

State of Alaska
FY2007 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Public Safety
Fire Prevention
Results Delivery Unit Budget Summary

Fire Prevention Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

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

Core Services

- Public fire safety and prevention education
- Building plan review of commercial buildings, 4-plex and above
- Building and fire code management (development, adoption, interpretation, and review)
- Fire and life safety inspections of priority occupancies
- Fire service training
- Fire investigations of major fire incidents involving high dollar loss, fatality, or major community impact

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p>A: Reduce loss of life due to fire.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce accidental fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in number of accidental fire fatalities.</p>	<p>A1: Public education programs.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average. <u>Measure #2:</u> % Change in number of fires in targeted regions.</p> <p>A2: Fire and Life Safety Inspections.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspection to be found in compliance at time of inspection. <u>Measure #1:</u> % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.</p>
End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p>B: Reduce property loss due to fire.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in dollar value of property loss.</p>	<p>B1: Building Plan Review for code compliance.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Complete yearly, 95% of submitted building plan reviews. <u>Measure #1:</u> % of building plan reviews completed.</p> <p>B2: Public Education Programs.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % change in property loss.</p> <p>B3: Fire Service Training.</p>

	<p><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in number of students.</p>
End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p>C: Reduce number of fires.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in number of structure fires.</p>	<p>C1: Fire Service Training.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters compared to the previous 3-year average. <u>Measure #1:</u> % Change in number of fire prevention education courses.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training compared to the previous 3-year average. <u>Measure #2:</u> % Change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.</p>

Major Activities to Advance Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to youth and elderly population. • Start new public fire education programs in willing communities. • Work with local fire departments to improve existing public fire education programs. • Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to owners and occupants of high loss occupancies. • Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to residents of high loss regions. • Initial fire and life safety inspections, inspection follow-ups. Fire system reports review and follow-up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code review and adoption. • Advanced search and rescue training. Thermal imaging training. • Coordinate advanced fire suppression classes for local fire departments. • Coordinate public fire education classes for local fire departments. • Coordinate company inspection classes for local fire departments.

FY2007 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results							
<p>FY2007 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$5,381,700</p>	<p>Personnel:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Full time</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Part time</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">31</td> </tr> </table>	Full time	30	Part time	1	Total	31
Full time	30						
Part time	1						
Total	31						

Performance Measure Detail

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

Target #1: Reduce accidental fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.
Measure #1: % Change in number of accidental fire fatalities.

Number of accidental fire fatalities (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Fatalities	5-Yr Avg Fatalities	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	15		
2001	16		
2002	9		
2003	7		
2004	11	11.6	
2005	9 as of 11/22/2005		-22%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average number of accidental fire fatalities for the years CY2000 – 2004 is 11.6. The 9 accidental fire fatalities so far in CY2005 represent a 22% decrease over the previous 5-year average.

Alaska still ranks above the national average in per capita fire fatalities and action is being taken to target areas of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns.

Note: There were six non-accidental fire fatalities in CY2005, and four in previous years, as a result of homicide or suicide.

A1: Strategy - Public education programs.

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

Measure #1: % Change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups.

Number of fire fatalities in high risk groups (calendar year)

Year	High Risk Fatalities	5-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2000	4		
2001	5		
2002	3		
2003	2		
2004	1	3	
2005	3 as of 11/22/2005		0%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average number of high risk fire fatalities for CY2000-2004 is 3. The 3 fire fatalities in the high risk groups so far in CY2005 equal the previous 5-year average.

Nationally, children and the elderly have been identified to be at higher risk for fire related fatalities. Division of Fire Prevention has determined Alaska's high-risk groups to be children under 10-years and adults over 65-years of age. As of 11/7/2005, no lives under 10 years of age have been lost due to fire since May 2003.

Target #2: Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.

Measure #2: % Change in number of fires in targeted regions.

Number of fires in targeted regions - Western Alaska, Central Alaska, and Anchorage Areas (calendar year)

Year	Fires in Targeted Reg.	5-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
1999	781		
2000	817		
2001	901		
2002	813		
2003	867	836	
2004	802		-4%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average number of structure fires in high loss regions for CY1999-2003 is 836. The 802 fires in CY2004 represent a 4% decrease over the previous 5-year average.

The most recent full year in which data has been compiled is CY2004, due to delays in receiving data from reporting fire departments. The number of fire departments (and corresponding incidents reported) increased in 2004. This is attributed to registration of new fire departments as a result of project "Code Red" and FEMA grant recipient requirements.

The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce fires in target regions. Target regions are those areas of the state that experience a proportionately higher number of fires. Fire incident reports indicate the greatest number of fires occur in Western Alaska, Central Alaska, and Anchorage areas. These areas are targeted for increased educational and inspection efforts to reduce fires.

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.

Measure #1: % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Percent of Buildings Found in Compliance with Legal Standards at Time of Inspection (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Inspections completed	Buildings in compliance	YTD Percentage
FY 2002	729	155	21.3%
FY 2003	1063	291	27.4%
FY 2004	1187	344	29.0%
FY 2005	795	214	27.0%

Analysis of results and challenges: Prioritization of building inspections is 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.

Since FY2004, staffing levels have required the Division of Fire Prevention to decrease and prioritize fire and life safety inspections. Presently, a deputy fire marshal I (DFM I) is assigned to the plans review bureau due to the increased work load of building plans reviews required. With an additional plans examiner authorized as requested, this DFM I can be returned to the LSIB to increase priority inspections and the education process. Additionally, as Alaska grows, so do the number of priority inspections.

B: Result - Reduce property loss due to fire.

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

Measure #1: % Change in dollar value of property loss.

Dollar value of property loss (calendar year)

Year	Yearly Property Loss	5-Yr Avg Property Loss	Percent Inc/Dec
1999	\$23,390,917		
2000	\$28,149,795		
2001	\$46,310,759		
2002	\$31,804,347		
2003	\$25,232,633	\$30,977,690	
2004	\$32,459,789		5%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average annual property loss value for CY1999-2003 is \$30,977,690. The \$32,459,789 property losses in CY2004 represent a 5% increase over the previous 5-year average. The increase in CY2004 is the result of more fire departments reporting data to the state as a requirement for increased federal funding and "Code Red" reporting requirements. Also in 2004, there were five fires that sustained losses in excess of \$1,000,000.00 each.

Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. The most recent full year in which data has

been compiled is CY2004, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments.

B1: Strategy - Building Plan Review for code compliance.

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

Measure #1: % of building plan reviews completed.

Percentage of building plan reviews submitted to plans completed (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Plan reviews submitted	Plan reviews completed	Percent of completed
FY 2004	1075	882	82%
FY 2005	915	771	84%

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 addition of another plans examiner will allow for an increase in the number of building plans reviewed, to a completion rate of 95% or better. The net result will be to increase the number of buildings approved for construction that have had the benefit of assuring that all required fire resistive construction features have been implemented.

B2: Strategy - Public Education Programs.

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

Measure #1: % change in property loss.

Property loss in targeted occupancies-residential structures (calendar year)

Year	Property Loss Amount	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	\$12,238,308		
2002	\$16,946,969		
2003	\$14,009,186	\$14,398,154	
2004	\$17,085,040		19%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average property loss in residential structures for CY2001-2003 is \$14,398,154. The \$17,085,040 loss in CY2004 represent a 19% increase over the previous 3-year average.

Residential occupancies continue to be the type of structures where Alaska's greatest fire-related property loss occurs. The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce this property loss through a combination of public fire education, fire and life safety inspections of those occupancies at risk for greatest potential loss, and through the plan review of 4-plex (and above) residential buildings for code compliance. The most recent full year where data has been compiled is calendar year 2004, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments.

B3: Strategy - Fire Service Training.

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

Measure #1: % Change in number of students.

Number of students attending firefighter/fire Officer training (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2005	1745

Analysis of results and challenges: 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.

This is a new measurement, and only FY2005 data is available.

C: Result - Reduce number of fires.

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

Measure #1: % Change in number of structure fires.

Number of structure fires (calendar year)

Year	Structure Fires	3-Year Average	Percent Inc/Dec
2001	906		
2002	839		
2003	780	842	
2004	754		-10%

Analysis of results and challenges: The average number of structure fires for CY2001-2003 is 842. The 754 structure fires in CY2004 represent a 10% decrease from the previous 3-year average.

The Division of Fire Prevention is working to reduce the number of structure fires in Alaska through public education programs, fire and life safety building inspections, and building plan review for code compliance. The most recent full year in which data has been compiled is CY2004, due to lag times in receiving data from reporting fire departments. The challenge will be to maintain the forward progress as population and new construction grows with existing staff. With an additional plans examiner, progress will be made.

C1: Strategy - Fire Service Training.

Target #1: 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters compared to the previous 3-year average.

Measure #1: % Change in number of fire prevention education courses.

Number of fire prevention education classes delivered to firefighters (fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	YTD Total
FY 2005	43

Analysis of results and challenges: These Fire Prevention Education courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge necessary to present public education programs within their communities. This is a new measurement in FY2005, and prior data is not available.

Target #2: 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training compared to the previous 3-year average.

Measure #2: % Change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.

Number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training (fiscal year)

Year	YTD Total
2005	60

Analysis of results and challenges: These Building Safety Inspection courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge to perform building safety inspections in their communities. This is a new measurement, and no prior year data is available.

Though no building safety inspection classes have been conducted so far in FY2006, three are planned in January, two in Anchorage and one in Juneau.

Key RDU Challenges

- Staff turnover continues to be a challenge. Lead-time to fully train a deputy fire marshal (DFM) is 18 months to 2 years. Once DFMs are trained, and gain a limited amount of experience, they become highly marketable to fire departments and other agencies in Alaska and the nation. Staff turnover of commercial building plans examiners is also a challenging aspect of maintaining the required level of service. These highly skilled and marketable examiners continue to work under a 14 day turnaround time for review of plans. As the state grows and develops, more and more construction projects require plans reviews and, as the resulting buildings are constructed, they will be required to be inspected on a recurring basis for the public safety. As a result, the number of plans reviews and inspections that need to be performed will only increase.
- Oil and gas production, processing, and transportation facilities are aging, increasing the chances of failure and causing an increased dependency on existing fire protection detection and suppression systems that require closer monitoring by this division.
- Alaska has a history of tragic fire loss. In the past two years, the state has seen an increase in civilian fatalities due to fire. Residential fires continue to be Alaska's largest number of structure fires. Currently, the Division of Fire Prevention has no authority to enforce residential code requirements. The only method it has to reach residential occupants is through public education programs. With limited public educators, this can only be accomplished by targeting high risk groups and areas. At current staffing levels, these programs will not reach all Alaskans. Another cause for alarm is an increase in firefighter injuries.
- Assistance from the division will be required to support the Alaska Fire Standards Council.
- Small rural fire departments need increasing support.

Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2007

See specific components for changes in service level.

Major RDU Accomplishments in 2005

- No children under the age of 11 died from fire.
- Conducted 795 of building inspections.
- Received and completed 817 plan reviews.
- Completed 3,141 fire prevention education presentations to Alaskan groups.
- Conducted 19 Life Safety Code surveys of Medicare and Medicaid participant facilities throughout the state.
- Investigated 20 significant fires, including all fatality fires.
- Provided training to numerous emergency responders at various levels in urban and rural communities.
- Managed the fire statistics program for the State of Alaska.
- Provided assistance and support to the statewide training conferences of the Alaska Fire Chiefs Association and the Alaska Firefighters Association.
- Issued 1,092 permits for fire system technicians and fireworks related activities.
- Increased efforts to combat juvenile fire setters.
- Provided Rural Basic Firefighter Training for 32 rural communities.

Contact Information

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**Fire Prevention
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2005 Actuals				FY2006 Management Plan				FY2007 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<u>Formula Expenditures</u>												
None.												
<u>Non-Formula Expenditures</u>												
Fire Prevention Operations	719.4	413.4	1,327.8	2,460.6	925.6	25.2	1,565.5	2,516.3	1,059.1	500.7	1,630.1	3,189.9
Fire Service Training	422.0	107.8	526.0	1,055.8	449.0	591.9	1,108.4	2,149.3	472.6	599.7	1,119.5	2,191.8
Totals	1,141.4	521.2	1,853.8	3,516.4	1,374.6	617.1	2,673.9	4,665.6	1,531.7	1,100.4	2,749.6	5,381.7

**Fire Prevention
Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component
From FY2006 Management Plan to FY2007 Governor**

All dollars shown in thousands

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2006 Management Plan	1,374.6	617.1	2,673.9	4,665.6
Adjustments which will continue current level of service:				
-Fire Prevention Operations	43.9	-24.5	55.4	74.8
-Fire Service Training	20.2	6.7	9.5	36.4
Proposed budget decreases:				
-Fire Prevention Operations	0.0	0.0	-20.0	-20.0
Proposed budget increases:				
-Fire Prevention Operations	89.6	500.0	29.2	618.8
-Fire Service Training	3.4	1.1	1.6	6.1
FY2007 Governor	1,531.7	1,100.4	2,749.6	5,381.7