

**State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety**



2010 Strategic Plan

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State Fire Marshal**

January 2010

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The Planning Process

The initial strategic planning process, which was completed in 2006, spanned several months. Initial meetings were held with all Division employees and a facilitator. That first meeting produced a mission statement, values statements, and groundwork for the philosophy of operations. A subsequent meeting was held with all employees to begin setting the direction of a reorganization of the division. From that point, supervisory personnel held additional planning sessions to begin putting together the framework of the strategic plan. A draft of that plan was circulated to Division personnel for comment. From those comments, this final document was created.

It is the Division's intent is to make this a living document, and as such is to be updated annually. This 2008 update reflects the dynamic nature in which we operate, and the resultant changes to our recommended strategies.

The 2010 update reflects a renewed emphasis to be relevant and earnestly meet the goals established in this plan. Staff will meet quarterly to advance goal accountability and attainment. The Strategic Plan will be updated and republished each January.

The Department of Public Safety
Division of Fire and Life Safety
Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Fire and Life Safety is to prevent the loss of life and property due to fire and explosion.

The Division of Fire and Life Safety

Core Values

Customer Service in an effective, efficient and professional

Communication is open, honest, appropriate, and relevant.

Respect each other, 100% of the time.

Consistency when enforcing laws.

Honesty in all that we do.

Integrity is held in the highest esteem.

Commitment to the mission.

Teamwork within the Division.

Cooperation with all other agencies and organizations.

Accountability to each other and the public.

It is the philosophy of the Division of Fire and Life Safety to facilitate safe growth and development of the people, economy, infrastructure and resources of the State of Alaska. Division personnel actively pursue the compliance of all applicable state statutes, state administrative codes, Department of Public Safety Operating Manual (OPM), Division of Fire and Life Safety Standard Operating Guideline's (SOG's), codes and standards as adopted by the State. In addition, all training and education is uniformly and consistently delivered to our customers and meets or exceeds the guidelines as outlined in recognized standards and codes. Customer service is the cornerstone of all Division services, both internally and externally. Division personnel cultivate harmonious relationships with their co-workers within the Division and the Department. They work together in good faith and demonstrate the values of the Division. The Division's intent is to permit economic and efficient fire and life safety solutions. The Division offers assistance by evaluating proposals for innovative, safe, cost effective, and efficient methods to satisfy the adopted codes and standards. The Division is a value driven organization with a commitment to excellence.

Division of Fire and Life Safety Environmental Assessment

Strengths:

- Highly qualified and skilled staff
- Staff is dedicated to the mission and goals of the Division
- Good inter and intra-agency rapport across the state
- Hardworking diverse staff
- Specialization in high risk occupancies
- Strong fire service training and public education programs
- Ability to counsel customers on solutions for code compliance and fire safety

Weaknesses:

- Due to distances between offices it is difficult to get whole team together at times
- Continuity of staff due to retention difficulties
- Statutorily, inspections are prevented from directly reaching occupancy of highest fire risk
- Increasing number of inspectable properties without increase in personnel (State is growing, government is not)

Opportunities:

- Expand scope and criteria for fire investigation
- Become more aggressive in arson fire investigation
- Become stronger participants in juvenile fire setter efforts
- Include R-2 occupancies in inspection routine
- A resource for teaching classes
- Restructure fireworks portion of LSIB responsibility
- Complete more inspections through self-inspection program
- Identification of higher level of partners (Alaska Fire Chiefs, Firefighters, industry, Juvenile Firesetter intervention, the business community)

Threats:

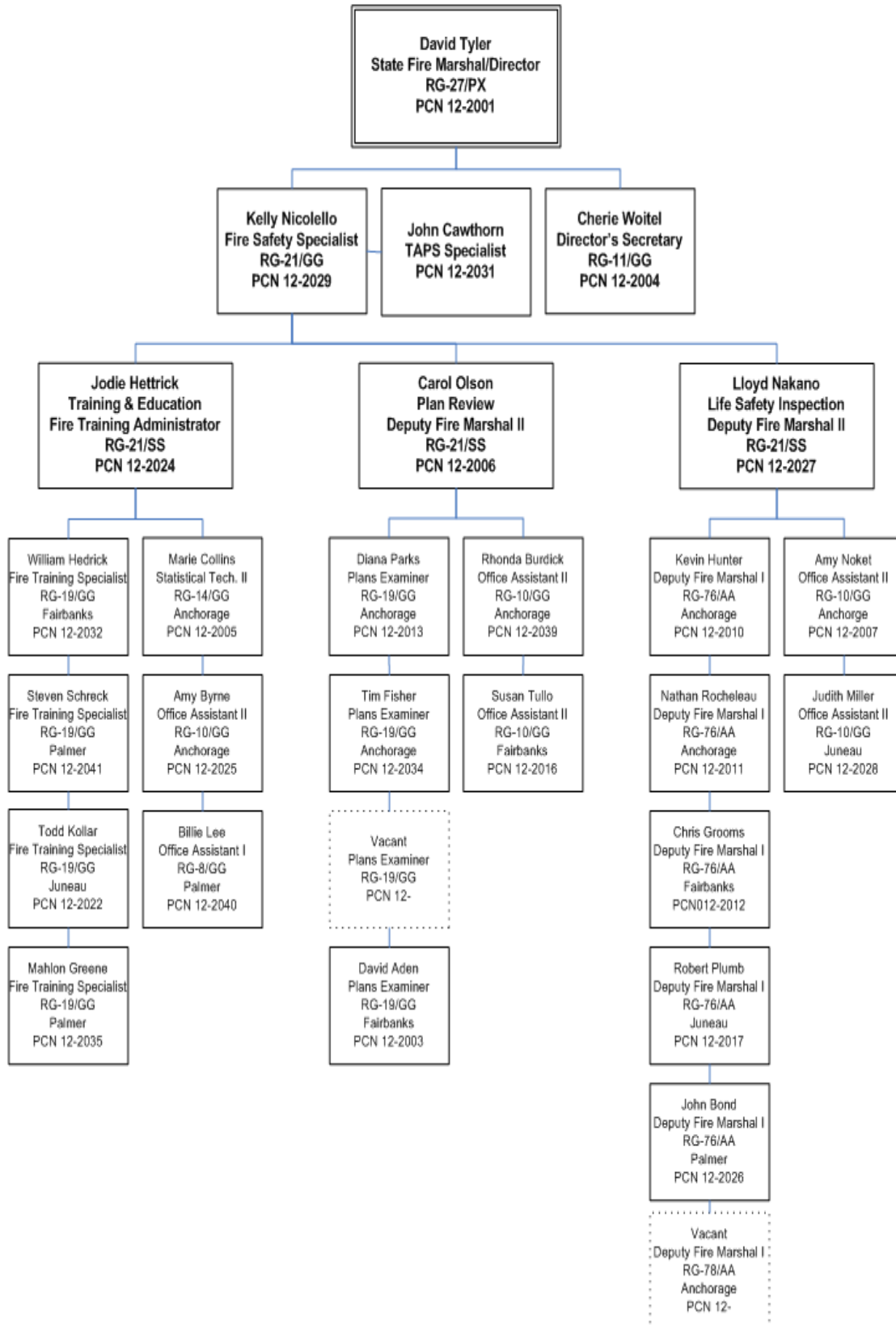
- Public complacency towards fire dangers and individual responsibility for fire safety
- Fluctuating revenue stream due to direct economic and state budget constraints
- Personnel turnover / continuity of staffing
- Administration turnover

Division of Fire and Life Safety Strategic Plan

- Develop and evaluate employee retention ideas and formulate a plan - June 2010
- Conduct reclassification of positions to reflect duties and responsibilities – July 2010
- Obtain DPS authority responsible for arson case management for property crimes – Dec 2010
- Obtain APSC certification and Field Training Officer status for Deputy Fire Marshals – December 2010
- Promote increasing the number of Arson cases being prosecuted - Continual
- Promote prosecution of people who have fires but did not have a working smoke alarm - Continual
- Provide opportunity and resources for greater professional standing for division personnel - Continual
- Propose Legislative changes to Fireworks statute and make appropriate supporting regulatory changes –November 2010
- Adopt new regulations for the 2009 ICC codes – September 2010
- Obtain DNR funding for the Office of Oil and Gas Systems and Facilities – July 2010
- Complete division database implementation – June 2010
- Review education focus to reduce fire deaths - January 2010
- Encourage web based fire training programs - Continual
- Encourage web based fire reporting to support ANFIRS - Continual
- Increase director involvement in encouraging fire departments in village hubs to be more proactive in support of surrounding communities – Continual

State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY

As of November, 2009



Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Division of Fire and Life Safety
Statutory Mandates (Authority)**

Alaska Statutes

Chapter 18.70. FIRE PROTECTION

Article 01. PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION

Sec. 18.70.010. General function of Department of Public Safety with respect to fire protection.

To foster, promote, regulate, and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire, explosion, and panic.

Sec. 18.70.020. Duties of Department of Public Safety.

The Department of Public Safety shall

- (1) aid in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances and the regulations adopted under AS 18.70.010 - 18.70.100 and all other laws relating to fires or to fire prevention and protection;
- (2) encourage the adoption of fire prevention measures by means of education;
- (3) prepare or have prepared for dissemination information relating to the subject of fire prevention and extinguishment; and
- (4) administer the state fire-service training program, including the administration of grants for fire-service training.

Sec. 18.70.030. Investigation of fires resulting from crime.

If there is reason to believe that a fire has resulted from crime or that crime has been committed in connection with a fire, the Department of Public Safety shall report that fact in writing to the district attorney of the judicial district in which the fire occurred. If the fire occurred in an incorporated city with a regularly organized fire department, the investigation and report shall be made in conjunction with the fire official of that area.

Sec. 18.70.040. Cooperation with fire insurance companies.

The Department of Public Safety may assist, receive assistance from, and otherwise cooperate with an investigator or agent employed by a fire insurance company licensed to do business in the state, or with an investigator or agent employed by an association of insurance companies licensed to do business in the state.

Sec. 18.70.050. Power of department to inspect buildings.

The Department of Public Safety may enter any building subject to regulation under AS 18.70.080 during reasonable hours for the sole purpose of inspecting the property or abating a fire hazard.

Sec. 18.70.060. Removal of property from fire.

During a fire and in the absence of the owner or claimant, the Department of Public Safety may protect personal property affected by removing it. If the owner or claimant does not take charge of the property within 24 hours the Department of Public Safety may store it at the owner's or claimant's expense.

Sec. 18.70.070. Abatement of fire hazards.

The Department of Public Safety may require the owner of a commercial business or public property to abate a fire hazard that exists in violation of law or regulations, and the Department of Public Safety may take appropriate action to assure abatement.

Sec. 18.70.075. Authority of fire department officers; penalty.

(a) A fire officer of a municipal fire department or a fire department registered under AS 29.60.130 , while providing fire protection or other emergency services, has the authority to

- (1) control and direct activities at the scene of a fire or emergency;
- (2) order a person to leave a building or place in the vicinity of a fire or emergency, for the purpose of protecting the person from injury;
- (3) blockade a public highway, street, or private right-of-way temporarily while at the scene of a fire or emergency;
- (4) trespass upon property at or near the scene of a fire or emergency at any time of the day or night;
- (5) enter a building, including a private dwelling, or premises where a fire is in progress, or where there is reasonable cause to believe a fire is in progress, to extinguish the fire;
- (6) enter a building, including a private dwelling, or premises near the scene of a fire for the purpose of protecting the building or premises or for the purpose of extinguishing the fire that is in progress in another building or premises;
- (7) upon 24-hour notice to the owner or occupant, conduct a prefire planning survey in all buildings, structures, or other places within the municipality or the registered fire department's district, except the interior of a private dwelling, where combustible material is or may become dangerous as a fire menace to the building;
- (8) direct the removal or destruction of a fence, house, motor vehicle, or other thing judged necessary to prevent the further spread of a fire.

(b) An owner or occupant of a building or place specified in this section or any other person on the site of a fire or other fire department emergency who refuses to obey the order of a fire officer of a municipal or registered fire department in the exercise of official duties is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, is punishable by imprisonment for one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both.

(c) In this section,

- (1) "emergency" means a situation in which the services of fire department personnel are necessary or appropriate to protect life, property, or public health;
- (2) "prefire planning survey" means a limited inspection for the purpose of preparing a fire attack plan in the event of a future emergency

Sec. 18.70.080. Regulations.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt regulations for the purpose of protecting life and property from fire and explosion by establishing minimum standards for

- (1) fire detection and suppression equipment;
- (2) fire and life safety criteria in commercial, industrial, business, institutional, or other public buildings, and buildings used for residential purposes containing four or more dwelling units;
- (3) any activity in which combustible or explosive materials are stored or handled in commercial quantities;

(4) conditions or activities carried on outside a building described in (2) or (3) of this subsection likely to cause injury to persons or property.

(b) may establish by regulation and the department may charge reasonable fees for fire and life safety plan checks made to determine compliance with regulations adopted under (a) (2) of this section.

Sec. 18.70.081. Approval of fire protection systems.

Before October 30 of each year, the Department of Public Safety shall prepare and make available a list of approved fire protection systems to the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the public.

Division of Fire and Life Safety Performance Measures

Mission

Prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion.

Desired Results

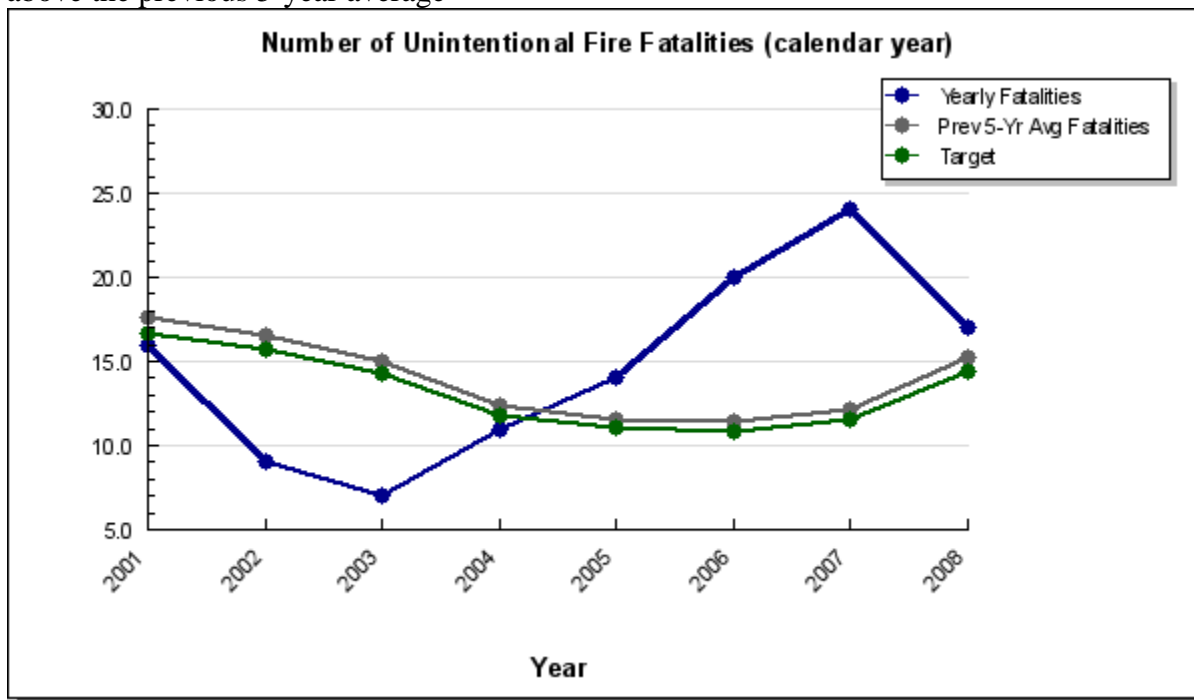
- A: Reduce loss of life due to fire.
- B: Reduce property loss due to fire.
- C: Reduce number of fires.

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Reduce loss of life due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.

Status #1: Unintentional fire fatalities (non-homicide) decreased to 17 in CY2008 but were still above the previous 5-year average



Analysis of results and challenges: Senate Bill 84 (signed into law), requiring cigarettes to be certified as "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing), has been in effect for a year. Fire reporting data has shown a significant drop in the number of fires where cigarettes were the ignition source.

Thirteen of the seventeen CY2008 fatalities occurred in residential facilities. Alcohol and drug usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. It is alarming to note that seven of the 17 fire fatalities are directly attributable to alcohol and drug usage and that it is suspected in another seven fatalities. It is known that alcohol and drugs contribute to a victim's inability to escape. The

division is currently researching methods to further address this issue and continue to drive down this contributing factor.

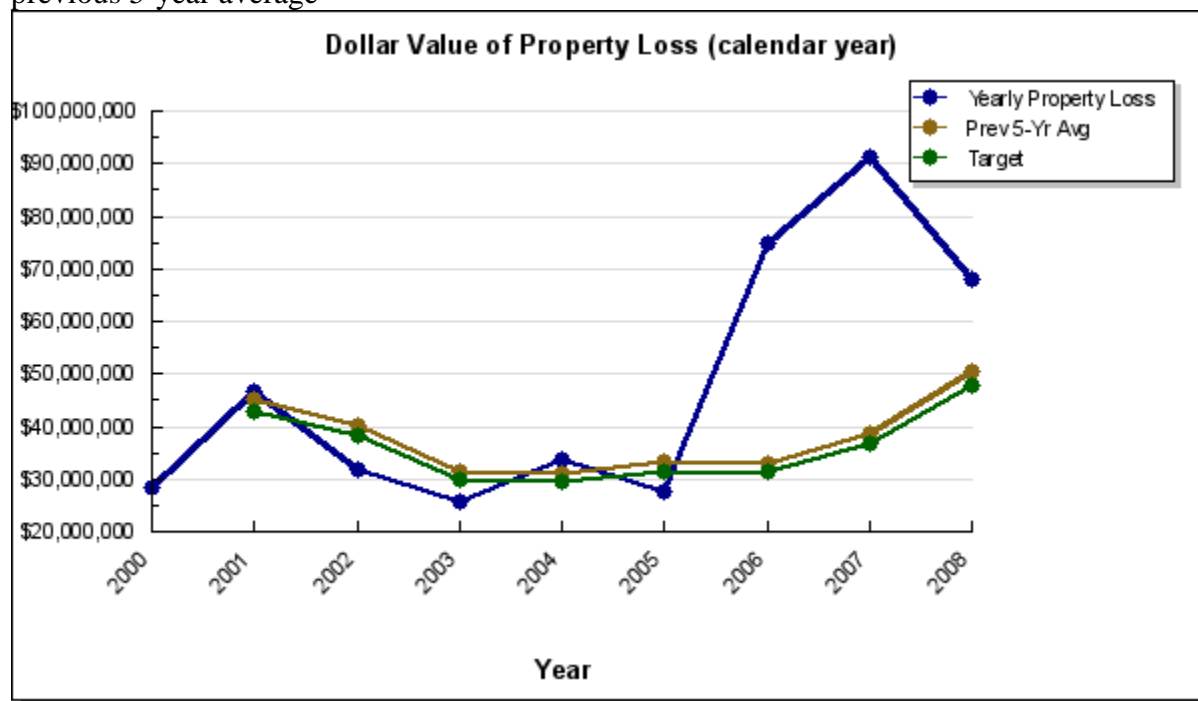
Alaska continues to rank above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. Juvenile fire setters are a major concern; 20% of fire deaths were caused by juvenile fire setters and many more fires set by them caused significant property damage. The division is targeting this area of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns. The division continues to implement public responsibility campaigns to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There was one fire fatality in CY2008 caused by an automobile mishap and two from improper use of flammable fuels.

B: Result - Reduce property loss due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.

Status #1: Dollar value of property loss due to fire increased 35% in CY2008 compared to the previous 5-year average

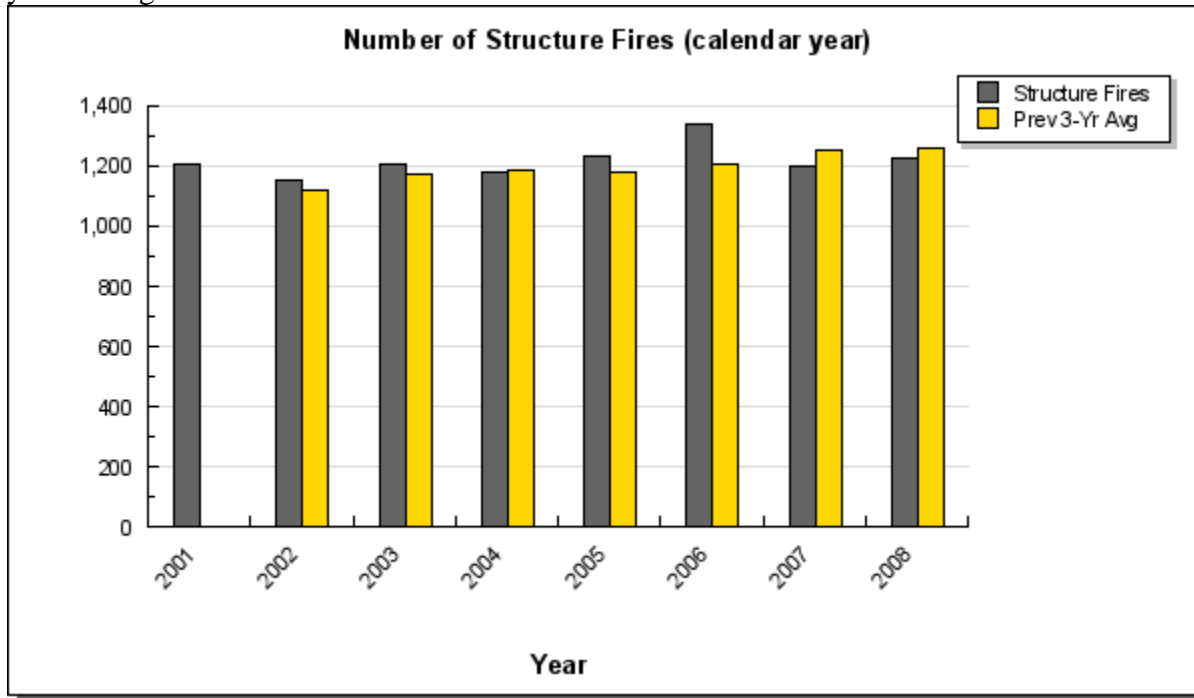


Analysis of results and challenges: Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. Property losses slowed in CY2008; there was a 25% improvement over CY2007 losses, but CY2008 losses increased by 35% compared to the previous 5-year average. In addition to multiple wildland and numerous house fires, major fire events in CY2008 included the George Morgan Sr. High School in Lower Kalskag and the Petro Star Refinery in Valdez.

C: Result - Reduce number of fires.

Target #1: Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average.

Status #1: The number of structure fires decreased by 3% in CY2008 compared to the previous 3-year average



Analysis of results and challenges: CY2008 continues an overall upward trend in the number of structure fires. However, there was a slight reduction when compared to the previous three-year average. The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce the number of structure fires in Alaska through public education programs, fire and life safety building inspections, building plan review for code compliance, and public education. The hole in the program continues to be single-family residences, because the division has very limited code authority, no inspection authority, and little direct access to them.

Division of Fire and Life Safety

Life Safety Inspection Bureau

Strategic Plan

**Life Safety Inspection Bureau
Statutory Mandates (Authority)**

Alaska Statutes

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- (1) aid in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances relating to fires or to fire prevention and protection.

Sec. 18.70.030. Investigation of fires resulting from crime.

If there is reason to believe that a fire has resulted from crime or that crime has been committed in connection with a fire, the Department of Public Safety shall report that fact in writing to the district attorney of the judicial district in which the fire occurred. If the fire occurred in an incorporated city with a regularly organized fire department, the investigation and report shall be made in conjunction with the fire official of that area.

Sec. 18.70.040. Cooperation with fire insurance companies.

The Department of Public Safety may assist, receive assistance from, and otherwise cooperate with an investigator or agent employed by a fire insurance company licensed to do business in the state, or with an investigator or agent employed by an association of insurance companies licensed to do business in the state.

Sec. 18.70.050. Power of department to inspect buildings.

The Department of Public Safety may enter any building subject to regulation for the purpose of inspecting the property or abating a fire hazard.

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During a fire and in the absence of the owner or claimant, the Department of Public Safety may protect personal property affected by removing it. If the owner or claimant does not take charge of the property within 24 hours the Department of Public Safety may store it at the owner's or claimant's expense.

Sec. 18.70.070. Abatement of fire hazards.

The Department of Public Safety may require the owner of a commercial business or public property to abate a fire hazard and may take appropriate action to assure abatement.

Sec. 18.70.090. Enforcement authority.

The Department of Public Safety and the chief of each fire department recognized under regulations adopted by the Department of Public Safety, and their authorized representatives in their respective areas, may enforce the regulations adopted by the Department of Public Safety for the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire or panic. All state peace officers may assist the Department of Public Safety in the enforcement of AS 18.70.010 – 18.70.100 and the regulations

adopted under those sections. The authority conferred in AS 18.70.010 – 18.70.100 extends to the enforcement of the provisions of AS 11.46.400 – 11.46.430.

Sec. 18.70.095. Smoke and carbon monoxide detection devices.

(a) Smoke detection devices shall be installed and maintained in all dwelling units in the state, and carbon monoxide detection devices shall be installed and maintained in all qualifying dwelling units in the state. The smoke detection devices must be of a type and shall be installed in a manner approved by the state fire marshal. The carbon monoxide detection devices must have an alarm and shall be installed and maintained according to manufacturers' recommendations.

(b) In a dwelling unit occupied under the terms of a rental agreement or under a month-to-month tenancy,

(1) at the time of each occupancy, the landlord shall provide smoke detection devices and, if the dwelling unit is a qualifying dwelling unit, carbon monoxide detection devices; the devices must be in working condition, and, after notification of any deficiencies by the tenant, the landlord shall be responsible for repair or replacement; and

(2) the tenant shall keep the devices in working condition by keeping charged batteries in battery-operated devices, if possible, by testing the devices periodically, if possible, and by refraining from permanently disabling the devices.

(c) If a landlord did not know and had not been notified of the need to repair or replace a smoke detection device or a carbon monoxide detection device, the landlord's failure to repair or replace the device may not be considered as evidence of negligence in a subsequent civil action arising

Sec. 18.70.100. Criminal penalty; appeal of administrative orders.

(a) Except as provided in (c) of this section, a person who violates a provision of AS 18.70.01– - 18.70.100 or a regulation adopted under those sections, or who fails to comply with an order issued under AS 18.70.0–0 - 18.70.100, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. When not otherwise specified, each 10 days that the violation or noncompliance continues is a separate offense.

(b) A person aggrieved by a final order may appeal to the superior court within 30 days after the issuance of the final order. Filing of the appeal does not excuse noncompliance with the order. The court may stay the operation of the order on those terms relating to bonding or other matters that the court finds proper. A stay may not be granted or continued if the court finds that it is against the public interest.

(c) A person who violates AS 18.70.095 , as that section relates to carbon monoxide detection devices is guilty of a violation. In this subsection“, "violation" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900 .

Chapter 18.72. STATE REGULATION OF FIREWORKS

Sec. 18.72.010. Regulation of sale of dangerous fireworks.

(a) The sale or offer to sell dangerous fireworks at wholesale or retail for any purpose other than industrial, agricultural, wildlife control, or public display is prohibited.

(b) A person desiring to use dangerous fireworks for industrial, agricultural, wildlife control, or public display purposes shall first comply with the permit requirements of the fire safety code.

(c) All dangerous fireworks shall be purchased from a fireworks wholesaler licensed as such in this state. A fireworks wholesaler may not sell dangerous fireworks to anyone unless the wholesaler has a currently valid permit required by the fire safety code, the number of which shall be affixed to each record of sale by the fireworks wholesaler and maintained as a permanent record of the sale.

Sec. 18.72.020. Regulation of sale of salable fireworks.

(a) A person holding a permit required by the fire safety code may sell or offer for sale salable fireworks if

- (1) the person has submitted to the state fire marshal a policy, or a certified true copy of a policy, of public liability and products liability insurance, including both accident and occurrence coverage, provided by the wholesale company selling fireworks to the person, in the amount of at least \$200,000 for bodily injury or death and at least \$50,000 property damage and the person is named as an insured party upon the policy and the policy is continuously in force while the person is engaged in the retail sale of fireworks; and
- (2) an endorsement fee of \$10 is paid to the state fire marshal for an endorsement that is valid for two years or portions of two years during which the permit holder is engaged in the retail sale of fireworks.

(b) Upon approval of the insurance required in (a) of this section, the permit of the holder shall be endorsed by the state fire marshal to indicate the holder's right to sell fireworks at retail, and shall indicate an expiration of the authority. The expiration date shall coincide with the expiration date of the permit holder's liability insurance.

Sec. 18.72.030. Fireworks wholesaler's license

(a) A person who desires to sell fireworks at wholesale in the state shall first make verified application for a license to the state fire marshal on forms provided by the state fire marshal. The forms must require the applicant to supply the applicant's social security number if the applicant is a natural person. The application shall be accompanied by an annual license fee of \$50.

(b) The license required under (a) of this section is valid until December 31 of the year during which it is issued and is renewable upon

- (1) the payment of each subsequent annual license fee and affirmation that the information contained in the wholesaler's original application for a fireworks wholesaler's license is currently accurate; and
- (2) supplying the wholesaler's social security number if it has not previously been supplied under (a) of this section and if the wholesaler is a natural person.

Sec. 18.72.040. Criminal penalty.

A person who recklessly fails to comply with a provision of this chapter or fireworks regulations adopted in the fire safety code is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Each day of noncompliance constitutes a separate offense. In this section, "recklessly" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

Sec. 18.72.060. Municipal regulation of fireworks.

This chapter and fireworks regulations adopted under the fire safety code supersede the provisions of an ordinance adopted by a city or borough, whether before or after May 23, 1969, that are less restrictive than this chapter or the code. However, nothing in this section affects the authority of a city or organized borough under other law to prohibit or regulate more restrictively than this chapter the offering for sale, exposure for sale, sale, use, or explosion of fireworks.

Chapter 18.74. CIGARETTE FIRE SAFETY

Sec. 18.74.010. Requirement for sale.

Except as provided by [AS 18.74.060](#), a person may not sell or offer to sell cigarettes in this state, or sell or offer to sell cigarettes to another person located in this state, unless

- (1) the cigarettes are tested under
 - (A) [AS 18.74.030](#) and satisfy the performance standard in AS 18.74.030(d); or
 - (B) [AS 18.74.040](#) and satisfy an alternative performance standard under [AS 18.74.040](#);
- (2) the cigarettes have been marked as required by [AS 18.74.130](#); and
- (3) a certification has been submitted by the manufacturer of the cigarettes under [AS 18.74.080](#).

Sec. 18.74.030. Testing of cigarettes.

(a) Cigarettes shall be tested under

(1) the ASTM International Standard E2187-04, entitled "Standard Test Method for Measuring the Ignition Strength of Cigarettes"; or

(2) a test method established under (b) of this section.

(b) The state fire marshal may adopt an ASTM International standard test method that is adopted by the American Society of Testing and Materials after the standard test method identified under (a) of this section if the state fire marshal finds that the method does not result in a change in the percentage of full-length burns exhibited by any tested cigarette when compared to the percentage of full-length burns that the same cigarette would exhibit when tested under

(1) the standard test method identified under (a)(1) of this section; and

(2) the criteria established under (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) The testing under this section shall be conducted on 10 layers of filter paper. A complete test trial consists of 40 replicate tests of each cigarette. The performance standard required by (d) of this section may only be applied to a complete test trial.

(d) When tested under this section, not more than 25 percent of the cigarettes tested in a test trial may exhibit full-length burns.

Sec. 18.74.040. Alternative test methods.

(a) If the state fire marshal determines that cigarettes cannot be tested by a test method established in [AS 18.74.030](#) (a), a manufacturer of the cigarettes shall propose an alternative test method and performance standard for the cigarettes to the state fire marshal. On approval of the proposed test method and a determination by the state fire marshal that the performance standard proposed by the manufacturer is equivalent to the performance standard prescribed by AS 18.74.030(d), the manufacturer may employ the proposed alternative test method and performance standard to certify the cigarette under AS 18.74.080.

(b) Unless the state fire marshal demonstrates a reasonable basis why the alternative test method should not be accepted under this chapter, the state fire marshal shall authorize a manufacturer to use an alternative test method and performance standard to certify cigarettes for sale in this state if the state fire marshal

(1) determines that another state has enacted reduced cigarette ignition propensity standards that include a test method and performance standard that are the same as those contained in this chapter; and

(2) finds that the officials responsible for implementing those requirements have approved a proposed alternative test method and performance standard for particular cigarettes proposed by a manufacturer as meeting the fire safety standards of that state's law under a legal provision comparable to this section.

(c) All other applicable requirements of this chapter apply to the manufacturer of the cigarettes tested under this section.

Sec. 18.74.050. Testing laboratories.

(a) Testing of cigarettes under this chapter shall be performed by a laboratory that has been accredited under standard ISO/IEC 17025 of the International Organization for Standardization or by another comparable accreditation standard required by the state fire marshal.

(b) A laboratory that conducts cigarette testing under this chapter shall implement a quality control and quality assurance program that ensures the repeatability of the testing results. The repeatability value may not be greater than 0.19. In this subsection,

(1) "quality control and quality assurance program" means the laboratory procedures implemented to ensure that operator bias, systematic and nonsystematic methodological errors, and equipment-related problems do not affect the results of the testing quality control program;

(2) "repeatability" means the range of values within which the repeat results of cigarette test trials from a single laboratory will fall 95 percent of the time.

Sec. 18.74.060. Testing for another purpose.

AS 18.74.030 and 18.74.040 do not require cigarettes to be tested if the cigarettes are tested for another purpose and the testing is consistent with this chapter.

Sec. 18.74.065. Testing by state fire marshal.

The state fire marshal may perform testing of cigarettes to determine compliance with this chapter. If the state fire marshal or a contractor of the state fire marshal performs testing to determine a cigarette's compliance with the performance standard in AS 18.74.030 (d) or an alternative performance standard under AS 18.74.040, the testing shall be performed under this chapter.

Sec. 18.74.070. Maintenance of records.

A manufacturer shall keep for three years copies of the reports of all tests conducted on all cigarettes offered for sale. The manufacturer shall make copies of those reports available to the state fire marshal and the attorney general on written request.

Sec. 18.74.080. Certification requirement.

(a) A manufacturer shall submit to the state fire marshal a certification that each cigarette listed in the certification has been tested under [AS 18.74.030](#) and satisfies the performance standard in AS 18.74.030(d), or has been tested under [AS 18.74.040](#) and satisfies an alternative performance standard under [AS 18.74.040](#).

(b) If a manufacturer has certified a cigarette under this section and subsequently makes a change to the cigarette that is likely to alter its compliance with the performance standard under AS 18.74.030(d) or an alternative performance standard under [AS 18.74.040](#), the cigarette may not be sold or offered for sale in this state or sold to a person located in this state until the manufacturer retests the cigarette under [AS 18.74.030](#) or [AS 18.74.040](#), the cigarette meets the performance standard under [AS 18.74.030](#) (d) or the alternative performance standard under [AS 18.74.040](#), and the manufacturer maintains records of the retesting under [AS 18.74.070](#).

(c) For each cigarette listed in a certification submitted under (a) of this section, a manufacturer shall pay to the state fire marshal a fee of \$250. The state fire marshal may adjust this fee annually to ensure that it defrays the actual costs of the processing, testing, enforcement, and oversight activities required by this chapter.

(d) Each cigarette certified under this section shall be recertified every three years.

Sec. 18.74.090. Contents of certification.

The certification required by [AS 18.74.080](#) must provide the following information for each cigarette listed in the certification:

- (1) the brand or trade name on the package;
- (2) the style, such as "light" or "ultra-light";
- (3) the length in millimeters;
- (4) the circumference in millimeters;
- (5) the flavor, if applicable;
- (6) whether the cigarette is filtered or nonfiltered;
- (7) a description of the package;
- (8) the marking approved under [AS 18.74.120](#);
- (9) the name, address, and telephone number of the laboratory that conducted the test, if different than the manufacturer who conducted the test; and
- (10) the date that the testing occurred.

Sec. 18.74.100. Banding requirement.

Each cigarette listed in a certification submitted under AS 18.74.080 that uses lowered permeability bands in the cigarette paper to achieve compliance with the performance standard in [AS 18.74.030](#) (d) must have at least two nominally identical bands on the paper surrounding the tobacco column.

At least one complete band must be located at least 15 millimeters from the lighting end of the cigarette. For cigarettes on which the bands are positioned by design, there must be at least two bands fully located at least

- (1) 15 millimeters from the lighting end; and
- (2) 10 millimeters from
 - (A) the filter end of the tobacco column; or
 - (B) the labeled end of the tobacco column of a nonfiltered cigarette.

Sec. 18.74.110. Availability of certifications.

The certification required by [AS 18.74.080](#) shall be made available to the attorney general for purposes consistent with this chapter and to the department for the purpose of ensuring compliance with [AS 18.74.080](#).

Sec. 18.74.120. Packaging marking approval.

(a) Before submitting a certification of a cigarette under AS 18.74.080, a manufacturer shall present its proposed packaging marking to the state fire marshal for approval. The state fire marshal shall approve or disapprove the proposed packaging marking. Proposed packaging marking shall be considered approved if the state fire marshal fails to act within 10 business days after receiving a request for approval.

(b) Notwithstanding [AS 18.74.130](#), the state fire marshal shall give a preference to proposed packaging marking for a cigarette that is in use and approved for the cigarette under the fire safety standards for cigarettes established by the law of the state of New York, unless the state fire marshal demonstrates a reasonable basis why the proposed packaging marking should not be approved under this chapter.

(c) Notwithstanding [AS 18.74.130](#), the state fire marshal shall approve the use of the letters "FSC" for "fire standards compliant" on proposed packaging marking to indicate that the cigarettes comply with the performance standard in [AS 18.74.030](#) (d) or an alternative performance standard under [AS 18.74.040](#).

(d) A manufacturer may not change its approved packaging marking unless the state fire marshal has approved the modification under this section.

(e) A wholesale dealer, an agent, and a retail dealer shall permit the state fire marshal, the department, the attorney general, and the employees of those persons to inspect packaging markings of cigarettes.

Sec. 18.74.130. Marking of cigarette packaging.

(a) The packaging containing a brand and style of cigarette that a manufacturer certifies under [AS 18.74.080](#) must be marked to indicate compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The packaging marking must be in eight-point type or larger and consist of

(1) a modification of the universal product code to include a visible mark printed at or around the area of the code; the mark may consist of alphanumeric or symbolic characters and must be

permanently stamped, engraved, embossed, or printed in conjunction with the universal product code;

(2) any visible combination of alphanumeric or symbolic characters permanently stamped, engraved, or embossed on the package or wrapping; or

(3) printed, stamped, engraved, or embossed text on the cigarette package that indicates that the cigarettes satisfy the requirements of this chapter.

(b) A manufacturer shall use only one packaging marking and apply that packaging marking uniformly to all packaging and to all brands marketed by the manufacturer for sale in this state.

Sec. 18.74.150. Copies.

A manufacturer who certifies a cigarette under [AS 18.74.080](#) shall provide a copy of the certification to each wholesale dealer and agent to whom the manufacturer sells the cigarette. The manufacturer shall also provide the wholesale dealer and agent with sufficient copies of an illustration of the cigarette packaging markings used by the manufacturer under [AS 18.74.130](#) for each retail dealer to whom the wholesale dealer or agent sells cigarettes. A wholesale dealer or an agent shall provide a copy of the cigarette packaging markings received from a manufacturer to each retail dealer to whom the wholesale dealer or agent sells cigarettes.

Sec. 18.74.160. Penalties for violations.

(a) A manufacturer, a wholesale dealer, an agent, or another person who knowingly sells or offers to sell cigarettes other than through retail sale and in violation of [AS 18.74.010](#) is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed

(1) \$10,000 for a first violation;

(2) \$25,000 for each violation that is not a first violation.

(b) A retail dealer who knowingly sells or offers to sell cigarettes in violation of [AS 18.74.010](#) is subject, for each sale or offer to sell, to a civil penalty not to exceed

(1) \$500 for a first violation in which the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale does not exceed 1,000 cigarettes;

(2) \$2,000 for each violation that is not a first violation and in which the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale does not exceed 1,000 cigarettes;

(3) \$1,000 for a first violation in which the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale exceeds 1,000 cigarettes;

(4) \$5,000 for a violation that is not a first violation and in which the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale exceeds 1,000 cigarettes.

(c) The penalties against

(1) one manufacturer, wholesale dealer, agent, or other person under (a) of this section may not exceed \$100,000 for violations occurring during a 30-day period; or

(2) one retail dealer under (b) of this section may not exceed \$25,000 for violations occurring during a 30-day period.

(d) In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, a person engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes who knowingly makes a false certification under [AS 18.74.080](#) is subject to a civil penalty of at least \$75,000 for a first violation and a civil penalty not exceeding \$250,000 for each violation that is not a first violation.

(e) A manufacturer who fails to make copies of reports available under [AS 18.74.070](#) within 60 days after receiving a written request from the state fire marshal or the attorney general is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 for each day after the 60th day that the manufacturer does not make the copies available.

(f) If a person violates a provision of this chapter and a civil penalty is not set for the violation, the person is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for a first violation and a civil penalty not exceeding \$5,000 for each violation that is not a first violation.

Sec. 18.74.180. Separate accounting.

The fee received under [AS 18.74.080](#) (c) and the civil penalties imposed under [AS 18.74.160](#) shall be deposited into the general fund and separately accounted for under [AS 37.05.142](#). The legislature may appropriate the money accounted for under this section to the fire prevention and public safety fund established under [AS 18.74.210](#).

Sec. 18.74.190. Seizure of cigarettes.

(a) If a person is offering for sale or has made a sale of cigarettes in violation of [AS 18.74.010](#), the state fire marshal, the department, or a law enforcement agency shall seize and, subject to (b) of this section, dispose of the cigarettes.

(b) Before disposal of cigarettes under (a) of this section, the state fire marshal or the department shall

(1) provide the person from whom the cigarette was seized with notice of the seizure and an opportunity for a hearing regarding the seizure; and

(2) permit the holder of the trademark rights in the cigarette brand to inspect the cigarettes.

Sec. 18.74.200. Other remedies.

In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the state fire marshal or attorney general may file an action in superior court for a violation of this chapter, including an action for injunctive relief or to recover costs or damages suffered by the state because of a violation of this chapter, including enforcement costs relating to the specific violation. Each violation of this chapter or of the regulations adopted under this chapter constitutes a separate cause of action for which the state fire marshal or attorney general may obtain relief.

Sec. 18.74.210. Fire prevention and public safety fund.

(a) The fire prevention and public safety fund is established. The fund consists of appropriations made to the fund.

(b) The purpose of the fund is to pay the expenses of the state fire marshal and the department for implementing and enforcing this chapter.

(c) Money appropriated to the fund may be spent for the purposes of the fund without further appropriation. Money appropriated to the fund does not lapse.

Alaska Administrative Code

13 AAC 50 Codes and Standards

13 AAC 50.010. Occupancy classifications

13 AAC 50.020. Building code

13 AAC 50.023. Mechanical code

13 AAC 50.025. Fire code

13 AAC 50.030. Fire protection systems (installed and portable)

13 AAC 50.060. Occupancy standards

13 AAC 50.070. Inspections, orders, and appeals

13 AAC 51 Fireworks

13 AAC 51.010. Use of dangerous fireworks

13 AAC 51.020. Permits for the sale of salable fireworks

13 AAC 51.030. Storage of dangerous and salable fireworks

13 AAC 51.040. Discharge of fireworks

13 AAC 51.050. Revocation of licenses and permits

13 AAC 51.060. Seizure

13 AAC 55 General Provisions

13 AAC 55.010. Intent

13 AAC 55.030. Application

Life Safety Inspection Bureau Performance Measures

The Life Safety Inspection Bureau is measured by the following:

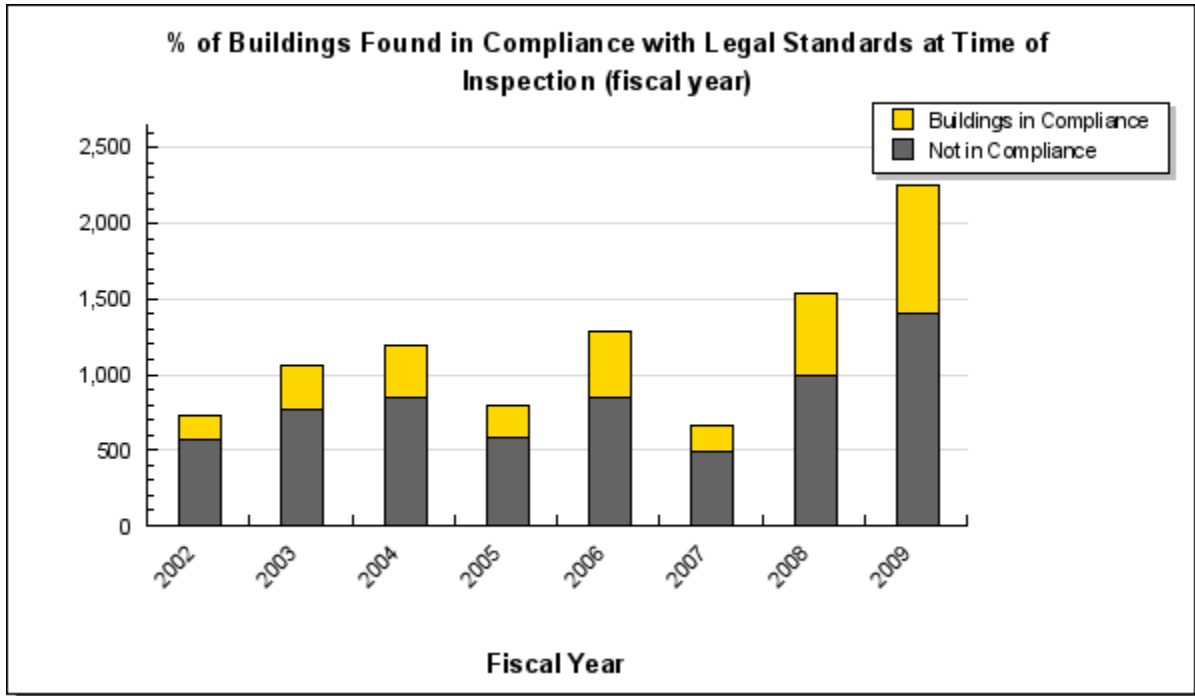
Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Reduce loss of life due to fire.

A2: Strategy - Fire and Life Safety Inspections.

Target #1: 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection.

Status #1: 37.9% of 2,256 buildings inspected in FY2009 were found to be in compliance with legal standards



Analysis of results and challenges: There has been no loss of life in FY2009 from fire in any facility inspected by the division. However, there has been significant property loss in a number of facilities inspected by the division. Prioritization of building inspections continues to be based upon those occupancies that are at the greatest risk of fire-related injuries and fatalities, property loss, and community impact. The division is striving to increase owner/occupant awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

One tool the division uses to increase awareness is to send self-inspection checklists to customers a few weeks prior to inspection. This allows customers to help themselves to avoid unsafe conditions and citations. The division will continue its priority inspection program, and forecasts a continuing decrease in deficiencies and a reduction in structural fires and associated property loss.

Inspections increased 31% in FY2009 as the division conducted inspections in regulated pipeline facilities throughout the state. Though geared to protect life safety, the net result is protection of revenue-producing state infrastructure.

Strategic Issues

1. How can LSIB improve oversight of the oil and gas industry?
2. What can be done in order to improve the value of fire investigations?
3. How can LSIB meet inspection goals?
4. How do we reach and exceed the target percentage of inspections found to be compliant at time of inspection?
5. What needs to be done to improve fireworks safety throughout the state?
6. How can we meet the increasing federally requested Life Safety Code 101 surveys?

Strategies for the Future

1. How can LSIB improve oversight of the oil and gas industry?

- A. Maximize the uses and efficiency of the Oil and Gas Systems & Facilities Office to be responsible for oil and gas issues. (Plan reviews, inspections and investigating employee life safety concerns.)
- B. New office to conduct building inspections of oil and gas systems and facilities.
- C. New office to track annual full function fire and life safety system tests. Provide random onsite inspections of these system tests.
- D. Personnel from the Oil and Gas Systems & Facilities Office will assist Deputy Fire Marshal's with fire investigations involving oil and gas systems and facilities.
- E. Encourage industry self inspection programs in association with our inspection program

2. What can be done in order to improve the value of fire investigations?

- A. Maintain professional standards / certifications of fire investigators performing those investigations
- B. Receive and teach more specialized training courses
- C. Require national as well as state certification in fire investigation
- D. Make reports more accurate, uniform, complete
- E. Peer review each fire investigation prior to the completion of the report
- F. Gain APSC certification for Fire Investigators
- G. Study the need, costs and logistics of an arson dog to assist in fire investigation

3. How can LSIB meet inspection goals?

- A. Make most efficient use of time and travel
- B. Improve technology in order to increase efficiency
- C. Develop a process for a self-inspection program.

4. How do we reach and exceed the target percentage of inspections found to be compliant at time of inspection?

- A. Regularly scheduled inspections
- B. Pre-inspection correspondence
- C. Encourage consults with customers for the purpose of gaining compliance now and reducing future occurrences
- D. Use inspections as an opportunity to teach and educate
- E. Improve technology to bring the codes to the field.

5. What needs to be done to improve fireworks safety throughout the state?

- A. Revise and update fireworks statutes and regulations
- B. Hold wholesalers more accountable for whom they sell to (Authorized licensed retailers)
- C. Implement fireworks safety education programs

6. How can we meet the increasing federally requested Life Safety Code 101 surveys?

- A. Evaluate the need to increase and expand certified surveyors

**Life Safety Inspection Bureau
Strategic Plan**

- Develop plan for proposed Office of Oil and Gas Systems & Facilities for inclusion in the FY10 DFLS budget – January 2008 - **Completed June 2007**
- Implement the inspection of non regulated oil and gas pipeline facilities - June 2010
- Have all DFM positions filled – January 2010
- Have policy in place to peer review all fire investigations (Amendment to SOG) February 2010
- Review and secure capital funding for held technology and software – INFOR Mobile Solutions April 2008. **Revised completion for equipment June 2010**
- Revamp all fireworks processes - July 2008. **Revised June 2010**
- Have majority of DFM's MOI trained - September 2008. **Revised December 2010**
- Study feasibility and draft legislative and regulatory language ready for inspection fines and penalties 2nd and 3rd offences - April 2009. **Revised June 2010**
- Develop customer self-inspection program - December 2009. **Revised January 2010**
- Have draft plan to increase inspections frequency - June 2010. **Revised September 2010**
- Have all DFM's APSC certified - December 2010
- Have all DFM's nationally certified fire investigators - June 2011
- Feasibility study for an arson dog – December 2009
- Have a plan to accommodate increased LSC surveys – March 2010

Division of Fire and Life Safety

Plan Review Bureau

Strategic Plan

**Plan Review Bureau
Statutory Mandates (Authority)**

Alaska Statutes

Chapter 18.70. FIRE PROTECTION

Article 01. PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION

Sec. 18.70.010. General function of Department of Public Safety with respect to fire protection.

The Department of Public Safety shall foster, promote, regulate, and develop ways and means of protecting life and property against fire, explosion, and panic.

Sec. 18.70.020. Duties of Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety shall

(1) aid in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances and the regulations adopted under AS 18.70.01– - 18.70.100 and all other laws relating to fires or to fire prevention and protection;

(2) encourage the adoption of fire prevention measures by means of education;

Sec. 18.70.080. Regulations.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt regulations for the purpose of protecting life and property from fire and explosion by establishing minimum standards for

(1) fire detection and suppression equipment;

(2) fire and life safety criteria in commercial, industrial, business, institutional, or other public buildings, and buildings used for residential purposes containing four or more dwelling units;

(3) any activity in which combustible or explosive materials are stored or handled in commercial quantities;

(4) conditions or activities carried on outside a building described in (2) or (3) of this subsection likely to cause injury to persons or property.

(b) The commissioner of public safety may establish by regulation and the department may charge reasonable fees for fire and life safety plan checks made to determine compliance with regulations adopted under (a) (2) of this section.

Sec. 18.70.081. Approval of fire protection systems.

Before October 30 of each year, the Department of Public Safety shall prepare and make available a list of approved fire protection systems to the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development and the public.

Sec. 18.70.095. Smoke and carbon monoxide detection devices.

(a) Smoke detection devices shall be installed and maintained in all dwelling units in the state, and carbon monoxide detection devices shall be installed and maintained in all qualifying dwelling units in the state. The smoke detection devices must be of a type and shall be installed in a manner approved by the state fire marshal. The carbon monoxide detection devices must have an alarm and shall be installed and maintained according to manufacturers' recommendations.

(b) In a dwelling unit occupied under the terms of a rental agreement or under a month-to-month tenancy,

(1) at the time of each occupancy, the landlord shall provide smoke detection devices and, if the dwelling unit is a qualifying dwelling unit, carbon monoxide detection devices; the devices must be in working condition, and, after notification of any deficiencies by the tenant, the landlord shall be responsible for repair or replacement; and

(2) the tenant shall keep the devices in working condition by keeping charged batteries in battery-operated devices, if possible, by testing the devices periodically, if possible, and by refraining from permanently disabling the devices.

(c) If a landlord did not know and had not been notified of the need to repair or replace a smoke detection device or a carbon monoxide detection device, the landlord's failure to repair or replace the device may not be considered as evidence of negligence in a subsequent civil action arising

Sec. 18.70.100. Criminal penalty; appeal of administrative orders.

(a) Except as provided in (c) of this section, a person who violates a provision of AS 18.70.01– - 18.70.100 or a regulation adopted under those sections, or who fails to comply with an order issued under AS 18.70.0–0 - 18.70.100, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. When not otherwise specified, each 10 days that the violation or noncompliance continues is a separate offense.

(b) A person aggrieved by a final order may appeal to the superior court within 30 days after the issuance of the final order. Filing of the appeal does not excuse noncompliance with the order. The court may stay the operation of the order on those terms relating to bonding or other matters that the court finds proper. A stay may not be granted or continued if the court finds that it is against the public interest.

(c) A person who violates AS 18.70.095 , as that section relates to carbon monoxide detection devices is guilty of a violation. In this subsection, "violation" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

Alaska Administrative Code

13 AAC 50 Codes and Standards

13 AAC 50.010. Occupancy classifications

13 AAC 50.020. Building code

13 AAC 50.023. Mechanical code

13 AAC 50.025. Fire code

13 AAC 50.030. Fire protection systems (installed and portable)

13 AAC 50.060. Occupancy standards

13 AAC 50.070. Inspections, orders, and appeals

Plan Review Bureau Performance Measures

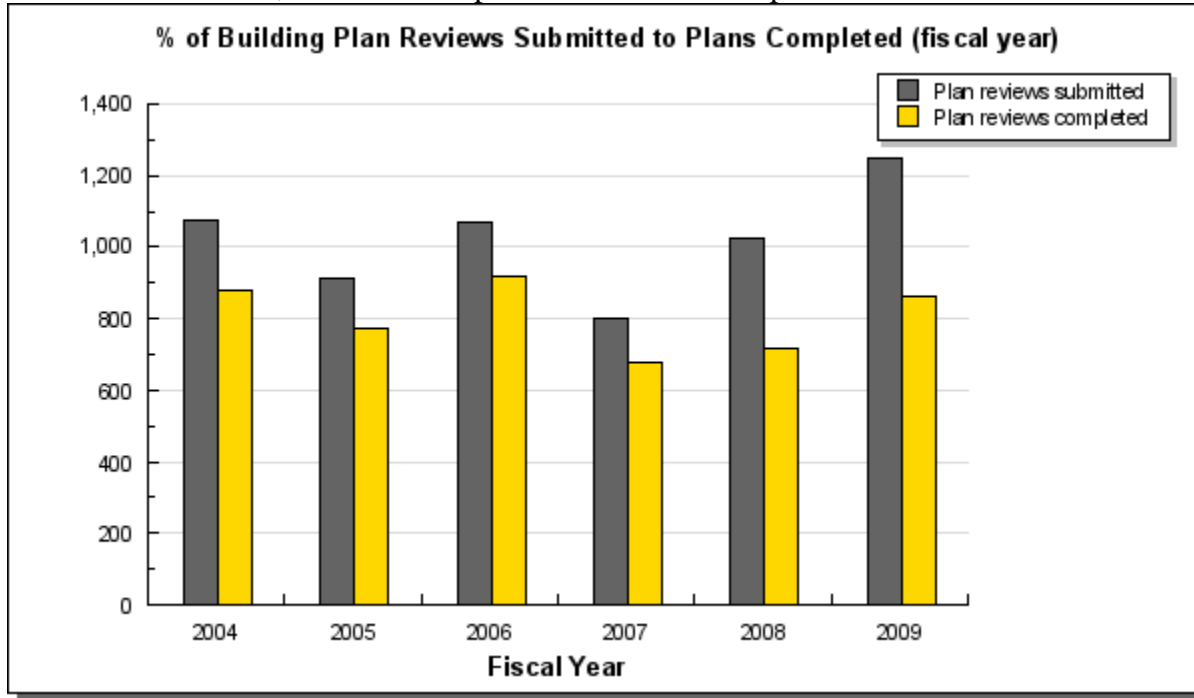
The Plan Review Bureau is measured by the following:

B: Result - Reduce property loss due to fire

B1: Strategy – Building Plan Review for code compliance

Target #1: Complete yearly, 95% of submitted building plan reviews

Status #1: 69% of 1,249 submitted plan reviews were completed in FY2009



Analysis of results and challenges: When a building fire occurs, a key contributing factor to the amount of loss is how the building was constructed. The plan review bureau is tasked with making sure that proposed buildings submitted for plan review meet or exceed the standards as adopted by the State of Alaska.

The plan review target was not reached in FY2009. All plans submitted to the bureau are reviewed, but review completion may not occur in the same year/reporting period as plan submission. Once plans are initially reviewed, actions taken in response, which might require significant engineering support, are in the applicant's control.

During FY2009, the plan review bureau experienced an 18% gain in business volume, trained two new plan examiners, was without direct administrative assistance for six months, and developed a construction inspection program for large construction projects. To further assist applicants, the bureau provided applicant-friendly business applications for large projects that have protracted timelines due to engineering constraints. This assistance furthers design/build permitting. Additionally, the bureau continued implementation of a new database to capture plan review, fire inspection, and auxiliary permitting data division-wide.

Plan Review Bureau Strategic Issues

1. How can the Plan Review Bureau provide quality customer service?
2. What can be done in order to improve the value of the plan review personnel?
3. How can PRB assume primary responsibility for plan reviews?
4. How can we keep qualified personnel interested in the job?

Strategies for the Future

1. .

How can the Plan Review Bureau provide quality customer service?

- A. Provide personnel with specialized training in the fuel/gas detection systems
- B. Conduct 60% and 90% construction inspections on all high dollar/impact projects.
- C. Send random plans to ICC for review to ensure entire plan has been thoroughly reviewed

2. What can be done in order to improve the value of the plan review personnel?

- A. Maintain professional standards through training and continuing education
- B. Encourage obtaining Fire and Building Code Official certification
- C. Provide instructional opportunities
- D. Provide NICET level training for fire systems
- E. Be a resource to LSIB or other investigative agencies on construction features during fire investigations
- F. Provide sufficient equipment in order to perform plan reviews and site visit/construction inspections

3. How can PRB assume primary responsibility for plan reviews?

- A. Provide additional personnel for seasonal support for plan review
- B. Use site visit/construction inspections as an opportunity to learn/educate
- C. Provide additional clerical support or office automation for archiving and scanning.

4. How can we keep qualified personnel interested in the job?

- A. Improve training opportunities
- B. Assign responsibility for plan review specialization for a year and rotate
- C. Incentive pay for increased certifications
- D. Competitive wages for employees

**Plan Review Bureau
Strategic Action Plan**

- Develop plan for proposed Office of Oil and Gas Systems & Facilities for inclusion in the FY10 DFLS budget – January 2008 **Completed**
- Become certified as a Fire Code and Building Official - December 2008, **Revised December 2011**
- Review NICET Training and Levels available - December 2008, **Revised December 2010**
- Certified Plans Examiner visits to satellite offices annually - April 2009, **Revised January 2010**
- Provide Temporary Clerk II and Seasonal Assistance. - (6mth) April 2010
- Develop building construction fire investigation structural failure analysis protocol – January 2010
- Provide methods of instruction training to deliver quality instruction to other agencies – April 2010

Division of Fire and Life Safety

Training and Education Bureau

Strategic Plan

**Training and Education Bureau
Statutory Mandates (Authority)**

Alaska Statutes

Chapter 18.70 FIRE PROTECTION

Article 01. PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION

Sec. 18.70.020. Duties of Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety shall
(1) aid in the enforcement of all laws and ordinances and the regulations adopted under AS
18.70.01– - 18.70.100 and all other laws relating to fires or to fire prevention and protection;

(2) encourage the adoption of fire prevention measures by means of education;

(3) prepare or have prepared for dissemination information relating to the subject of fire prevention
and extinguishment; and

(4) administer the state fire-service training program, including the administration of grants for fire-
service training.

Training and Education Bureau Performance Measures

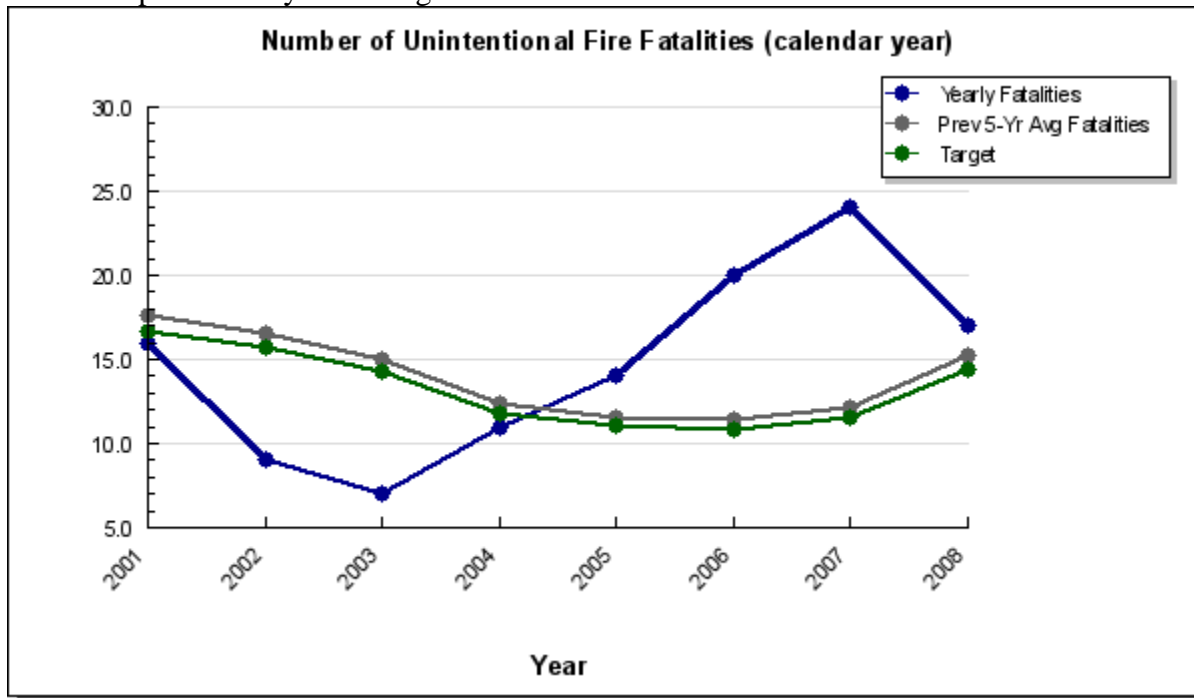
The Training and Education Bureau is measured by:

- A: Reduce loss of life due to fire
- B: Reduce property loss due to fire
- C: Reduce number of fires

A: Result – Reduce loss of life due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce accidental fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.

Status #1: Unintentional fire fatalities (non-homicide) decreased to 17 in CY2008 but were still above the previous 5-year average



Analysis of results and challenges: Senate Bill 84 (signed into law), requiring cigarettes to be certified as "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing), has been in effect for a year. Fire reporting data has shown a significant drop in the number of fires where cigarettes were the ignition source.

Thirteen of the 17 CY2008 fatalities occurred in residential facilities. Alcohol and drug usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. It is alarming to note that seven of the 17 fire fatalities are directly attributable to alcohol and drug usage and that it is suspected in another seven fatalities. It is known that alcohol and drugs contribute to a victim's inability to escape. The division is currently researching methods to further address this issue and continue to drive down this contributing factor.

Alaska continues to rank above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. Juvenile fire setters are a major concern; 20% of fire deaths were caused by juvenile fire setters and many more fires set by them caused significant property damage. The division is targeting this area of concern for

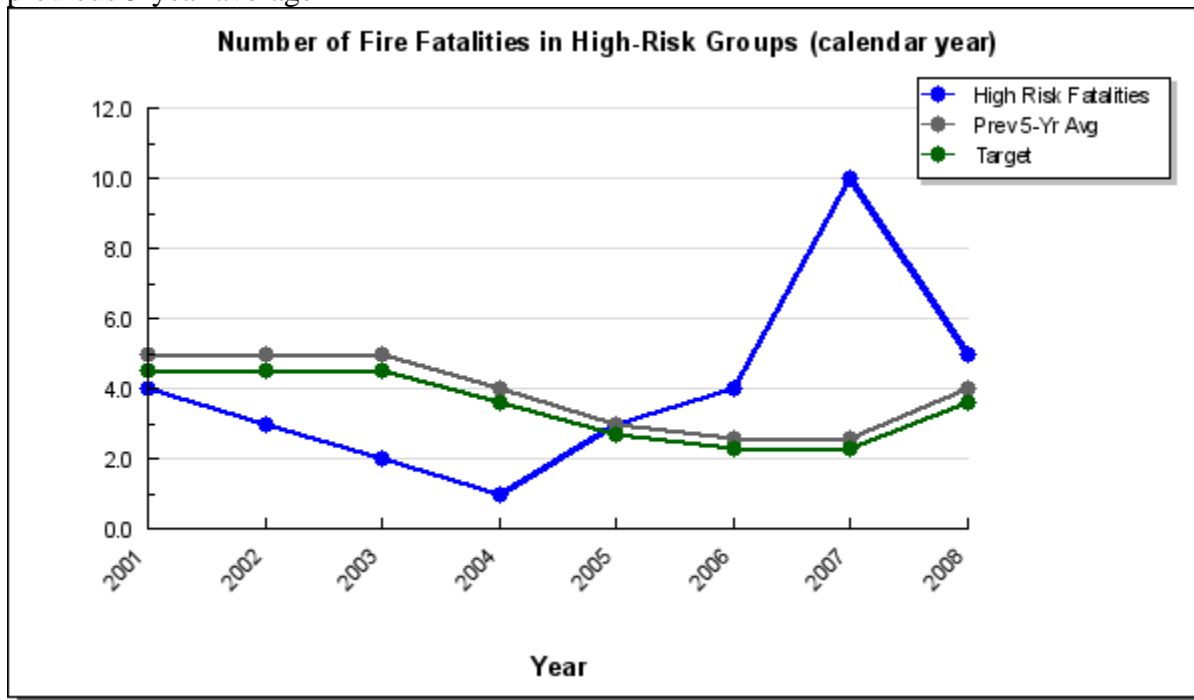
intensive media and public education campaigns. The division continues to implement public responsibility campaigns to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There was one fire fatality in CY2008 caused by an automobile mishap and two from improper use of flammable fuels

A1: Strategy - Public education programs.

Target #1: Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.

Status #1: Fire fatalities in high-risk groups dropped to 5 in CY2008 but were still above the previous 5-year average



Analysis of results and challenges: Nationally, children and the elderly have been identified to be at higher risk for fire related fatalities. The Division of Fire and Life Safety has determined Alaska's high-risk groups to be children under 10 years and adults over 65 years of age.

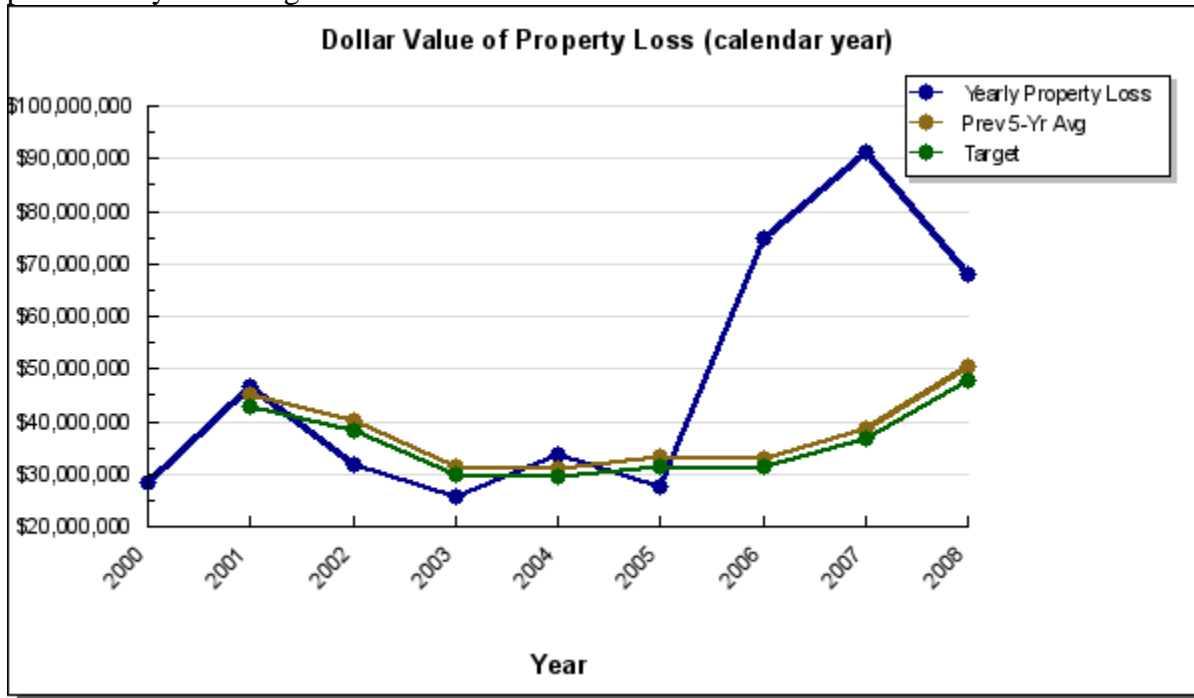
During CY2008, two children and three Alaskans over 65 died as the result of eight unintentional fires. Single-family residences are the occupancy type where 98% of fire fatalities occur consistently year after year. The division continues to have very limited code authority, no inspection authority, and little direct access to single-family residences. The division enjoys significant success in all other occupancy types where it is empowered to act.

The use of alcohol by Alaskans over the age of 65 continues to contribute to loss of life among that section of the high-risk group. The division continues to research methods to educate this audience and their families on the increased dangers of alcohol and drug use around heat sources. The implementation of the use of the "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing) cigarettes is proving to be successful in reducing these fatalities.

B: Result – Reduce property loss due to fire.

Target #1: Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average

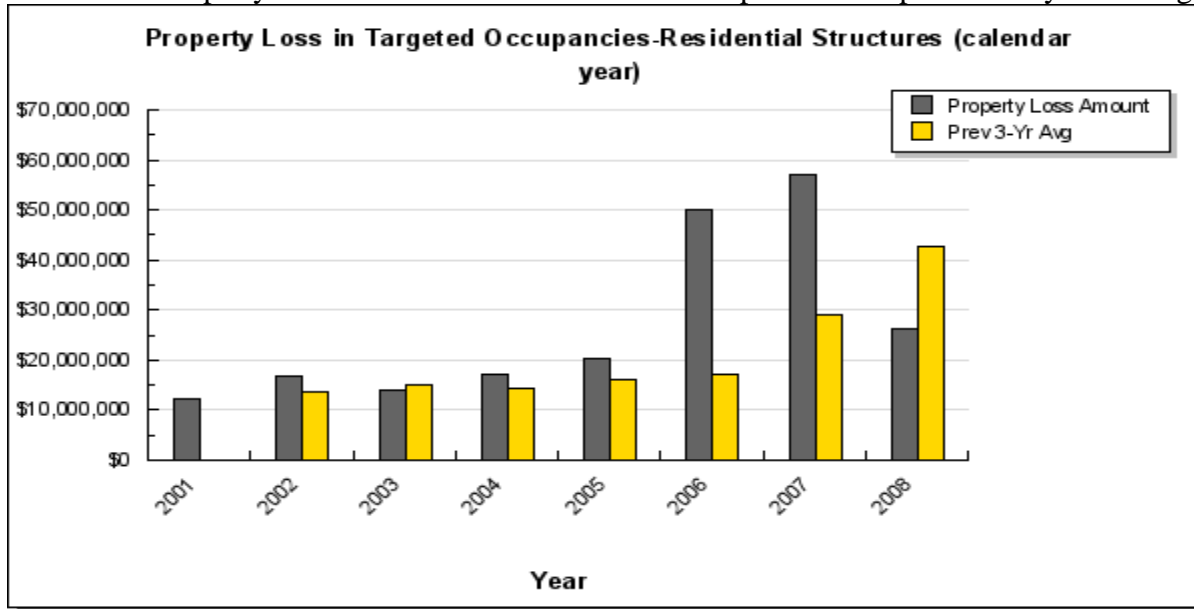
Status #1: Dollar value of property loss due to fire increased 35% in CY2008 compared to the previous 5-year average



Analysis of results and challenges: Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. Property losses slowed in CY2008; there was a 25% improvement over CY2007 losses, but CY2008 losses increased by 35% compared to the previous 5-year average. In addition to multiple wildland and numerous house fires, major fire events in CY2008 included the George Morgan Sr. High School in Lower Kalskag and the Petro Star Refinery in Valdez

B2: Strategy - Public Education Programs. Target #1: Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average

Status #1: Property loss decreased 38% in CY2008 compared to the previous 3-year average



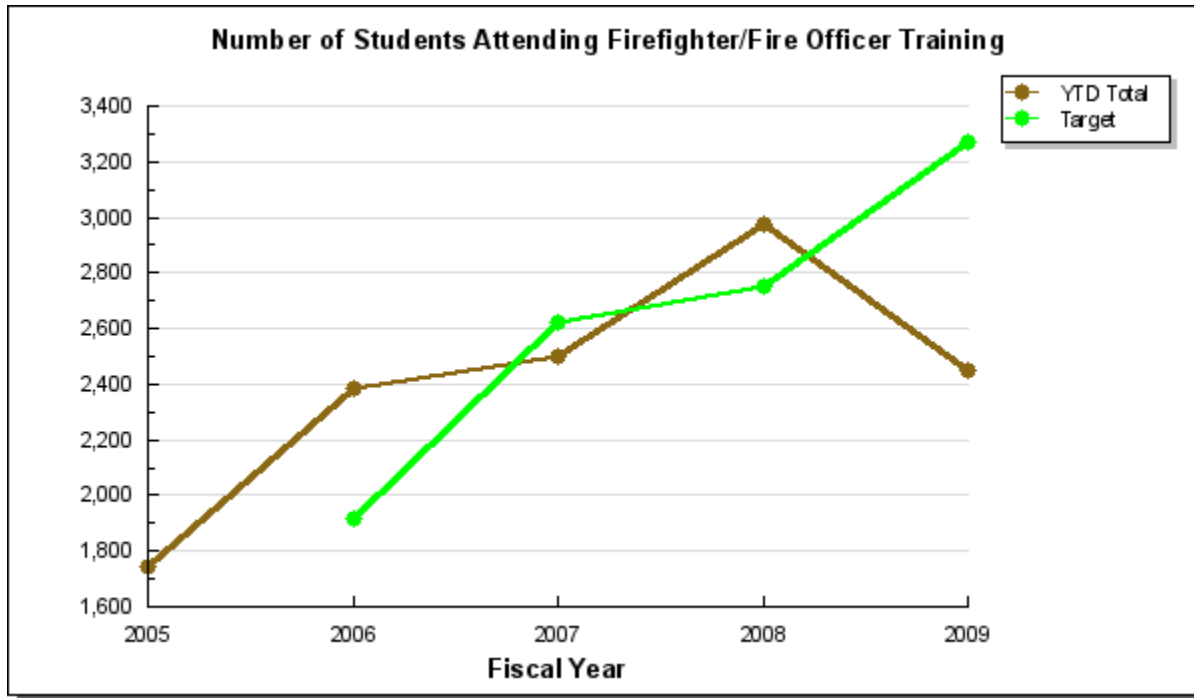
Analysis of results and challenges: Residential occupancies continue to be the type of structure where Alaska's greatest fire-related property loss occurs. The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce this property loss through a combination of public fire education, fire and life safety initiatives, and plan review of four-plex (and above) residential buildings for code compliance.

The rapid increase in property values of the last few years has leveled off or been reduced through the economic downturn. This is reflected in the fire loss dollar reduction; fewer structural fires compared to the previous 3-year average also contributes to the reduction in property loss.

B3: Strategy - Fire Service Training.

Target #1: 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training

Status #1: 18% decrease in the number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training in FY2009



Analysis of results and challenges: The targeted increase of 10% was not met in FY2009. The decrease is attributed to a business decision by Princess Cruise Line to train their fire officers elsewhere and a significant reduction in attendance at the firefighter and fire chief joint training conference.

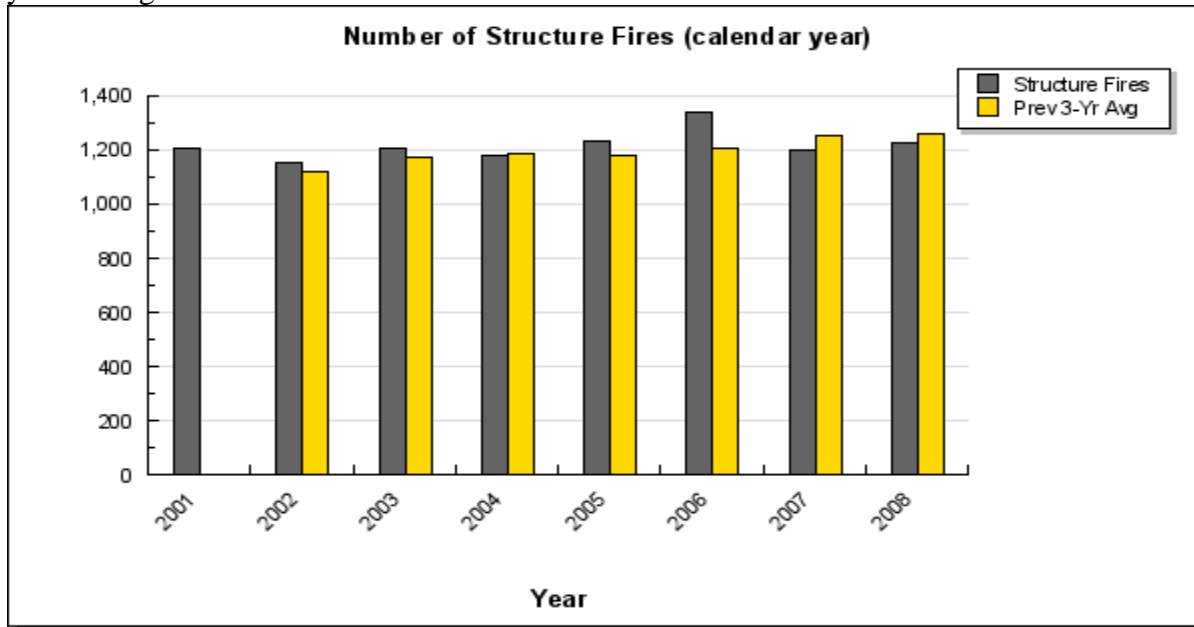
The division continues to work with the fire service to offer appropriate and needed training programs and is making improvements in marketing the course offerings to the fire service and other organizations needing fire training.

Proper training of firefighters and fire officers at all levels is critical to the reduction of fire-related injuries, fatalities, and property loss. This training includes all levels from basic firefighting skills to advanced fire officer strategy and tactics for both career and volunteer personnel.

C: Result - Reduce number of fires.

Target #1: Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average

Status #1: The number of structure fires decreased by 3% in CY2008 compared to the previous 3-year average

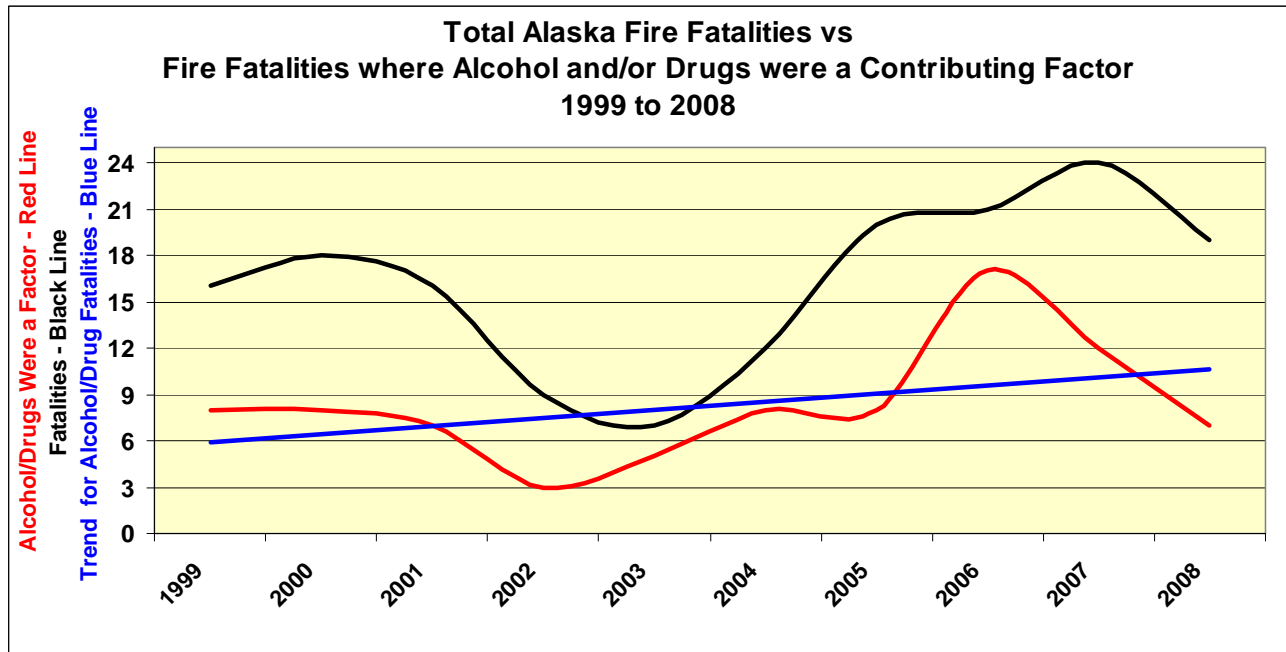


Analysis of results and challenges: CY2008 continues an overall upward trend in the number of structure fires. However, there was a slight reduction when compared to the previous three-year average. The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce the number of structure fires in Alaska through public education programs, fire and life safety building inspections, building plan review for code compliance, and public education. The hole in the program continues to be single-family residences, because the division has very limited code authority, no inspection authority, and little direct access to them.

C1: Strategy – Fire Service Training.

Target#1: reduce drug and alcohol related fire fatalities by 10% compared to the previous 3 year average.

Status#1 Alcohol and drug related fire fatalities decreased by 43% in CY2008 compared to the previous 3 year average.



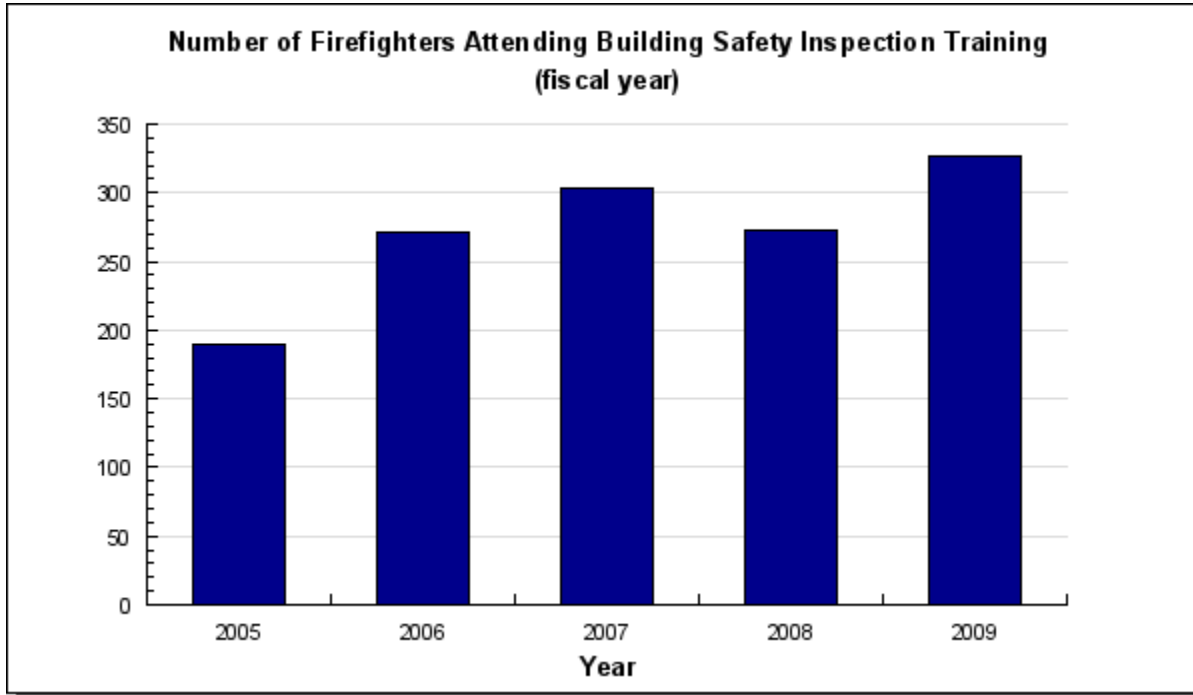
Analysis of results and challenges:

To reduce the number of fire deaths attributable to drug and alcohol intoxication, the division will partner with various foundations, public service organizations, and state agencies that advocate reducing intoxication and its ill effects on society. With these partners, the division will prepare public safety announcements (PSA) to be aired on television and will develop or purchase public education materials for distribution at public venues. Further, the division will establish an informational web page and Internet user groups, such as Face Book, to create or be included in a community of like- minded people who will advocate for the cause.

Target #2:

10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training

Status #2: 20% increase in the number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training in FY2009, from 272 to 327



Training and Education Bureau Strategic Issues

1. How do we successfully reduce fire deaths in high risk groups?
2. How can we improve our management of fire training records?
3. How do we improve the promotion and delivery of fire and life safety education?
4. How can we improve the evaluation of our programs; both training and education?
5. How can we make better use of technology to deliver fire training and education?
6. Evaluate how to recover finances for fire system and fire extinguisher permits?

Strategies for the Future

1. How do we successfully reduce fire deaths in high risk groups?
 - A. Improve identification of causal factors
 - B. Update the mandatory reporting areas under ANFIRS
 - C. Receive follow up on fires under investigation
 - D. Annual review of high risk areas by staff
 - E. Fire death review panel re-instated
 - F. Identify successful strategies to mitigate those causal factors
2. How can we improve our management of fire training records?
 - A. Create access database to store records electronically.
 - B. Develop procedure to ensure records are documented.
 - C. Create website to post fire training records for online access by students.
3. How do we improve the promotion and delivery of fire and life safety education?
 - A. Primarily focus on one topic until reductions are sustained.
 - B. Continue to develop networking teams across the state.
 - B. Offer more continuing education for program partners.
 - C. Involve more communities in statewide campaigns.
4. How can we improve the evaluation of our programs; both training and education?
 - A. FLSE
 - B. Conduct pre and post testing of course attendees
 - C. Conduct pre and post surveys of community members during public awareness campaigns
 - D. Annual review of fire death causes
 - E. Long term evaluation of fire trends
 - F. Fire Training
 - G. Conduct an annual survey of training needs for all audiences during conference.
 - H. Training Officer Summit each spring
5. How can we make better use of technology to deliver fire training and education?
 - A. Implement web based training tools
 - B. Identify and promote more web based programs

- C. Develop more web based and interactive programs
 - D. Encourage the use of web based distance learning
6. Evaluate how to recover finances for fire system and fire extinguisher permits?
- A. Review statutory authority to charge for permits.
 - B. Evaluate the budgetary effects of charging for permits
 - C. Add statutory authority to AS 18.070.
 - D. Develop regulations establishing fee schedule.

Training and Education Bureau Strategic Action Plan

- Develop and promote online training records website – January 2010
- Establish a program to receive updated information on fire investigations from local fire investigators – March 2010
- Long term plan to address fire fatalities – include causal analysis of contributing factors such as alcohol, no supervision, RIP cigarette etc... – July 2008. **Revised July 2010**
- Update required mandatory reports under ANFIRS – January 2011
- Expand fire training deliveries in Western hub communities – **Ongoing**
- Identify other funding sources and partnerships to expand public awareness programs – **Ongoing**
- Develop, identify and promote established web based training programs; Instructor I, instructor CEUs etc... – December 2008. **Revised September 2010**
- Charge permit fee for fire system and fire extinguisher permits. – July 2011
- Staff office of Rural Fire Protection and begin ongoing training for Project Code Red communities – July 2008 **Completed**
- Staff Alaska Fire Standards Council – July 2008 **Completed**
- Survey all fire departments about training needs – September 2008 **Ongoing**
- Expand fire service training deliveries in Western, South Central and Northern regions – **Ongoing**
- Expand delivery of safety and prevention training programs state wide – January 2009. **Ongoing**
- Hand off testing and certification to Alaska Fire Standards Council – September 2009. **Completed**