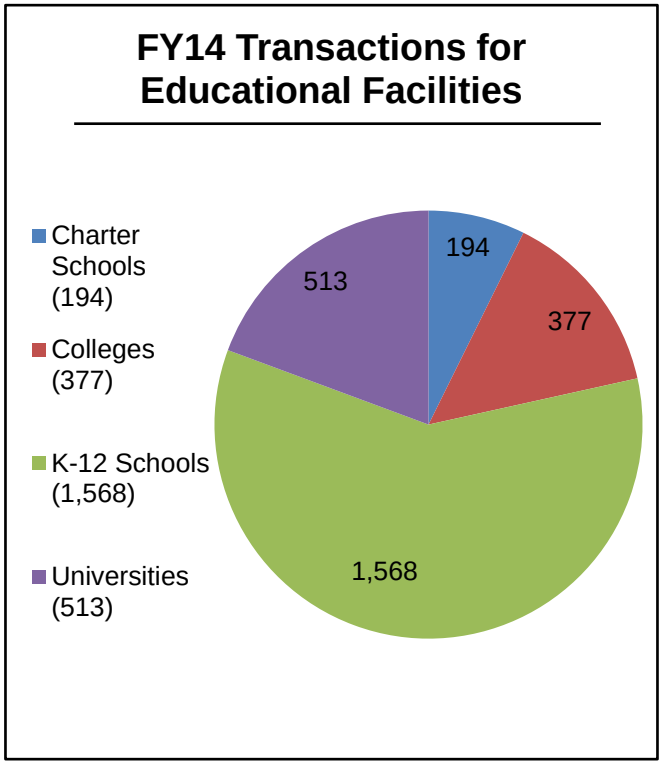


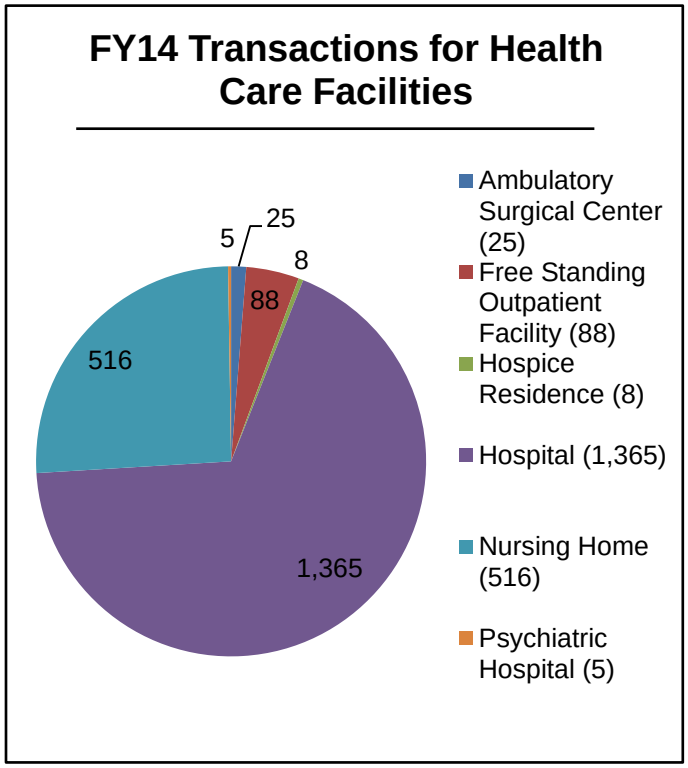
*Refer to page 8 for further breakdown by facility type.

Note: Transactions include bulletins, addendums and 12-A documentation.


FY14 Transactions for Assisted Living Facilities
Adult Foster Care Congregate (0)
Adult Foster Care Large (239)
Adult Foster Care Small (147)
Homes for the Aged (338)
239
147
338


FY14 Transactions for Child Care Facilities
Camps (65)
Child Care Institutions (22)
Child/Day Care (87)
65
22
87


FY14 Transactions for Educational Facilities
Charter Schools (194)
Colleges (377)
K-12 Schools (1,568)
Universities (513)
194
377
1,568
513


FY14 Transactions for Health Care Facilities
Ambulatory Surgical Center (25)
Free Standing Outpatient Facility (88)
Hospice Residence (8)
Hospital (1,365)
Nursing Home (516)
Psychiatric Hospital (5)
5
25
8
88
516
1,365

Field Services

Field Services:

The staff of the Field Services Division seeks to ensure that fire-safe conditions are maintained in state-regulated facilities through the inspection of all new construction, additions or remodeling projects. While conducting a project inspection, 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, fire separation and fire barriers/compartments, means of egress, interior finish and emergency power.

Fire marshal inspectors also conduct annual inspections in state-regulated facilities as required by licensing requirements. Through annual inspection the fire marshal inspector is able to 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 SFSB to update relevant statutes and fire codes.

Fire marshal inspectors also respond and investigate reported incidents at state-regulated facilities

State-Regulated Facilities:

- Assisted Living Facilities:
  - Adult Foster Care (AFC) Homes - Congregate
  - AFC (7-12 and 13-20 residents)
  - Homes for the Aged (HFA)
- Child Care Facilities:
  - Child Care Institutions
  - Child Day Care Centers
  - Children's Camps
- Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales (CFRS) Facilities
- Dormitories
- Educational Facilities:
  - Charter Schools
  - Colleges and Universities (public and private)
  - K-12 Schools
- Health Care Facilities:
  - Ambulatory Surgical Centers (ASC)/Freestanding Surgical Outpatient Facilities (FSOF)
  - Hospice Facilities
  - Hospitals
  - Nursing Homes
  - Psychiatric Hospitals
- Penal Facilities
- Places of Public Assemblage (churches, halls, theaters, restaurants, libraries, malls, stores, and museums)
- State Owned/Leased Buildings

Assisted Living Facilities: Inspections of AFC and HFA Facilities are done prior to issuance of an initial license and annually thereafter. In FY14, a total of 1,738 annual fire safety inspections were done in addition to 596 project inspections in AFC and HFA homes throughout the state.

Child Care Facilities: Child Care Centers or day care facilities provide care for preschool or school-age children for periods less than 24 hours in a day where the parents or guardians are not readily available for the children. Because of the age and concentration of the children as well as the size and location of the centers, the enforcement of fire safety requirements is critical. In FY14, the Bureau's inspection staff conducted 105 inspections at these facilities for new construction, additions or remodeling projects. Child care facilities may also be inspected under the Qualified Fire Inspector Program which is funded by the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Children and Adult Licensing.

Child care institutions differ from the child care and day care centers listed above as the minor children in their care are receive care and supervision on a 24-hour basis. Child care institutions can vary in size and security level ranging from a six bed open facility to a 200 bed secure facility. These facilities provide care to children who are emotionally disturbed or have developmental disabilities. In FY14, the Bureau's inspection staff surveyed 28 child are institutions new construction, additions or remodeling projects.

A camp is another child care facility type. They provide care for five or more children who are away from their parents, relatives or legal guardians for five or more days within a 14-day period in a natural environment. In FY14, a total of 42 camp facilities were inspected for new construction, additions or remodeling projects.

Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales Facilities: Inspections are conducted for all certified CFRS facilities to verify compliance with code regulations. In FY14, BFS fire marshal inspectors conducted roughly 728 project inspections are conducted between May and early July. During these months, fire marshal inspectors work diligently to ensure the applicant is able to open for business.

Fire marshal inspectors also investigate complaints for code violations or for the illegal sales of fireworks. In FY14, fire marshal inspectors responded to 292 complaints concerning fireworks facilities and issued 109 citations.

FY14 CFRS Inspections

728 Project Inspections

292 Complaints Investigated

109 Citations Issued

279 Violations Identified

Field Services

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. In FY14, fire marshal inspectors conducted 42 inspections for new construction, additions and/or remodeling of dormitories, both public and private.

Educational Facilities: Students whether by reason of age or the high concentration within a relatively small area, must be provided a safe environment. To ensure that these areas provide an adequate level of fire safety, fire safety inspections are conducted on all new construction, additions and remodeling of all educational facilities, including charter and K–12 schools, colleges and universities both public and private. During FY14, field services inspected 2,174 projects in these facility types.

Health Care Facilities: Occupancies of these facilities are generally not capable of self-preservation or evacuation in the event of a fire or other emergency and therefore are built to specific level of resistance to fire. In FY14, Field Services inspected 1,329 new constructions, additions and remodeling of existing facilities as well as 1,524 annual and/or federal inspections of all licensed health care facilities in accordance with state rules for licensing and compliance with federal certification (CMS) rules.

Penal Institutions: Fire inspectors conducted 82 fire safety inspections of all inmate-occupied facilities including new construction, additions, and remodeling of state and local correctional facilities in Michigan.

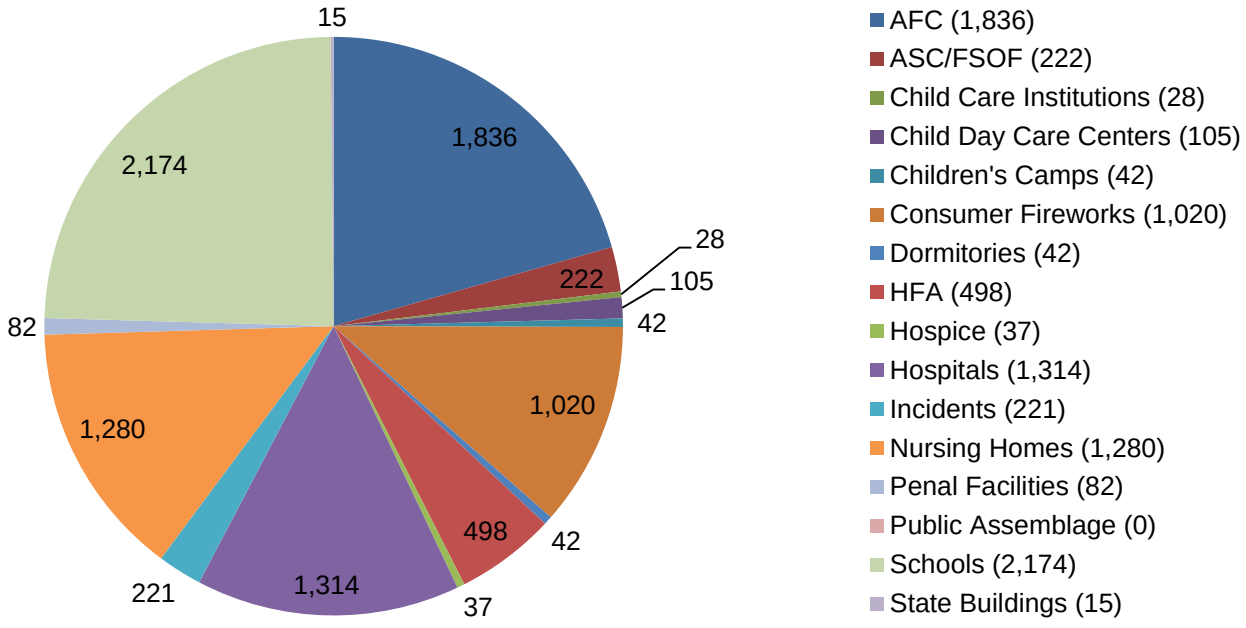
Places of Public Assemblage: The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) conducted a Performance Audit of the Bureau and their Report of April 2014 found:

- The bureau did not ensure places of public assembly obtained certification of maximum capacity and compliance with the Fire Prevention Code prior to establishment or operation.
- The Bureau did not ensure that it conducted annual fire safety inspections of all places of public assemblage and did not seek amendatory legislation regarding the inspection of places of public assemblage according to MCL 29.21c and MCL 29.21d of the Fire Prevention Code which requires annual inspections of places of public assemblage. These include churches, halls, theaters, restaurants, libraries, malls, stores, and museums.

The Bureau developed an ad hoc committee that consists of representatives from the fire industry to research and submit a report of their findings to the OAG.

State Owned/Leased Buildings: Field Services conducted 15 inspections of new constructions, additions and remodeling of existing state owned or leased buildings.

FY14 Inspections by Facility Type



Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs

Bureau of Fire Services

Fire Marshal Inspection Regions

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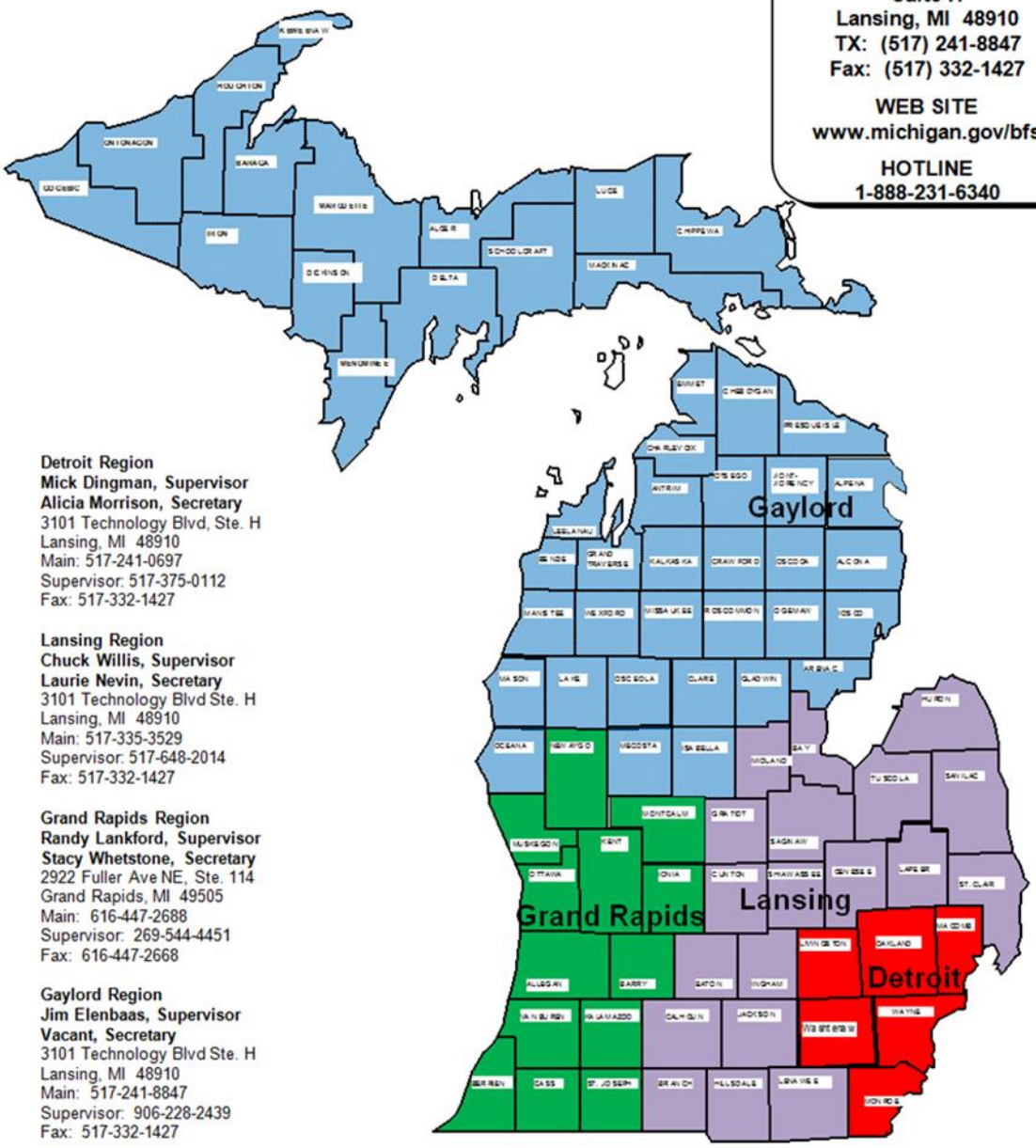
WEB SITE
www.michigan.gov/bfs

HOTLINE
1-888-231-6340



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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 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, where the primary objective is to increase the 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. Continuing education points are earned by 1 hour spent in training toward continuing education requirements, excluding time spent for lunches, breaks, or other non-training functions.

BFS continues to work very closely with the Michigan fire service to update fire inspectors on pertinent issues relative to fire and life safety.

To qualify for certification as a certified fire inspector, an applicant shall have met all of the following requirements pursuant to the Fire Inspector Certification Administrative Rules, R29.502:

- Be at least 18 years of age or older.
- Have graduated from an accredited high school or have received a general education development test certificate from the Department of Education.
- Be able to read and write in English.
- Be of good moral character. For purposes of this rule 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.
- Have not been convicted of any misdemeanor or felony reasonably related to, the person's ability to perform as a fire inspector.
- Achieve a score of 75% or better on each examination described in R29.503.
- Maintain employment by a governmental agency as a fire inspector supervisor, or a fire inspector conducting fire inspections for not less than 4 hours per week.
- Hold an NFPA fire inspector I certification, or the equivalent, as determined by the bureau of fire services in consultation with the state fire safety board.

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: The 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.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

CMS Life Safety Code Training Courses: The federal register for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (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.

Staff Training: Per the State Operations Manual (SOM) 4003.2A**,** all state agency health care facility surveyors must successfully complete the basic life safety 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 written 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: The Basic Life Safety Code course 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 NFPA, Life Safety Code, 2000 Edition, and any survey and certification formal guidance issued by CMS (POD is a prerequisite of this course).

Fire/Smoke Zone Evaluation Worksheet/Health Care: Fire/Smoke zone evaluation worksheet/health care is required for any LSC surveyor who will conduct or review a Fire/Smoke Zone Evaluation 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: NFPA 99 is a mandatory reference document required by the LSC. 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.

CMS directs activities relative to the Medicare/Medicaid (M/M) 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 M/M Program providing assistance to the state agency (SA). CMS measures the performance of the SA to improve the quality of the operations.

BFS conducts LSC surveys on behalf of the CMS as prescribed in the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) for M/M funding and an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Health Care Services.

In FY14, the Bureau conducted 940 nursing home inspections. Nursing facilities are required by CMS to correct all deficiencies cited at the state agency 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.

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 state agency 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 49 nursing home complaints and/or fires during FY14. 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.

Fireworks Program

In December 2011, Gov. Rick Snyder signed the Michigan Fireworks Safety Act, P.A. 256 of 2011, the Michigan Fireworks Safety Act, 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.

According to the Michigan Fireworks Safety Act, MCL 28.462, Section 12, prohibits a person from 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.

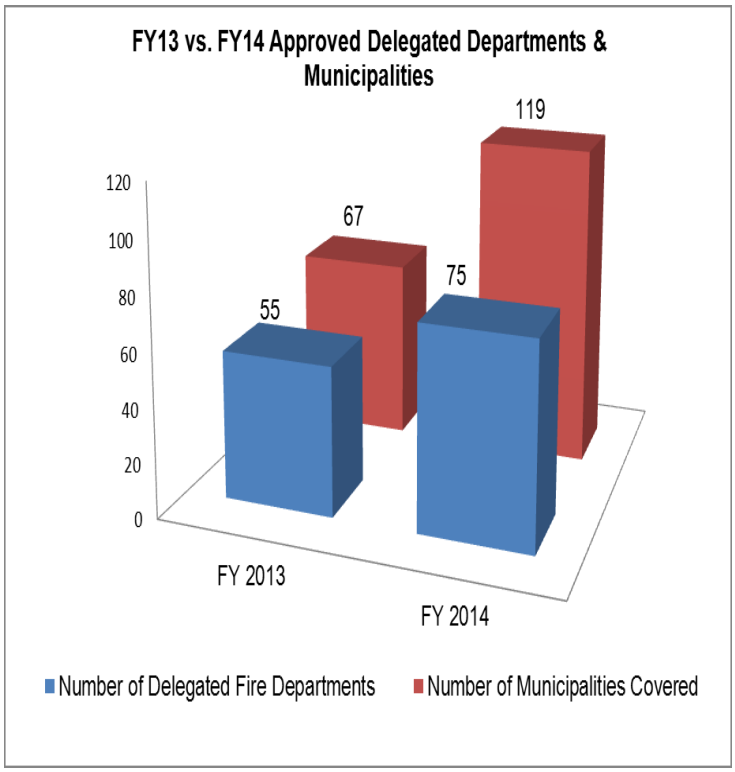
Pursuant to PA 256 of 2011, MCL 28.461, Section 11(5) and MCL 28.469, Section 19 allows for LARA to delegate inspection duties under this act to 1 or more local units of government/governing body (city, village or township) to carry out inspections for approved fireworks facilities in their jurisdiction. In 2013, 55 departments elected to participate covering 67 counties. The number of delegated departments increased for 2014 to reflect 75 departments which have elected to participate covering 28 counties that encompasses 119 communities. This program has resulted in a timelier inspection process as well as better

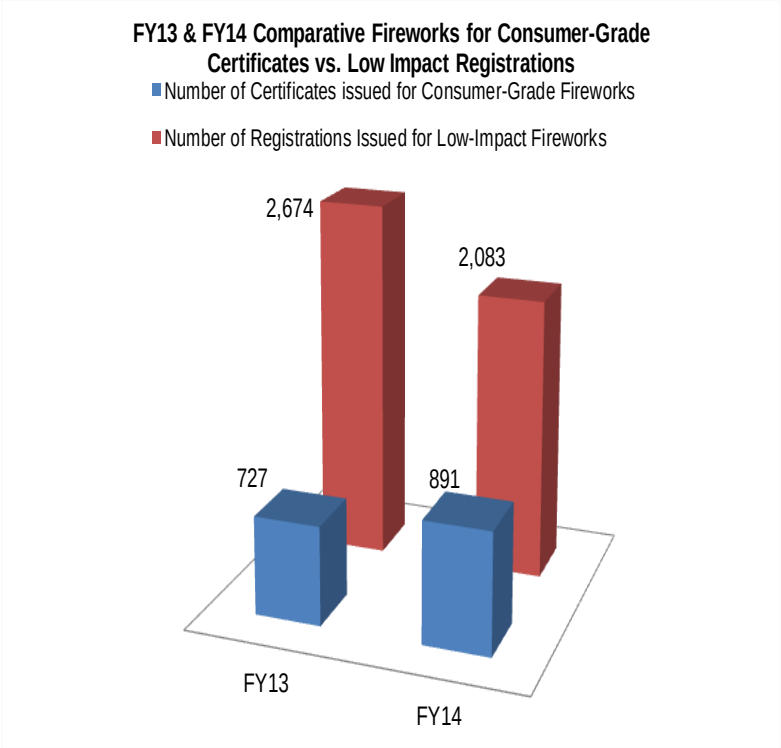
enforcement capability by BFS.

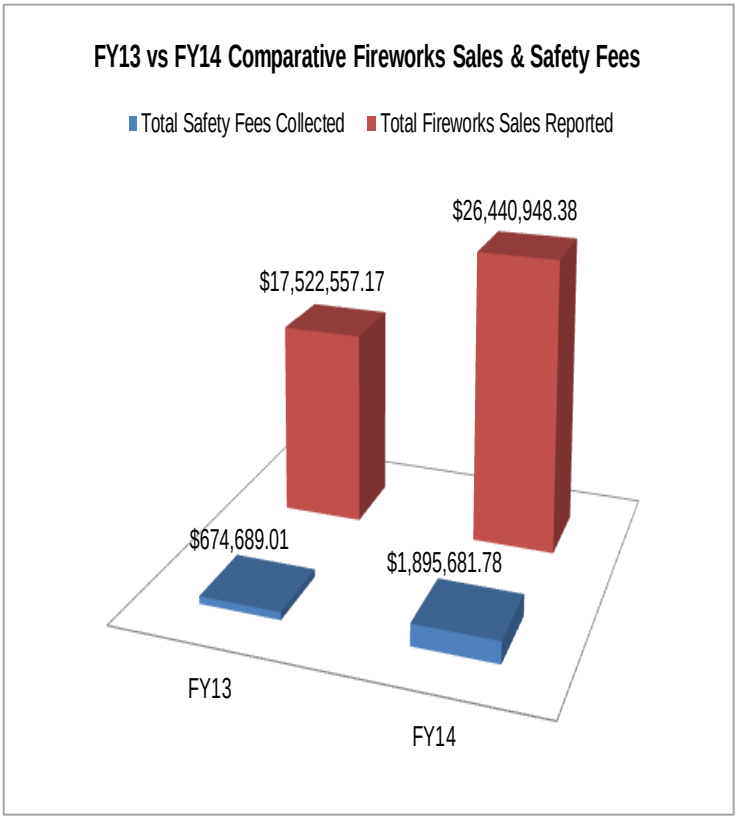
The Michigan Fireworks Safety Act 256 of 2011 regulates the purchase, possession, sale and use of certain fireworks in the state. The Bureau's current staff administers the provisions of this law. The Michigan Fireworks Safety Act through the Fireworks Safety Fund now provides a funding source for firefighter training in the state which previously was legislatively supported but never funded. Prior to 2011 there was minimal funding available to the 83 counties to deliver training to firefighters. Currently there is $1 million dollars allocated for disbursement to the 83 counties according to the formula in PA 291 of 1966, MCL 29.374, Section 14(2). 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.

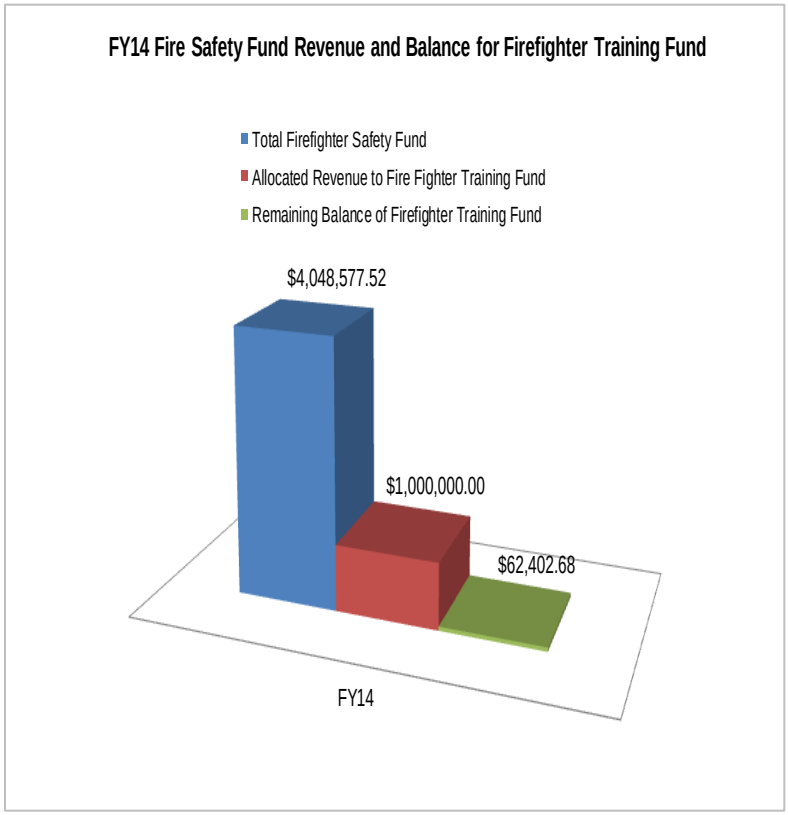
In addition to the $1 million dollars that was allocated for disbursement to the 83 counties for IMS and non-IMS related training; the Fire Fighter Training Division (FFTD) and the Fire Fighter Training Council (FFTC) collaborated together to set up a fireworks grant program using fireworks funding that would allow fire departments, county training committees, and other fire related agencies to purchase training equipment and to cover training costs. At the February 2014 FFTC meeting the council reviewed 19 grant requests and out of the 19 grant requests $52,251.00 was approved and awarded. At the May 2014 FFTC meeting the council reviewed 32 grant requests and out of the 32 grant requests $111,010.75 was approved and awarded.

Fireworks Program









National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)

Pursuant to the Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941, MCL 29.4 and MCL 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).

To understand the cause of fires in Michigan, develop new strategies to combat fire issues and fire prevention, it is important to have complete, reliable data for all fire incidents in Michigan.

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 fire activities. However, the data obtained is only as accurate as what the local fire departments report.

Out of the 1,032 departments in the state 772 (75 percent) reported their fire data into the NFIRS system. The BFS is continually working to assist fire departments to report their data on all fires, hazardous materials incidents, civilian injuries and deaths, fire service staff injuries and deaths associated with fire, whether during a response or not.

2014 STATISTICS

$493,073,381Property and content loss

1,007 Arson fires

7,233 Suspicious fires

2,134 Cooking fires

488 Heating fires

13,188 Structure fires

4,805 Other/outside

6,279 Mobile fires

24,272 Total number of fires for FY14 (Structure Fires, Outside/Other and Mobile)

2014 Top Six Areas of Origin in Residential Fires

Kitchen: 1,322 fires, 7 deaths, 78 injuries
Living Room: 712 fires, 12 deaths, 16 injuries
Bedroom: 469 fires, 3 deaths, 38 injuries
Garage: 489 fires, 1 death, 12 injuries
Laundry Area: 336 fires, 3 deaths, 5 injuries
Basement: 403 fires, 3 deaths, 4 injuries

2014 Arson/Suspicious Fires by County

As reported annually (Jan-Dec 2014) by Michigan fire departments participating in the fire incident reporting system (NFIRS)

Please Note: Counts do not include mutual aid or exposures

County	Total All Fires	Property/Contents $ Loss for All Fires	Arson Fires	Suspicious Fires	% Determined Arson/Suspicious	Total $ Loss Arson/Suspicious	% of $ Loss Arson/Suspicious Arson/Suspicious	Arson/Suspicious Civilian Deaths	Arson/Suspicious Civilian Injuries
01-Alcona	43	$311,350	4	5	21%	$112,500	37%		
02-Alger	16	$455,500	0	1	7%	$21,000	5%	1	
03-Allegan	201	$1,314,851	12	33	23%	$539,350	41%		
04-Alpena	49	$306,550	4	12	33%	$49,000	16%		
05-Antrim	76	$729,932	2	27	39%	$648,002	89%		
06-Arenac	45	$300,200	3	16	43%	$82,700	28%		
07-Baraga	13	$65,000	3	1	31%	$ -	-		
08-Barry	100	$1,973,363	13	15	28%	$259,800	14%		
09-Bay	258	$1,667,755	8	39	19%	$985,820	60%	1	6
10-Benzie	34	$941,000	1	4	15%	$233,000	25%		
11-Berrien	433	$9,063,221	42	95	32%	$4,891,916	54%		3
12-Branch	148	$2,796,752	11	17	19%	$620,902	23%		
13-Calhoun	282	$3,521,538	6	67	26%	$1,931,400	55%	1	
14-Cass	145	$1,590,225	8	40	34%	$1,245,800	79%		
15-Charlevoix	43	$1,233,450	3	9	28%	$556,000	45%		
16-Cheboygan	56	$333,500	4	9	24%	$39,500	12%		
17-Chippewa	83	$1,344,760	8	11	23%	$488,500	37%		
18-Clare	97	$453,700	8	31	41%	$407,000	90%		2
19-Clinton	105	$1,847,750	11	14	24%	$1,078,800	59%		1
20-Crawford	89	$796,939	4	15	22%	$763,000	96%		
21-Delta	69	$1,560,000	3	12	22%	$678,300	44%		
22-Dickinson	51	$615,570	6	3	18%	$450	1%		
23-Eaton	355	$4,258,708	27	58	24%	$890,632	21%		2
24-Emmet	85	$492,600	2	12	17%	$128,300	26%		
25-Genesee	1,134	$11,992,601	221	300	46%	$6,119,123	51%	4	6
26-Gladwin	36	$415,400	2	2	12%	$15,500	4%		
27-Gogebic	16	$129,200	5	6	69%	$200	1%		
28-Grand Traverse	177	$1,921,483	2	45	27%	$822,800	43%	1	1
29-Gratiot	95	$230,200	15	19	36%	$135,000.00	59%	1	2
30-Hillsdale	110	$830,190	19	14	30%	$138,340	60%		
31-Houghton	49	$429,500	1	5	13%	$267,200	63%		
32-Huron	49	$961,745	8	9	35%	$487,000	51%		
33-Ingham	673	$2,133,312	19	155	26%	$1,651,985	78%	4	1
34-Ionia	83	$206,810	8	17	31%	$137,900	67%		
35-Iosco	111	$2,213,150	5	15	18%	$900,000	41%		
36-Iron	42	$126,700	n/a	5	12%	$15,000	12%		
37-Isabella	79	$805,656	4	18	27%	$324,000	41%		
38-Jackson	347	$3,129,269	17	67	25%	$1,507,252	49%		2
39-Kalamazoo	452	$3,177,470	15	84	22%	$1,580,971	50%		
40-Kalkaska	34	$250,000	n/a	4	12%	$ -	-	3	
41-Kent	1,295	$14,587,874	67	192	20%	$6,189,805	43%	2	2
42-Keweenaw	5	$13,550	n/a	1	20%	$ -	-		
43-Lake	57	$187,100	1	12	23%	$175,000	94%		
44-Lapeer	193	$5,819,870	4	18	12%	$1,137,050	20%		
45-Leelanau	35	$454,250	5	3	23%	$430,000	95%		
46-Lenawee	212	$2,837,593	19	40	28%	$1,447,880	51%	2	

2014 Arson/Suspicious Fires by County

As reported annually (Jan-Dec 2014) by Michigan fire departments participating in the fire incident reporting system (NFIRS)

Please Note: Counts do not include mutual aid or exposures

County	*Total All Fires	Property/Contents $ Loss for All Fires	Arson Fires	Suspicious Fires	% Determined Arson/Suspicious	Total $ Loss Arson/Suspicious	% of $ Loss Arson/Suspicious Arson/Suspicious	Arson/Suspicious Civilian Deaths	Arson/Suspicious Civilian Injuries
47-Livingston	355	$6,936,652	15	75	26%	$3,728,442	54%	2	1
48-Luce	0	$ -	n/a	n/a	-	$ -	-		
49-Mackinac	24	$75,130	1	2	13%	20000	27%		
50-Macomb	1,547	$23,110,500	61	325	25%	13624168	59%	4	22
51-Manistee	47	$764,650	1	6	15%	279800	37%		
52-Marquette	140	$1,943,600	n/a	37	27%	1247100	65%		1
53-Mason	69	$1,520,200	4	9	19%	722300	48%	1	
54-Mecosta	80	$703,950	2	14	20%	326350	47%		
55-Menominee	55	$741,470	6	12	33%	259500	35%		2
56-Midland	150	$2,099,410	6	37	29%	1368005	66%		1
57-Missaukee	51	$951,375	n/a	10	20%	592500	63%		
58-Monroe	264	$3,457,131	11	55	25%	1659518	48%		
59-Montcalm	163	$1,981,201	20	36	35%	411501	21%		
60-Montmorency	21	$ -	n/a	2	10%	$ -	-		
61-Muskegon	515	$7,209,391	26	99	25%	1547172	22%		
62-Newaygo	97	$1,451,451	2	25	28%	1110550	77%		
63-Oakland	1,837	$32,407,297	61	381	24%	15675909	49%		
64-Oceana	67	$353,819	3	12	23%	80100	23%		
65-Ogemaw	81	$3,407,000	4	26	37%	80000	3%		
66-Ontonagon	3	$65,000	1	n/a	34%	$ -	-		
67-Osceola	48	$38,150	4	18	46%	$ -	-		
68-Oscoda	46	$730,500	n/a	2	5%	2000	1%		
69-Otsego	18	$793,500	1	4	28%	765000	97%		
70-Ottawa	396	$6,385,041	6	74	21%	1598130	25%		1
71-Presque Isle	42	$1,034,775	5	6	27%	86500	9%		
72-Roscommon	83	$583,910	n/a	25	31%	235800	41%		
73-Saginaw	776	$5,819,821	83	158	31%	3061301	56%		
74-St Clair	372	$5,831,786	19	90	30%	1529390	27%	2	4
75-St Joseph	31	$882,000	1	5	20%	633700	72%		7
76-Sanilac	44	$5,502,500	n/a	13	30%	567000	11%		
77-Schoolcraft	26	$146,950	n/a	3	12%	$ -	-		
78-Shiawassee	66	$479,800	2	16	28%	315200	66%		1
79-Tuscola	134	$22,333,600	7	35	32%	1400800	7%	1	
80-Van Buren	212	$2,269,400	5	43	23%	1548000	69%		
81-Washtenaw	710	$112,504,278	34	101	19%	108164156	97%		16
82-Wayne	8,496	$299,218,707	863	3,877	56%	248255375	83%	15	21
83-Wexford	96	$3,794,960	1	23	25%	652610	18%		
Totals	**25,226**	**$644,561,082**	**1,885**	**7,233**	**37%**	**451681555**	**70%**	**45**	**104**
					(State Average)		(State Average)		

Fire Fighter Training Division

The Fire Fighter Training Division (FFTD) serves the training needs of the state's 1,032 fire departments and 31,086 fire fighters. They are split into two categories: paid **career** (8,598), part-paid/non-paid **volunteer** (22,488).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FFTD

To prepare and publish standards with due consideration to varying factors and special requirements of organized fire departments in the following areas:

- 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 FFTD

Mandatory Fire Fighter Testing: PA 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. The council, upon the request of an organized fire department, shall administer the examination in each county at least once every 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. Curricula specialist develops additional courses and supplemental materials.

Driver Training: Pursuant to the Michigan Vehicle Code, PA 300 of 1949, MCL 257.312(e) (11), exempts a fire fighter operating an authorized emergency vehicle who has met the driver training standards published under PA 291 of 1966 Fire Fighters Training Council Act, MCL 29.361 to 29.377. This is of significant benefit to all fire departments.

Course Materials: Course materials used in conjunction with FFTD circulium can be obtained from commercial vendors or from 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: Pursuant to PA 291 of 1966, MCL 29.374(2); at the beginning of the state's fiscal year, each county training committee is notified of their annual training allocation based on their 70% of county population and 30% of square miles within the county. These funds are used to pay instructor costs.

Record Keeping: Certificates of training and certification issued upon successful completion of the requirements established by the FFTD. Since October 1, 1966 an electronic 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 physically.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES ARE DELIVERED BY

The FFTD Representative is responsible for statewide implementation and administration of by the Fire Fighters Training Council Act, Public Act 291 of 1966, MCL 29.369, Section 9(1), as amended. This position is also responsible for programs administrations, personnel management, fund disbursement, complaint investigations and represents the BFS at various meetings and functions.

Curriculum Specialist: This position is responsible for Curriculum Services and has the following responsibilities:

- Directs evaluation, implementation and maintenance of curricula
- Directs evaluation, implementation and maintenance of testing
- Directs development/procurement and distribution of training materials
- Directs field administration of FFTD programs and services
- Directs management of the FFTD's Information Management System (IMS)
- Conducts train-the-trainer programs for instructors
- Serves as liaison to National Fire Academy

Grant writing

Region Coordinators: The FFTD divided the state into two regions and has a region coordinator overseeing those assigned regions. Region 1 consists of 55 counties and is based in Escanaba; Region 2 has 28 counties and is based in Grand Rapids. Each region coordinator has the following responsibilities:

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

Training Coordinators (TC): The FFTD has 23 TC *(contract employees)*, each assigned to a region, to assist with region delivery of programs and services. Contract TC's must be a FFTD certified instructor with a minimum of 10 years fire service experience preferred. TC receives an hourly rate of pay. They receive all work assignments from the region coordinator. 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 oversees CTC's in each of the 83 counties to assist with the delivery of training. CTC's are structured to represent the fire departments and fire service organizations within the county. The CTC's are of critical importance to BFS. 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

Funding for FY14: Each county received $10,000 for fire fighter training for FY14.

Regional Training Centers: There are 12 colleges and three municipal owned regional training facilities that are FFTD approved. They deliver training to meet the needs of individuals, local fire departments and county training committees. They are:

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

GRANTS

The FFTD applies for grants for the training needs of 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 was awarded an AFG grant in FY14 in the amount of $500,000 to update software and hardware for the department. We are in the process of the updates and should be completed by the end of FY15.

The fire service consists of 1,032 fire departments throughout the state of Michigan which are staffed by either volunteer-part paid or non-paid and career. The situation is further exacerbated due to the large turnover with this group, placing additional demand on state and local resources.

FY14 Training Summary

1,561 new fire fighters tested and certified

556 training courses administered

18,771 students successfully completed courses

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	TERM	ORGANIZATION
Brian Blomstrom	12/31/14	Michigan Fire Service Instructors Association
Timothy James, Chair	12/31/14	Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs
Chad Tackett	12/31/14	Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs
Dave Purchase	12/31/14	Michigan Municipal League & Michigan Townships
Aileen Pettinger	12/31/14	Michigan Professional Fire Fighters Union
Steve Richardson	12/31/14	Michigan State Fireman's Association
Richard Miller	Pleasure of Governor	State Fire Marshal, Ex-Officio

Storage Tank Division

During the FY14 fiscal year, the Storage Tank Division has implemented changes to policies, procedures and enforcement for Bureau efficiencies and to create a customer friendly environment. Some of the recent changes would include:

- Hired two regional supervisors to improve and increase communication across the regions to ensure inspections are timely met
- Provided more training for staff for effective enforcement processes
- Streamline reports to ensure accurate metrics data
- Purchase of new equipment that will allow for efficient and timely completion of inspections
- Implemented process to determine whether an aboveground or below ground tank has been certified and inspected
- Red-tagging a facility for failure to meet the statutory requirements

With all these new processes and procedures in place, the Bureau can ensure inspections are statutorily met while still maintaining the visions and goals of the Bureau.

Michigan Storage Tank Rules

The Storage Tank Division enforces five different administrative rules. The following UST/AST Tank systems that require plan reviews and inspects are:

- Regulates underground storage tanks
- Gas stations
- Trucking companies
- Generator tanks
- Any petroleum or hazardous substance tank more than 110 gallons (Note: 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.

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 FY14 there were:

6,980 UST facilities, 18,435 tanks
3,671 AST facilities, 7,147tanks

Storage Tanks Division

Field inspectors inspect the above facilities triennially. The inspectors conduct triennial inspections for approximately 2,496 UST facilities and 1,214 AST facilities annually with a total of 7,085 onsite inspections each year including re-inspections. 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 369 plan reviews
- Reviewing approximately 112 site assessments
- Processing 3,500 requests made through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Processing 16 Product review and approval
- Processing 10 variance requests to rules

FY 2014 Triennial Inspection Statistics	
Total Number of Underground Storage Tanks Inspections	2,496
Total Number of Aboveground Storage Tanks Inspections	1,214
Total Number of onsite & re-inspections	7,085

Inspection Type	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
A Closure Inspection	19	6	4	2	3	1	4	9	12	4	7	11	***82***
A Confirmed Release Investigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***0***
A Final Installation Inspection	29	26	27	18	15	14	14	32	32	24	40	26	***297***
A Piping Installation Inspection	23	12	11	3	4	4	10	13	15	17	17	14	***143***
A Records Investigation	162	111	134	119	90	82	87	93	98	100	136	116	***1,328***
A Records Request	19	18	10	26	56	28	19	56	11	10	5	10	***268***
A Reinspection	230	139	115	153	157	175	209	190	204	275	164	403	***2,414***
A Site Inspection	9	16	17	2	11	8	28	16	8	13	4	14	***146***
A Site Investigation	6	12	7	8	9	14	18	18	10	12	5	34	***153***
A Suspected Release Investigation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	***2***
A Tank Installation Inspection	7	7	4	1	2	4	5	9	12	17	5	16	***89***
A Triennial Inspection	76	84	99	158	139	102	93	59	70	105	115	119	***1,219***
An Abandoned Facility Inspection	1	3	1	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	***18***
An Existing Facility Inspection	194	156	122	77	103	233	257	275	313	333	209	226	***2,498***
An Inspection Against a Complaint	2	3	0	5	3	1	4	2	3	4	1	3	***31***
Total	***777***	***593***	***551***	***574***	***596***	***667***	***748***	***773***	***791***	***914***	***710***	***994***	***8,688***

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, which is an unfunded statutory mandate. 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 the Bureau website. 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.

Reporting and Notification Requirements of Hazardous Material Incidents

Per the Michigan Fire Prevention Code, Public Act 207 of 1941 (PA 207), Section 29.5g, incidents such as a fire, explosion, spill, leak, accident or related occurrence involving the transportation, storage, handling, sale, use or processing of hazardous material(s) by a firm, person or vehicle shall be reported immediately to the Bureau of Fire Services (BFS.

After notification is made, pursuant to PA 207, Section 29.5h, BFS will work with the organized local fire, responsible federal, state and local authorities and by a person other than the firm or vehicle involved in the incident. An investigation shall also be conducted to determine the cause and contributing report the findings which will be documented and kept on record at BFS.

Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs

Bureau of Fire Services

Fire Marshal Inspection Regions
Storage Tank Division

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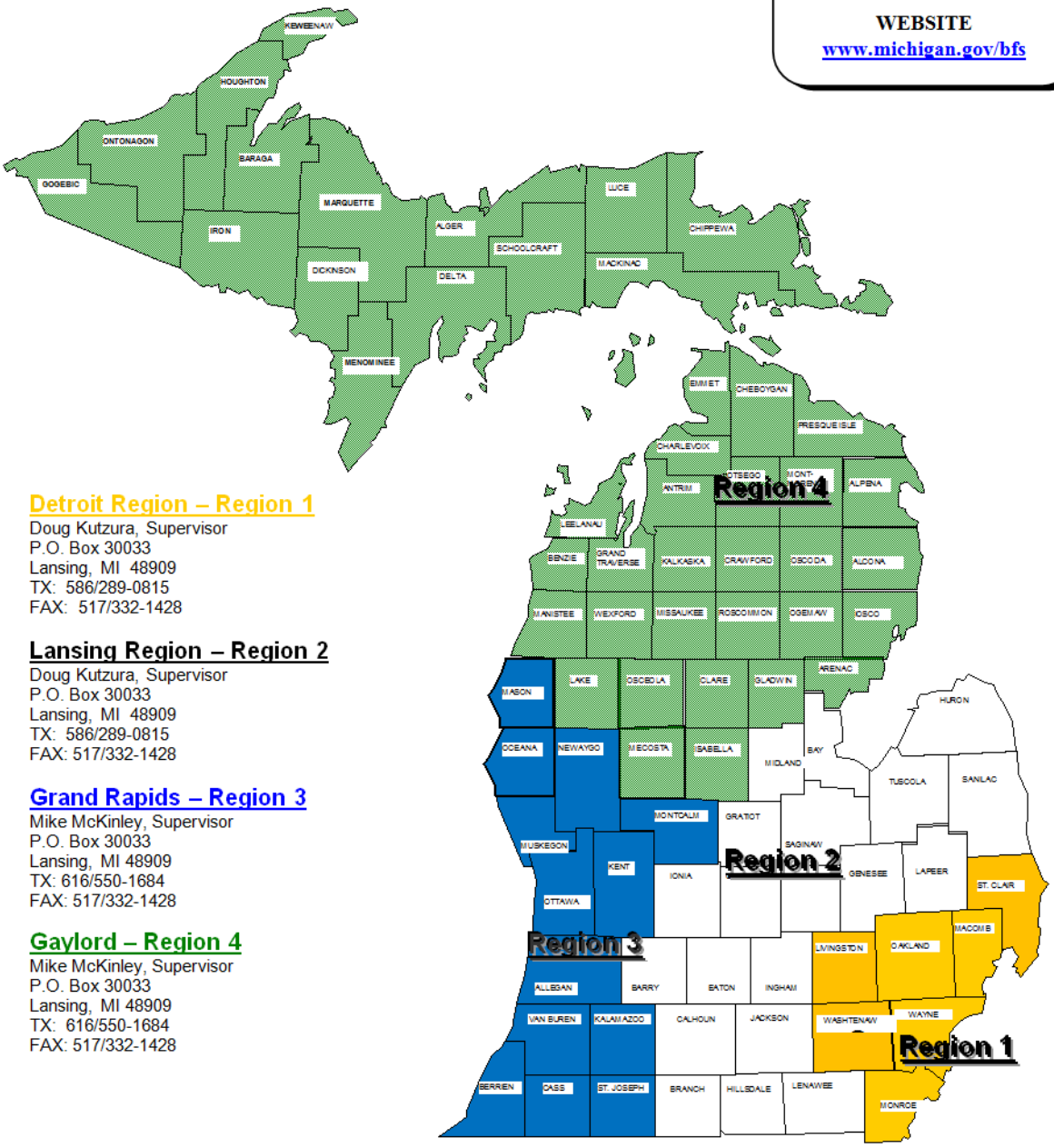
WEBSITE
www.michigan.gov/bfs



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Michigan Fire Organizations

Michigan Citizen-Community Emergency Response Coordinating Council

Commission Eastern Upper Peninsula Fire Association

International Association of Arson Investigators

Michigan Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators

Michigan Association of Fire Fighters

International Association of Special Investigative Units International Fire Service Training

Michigan Arson Prevention Committee

Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs

Michigan Fire Service Instructors Association

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 Interoperability Board

Upper Peninsula Fire Chiefs Association

Upper Peninsula Volunteer Firemen's Association

Michigan Propane Gas Association (MPGA)

Michigan Petroleum Association (MPA)

Michigan Manufacturers Association

American Petroleum Institute (API)

Michigan Chemistry Council (MCC)

Associated Food and Petroleum Dealers (AFPD)

Michigan Municipal League (MML)

Health Care Association of Michigan (HCAM)

Michigan Townships Association (MTA)

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BUREAU OF FIRE SERVICES

PREVENTION

INSPECTIONS

TRAINING

PLAN REVIEW

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

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