



Colorado Department of Public Safety

Division of Fire Safety

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Fire Safety 2000

Strategic Plan of the Colorado Division of Fire Safety

June 1999

"Toward a Fire Safe Colorado"



Fire Safety 2000

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Cover Picture

Blow-up of South Canyon Fire near Glenwood Springs on July 6, 1994
which trapped and killed fourteen wildland firefighters

Toward a Fire Safe Colorado



Fire Safety 2000

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Introduction & Background Information

The Division of Fire Safety (DFS) was created as an agency within the Colorado Department of Public Safety on July 1, 1984. The mission of the Division of Fire Safety is to develop solutions to fire safety-related problems in order to reduce the incidence of fire, fire-related civilian deaths, injuries, and property losses, and the subsequent effects of fire on the political, social, medical, legal and economic systems in Colorado.

Mission of the Division of Fire Safety

Develop solutions to fire safety-related problems in order to reduce the incidence of fire, fire-related civilian deaths, injuries, and property losses, and the subsequent effects of fire on the political, social, medical, legal and economic systems in Colorado.

To achieve this mission, the Division assists units of local government in coordinating their fire safety related activities with the responsible state or federal agencies; administers a fire incident reporting system; encourages and assists in cooperative efforts among local fire departments to solve common problems; provides technical assistance in developing solutions to local fire safety problems; serves as a clearinghouse for fire safety related information; and advises the governor and general assembly regarding the problems of fire safety in Colorado.

The Division of Fire Safety also administers a statewide Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program and six statutory programs, including:

- Fire Service Education and Training Program;
- Voluntary Certification Program for Firefighters and First Responders;
- Voluntary Certification Program for Hazardous Materials Responders;
- Fire Suppression Program (regulating the fire suppression system industry and certifying fire suppression system inspectors);
- Colorado Fireworks Act (regulating the importation, exportation, wholesale and retail sales, and the use of fireworks); and
- Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments (ensuring that the state's responsibilities for fire and life safety in gaming establishments are addressed).

In addition to its statutory programs, the Division administers three federally-funded programs, including:



- Hazardous Materials Responder Training Program
- Domestic Terrorism Responder Training Program (Nunn-Lugar-Domenici)
- Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act (federal mandate/no funding)

Lastly, the Division operates a fire service publication bookstore as a means to address a constituent need and provide a source of cash funding for fire service training activities.

Colorado Division of Fire Safety Organizational Chart



The Division was created as the central focal point on fire-safety related issues and was given broad statutory authority to assist local governments in addressing Colorado's fire problem. However, due to extremely limited resources (6.0 FTE), the Division of Fire Safety is constantly faced with the reality that it needs additional resources to accomplish its statutory mission.



From its inception, the Division had formidable obstacles to overcome. When the Division of Fire Safety was created, there were those within the legislature who believed that it should be funded entirely by local fire departments. In fact, due to the initial absence of start-up funding, a Director for the Division was not appointed until January, 1985.

The Division was also affected from the onset by the lack of clear consensus within the Colorado fire service on their expectations for the agency. Each of the various fire service organizations and virtually every fire chief in the state had a different perception of what the Division of Fire Safety was all about. This problem increased over the years with the addition of new statutory programs and the increased number and diversification of the Division's stakeholders.

When one compares the duties and responsibilities of the Division of Fire Safety against those of the State Fire Marshals, or equivalent, for the other 49 states, one will note that the Division has many of the same duties and responsibilities (in some cases, more). What is significantly different, however, is the resources provided to address these responsibilities.

What Others Have Said

In 1985, the State Auditor recommended:

- **Implementation of a mandatory statewide fire incident reporting system;**
- **Centralizing all fire safety functions performed by the various state agencies under the Division of Fire Safety;**
- **Assigning the duties of fire safety inspection of state buildings to the Division of Fire Safety.**

SOURCE: Report of the State Auditor, Year Ended June 30, 1985. Pp. 28-30.

In 1988, the Governors Commission on Productivity, Committee on Public Safety recommended:

- **Transfer all fire safety functions of the various state agencies to the Division of Fire Safety, along with the 22 FTE performing these functions.**
- **The committee concluded that "The State of Colorado is the only state within the continental boundaries without an adequate staff for fire safety."**

SOURCE: Committee Report, Commission on Government Productivity. Colorado Department of Public Safety. December 29, 1988. Pp. 38-40.

In 1989, the Governor's Commission on Productivity recommended that:

- **The Division of Fire Safety be adequately staffed and funded to accomplish its statutory responsibilities.**
- **The staff could be provided by transfers from other departments with similar functions.**
- **Funding could be provided from a one-tenth of one (0.1) percent tax on fire insurance policies.**
- **With adequate staffing and funding, a state fire code could be adopted, implemented and enforced to reduce the loss of life and property due to fires throughout the state.**

SOURCE: "Improving Productivity in Colorado State Government." Commission Report, Commission on Government Productivity. March 1989, p. 86.



Discounting the six states for which we do not have information, the "average" State Fire Marshal's Office or equivalent has a staff of 66 FTE and a budget of \$3.5 million. Even the State Fire Marshal of Wyoming -- a state with a population less than the City of Denver -- has a staff of 25 people.¹

In 1993, as part of its strategic planning process, a Colorado Department of Public Safety task force conducted a comprehensive analysis of the statutory duties, workload, and resources of the Division of Fire Safety. This task force concluded that it would take a total of 22.3 FTE to satisfactorily address the Division's duties and responsibilities.²

Over the years, in response to local constituent service requests, the Division has sought to increase its resources in order to address specific programmatic deficiencies and to improve the fire protection in the state. However, the Division has had very little success in acquiring the resources necessary to meet customer expectations, service demand, or the fire safety needs of Colorado citizens.

This document represents the Strategic Plan of the Colorado Division of Fire Safety. It describes the programs, duties and responsibilities of the Division and identifies the current and future resources needed to fulfill its mission. The Strategic Plan also outlines the Division's short and long term goals, specific objectives to achieve these goals, and establishes performance measures to permit ongoing assessment of effectiveness.

The Strategic Plan for the Colorado Division of Fire Safety is a planning document. As with all planning documents, it contains recommendations, proposed courses of action and performance criteria which are based upon assumptions and projections which appear reasonable and realistic from the information available at the time they were made. In-as-much, unforeseen future events and updated information may cause the Division to modify any and all proposed actions set forth in this plan.

Before going much further, it is important to distinguish the Division of Fire Safety's Strategic Plan from the Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association's "Five Point Plan For a Fire Safe Colorado".

¹ See report "State Fire Marshal - Issues & Answers" prepared for the Legislative Council of the Colorado General Assembly. August, 1995. Among other things this report compares the Colorado Division of Fire Safety against 44 state fire marshal's offices on the basis of function and resources.

² Organizational Study. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety. June 1993. p. 25.



In October 1997, the Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association (CSFCA) published a report titled: "Five Point Plan For a Fire Safe Colorado". The purpose of this report was to focus attention on fire safety issues confronting Colorado and propose actions to address them. The Executive Summary of the "Five Point Plan" is included herein as Appendix D. It reflects the wishes of the CSFCA to promote a fire safe Colorado and to help state lawmakers and executives focus on the five issues of greatest importance to their members: (1) fire incident reporting, (2) firefighter training and certification, (3) fire codes, (4) disaster management and resource mobilization and (5) administrative effectiveness.

In contrast to the "Five Point Plan", this Strategic Plan represents the direction the Colorado Division of Fire Safety is taking as an organization to achieve its mission. While the Strategic Plan also proposes certain action by the Executive and Legislative Branches, it does not intend that these recommendations be mutually exclusive. In fact, since a major goal of both organizations is to promote a fire safe Colorado, the Strategic Plan seeks to reinforce the CSFCA recommendations and to achieve consensus with other fire service organizations in the state.

Strategies to Reduce Colorado's Fire Problem

Fire takes a serious toll upon Colorado's political, social, medical, justice and economic systems. Each year there are nearly 21,000 fires in Colorado which claim the lives of 31 civilians and injure about 450 more – many who will be crippled or disfigured for life. These fires will also damage or destroy more than \$56 million in property.

In addition to direct property losses, fire costs the public millions of dollars each year in lost jobs, business and tax revenues, long term medical care, and escalating insurance premiums. According to the National Fire Protection Association, indirect losses equal approximately 20 percent of the direct property losses due to fire. Thus, it is estimated that the indirect losses suffered by the Colorado economy each year due to fire add another \$11 million to the property loss estimate.

Colorado's Fire Problem

Each year there are nearly 21,000 fires in Colorado which claim the lives of 31 civilians and injure about 450 more – many who will be crippled or disfigured for life. These fires will also damage or destroy more than \$56 million in property.

The following strategies are recommended as a means to reduce the incidence of fire in Colorado and the resultant loss of life, injuries and property loss. While many of these recommendations call for the addition of resources, it is believed that the majority of these resources already exist in state government. Thus, most of the resources needed to implement these strategies can be obtained by reallocation instead of new appropriation. This unique



approach to Strategic Planning is consistent with Governor Owens' call to "make our government more efficient and effective."³

I. State-Level Fire Safety Responsibilities

In Colorado, many of the duties and responsibilities typically found within the State Fire Marshal's Office are disbursed between many state agencies. For example, the Department of Public Health and Environment has responsibility for fire safety in health care and correctional facilities. The Department of Labor and Employment has responsibility for fire safety in educational facilities, and the regulation of explosives, boilers, and amusement parks. Enforcement of the State Electrical Code is the responsibility of the Department of Regulatory Agencies. The Department of Human Services is responsible for fire safety in facilities under their charge, including mental health institutes, youth detention centers, child care centers, etc.

Owing to this disbursement of fire safety related responsibilities among multiple agencies, there is often duplication of effort and there is less coordination of services. This decentralization does not encourage efficient utilization of resources, nor does it provide for an effective statewide system of fire prevention and control.

Recommendations:

- (1) Promote legislation transferring all fire safety-related functions and resources located within other state agencies to the Division of Fire Safety in order to promote efficiency in government and eliminate duplication of effort.
- (2) Permit the Division to delegate the authority to inspect state buildings and state licensed facilities to those local fire departments which have the resources (certified inspectors) and desire to conduct such inspections.

"Across state government, in every department and agency, we must discover ways to innovate, to encourage employees to deliver better service to citizens at less cost. Every day, workers in the private sector focus on producing more at better quality with less money. We in government should do no less."

GOVERNOR BILL OWENS
COLORADO STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS
For the 62nd General Assembly
Denver, Colorado
January 14, 1999

³ Governor Bill Owens. Colorado State of The State Address for the 62nd General Assembly. January 14, 1999.



II. State Fire Code

The majority of states have a State Fire Code which sets forth minimum standards for fire safety in buildings and establishes requirements for fire department access, water supply and other issues crucial to effective fire prevention and control. In many states the authority to enforce the State Fire Code is delegated to local fire departments who have qualified inspectors. In Colorado, there is no fire code which applies statewide. Municipalities and to a lesser degree, special districts providing fire protection have the authority to adopt and enforce fire codes (counties must grant permission to special districts before the fire code can be enforced in unincorporated areas). Colorado law further permits counties to adopt and enforce fire codes. There are many local governments in Colorado which elect not to adopt a fire code because they lack the resources to enforce the code.



On March 4, 1991, ten elderly residents died in the Crystal Springs Nursing Home fire in Colorado Springs. Inadequate fire codes were found to be a contributing factor.

Recommendations:

- (1) Enact legislation granting the Division of Fire Safety the authority to adopt a state fire code (minimum fire safety standards that apply statewide) and to delegate the authority to local fire departments (who employ certified inspectors) to enforce the state fire code in state owned, leased, operated or licensed facilities.
- (2) Provide resources within the Division of Fire Safety to enforce the building and fire codes in areas of the state that do not have qualified local resources.

Under this scenario, state inspectors would be responsible for code enforcement only in those areas that do not have certified local inspectors.



III. Fire Incident Reporting and Data Analysis

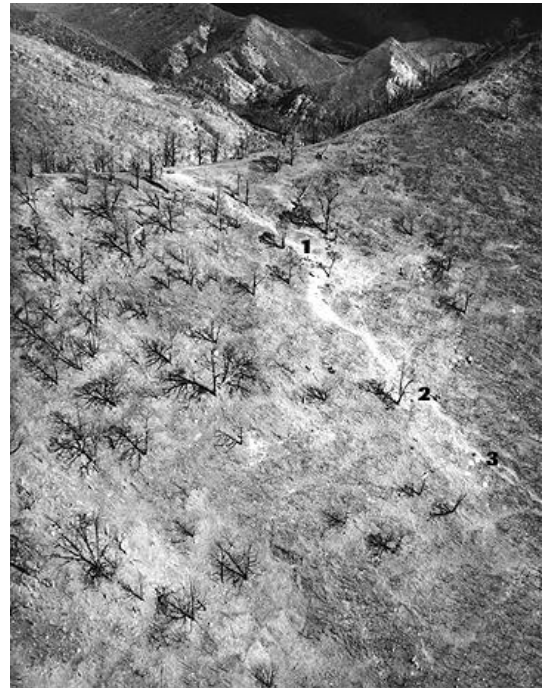
There is need to implement a fire incident reporting system statewide in order to assess the magnitude and extent of the State's fire situation. With accurate and adequate data, federal, state and local resources can be targeted to better address fire problems, thereby reducing the incidence and severity of fires. The Division of Fire Safety is authorized to conduct fire and emergency medical incident reporting and is required by law to advise the governor and general assembly regarding the state's fire problem.

To achieve this goal, the Division participates in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Other state agencies also collect incident data from local fire departments which is related to their mission (i.e. the Colorado State Forest Service collects and compiles data on wildland fires, the Health Department collects and compiles emergency medical services data, etc.). However, the NFIRS system is an all-incident system which will collect the information needed by other state agencies.

Recommendation: Provide resources within the Division of Fire Safety to administer a single, statewide fire incident reporting system. A single system would benefit local fire departments by eliminating duplicate reporting requirements of the various state agencies.

IV. Fire Service Training Program

Between 1990 and 1996, a total of 17 firefighters have been killed and about 3,058 firefighters have been injured while serving and protecting the citizens of Colorado. An effective training program is the crucial first step in providing for the safety of firefighters. Many states have a state fire training academy to address this need. In Colorado, the Division of Fire Safety is charged with the responsibility for administering a statewide fire service training program. However, no funding is provided for this activity. An effective standardized statewide training program will increase the level of proficiency and competence within the Colorado fire service and will reduce the potential for firefighter injuries and fatalities.



On July 6, 1994, 14 firefighters lost their lives fighting the South Canyon Fire. Out of 20 recommendations offered to avert future disasters, a total of seven focused on training.



Recommendation: Provide resources within the Division of Fire Safety to coordinate a statewide firefighter and first responder training program.

V. Statewide Fire Resource Mobilization Plan

Colorado does not have a plan for the mobilization of structure fire resources in the event of major emergencies. A plan does exist for the mobilization of wildland fire resources, however, the resources are cataloged in a notebook instead of a database which would permit monitoring of availability. Constraints to development of a statewide fire resource mobilization plan include the lack of a statewide mutual aid agreement, fire resource data base and deployment plan. Furthermore, the state has historically been reluctant to assume any liability for insuring and compensating local agencies responding under such a plan.

The development and implementation of a statewide fire resource data base and mutual aid plan would provide the means for rapid mobilization of fire resources when incidents occur which exceed the capabilities of local response agencies.

Recommendations:

- (1) Task the Department of Law to develop a model intergovernmental agreement for mutual aid for statewide implementation and/or draft legislation to address liability and compensation issues when fire departments respond to requests for mutual aid under the statewide mutual aid plan.
- (2) Enact legislation to address liability and compensation issues when fire departments respond to requests for mutual aid under the statewide mutual aid plan.
- (3) Provide funding for the development of a statewide fire resource mobilization plan, including a statewide mutual aid agreement and fire resource data base.

VI. Public Fire Safety Education Program

Public fire safety education is needed throughout the state. The Division of Fire Safety has the statutory responsibility of providing assistance to local fire departments in developing fire safety education programs, but lacks sufficient resources to accomplish this duty. Such a program would develop public service announcements on fire safety topics for the mass media and would serve as a clearinghouse for fire safety related reference materials and publications to be provided to fire departments for use in local communities.



As it relates to wildfire, owners of homes in urban/wildland interface areas need to be encouraged to implement defensible space concepts into their landscaping and vegetation management and be provided information about other fire protection measures they can take. An effective public fire safety education program will increase the level of awareness of the threat of wildfire, the risks inherent in living in wildland and urban interface areas and the measures that can be taken to reduce the risks.

Recommendations:

- (1) Provide resources within the Division of Fire Safety to develop and implement a statewide public fire safety education program and to permit the Division to fulfill its statutory obligation to serve as a clearinghouse for information (fire issues and problems, new technology, etc.).
- (2) Enact legislation implementing and funding a uniform fire safety education program as a mandatory part of the curriculum within the public schools in grades K-12.
- (3) The Division of Fire Safety in cooperation with the Colorado State Forest Service should continue to draw attention to the inherent risks of living in urban/wildland interface areas and encourage owners of homes in interface areas to implement defensible space concepts into their landscaping and vegetation management.

VII. Smoke Detectors/Residential Sprinkler Systems

In the "typical" year in Colorado, residential fires will account for about 66% of the total reported structure fires. Approximately 87% of the deaths and 83% of the injuries in structure fires will also occur in the home. The installation and proper maintenance of smoke detectors has proven to be an effective means to significantly increase the chances of surviving a fire in the home. The installation of residential sprinkler systems markedly reduces the risk of life loss or injury due to fire. Currently, there are significant disincentives to installing residential sprinkler systems including exorbitant tap fees, extravagant backflow prevention, increased taxable property values, etc.

Recommendations:

- (1) Enact legislation which would provide incentives for the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors in all residential occupancies.



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- (2) Enact legislation which would remove barriers and provide incentives for the installation of fire protection (sprinkler) systems in residential occupancies. Incentives could include tap fee and material tax waivers, modification of backflow regulations, property tax credits, insurance credits, etc.

VIII. Areas without Fire Protection

There are many inhabited areas in the state that have no organized fire protection. Likewise, there are areas in the state that have an inadequate level of fire protection, because of a shortage of volunteers, absence of funding, etc.

Recommendations:

- (1) Enact legislation which would provide a means to ensure that fire protection services are available to all persons and property in Colorado and would disallow new developments in areas where there is no fire protection.
- (2) Enact legislation that would create statewide incentives for volunteer fire service to enhance the ability of local fire departments to recruit, train and retain qualified volunteer firefighters. Incentives could include such things as a state income tax credit, reduced tuition at state colleges, universities and community colleges, and/or free vehicle registration.
- (3) Enact legislation that would create a grant (or low cost loan) program for fire protection infrastructure improvements in areas of the state that are not eligible for funding under existing programs.
- (4) Provide resources within the Division of Fire Safety to permit it to fulfill its statutory obligation to provide advice and consultation to local fire agencies on matters pertaining to fire prevention and control.

IX. Strategies to Reduce Colorado's Arson Problem

The crime of arson is a significant problem in Colorado, with a rate that is the third highest in the country. In an "average" year, according to UCR data, there will be 1,589 reported arson fires, these fires will destroy \$8.8 million in property, and less than 22 percent of these offenses will be cleared. The strategies that follow are recommended as a means to reduce the incidence of arson in Colorado and the resultant loss of life, injuries and property loss.



Arson Detection/Fire Investigation Training

There is inadequate training and experience in arson detection in many Colorado communities. Thus, it is believed that many incendiary fires are never detected, investigated or reported to law enforcement authorities.

Recommendation: Provide funding to increase the availability of arson detection (recognition) training, and cause and origin investigation training to local fire departments.

Arson Investigation/Prosecution Training

There is no statewide program for delivering arson investigation and prosecution training. As a result, there is inadequate arson investigation and prosecution training and experience in many Colorado communities. As a result, it is believed that many incendiary fires are never properly investigated or prosecuted.

Recommendation: Provide funding to increase the availability of advanced fire investigation/arson training to local fire, law enforcement and District Attorney's Office investigators and training to prosecutors.

Cause and Origin Investigations

Many communities lack the resources, training and/or experience to conduct cause and origin investigations. As a result, it is believed that many incendiary fires are never properly investigated or prosecuted.

Recommendations:

- (1) Enact legislation granting statutory authority to the Division of Fire Safety (or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation) to conduct cause and origin fire investigations at the request of local fire departments and provide the resources needed to develop and implement such a program. Refer all suspected arson cases to local law enforcement or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for investigation.
- (2) To the extent possible, facilitate the development of county and regional task forces to combat the problem of arson in Colorado. Provide on-going technical assistance to these county and regional arson task forces.



TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

Firefighter and First Responder Certification Program

This program provides a voluntary certification program for firefighters and first responders. Through a nine-member advisory board, procedures are established for the certification of firefighters and first responders in accordance with recognized national standards. This program develops appropriate written and practical examinations, processes requests for examinations, administers written and practical examinations, grades the examinations and issues certificates to firefighters and first responders that achieve the establish standard. This program also reviews requests for renewal of certification and issues renewal certificates to firefighters and first responders that meet renewal requirements.

Program Goal

To establish and maintain valid procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge and abilities consistent with national professional competency standards, in order to increase the fire suppression and prevention proficiency of Colorado's fire service.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY_95	Actual FY_96	Actual FY_97	Actual FY_98	Estimate FY_99
Number of Certification Exams Administered	2,259	2,428	1,337	1,972	2,000
Number of Firefighters and First Responders Certified	1,905	2,047	798	1,064	1,100

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Implement Wildland Firefighter, Airport Firefighter, Fire Inspector II, and Fire Instructor II certification levels.
2. FY 2000. Achieve National Accreditation of Firefighter II and Driver-Operator certification levels.
3. FY 2000. Develop and implement regional certification testing program.



4. FY 2000. Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the firefighter and first responder certification programs.
5. FY 2000. Evaluate implementation of National Registry certification testing for First Responder program.
6. FY 2001. Complete process of re-accreditation of the firefighter certification program (May 2000 site visit).
7. FY 2001. Develop means to provide authorized access to certification database via the Internet.
8. FY 2001. Propose the acquisition of a mobile certification testing laboratory by Decision Item or other funding mechanism.
9. FY 2001. Seek funding for regional firefighter certification proctors by Decision Item or other funding mechanism.
10. FY 2002. Develop means to allow written examination over a secure Internet server and/or CD ROM based testing.
11. FY 2002. Implement a mobile certification testing laboratory as a means to conduct practical examinations in rural areas of the state.
12. FY 2003. Evaluate the functional consolidation of public safety certification programs that currently reside within the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Colorado Department of Health and Environment, and Colorado Department of Law (Firefighter, First Responder, Hazardous Materials Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Paramedic and Peace Officer certification programs).



Hazardous Materials Responder Certification

This program provides a voluntary certification program for hazardous materials responders. Through a seven-member advisory board, procedures are established for the certification of hazardous materials responders in accordance with recognized national standards. This program develops appropriate written examinations, processes requests for examinations, administers written examinations, grades the examinations and issues certificates to hazardous materials responders that achieve the establish standard. This program also reviews requests for renewal of certification and issues renewal certificates to hazardous materials responders that meet renewal requirements.

Program Goal

To establish and maintain valid procedures that measure specific levels of knowledge and abilities consistent with national professional competency standards, in order to increase the proficiency of Colorado's hazardous materials responders.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Certification Exams Administered	3,059	3,344	1,778	1,562	1,600
Number of Hazardous Materials Responders Certified	2,433	2,657	1,584	1,404	1,450

Note: Prior to FY 94 there was very little hazardous materials responder training being conducted in the state. Thus, there was little demand for hazardous materials responder certification.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Achieve National Accreditation of hazardous materials responder certification levels.
2. FY 2000. Implement hazardous materials team certification program.



3. FY 2000. Acquire and implement a hazardous materials training trailer that may be used for practical examinations in rural areas of the state.
4. FY 2000. Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the hazardous materials responder certification program.
5. FY 2001. Develop means to provide authorized access to certification database via the Internet.
6. FY 2002. Develop means to allow written examination over a secure Internet server and/or CD ROM based testing.
7. FY 2003. Evaluate the functional consolidation of public safety certification programs that currently reside within the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Colorado Department of Health and Environment, and Colorado Department of Law (Firefighter, First Responder, Hazardous Materials Responder, Emergency Medical Technician, Paramedic and Peace Officer certification programs).



Fire Service Education and Training

The Division of Fire Safety is charged with the responsibility for administering a statewide fire service training program. This program coordinates all National Fire Academy (NFA) Field Program deliveries in the state, including: all outreach course deliveries; all train-the-trainer course deliveries and all field hand-off course deliveries. This program also provides firefighters in Colorado with access to the NFA's Resident Programs and Volunteer Incentive Programs delivered at its Emmitsburg, Maryland campus.

Program Goal

To increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado firefighters and to reduce the incidence of firefighter line-of-duty deaths and injuries, through a standardized, statewide fire service training program.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Fire Service Course Deliveries	33	40	10	12	20
Number of Firefighters Receiving Training	396	500	279	365	400

Note: Prior to FY 94, any hazardous materials responder training conducted was included in the totals for fire service training (comprising less than 10% of the total). With the advent of federal funding for hazardous materials responder training, it became necessary to separate program performance tracking.

Objectives:

1. FY 2001. Seek the resources needed within the Division of Fire Safety to coordinate a statewide service training program and to compensate contract instructors.
2. FY 2002. Seek authorizing legislation and/or funding to create a Public Safety Training Academy to provide a fixed facility for domestic terrorism responder training, hazardous materials responder training, and fire service training with other training programs of the Colorado Department of Public Safety.



Hazardous Materials Responder Training

This program administers and monitors a statewide hazardous materials responder training program. The Division receives requests for hazardous materials training from state and local response agencies, schedules hazardous materials course deliveries, coordinates and evaluates instructors and provides instructor and student support materials. This program is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with SARA Title III training funds and by the U.S. Department of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) Training Grant Program.

Program Goal

To increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado hazardous materials responders and to reduce the potential of line-of-duty deaths and injuries, through a standardized, statewide hazardous materials responder training program.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Hazardous Materials Responder Courses Delivered	116	79	95	75	75
Number of Hazardous Materials Responders Receiving Training	2,248	1,481	1,734	1,445	1,500

Note: Prior to FY 94, any hazardous materials responder training conducted was included in the totals for fire service training (comprising less than 10% of the total). With the advent of federal funding for hazardous materials responder training, it became necessary to separate program performance tracking.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. In conjunction with CSP, acquire the hazardous materials training trailer authorized by SB 99-20.
2. FY 2000. Implement hazardous materials technician-level training in remote areas of the state.
3. FY 2001. Develop and implement a refresher training program for Operations-level responders and hazardous materials instructors.



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4. FY 2001. Seek authorizing legislation to combine domestic terrorism responder training with hazardous materials responder training under the auspices of the Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Program Advisory Board.
 5. FY 2001. Seek to replace the funding source for its hazardous materials training coordinator from 3/4 FF, 1/4 CF to 1.0 GF. The resultant savings of federal funds would be used to deliver hazardous materials responder training to local responders.
 6. FY 2002. Seek authorizing legislation and/or funding to create a Public Safety Training Academy to provide a fixed facility for domestic terrorism responder training, hazardous materials responder training, and fire service training with other training programs of the Colorado Department of Public Safety



Domestic Terrorism Responder Training

This program administers and monitors a statewide domestic terrorism responder training program. The Division receives requests for domestic terrorism responder training from state and local response agencies, schedules course deliveries, coordinates instructors and provides instructor and student support materials. This program is funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (Nunn-Lugar-Domenici).

Program Goal

To increase the level of preparedness and proficiency of Colorado emergency services responders to respond to domestic terrorism incidents and to reduce the potential of line-of-duty deaths and injuries, through a standardized, statewide domestic terrorism responder training program.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Domestic Terrorism Responder Courses Delivered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33
Number of Responders Receiving Domestic Terrorism Training	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,138

Note: The Division of Fire Safety did not receive funding for this purpose prior to FY 99.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Seek and assume an active role in the administration of federal grants (FEMA, DOJ, etc.) received by the state for the purpose of state and local domestic terrorism responder training.
2. FY 2000. Work with stakeholders to develop and implement a plan for the statewide delivery of domestic terrorism responder training.
3. FY 2001. Seek authorizing legislation to combine domestic terrorism responder training with hazardous materials responder training under the auspices of the Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Program Advisory Board.



FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY PROGRAMS

Colorado Fire Incident Reporting System

The Colorado Division of Fire Safety is required by law to "advise the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the problems of fire safety in the state." Colorado law further requires the Division to assist in the solution of fire safety problems; to serve as an information clearinghouse; and collect, compile and disseminate statistical and research reports which are of interest to local governments, the legislature and the general public. The Division cannot fulfill these statutory requirements without a uniform, statewide incident reporting system.

The Division of Fire Safety is authorized to conduct fire and emergency medical incident reporting pursuant to C.R.S. 24-33.5-1203 (1)(b). However, the statutes do not require local fire departments to report incident data to the Division. Reporting of such data is done on a voluntary basis.

The statutory requirement that the Division of Fire Safety assist the Executive Branch, the General Assembly and local government entities in solving fire safety problems is difficult, if not impossible to address without complete data like that which is available through the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

Aside from addressing statutory requirements, data on individual fires provide a valuable tool for fire service management. Aggregated data on the fire experience of a community, state, or nation is also helpful; permitting assessment of the effectiveness of fire suppression methods and to suggest areas for improvement and requirements for additional resources. Data collected at the state and national level also identifies trends and provides information that enhances fire prevention efforts and supports meaningful comparisons among communities and regions.

The Division implemented the Colorado Fire Incident Reporting System (CFIRS) in 1991 as a voluntary system to collect incident data from fire departments; to compile reports and to submit data to the USFA. Since NFIRS is the standard by which virtually all software vendors develop their product, and because most fire departments that do computerized incident reporting use NFIRS compatible software, the Division adopted NFIRS as the reporting system for the state.

Program Goal

To identify Colorado's fire problems, in terms of the rate and cause of fires and fire-related deaths and injuries, so that federal, state and local fire prevention efforts can focus on solutions to the problems.



The Division distributes NFIRS software to fire departments; provides training and technical assistance to fire departments on the NFIRS software; collects data from participating fire departments; loads the data onto the Colorado Fire Database; checks the data for errors and provides feedback reports to participating fire departments. In addition, the Division compiles and analyzes aggregate fire data, identifies and predicts fire trends, publishes an annual report on Colorado's fire experience and distributes this report to Colorado's fire departments and others with a need for the information. The compiled computer data is provided to the U.S. Fire Administration for inclusion into the U.S. Fire Database.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Fire Departments Submitting Data to the Colorado Fire Reporting System	25	40	36	42	50
Fire Departments Participating in Annual Survey of Fire Experience	164	128	NR	NR	50
Percent of Population Protected by Reporting Fire Departments	95%	90%	85%	88%	90%

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Seek the resources necessary to begin the statewide implementation of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the transition to a new reporting standard. The new standard (version 5.0) is an all-incident system, meaning that it may create a single reporting system and repository for incident data collected from local fire departments by various state agencies.
2. FY 2000. Reduce the backlog and subsequent turn-around time for feedback to fire departments participating in CFIRS.
3. FY 2000. Publish and distribute an annual report on the incidence of fire in Colorado within six months after the end of the calendar year.
4. FY 2000. Publish Colorado fire data (standard reports) on the website to increase the accessibility of the information.



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5. FY 2001. Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments. By the end of FY 1991 it is estimated that 25 percent of Colorado fire departments will have converted to NFIRS 5.0 and will be participating in the system.
 6. FY 2001. Seek to create a single reporting system and repository for incident data collected from local fire departments by various state agencies.
 7. FY 2001. Implement a means by which Colorado fire departments can access the state fire database to perform their own queries.
 8. FY 2001. Develop and implement a web-enabled version of the reporting system to allow fire departments to do "real-time" reporting of incidents.
 9. FY 2002. Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments. By the end of FY 1992 it is estimated that 50 percent of Colorado fire departments will have converted to NFIRS 5.0 and will be participating in the system.
 10. FY 2003. Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments. By the end of FY 1993 it is estimated that 75 percent of Colorado fire departments will have converted to NFIRS 5.0 and will be participating in the system.



Colorado Fire Suppression System Program

The Colorado Fire Suppression System Program began on January 1, 1991. It was created by Senate Bill 90-4 which was signed into law on May 18, 1990.⁴ The purpose of the Colorado Fire Suppression Program is to ensure that life safety systems, installed in commercial and residential occupancies, are installed and maintained properly, according to nationally recognized standards. National statistics show that death and injury are significantly reduced when fires occur in protected buildings where the systems are properly installed, maintained and protected by tamper devices that prevent malicious damage to the systems.

This program registers contractors who install or perform maintenance on fire suppression systems; certifies state and local government officials who perform plan reviews and conduct inspections of fire suppression system installations; and suspends or revokes registration or certification for cause in accordance with the Colorado Administrative Procedures Act.

Program Goal

To increase the quality, integrity, and performance of fire suppression systems installed and maintained in Colorado by regulating fire suppression system contractors and inspectors and ensuring that system installations and maintenance meet local, state and national code requirements.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY_ <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Fire Suppression System Plan Reviews Conducted	82	90	105	102	100
Number of Inspections of Fire Suppression Systems	136	157	203	143	140
Number of Fire Suppression Contractors Registered	115	140	196	205	200
Number of Fire Suppression System Inspectors Certified	180	38	35	128	50

⁴ The fire suppression program underwent sunset review in 1997, and HB 98-1009 extended the sunset date of this program to the year 2005.



Note: Performance measures for the fire suppression program were revised from previously reported as a result of detailed workload analysis performed in conjunction with the 1997 sunset review of this program.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Create a new database for fire suppression contractor registration and fire suppression inspector certification and make lists available via the Internet.
2. FY 2000. Develop and implement a specific plan to provide the training necessary to certify additional local inspectors.
3. FY 2000. Seek to increase plan review and field inspection resources through the use of additional Personal Services Contracts, part-time FTE, consolidation of functions with other state agencies, or other means.
4. FY 2000. Work with Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and interested stakeholders to develop a more reasonable approach to backflow prevention related to fire protection systems.
5. FY 2001. Implement a procedure for reviewing plan registration forms and comparing them with contractor records to ensure that all fire protection system plans and installations are being inspected and approved by certified fire suppression inspectors.
6. FY 2001. Promote legislation which would remove barriers and provide incentives for the installation of fire protection systems in residential occupancies.
7. FY 2002. Seek legislation to expand the fire suppression program to include range hood and duct systems, and the regulation of the fire detection and alarm system and the fire extinguisher industries in Colorado.



Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks

The responsibility for regulating the fireworks industry in Colorado was transferred from the Secretary of State's Office to the Department of Public Safety on June 4, 1991 pursuant to Senate Bill 91-51. This program establishes requirements for obtaining and maintaining licenses to sell fireworks in Colorado. It also establishes minimum requirements and standards for the certification of fireworks display operators and pyrotechnic special effects operators and for permits to conduct fireworks displays and pyrotechnic special effect performances.

Program Goal

To establish, administer and enforce rules and regulations for the fireworks industry in Colorado which are reasonably necessary for the safety of workers and the public, and the protection of property.

This program processes applications for the various licenses and certifications; conducts inspections of fireworks sales outlets and fireworks display sites, and acts on violations of the fireworks statutes or regulations in accordance with the Colorado Administrative Procedures Act.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY 95	Actual FY 96	Actual FY 97	Actual FY 98	Estimate FY 99
No. of Wholesaler, Exporter & Display Retailer Licenses Issued	23	25	20	36	30
Number of Fireworks Retailer Licenses Issued	349	325	315	349	330
Number of Fireworks Display Operator Certificates Issued	97	NR	NR	NR	50
Number of Inspections of Fireworks Establishments	83	50	72	77	65
Number of Warnings Issued for Fireworks Violations	41	15	32	22	20
Number of Licenses Revoked, Suspended or Not Renewed	18	10	5	6	5



Opportunities:

This program needs to be evaluated for its effectiveness and public safety benefit. Under current law this program is a drain on resources and provides little measurable benefit. If the program is to continue, the following measures should be taken:

1. Address the loopholes in current law regarding importers and exporters of fireworks.
2. Provide DFS inspectors summons and complaint authority and extend the authority to confiscate illegal fireworks to all peace officers and/or grant DFS the authority to fine licensees found in violation of the statute or regulations.
3. Grant the authority to promulgate a list of permissible fireworks through the rule-making process.
4. Allow DFS to increase the fees for licensing to the level necessary to offset the direct and indirect cost of administering the program.

If modifications such as these cannot be made to the program, consideration should be given to either:

- A. Enacting a statewide ban on fireworks other than public displays; or
- B. Eliminating the state-level regulation of fireworks and delegating the responsibility to local governments.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Conduct an evaluation of this program for its effectiveness and public safety benefit.
2. FY 2000. Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the fireworks regulatory program.
3. FY 2001. Based on results of evaluation, propose legislation to address programmatic deficiencies or elimination of state-level regulation.



Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments

This program was created on June 4, 1991 as a result of enactment of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act (Senate Bill 91-149). The purpose of this program is to establish minimum standards for fire and life safety in limited gaming establishments and to provide technical assistance to local building and fire officials in the gaming communities of Central City, Black Hawk and Cripple Creek.

The program provides for the review of local enforcement of the minimum standards for fire and life safety in limited gaming establishments; conducts reviews of building construction, fire suppression system, fire detection and fire alarm system plans; inspections of buildings containing limited gaming establishments and inspections of fire suppression, fire detection and fire alarm system installations. This program also approves Certificates of Compliance with fire and life safety requirements before the establishment can obtain a license from the Colorado Limited Gaming Commission to operate as a limited gaming establishment.

Program Goal

To establish and enforce minimum standards of fire and life safety in Colorado's limited gaming establishments in order to reduce the risk of fire, fire related injuries, deaths and property loss in these facilities.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
No. of Plan Reviews Conducted for Gaming Establishments	15	20	5	5	10
Number of Inspections of Gaming Establishments	129	140	106	113	120
No. of Fire Safety Deficiencies Cited Upon Inspection	962	950	971	951	920
% of Fire Safety Deficiencies Corrected Upon Reinspection	69%	75%	75%	76%	80%



Opportunities:

Historically, the three gaming communities have had significant turn-over in building and fire officials. In fact, in one community, the fire chief has changed at least annually since the inception of gaming. This situation has stabilized in at least two of the communities, however, and these communities employ individuals who are qualified (and certified) to administer the building and fire codes.

Consideration should be given to further delegating the day-to-day administration of the fire and building codes in gaming establishments and to have the Division assume more of an oversight, technical assistance, and arbitrator role.

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Conduct an evaluation of this program with consideration given to further delegation of fire and building code administration to local officials (in those communities with qualified and certified inspectors).
2. FY 2001. Seek legislation to permit the adoption of more current building and fire codes by the Division of Fire Safety pertaining to gaming establishments.



Colorado Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program

Every year, children under the age of 18 are responsible for setting about 3,163 fires in Colorado. In the “average” year, these fires will kill three people, injure 73 others, and will destroy more than \$7 million in property. Juvenile fire play and intentional acts of arson by children under the age of 18 account for nearly one out of every five fires (20%) that are reported in Colorado.

Children playing with sources of ignition (matches, lighters, etc.) are responsible for 6.2% of all fires in Colorado. During 1995, juvenile fire play resulted in an estimated 1,523 fires in Colorado which killed three youngsters, all under the age of six. These fires also injured 72 people and destroyed \$1.6 million in property.

Program Goal

To reduce the incidence of juvenile arson in Colorado by implementing juvenile firesetter prevention and intervention programs statewide.

In addition to children playing with fire, it is estimated, based on national statistics, that children under the age of 18 are responsible for 50 to 60 percent of all incendiary (intentionally set) and suspicious (probably set) fires. Interpreting from national statistics, it is estimated that juvenile arson was responsible for 3,301 fires in Colorado during 1995. These fires injured 82 persons and destroyed \$6.2 million in property.

Nationally, one of every 15 persons arrested for arson is under the age of 10, and one out of every three is under the age of 15. In Colorado, two-thirds of all persons arrested for arson are under the age of 18.

The overall goal of the Colorado Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program is to reduce the incidence of juvenile arson and fire play in the state. This will be accomplished by implementation of juvenile firesetter prevention and intervention programs in each of the State's 22 judicial districts. The primary component of this program is the training of fire service, law enforcement, juvenile justice, mental health, schools, and social service personnel in juvenile firesetter evaluation and intervention strategies.



Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Juvenile Firesetter Training Courses Delivered	N/A	N/A	16	21	22
Number of Allied Professionals Receiving Training	N/A	N/A	1,140	575	500
Number of Referrals for Mental Health Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55
Number of Out of Home Placement Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24
Number of Requests for Program Materials	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120
Provision of Extensive Tech Assistance RE: Program Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Develop standardized JFSPP training packages based on the redeveloped USFA program training model and make these packages available through a train-the-trainer process to prospective instructors.
2. FY 2000. Survey Colorado fire departments to determine current status of local programs, case load, resources, program strengths and weaknesses. Compile and publish information on "best practices."
3. FY 2001. Implement certification for Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program Specialists and instructors.
4. FY 2001. Sponsor a national Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program conference.



Technical Assistance

The Division of Fire Safety has broad statutory responsibility for assisting the local fire protection community in developing and implementing programs and services which reduce the incidence of fire, fire-related deaths, injuries and property loss. Colorado law requires that the Division of Fire Safety "...provide technical assistance in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems..." [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (h)]. The Division is also responsible for assisting in the solution of "problems of fire safety which are common to local, state, and federal governmental units..." [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (c)].

Other specific statutory duties related to technical assistance include:

- Assist units of local government...in coordinating their activities with state agencies which have similar responsibilities [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (a)].
- Refer local fire departments to appropriate state and federal agencies for advice, assistance, and services regarding their specific problems [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (d)].
- Serve as an information clearinghouse, and collect and disseminate...statistical and research reports [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (c)].
- Encourage and...assist in cooperative efforts among...various local fire departments to solve common problems [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (f)].
- Upon the request of local government officials...assist with the inspection of facilities when the performance of such inspections is the statutory duty of another state agency [CRS 24-33.5-1203 (1) (h)].

Program Goal

To assist units of local government in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems and to propose and implement solutions to fire safety-related problems that are common to local, state and federal governmental

The Division of Fire Safety has, over time, received countless requests for technical assistance from federal, state and local units of government. Most of the need and the majority of the requests for the Division's assistance originate in rural Colorado. Rural, volunteer fire departments typically do not have the resources or expertise to deal with often complex fire problems. The Division's role is to provide local officials the advice and consultation necessary to empower them to address their fire problems.



In addition to requests from local governments, an increasing number of state agencies are turning to the Division for assistance with fire safety-related issues. In the past year alone, the Department of Labor; Department of Personnel, General Support Services; Department of Health; Department of Corrections; Department of Revenue; and Department of Higher Education have made requests to the Division for technical assistance. These requests are apparently the result of an increased awareness of the existence of the Division and/or a heightened concern for fire safety in the aftermath of recent, significant fires in state owned, operated and licensed facilities.

Another area included under the general heading of technical assistance is the service provided directly to the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, and the citizens of Colorado. In the past two years, both the Governor's Office and the General Assembly have increasingly turned to the Division as a problem-solving resource and a clearinghouse for information. Even before the Citizen's Advocate Office was disbanded, the number of citizens referred to the Division from the Governor's Office had increased tremendously. In addition, members of the Colorado Legislature refer constituent questions, issues and problems to the Division for resolution on an ever-increasing basis.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY_95	Actual FY_96	Actual FY_97	Actual FY_98	Estimate FY_99
Requests for Technical Assistance Responded to	90	100	208	175	140

Note: Prior to FY 94, records were only kept of technical assistance requests that required significant expenditure of time or other resources. Since that time, the Division has attempted to keep track of all noteworthy requests.

Opportunities:

Due to the lack of sufficient resources, the majority of significant requests for technical assistance are not adequately addressed or are not addressed in a timely fashion. As a consequence the Division's credibility as a source of technical assistance has been adversely affected. The proposed consolidation of activities and resources of the various state agencies would permit the Division the means to better address this need. Furthermore, it will significantly reduce or eliminate the need to facilitate conflict resolution between local fire departments and other state agencies with fire safety-related responsibilities.



Objectives:

1. FY 2000. In order to provide efficient and effective technical assistance to local fire departments, the Division must locate personnel in regional offices across the state. The proposed consolidation of activities and resources of the various state agencies would permit implementation of such a plan.
2. FY 2001. Seek resources within the Division of Fire Safety to develop and implement a statewide public fire safety education program, and to permit the Division to fulfill its statutory obligation to serve as a clearinghouse for information (fire issues and problems, new technology, etc.).
3. FY 2001. Propose legislation implementing a change in the way the Division is funded to provide services to other state agencies. Consideration should be given to making these services part of the central indirect cost pool.



Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act

On September 25, 1990, the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990 was signed into law. This Act, Public Law 101-391, aims to increase the level of fire safety in hotels and motels by discouraging federal travel to hotels and motels which do not meet certain minimum fire protection standards.

In general, the Act prohibits federal funding of a meeting, conference, convention or training seminar that is conducted in a place of public accommodation that does not meet the fire safety requirements of the Act. These requirements include protection by hardwired smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 74 for all hotels and motels, and protection by automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with NFPA 13 or 13R for all hotels and motels over three stories in height.

Program Goal

To fulfill the State's responsibilities under the federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990; the purpose of which is to save lives and protect property by promoting fire and life safety in hotels, motels, and all places of public accommodation affecting commerce.

Under the Act, states are responsible for maintaining and submitting data to the U.S. Fire Administration regarding which hotels and motels meet those specified standards.

Performance Measures:

Performance Measures	Actual FY <u>95</u>	Actual FY <u>96</u>	Actual FY <u>97</u>	Actual FY <u>98</u>	Estimate FY <u>99</u>
Number of Hotels and Motels Certified in Compliance with Federal Act	297	300	329	340	330

Objectives:

1. FY 2000. Develop and implement a plan to ensure that hotels and motels certifying under the act actually meet the specified standards.
2. FY 2001. Seek legislation (or Executive Order) modeled upon the federal law which would restrict state employee travel and state funded events to places which comply with certain minimum fire safety standards.



Appendix A

STRATEGIC PLAN SUMMARY (FY 2000 - FY 2003)

Strategies to Reduce Colorado's Fire Problem			
FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Promote legislation transferring certain fire safety-related functions and resources located within other state agencies to the Division of Fire Safety	Promote legislation transferring certain additional fire safety-related functions and resources located within other state agencies to the Division	Promote legislation transferring certain additional fire safety-related functions and resources located within other state agencies to the Division	Promote legislation transferring certain additional fire safety-related functions and resources located within other state agencies to the Division
Promote legislation allowing the Division to delegate the authority to inspect state licensed facilities to local fire departments	Promote legislation granting the Division the authority to adopt a state fire code	Promote legislation implementing a mandatory fire safety education program as part of the curriculum in public schools (K-12)	Promote legislation which would ensure that fire protection is available to all persons and property in Colorado
Reallocate the necessary resources to enforce the fire code in areas of the state that do not have qualified local resources	Promote legislation allowing the Division to delegate the authority to local fire departments to enforce the state fire code in state facilities	Promote legislation which would provide incentives for the installation and maintenance of smoke detectors in all residential occupancies	Promote legislation granting statutory authority and resources to the Division (or the CBI) to conduct cause and origin fire investigations
Develop and implement a statewide fire resource database, mutual aid and mobilization plan	Reallocate the necessary resources to enforce the fire code in areas of the state that do not have qualified local resources	Promote legislation that would create a grant (or low cost loan) program for fire protection infrastructure improvements	Provide technical assistance and facilitate the development of county and regional task forces to combat the problem of arson



FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Promote legislation to address liability and compensation issues when fire departments respond to requests for mutual aid under the statewide mutual aid plan	Promote legislation that would create statewide incentives for volunteer fire service to enhance the ability of local fire departments to recruit, train and retain qualified volunteer firefighters		
Firefighter Certification Program			
Implement Wildland Firefighter, Airport Firefighter, Fire Inspector II, and Fire Instructor II certification levels	Complete process of re-accreditation of the firefighter certification program (May 2000 site visit)	Develop means to allow written examination over a secure Internet server and/or CD ROM based testing	Evaluate the functional consolidation of public safety certification programs
Achieve National Accreditation of Firefighter II and Driver-Operator certification levels	Develop means to provide authorized access to certification database via the Internet	Implement a mobile certification testing laboratory as a means to conduct practical examinations in rural areas of the state	
Evaluate implementation of National Registry certification testing for First Responder program	Propose the acquisition of a mobile certification testing laboratory by Decision Item or other funding mechanism		



FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Develop and implement regional certification testing program	Seek funding for regional firefighter certification proctors by Decision Item or other funding mechanism		
Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the firefighter and first responder certification programs			
Hazardous Materials Responder Certification Program			
Achieve National Accreditation of hazardous materials responder certification levels	Develop means to provide authorized access to certification database via the Internet	Develop means to allow written examination over a secure Internet server and/or CD ROM based testing	Evaluate the functional consolidation of public safety certification programs
Implement hazardous materials team certification program			
Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the hazardous materials responder certification program			



FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Acquire and implement a hazardous materials training trailer that may be used for practical examinations in rural areas of the state			
Fire Service Education and Training			
	Seek the resources needed to coordinate a statewide service training program and to compensate contract instructors	Seek authorizing legislation and/or funding to create a Public Safety Training Academy to provide a fixed facility for domestic terrorism responder training, hazardous materials responder training, and fire service training with other CDPS training programs	
Hazardous Materials Responder Training			
In conjunction with CSP, acquire the hazardous materials training trailer authorized by S.B. 99-20	Seek authorizing legislation to combine hazardous materials responder training with domestic terrorism responder training	Seek authorizing legislation and/or funding to create a Public Safety Training Academy to provide a fixed facility for all CDPS training programs	



FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Implement hazardous materials technician-level training in remote areas of the state	Seek to replace the funding source for the DFS hazardous materials training coordinator from 3/4 FF, 1/4 CF to 1.0 GF		
Develop and implement a refresher training program for Operations-level responders and hazardous materials instructors			
Domestic Terrorism Responder Training			
Seek and assume an active role in the administration of federal grants received by the state for the purpose of state and local domestic terrorism responder training	Seek authorizing legislation to combine domestic terrorism responder training with hazardous materials responder training	Seek authorizing legislation and/or funding to create a Public Safety Training Academy to provide a fixed facility for all CDPS training programs	
Work with stakeholders to develop and implement a plan for the statewide delivery of domestic terrorism responder training			



Colorado Fire Incident Reporting System			
FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Seek the resources necessary to begin the statewide implementation of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the transition to a new reporting standard	Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments	Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments	Continue the statewide implementation of NFIRS 5.0 by providing software, training and technical assistance to local fire departments
Publish Colorado fire data on the website to increase the accessibility of the information	Seek to create a single reporting system and state repository for incident data		
Reduce the backlog and subsequent turn-around time for feedback to fire departments participating in CFIRS	Implement a means by which Colorado fire departments can access the state fire database to perform their own queries		
Publish and distribute an annual report on the incidence of fire in Colorado within six months after the end of the calendar year	Develop and implement a web-enabled version of the reporting system to allow fire departments to do "real-time" reporting of incidents		



Colorado Fire Suppression System Program			
FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Create a new database for fire suppression contractor registration and inspector certification and make lists available via the Internet	Implement a procedure for reviewing plan registration forms and comparing them with contractor records to ensure that all fire protection system plans and installations are being inspected and approved by certified inspectors	Seek legislation to expand the fire suppression program to include range hood and duct systems, and the regulation of the fire detection and alarm system and the fire extinguisher industries in Colorado	
Develop and implement a specific plan to provide the training necessary to certify additional local inspectors	Promote legislation which would remove barriers and provide incentives for the installation of fire protection systems in residential occupancies		
Seek to increase the plan review and field inspection resources of DFS			
Work with the CDPHE and interested stakeholders to develop a more reasonable approach to backflow prevention			



Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks			
FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
Conduct an evaluation of this program for its effectiveness and public safety benefit	Based on results of evaluation, propose legislation to address programmatic deficiencies or elimination of state-level regulation		
Work with stakeholders to develop new rules for the fireworks regulatory program			
Fire Safety in Limited Gaming Establishments			
Conduct an evaluation of this program with consideration given to further delegation of fire and building code administration to local officials	Seek legislation to permit the adoption of more current building and fire codes by the Division pertaining to gaming establishments		
Colorado Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program			
Develop standardized JFSP training packages based on the redeveloped USFA program training model	Implement certification for Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program Specialists and instructors		



FISCAL YEAR 2000	FISCAL YEAR 2001	FISCAL YEAR 2002	FISCAL YEAR 2003
<p>Survey Colorado fire departments to determine current status of local programs, case load, resources, program strengths and weaknesses. Compile and publish "best practices" .</p>	<p>Sponsor a national Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program conference</p>		
Technical Assistance			
<p>In order to provide efficient and effective technical assistance to local fire departments, the Division will implement plan to locate personnel in regional offices across the state</p>	<p>Seek resources within the Division of Fire Safety to develop and implement a statewide public fire safety education program, and to permit the Division to fulfill its statutory obligation to serve as a clearinghouse for information</p>	<p>Propose legislation implementing a change in the way the Division is funded to provide services to other state agencies (Consider making these services part of the central indirect cost pool)</p>	
Federal Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act			
<p>Develop and implement a plan to ensure that hotels and motels certifying under the act actually meet the specified standards</p>	<p>Seek legislation (or Executive Order) modeled upon the federal law which would restrict state employee travel and state funded events to places which comply with certain minimum fire safety standards</p>		



Appendix B

Colorado Division of Fire Safety Staffing History

From January 1985 until March of 1991, the Director of the Division of Fire Safety was the only state employee assigned to the Division. For the first four years, the Director attempted to carry out the Division's duties and responsibilities without any assistance. Beginning in mid-1987; however, the Director took advantage of the Jefferson County Senior Resource Project for part-time secretarial assistance. This program provided a one-half time secretary paid by Jefferson County (through a federal grant) for a maximum of two years. This position terminated on May 1, 1990.

Following is a summary of attempts to address staffing deficiencies, since creation of the Division, in order to permit it to provide the statutory programs and services:

FY 84/85 - FY 85/86. The Division was authorized two FTE during this period; the Division Director (general fund) and a secretary (cash funds). Cash funds were inadequate to support a secretary and the position was not filled.

FY 86/87. On December 31, 1985, the State Board of Community Colleges terminated its fire service training program and the position of State Fire Service Training Director. The fire service training program was subsequently transferred to the Division of Fire Safety (through legislation) and the JBC approved an FTE for a fire training coordinator, but insisted the position be cash funded. Since program revenues would not offset the cost of the position, it was never filled. Note: The Division of Fire Safety submitted a budget decision item for \$55,934 in general fund monies for the position of Fire Training Coordinator and associated operating expenses. The decision item was approved by OSPB, but the JBC approved only the FTE and not the funding.

FY 88/89. The JBC declined to further authorize the positions of fire training coordinator and secretary since the Division could not generate the cash funds necessary to support the positions.

FY 90/91. The Division of Fire Safety submitted budget decision items for the following positions:

- Fire Service Training Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Administrative Staff Support (1 FTE)
- Fire Investigators (2 FTE)



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- Fire Incident Reporting (3 FTE)
 - Fire Suppression System Inspectors (2 FTE)

None of the requested positions were approved or funded. Note: The requested fire investigator positions were supported by the CBI Director; however, they did not make the Department of Public Safety's priority list that was presented to OSPB.

FY 91/92. The Division of Fire Safety submitted budget decision items for the cash-funded positions of secretary and fire suppression systems inspector. Both positions were approved by the JBC; the latter was approved because of recently enacted legislation expanding the duties of the Division (Senate Bill 90-4). The Division filled the position of administrative clerk in March, 1991. The fire suppression system inspectors position remained vacant in order to build program revenues to the point they were sufficient to cover personal services expenses.

In 1991, two pieces of legislation were enacted that directly affected Division staffing. The first, SB 91-149 made the Division responsible for fire safety oversight in limited gaming establishments. While the Act contained no provision for FTE for the Division, the Colorado Limited Gaming Commission agreed to fund two positions. The JBC subsequently approved one FTE (safety officer) and authorized the Division to enter into a contract to fulfill the duties of the other FTE. The Division filled the safety officer position in May, 1992.

The second piece of substantive legislation in 1991 was Senate Bill 91-51 concerning the regulation of fireworks. This Act had an appropriated cash-funded FTE; a position which was filled in June, 1991. However, actual revenue collections fell short of that needed to fund the FTE, so the position had to be partially funded from other cash sources.

FY 92/93. During the 1993 legislative session, as a result of a Colorado Court of Appeals ruling on contract services, the JBC approved converting the Division's contract service to an FTE. This increased the Division's authorized FTE total to 6.0, but actual staffing remained at 4.0 FTE (Note: the fire inspector previously assigned to fireworks was assigned to gaming responsibilities).

FY 93/94. On August 9, 1993, as a result of the Division's success in acquiring federal hazardous materials training funds, the Division of Fire Safety filled a 50% federal, 50% cash-funded position. This increased the Division's actual staffing to 5.0 FTE.

FY 94/95. Following completion of a Strategic Plan for the Division of Fire Safety, the Director submitted budget decision items for the following positions:



- Fire Incident Reporting (2 FTE)
- Technical Assistance (2 FTE)
- Fire Service Training Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Administrative Staff Support (2 FTE)

Although approved by OSPB, none of the requested positions were approved or funded. The JBC not only questioned the additional positions, but questioned the need for the Division of Fire Safety. The Long Bill as introduced contained no appropriation for the Division of Fire Safety. Following a significant demonstration of support from the fire service, however, the General Assembly ultimately provided continuation-level funding for the Division and its programs.

FY 95/96. The Division of Fire Safety submitted budget decision items for the following positions:

- Fire Incident Reporting (1 FTE)
- Fire Service Training Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Mutual Aid/Fire Resource Coordinator (1 FTE)
- Arson Control & Juvenile Firesetter Prevention (1 FTE)

Although approved by OSPB as part of the Executive Budget Request, none of the requested positions were approved or funded by the JBC. However, in May of 1995 the Division was able to fill its remaining vacancy from various cash funding sources.

FY 98/99. The Division of Fire Safety submitted budget decision items for the following positions:

- Colorado Fire Incident Reporting Program (1 FTE)
- Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program (1 FTE)

Both positions were approved by OSPB as part of the Executive Budget Request, however, the Colorado Fire Incident Reporting System (CFIRS) Program request was not approved by the Information Management Commission (IMC). Due to this conflict, the CFIRS Decision Item was withdrawn before it was considered by the Joint Budget Committee.

The JBC did approve funding for training and technical assistance as part of the Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program request, but did not approve the FTE.



FY 99/00. The Division of Fire Safety submitted budget decision items for the following:

- Colorado Fire Incident Reporting Program (1 FTE)
- Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program (Personal Service Contract Dollars)
- Fire Service Training (Personal Service Contract Dollars)

This package was approved by OSPB as part of the Executive Budget Request, and this time the Colorado Fire Incident Reporting System (CFIRS) Program request was approved by the Information Management Commission (IMC). Of these requests, the JBC provided funding only for the personal service contract dollars for the Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program.

FY 00/01. The Division of Fire Safety submitted a budget decision item sketch to the Colorado Department of Public Safety for the following:

- Colorado Fire Incident Reporting Program (1 FTE)

Action on this request is pending.



Appendix C

Substantive Legislation

Following is a summary of legislation affecting the duties, responsibilities, staffing and funding of the Division of Fire Safety that were enacted since the creation of the Division:

House Bill 87-1136; Concerning the creation of the fire service training program in the Division of Fire Safety and the continuation of the firefighter and first responder certification program, and expanding the fire safety advisory board.

This Act, sponsored by Representative Epps and Senator Bishop, created the fire service training program in the Division of Fire Safety, continued the firefighter and first responder voluntary certification program through July 1, 1992 and enlarged the fire safety advisory board from six to nine members.

House Bill 89-1223; Concerning the voluntary certification of hazardous materials responders, and making an appropriation in connection therewith.

This Act, sponsored by Representative Taylor-Little and Senator Allison, created the hazardous materials responder voluntary certification program under the Division of Fire Safety. The Act also created an advisory board, set forth the duties and responsibilities of the Division and the advisory board and appropriated \$15,000 cash funds to the Division. Enacted June 8, 1989 for implementation on July 1, 1989.

Senate Bill 90-4; Concerning creation of the fire suppression program under the Director of the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Public Safety, and making an appropriation therefor.

This Act, sponsored by Senator Gallagher and Representative Phillips, created a system for the registration of fire suppression system contractors, the certification of fire suppression system inspectors and established minimum standards of performance to ensure that fire suppression systems are installed in accordance with nationally recognized standards. The Act appropriated \$9,000 cash funds to the Division. Enacted May 18, 1990.



Senate Bill 91-51; Concerning the Regulation of Persons Dealing with Fireworks and Making an Appropriation Therewith.

This Act, sponsored by Senator Joan Johnson and Representative Reeser, repealed and reenacted the fireworks licensing law. It defined the types of fireworks which are permissible in Colorado, provided a licensing system for persons who sell, import or export fireworks, and transferred the licensing function from the Secretary of State to the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The Act appropriated \$66,874 in cash funds and 1 FTE to the Department of Public Safety. Enacted June 4, 1991. Administration of this program was subsequently delegated to the Division of Fire Safety by the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety.

Senate Bill 91-149; Concerning the Implementation of Limited Gaming in Central City, Black Hawk and Cripple Creek.

This Act, sponsored by Senator Hopper and Representative Chlouber, established minimum standards for fire and life safety in limited gaming establishments, provides oversight of local enforcement of the minimum standards by the Division of Fire Safety, and requires the Division to provide technical assistance to the building and fire officials of the three communities. The Act contained no appropriation or FTE for the Division, but specified that the Colorado Limited Gaming Commission was to pay the expenses of state agencies in connection with carrying out the provisions of the Act. The Gaming Commission subsequently approved 2.0 FTE and a certain amount of operating and equipment expenses.

House Bill 93-1075; Concerning the re-creation of the firefighter and first responder certification program, the fire safety advisory board, a firefighter and first responder education and training program, the firefighter and first responder certification fund and the fire service education and training fund.

This Act, sponsored by Representative Epps and Senator Bishop recreated the firefighter and first responder voluntary certification programs and the fire service training program. Due to an oversight, the firefighter and first responder voluntary certification programs, the fire service training program, the fire safety advisory board, the voluntary certification fund and the fire service training fund repealed effective July 1, 1992. Because it was clearly an oversight and there was continuing spending authority in the Long Bill, Governor Romer signed an Executive Order (B-005-92) extending these programs until re-enactment by statute.



House Bill 98-1009; Concerning the Fire Suppression Program in the Fire Safety Division of the Colorado Department of Public Safety.

This Act, sponsored by Representative Sullivant and Senator Tebedo continued the fire suppression program for the inspection of fire suppression systems until July 1, 2005, pursuant to the provisions of the sunset law. HB98-1009 authorized the Director of the Division of Fire Safety to adopt such rules as are necessary to administer the maintenance of fire suppression systems. It also provides qualified immunity for any person who files a complaint or provides testimony with respect to a disciplinary matter if such person made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of such matter and the facts warranted the action taken.

Senate Bill 99-140; Concerning the Continuation of the Fire Safety Advisory Board in the Fire Safety Division of the Department of Public Safety.

This Act, sponsored by Senator Pascoe and Representative Sullivant (Rep. Smith actually carried Bill), changed the name and composition of the advisory board and continued the board until July 1, 2009. SB99-140 also realigns the duties of the advisory board and the Director of the Division of Fire Safety with respect to the fire service training and firefighter certification programs. These changes assign administrative and supervisory functions to the Director, and advisory functions to the advisory board.

House Bill 99-1056; Concerning the Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Incidents, and Making an Appropriation Therefor.

This Act, sponsored by Representative Berry and Senator Phillips makes substantive changes in the laws concerning hazardous materials response. HB 99-1056 transfers the duty for training hazardous materials responders to the Division of Fire Safety from the Colorado Safety Institute and makes the Division a member of a temporary committee under the Department of Public Safety to make recommendations on the reimbursement costs for hazardous substance incidents. The Act contained no appropriation for the Division of Fire Safety.



Appendix D

Colorado State Fire Chiefs' Association

FIVE POINT PLAN FOR A FIRE SAFE COLORADO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In keeping with the mission of the Colorado State Fire Chiefs' Association (CSFCA), this paper was written in order to assist Colorado's General Assembly, its Executive Branch and other significant stakeholders to formulate and execute public policy on the topic of fire protection in the State of Colorado. It reflects the wishes of the CSFCA to promote a fire safe Colorado and to help state lawmakers and executives focus on the five issues of greatest importance to those in the State's fire service: (1) fire incident reporting, (2) firefighter training and certification, (3) fire codes, (4) disaster management and resource mobilization and (5) administrative effectiveness. It combines extensive research with significant input from those concerned with fire safety in the State. The Report is future-oriented, holistic and proactive in its approach, findings and recommendations.

In 1996, the demands for fire protection services are exceeding the response capabilities of agencies responsible for these functions. Incidents such as a bombing of a federal center, a hazardous materials release at Rocky Flats or a large scale fire in a wildland/urban interface area in the State exceed the capacity of local and State officials to respond. Many firefighters require more extensive training to ensure that they are prepared for emergency responses and that they are safe as they act on behalf of Colorado citizens. State administrative agencies (some fifteen separate ones have responsibility for fire safety) are uncoordinated and overlapping, resulting in a fragmented service delivery system. Because the State does not have adequate data on incidents, origins, causes and outcomes of fires; local and State policy makers are forced to make decisions based more on anecdotes and intuition than on timely and accurate information.

The CSFCA's "FIVE POINT PLAN FOR A FIRE SAFE COLORADO" focuses attention on these problems and suggests actions that will address them. It furthermore outlines cost estimates and funding mechanisms. Appendices, containing detailed information on each of the five points, are available from the CSFCA.



The following recommendations constitute the "FIVE POINT PLAN" and are offered as methods for the State to (a) better meet its constitutional, statutory, fiduciary and moral obligations, (b) insure excellence and cost/effectiveness in fire prevention and suppression services and (c) take an expanded leadership role in assuring the safety of Colorado citizens and visitors. Although these recommendations constitute a comprehensive plan for a more fire safe Colorado, each Point can be explored on its own merits. The CSFCA is very willing to work with legislative and executive officials to explore and develop administrative alternatives that will ensure that the critical components of the plan are addressed.

While other aspects of fire safety in Colorado are not addressed in this Plan, these five points represent the current priorities of Colorado's fire service leadership.

POINT 1: FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING.

The CSFCA recommends that the State of Colorado enhance the existing state-wide fire incident reporting system by assigning State-level personnel to administer it, increasing the user-friendliness of the system and providing incentives for local fire departments to report to and obtain information. The enhanced system should be consistent with the National Fire Incident Reporting System used by the United States Fire Administration.

POINT 2: FIREFIGHTER TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

The CSFCA recommends that the State create a Firefighter Training Fund, the assets of which would be used to deliver basic and specialized training to firefighters throughout the State.

The State should also continue the voluntary certification program with continued improvements in practical testing, quality assurance of written test generation and scoring, and continued improvements in reporting test results and providing certificates to firefighters.

POINT 3: FIRE CODES.

The CSFCA recommends that the State adopt enabling legislation that allows the elected officials of every municipal and quasi-municipal fire department to adopt and enforce fire codes which will be applicable to structures, including State licensed facilities, within their jurisdictions. In State owned and operated facilities, the Uniform Fire Code should apply, as it does in almost all Colorado jurisdictions with fire codes. Code enforcement within State owned facilities should be coordinated within the State and between State and local agencies by a single responsible agency.



POINT 4: DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.

The CSFCA recommends that the State take the recently adopted state-wide disaster management plan and make it effective. In addition, the State should adopt a resource mobilization plan to quickly notify, assemble and deploy the appropriate aid to any local jurisdiction that has exhausted its resources in attempting to control an emergency incident. While the recently adopted state-wide is purported to be an all-risk plan that utilizes a recognized and accepted incident command structure, the CSFCA is skeptical about its usefulness in a time of emergency.

The Association further recommends that the State develop procedures to reimburse local jurisdictions from appropriate Federal, State and private funds when these jurisdictions are mobilized under the plan, and that the State adopt legislation that would further indemnify local jurisdictions from additional liability while assisting others during a disaster.

POINT 5: ADMINISTRATIVE EFFECTIVENESS.

The CSFCA recommends that State create a "State Fire Marshal's Office" by consolidating all fire safety activities presently administered by Colorado's fire-safety bureaucracy. This recommendation does not suggest the creation of another bureaucracy, it merely suggests streamlining the one that presently exists.

Note: The Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association (CSFCA) is not the only organization representing the Colorado fire service nor does it represent all of the fire chiefs in the state. However, the member fire chiefs of the CSFCA collectively protect about 85 percent of Colorado's population. Furthermore, the CSFCA also serves as the "umbrella" organization for several related organizations that work together to promote fire safety in the state. These organizations include:

- Fire Marshals Association of Colorado
- Colorado Fire Training Officers Association
- Fire Safety Educators of Colorado
- Fire Mechanics Association of Colorado



Appendix E

Statutes Pertaining to the Division of Fire Safety

Notice

The statutory information duplicated herein is an unofficial copy of the Colorado Revised Statutes and is provided strictly as a reference for the reader. While every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of this text, the reader should not rely upon it for any legal purpose. In no event shall the Colorado Division of Fire Safety be liable for any damages whatsoever from the use of this statutory information.



**TITLE 24
GOVERNMENT - STATE**

**ARTICLE 33.5
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**PART 12
COLORADO DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY**

24-33.5-1201 - Division of fire safety - creation. (1) There is hereby created as a division within the department of public safety the division of fire safety, referred to in this part 12 as the "division". The head of the division shall be the director of the division of fire safety, referred to in this part 12 as the "director", who shall be appointed by the executive director pursuant to section 13 of article XII of the state constitution.

(2) The division of fire safety, the office of the director, and the advisory boards created by sections 24-33.5-1204 and 24-33.5-1402 shall exercise their powers and perform their duties and functions under the department of public safety and the executive director as if the same were transferred to the department by a type 2 transfer, as such transfer is defined in the "Administrative Organization Act of 1968", article 1 of this title.

24-33.5-1202 - Definitions. As used in this part 12, unless the context otherwise requires: (2) "Certification" means the issuance to a firefighter, by the advisory board, of a signed instrument evidencing satisfactory completion by such firefighter of the requirements of the fire service education and training program.

(4) "Firefighter" means any person, whether paid or a volunteer, who is actively participating in or employed by a public or private fire service unit in this state.

(7) "First responder program" means the program developed by the national highway traffic safety administration to train emergency response personnel to deal with an emergency incident upon first arrival at the scene.

24-33.5-1203 - Duties of the division. (1) The division shall perform the following duties:

(a) Assist units of local government charged with fire prevention, fire protection, fire investigation, and emergency medical services in coordinating their activities with state departments and agencies which have similar responsibilities;



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- (b) Advise the governor and the general assembly regarding the problems of fire safety;
- (c) Regarding problems of fire safety which are common to local, state, and federal governmental units, including but not limited to hazardous waste, protective equipment for firefighters, flammable and toxic characteristics of materials during combustion, fire incident reporting, emergency medical incident reporting, and investigation of fires, be available to assist in the solution of those problems, serve as an information clearinghouse, and collect and disseminate to local governments, the general assembly, and the general public statistical and research reports which are of interest to them;
- (d) Refer local fire departments to appropriate state and federal agencies for advice, assistance, and services regarding their specific problems;
- (e) Perform such research as is necessary to carry out the functions of the division;
- (f) Encourage and, when so requested, assist in cooperative efforts among the officials of various local fire departments to solve common problems;
- (g) Encourage the conduct of and participate in training institutes, conferences, and programs for local government officials and employees in the area of fire services;
- (h) Upon the request of local government officials, provide technical assistance in defining and developing solutions to local fire safety problems including but not limited to fireworks statutes; electrical hazards; public education programs; regulations concerning explosives; inspection of facilities when the performance of such inspections is the statutory duty of another state agency; certification of emergency medical technicians and paramedics; hazardous materials storage, handling, and transportation; and volatile, flammable, and carcinogenic materials;
- (i) Coordinate fire service education and training programs, hazardous materials responder training programs, and firefighter and first responder certification programs, which shall be available statewide;
- (j) Administer the certification programs for firefighters and first responders, providing office space, equipment, and the services of a clerical staff as necessary for the carrying out of the intent of this part 12;
- (k) Train and instruct firefighters and first responders in subjects relating to the fire service and to coordinate fire service-related education and training classes, programs, conferences, and seminars, and train and instruct, or coordinate the training of, hazardous materials responders;
- (l) Receive and accept gifts, funds, grants, bequests, and services for use in the function of the division.



24-33.5-1204. Voluntary education and training program - voluntary certification of firefighters - advisory board - legislative declaration. (1) For the purposes of advising the director on the administration of the voluntary fire service education and training program within the division of fire safety and the voluntary firefighter and first responder certification programs, there is hereby created in the division of fire safety an advisory board to the director, to be known as the fire service training and certification advisory board and referred to in this part 12 as the "advisory board".

(2) (a) The advisory board shall consist of nine members, seven of whom shall be appointed by the governor. Four of the seven members appointed by the governor shall represent each of the following organizations:

- (I) Colorado state fire fighters association;
- (II) Colorado state fire chiefs association;
- (III) Colorado fire training officers association; and
- (IV) Colorado professional fire fighters association.

(b) Of the remaining five members of the advisory board, the following three members shall be appointed by the governor:

- (I) A fire chief or training officer from a volunteer fire department participating in the certification program;
- (II) A fire chief or training officer from a career fire department participating in the certification program; and
- (III) A representative of the property and casualty insurance industry.

(c) The remaining two nonvoting members shall be the president of the Colorado community college and occupational education system and the director of the emergency medical services and prevention division within the department of public health and environment, or their respective designees.

(d) The advisory board members appointed by the governor shall be geographically apportioned and at least two members of such board shall be from a community or communities with a resident population of fifteen thousand persons or less.



(e) The governor shall appoint the seven members described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection (2) for terms of four years each. If any appointee vacates his or her office during the term for which appointed to the advisory board, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The advisory board shall annually elect from its members a chairperson and a secretary.

(3) The advisory board shall meet as determined necessary by the chairperson or the director. The members of the advisory board shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and other expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties. The expenses shall be paid from the firefighter and first responder certification fund created in section 24-33.5-1207.

24-33.5-1205. Duties of the director and the advisory board. (1) The advisory board director has the following duties relating to the voluntary firefighter and first responder certification program programs and the fire service education and training program:

(a) To establish a fire service education and training program, setting forth minimum standards for training and instructors;

(b) To promulgate rules establishing standards for the firefighter and first responder certification programs and for determining whether a firefighter or an applicant for first responder certification meets the established standards;

(c) Repealed;

(d) To certify firefighters and applicants for first responder certification or withhold or revoke certification in the manner provided for by rules adopted by the advisory board pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of this title;

(e) To issue a certificate to any firefighter who presents evidence that the minimum firefighter certification standards have been met and to issue a certificate to any applicant who presents evidence that the minimum standards of the first responder certification program have been met;

(f) Repealed;

(g) To establish fees for the actual direct and indirect costs of the administration of the firefighter and first responder certification programs, which fees shall be assessed against any person participating in such programs. All fees collected shall be credited to the firefighter and first responder certification fund created in section 24-33.5-1207.



(h) To establish fees for the actual direct and indirect costs of the administration of the fire service education and training program, which fees shall be assessed against any person participating in such program. All fees collected shall be credited to the fire service education and training fund created in section 24-33.5-1207.5.

(2) The advisory board has the following duties relating to the voluntary firefighter and first responder certification programs and the fire service education and training program:

(a) To advise the director on the promulgation of rules enacting standards for the certification of firefighters and procedures for determining whether a firefighter meets the established standards;

(b) To advise the director on the promulgation of rules enacting standards for the certification of first responders and procedures for determining whether an applicant meets such standards;

(c) To advise the director on the promulgation of rules enacting standards for fire service education and training for volunteer firefighters, the qualification of instructors, and procedures to ensure that the quality of the program is adequate to meet the minimum training requirements for volunteer firefighters as set forth in section 31-30-1122, C.R.S.;

(d) To advise the director on the establishment of fees for the actual direct and indirect costs of the administration of the firefighter and first responder certification programs;

(e) To advise the director on the establishment of fees for the actual direct and indirect costs of the administration of the fire service education and training program.

(3) Repealed.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating mandatory certification programs for firefighters or first responders or a mandatory fire service education and training program. All fire departments in the state shall have the option of whether or not to participate in the firefighter or first responder certification programs or the fire service education and training program.

24-33.5-1206 - Education and training programs - certification programs - supervision and control.

The fire service education and training programs and the certification programs established pursuant to this part 12 shall be under the supervision and control of the director with the advice of the advisory board.

24-33.5-1207 - Firefighter and first responder certification fund - created. (1) All moneys received by the director pursuant to the coordination and administration of the firefighter and first responder certification programs and all interest earned on the moneys shall be deposited in the state treasury in the firefighter and first responder certification fund, which fund is hereby created, and the moneys shall



be used, subject to annual appropriations by the general assembly, for the purposes set forth in this part 12 and shall not be deposited in or transferred to the general fund of the state of Colorado or any other fund.

(2) The moneys in the voluntary certification fund, which fund was repealed, shall be deposited in and consolidated with the firefighter and first responder certification fund.

24-33.5-1208 - Limitation of authority. Nothing in this part 12 shall be construed to give the division, director, or administrator any power of control or supervision over any unit of local government.

24-33.5-1209. Repeal of sections. (1) Sections 24-33.5-1204, 24-33.5-1205, 24-33.5-1206, 24-33.5-1207, and 24-33.5-1207.5, concerning the fire service training and certification advisory board scheduled for review and repeal in accordance with section 2-3-1203 (3) (v), C.R.S., are repealed, effective July 1, 2009.

2-3-1203. Sunset review of advisory committees. (3) The following dates are the dates for which the statutory authorization for the designated advisory committees is scheduled for repeal: (v) July 1, 2009: The fire service training and certification advisory board appointed pursuant to section 24-33.5-1204, C.R.S.



**TITLE 24
GOVERNMENT - STATE**

**ARTICLE 33.5
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**PART 12
COLORADO FIRE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM
C.R.S. 24-33.5-1202 through 1209**

24-33.5-1202. Definitions. As used in this part 12, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) "Administrator" means the state fire suppression administrator, who shall be the director of the division of fire safety, under the department of public safety, or the designee of such director.

(3) "Certified fire suppression systems inspector" means a person certified as provided in section 24-33.5-1206.4.

(5) "Fire suppression contractor" means any individual, firm, corporation, association, or organized group of persons, that, individually or through others, offers to undertake, represents itself as being able to undertake, or does undertake to sell, layout, fabricate, install, modify, alter, repair, maintain, or perform maintenance inspections of any fire suppression system.

(6) "Fire suppression system" means an assembly of any or all of the following: Piping valves, conduits, dispersal openings, sprinkler heads, orifices, and other similar devices that convey extinguishing agents for the purpose of controlling, confining, or extinguishing fire, with the exception of preengineered range hoods, duct systems, and portable fire extinguishers.

(8) "Principal" means an individual having a position of responsibility in any entity acting as a fire suppression contractor, including but not limited to any manager, director, officer, partner, owner, or shareholder owning ten percent or more of the stocks of any such entity.

24-33.5-1204.5. Powers of the administrator. (1) In addition to any other duties and powers granted by this section or sections 24-33.5-1206.2 and 24-33.5-1206.4, the administrator has the following duties and powers:

(a) To establish a program for registration of fire suppression contractors and to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to administer the fire suppression program for the registration of fire suppression contractors and the inspection and maintenance of fire suppression systems pursuant to article 4 of this title;



(b) (I) To establish fees and charges in amounts necessary to defray the anticipated costs of administration of this article. The fees and charges may be adjusted by the administrator from time to time as necessary or appropriate, but shall not exceed the maximum for the specific services described in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (b).

(II) The administrator shall establish pursuant to subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b) fees and charges for the following services, not to exceed the amounts indicated:

(A) For annual registration of a fire suppression contractor, fifty-five dollars;

(B) For certification of a fire suppression systems inspector, fifteen dollars;

(C) For plan registration, ten dollars;

(D) For plan review, fifty dollars per hour for actual time expended in conducting said review; and

(E) For inspection, fifty dollars per hour for actual time expended in conducting said inspection.

(III) The maximum fee schedule set forth in this paragraph (b) shall not apply to services provided by local fire safety officials providing the same services under authority of this article.

(c) In the discretion of the administrator, to receive, investigate, and act upon complaints against those persons who violate any of the provisions of section 24-33.5-1206.6 or any rule or regulation adopted by the administrator pursuant to this section;

(d) To maintain records of all applications, investigations, disciplinary or other actions, and registrants;

(e) To conduct hearings upon charges for discipline of a fire suppression contractor or a certified fire suppression systems inspector, issue subpoenas, compel attendance of witnesses, compel the production of books, records, papers, and documents, administer oaths to persons giving testimony at hearings, and recommend prosecution of persons violating this article.

24-33.5-1206.1. Registration required. (1) On or after January 1, 1991, no person shall act, assume to act, or advertise as a fire suppression contractor who is not registered as a fire suppression contractor with the administrator.

(2) Any registered fire suppression contractor shall obtain any locally required licenses or permits and comply with local building and fire codes.



(3) Any registered fire suppression contractor shall be responsible for the acts of its agents and employees while acting on behalf of the contractor to sell, advertise, layout, fabricate, install, add to, alter, service, repair, or inspect fire suppression systems of any kind.

(4) Every registered fire suppression contractor shall be responsible to assure that: (a) A responsible person in the management or employment of the contractor is qualified in the layout, fabrication, installation, alteration, servicing, repair, and inspection of fire suppression systems;

(b) Each job is supervised by an on-site installer who is qualified in the layout, fabrication, installation, alteration, servicing, repair, and inspection of fire suppression systems;

(c) Any layout, fabrication, installation, alteration, servicing, repair, or inspection of fire suppression systems is done according to applicable standards adopted by the administrator by rule and regulation or applicable local codes and ordinances. In adopting standards pursuant to this paragraph (c), the administrator may consider the standards of the national fire protection association.

(d) Actual fabrication, installation, alteration, servicing, or repair of any fire suppression system is done in accordance with approved plans, layout, or design;

(e) All interim and final inspections and system tests are completed according to standards adopted by the administrator or requirements laid out by local fire safety inspectors and the administrator and that any required logs, reports, or results of said inspections and system tests are accurately kept and conveyed to the appropriate fire safety inspectors.

(5) No registration shall be granted to any fire suppression contractor who has as a principal any person who, within the past two years, has violated any provision of this part 12 or any rule or regulation of the administrator pursuant thereto.

24-33.5-1206.2. Job registration and plan review. (1) Except for minor alterations, modifications, repairs, or maintenance work which does not affect the integrity of the system, no installation, modification, alteration, or repair of a fire suppression system shall be started until:

(a) Any required local permits have been obtained;

(b) (i) The job, including the name and registration number of the contractor, the address and description of the premises where the job will be done, and the name and address of the general contractor or the name and address of the owner if no general contractor is involved, has been registered with the administrator.



(II) If the local fire safety agency requests job registration and plan review authority, and the administrator determines that said local fire safety agency has the capability and qualifications to conduct plan review, then the administrator shall accept job registration with local fire safety officials in satisfaction of the job registration requirement imposed by subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b).

(c) (I) The working plans and hydraulic calculations for the job have been reviewed and approved by the administrator.

(II) The administrator shall establish standards of review and approval and shall, where appropriate, accept review and approval by certified local fire suppression inspectors in satisfaction of the requirements of this paragraph (c).

(2) Any working plans and hydraulic calculations submitted for review by the administrator shall bear the signature and certification number of either a registered professional engineer or a level three or higher engineering technician (fire suppression engineering technology - automatic sprinkler design or fire suppression engineering technology - special hazards system layout), whichever is relevant to the particular job or design, certified by the national institute for the certification of engineering technologists. Such registered professional engineer or engineering technician shall certify that he has reviewed the plan and design and finds that it meets the applicable standards adopted by the administrator for fire safety, and that it is adequately designed to meet the system requirements.

24-33.5-1206.3. Requirements for installation, inspection, and maintenance of fire suppression systems. (1) Fire suppression systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the applicable standards adopted by the administrator by rule, manufacturer's specifications, and applicable local codes and ordinances. In adopting standards, the administrator may consider and adopt the standards of the national fire protection association.

(2) The contractor shall furnish the user with operating instructions for all equipment installed, together with as-built diagrams of the final installation.

(3) Contractor inspections and tests, where required, shall be conducted by qualified personnel or certified fire safety inspectors and in compliance with applicable standards adopted by the administrator. Complete records shall be kept of the tests and operations of each system. The records shall be available for examination by the local certified fire safety inspector or the fire suppression administrator.

24-33.5-1206.4. System approval, inspection, and inspectors. (1) No installation, modification, alteration, or repair of a fire suppression system shall be completed and cleared for use, and no structure or partial structure in which such fire suppression system is installed, modified, altered, or repaired shall be cleared for occupancy, until such fire suppression system has been approved by a certified fire suppression systems inspector. Approval shall include review of approved working plans and hydraulic calculations, installation inspections, and final tests.



(2) (a) Each county, municipality, and special district that has fire suppression systems enforcement responsibilities shall, as needed, provide a certified fire suppression systems inspector. Such inspector shall conduct all fire suppression systems inspections that are required by this part 12. The governing body of the county, municipality, or special district that has fire suppression systems enforcement responsibilities may provide a schedule of fees to pay the costs of plan review and inspections conducted pursuant to this subsection (2) and related administrative expenses, and collect said fees from the fire suppression contractor.

(b) Two or more counties, municipalities, or special districts that have fire safety enforcement responsibilities may jointly employ or contract with a fire safety inspector.

(c) The administrator or his agent shall be available to provide such fire safety inspections to any county, municipality, or special district on a contractual or job-by-job basis. The county, municipality, or special district shall pay the actual costs of such inspections by the administrator or his agents.

(3) Every inspection of a fire suppression system conducted pursuant to this part 12 shall be by a person certified as having met the inspection training requirements set by the administrator. Such person shall:

(a) Be at least eighteen years of age;

(b) Not have been engaged in any of the activities specified in section 24-33.5-1206.6 (2); and

(c) (I) Have satisfactorily completed the fire suppression systems inspector certification examination as prescribed by the administrator; or

(II) Have demonstrated to the administrator that the applicant has met such other equivalent qualifications, including but not limited to education and experience, as may be prescribed by rule and regulation. If the head of a county, municipality, or special district that has fire suppression system enforcement responsibility determines that the applicant has met the qualifications adopted pursuant to this subparagraph (II), then he shall notify the administrator, who shall certify the applicant; or

(III) Have received in another state training which is determined by the administrator to be at least equivalent to that required by the administrator for approved certified fire safety inspector education and training programs in this state.

(4) Every certificate issued by the administrator is valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Renewal of certification shall require the affected person to complete a proper application for renewal and meet any other requirements for renewal as prescribed by the administrator, including successful passage of an examination as established by the administrator.



24-33.5-1206.5. Unlawful acts - criminal penalties. (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of section 24-33.5-1206.1 commits a class 3 misdemeanor and, if a natural person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in section 18-1-106, C.R.S., and, if a corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars. Any natural person who violates any provision of section 24-33.5-1206.1 subsequent to a prior conviction for such a violation commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in section 18-1-106, C.R.S.

(2) Any person who knowingly and willfully makes any false statement whatsoever or who conceals a material fact in any application, form, claim, advertisement, contract, warranty, guarantee, or statement, either written or oral, with the intent to influence the actions or decisions of any owner or contractor negotiating or contracting for the installation, alteration, or repair of any fire suppression system, or to any bonding agent, commits a class 1 misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in section 18-1-106, C.R.S.

24-33.5-1206.6. Unlawful acts - civil penalties - disciplinary actions. (1) Any person, firm, association, or corporation which violates any of the provisions of sections 24-33.5-1206.1 to 24-33.5-1206.3 or any rule or regulation promulgated by the administrator pursuant to this part 12 may be punished upon a finding of such violation by the administrator as follows:

(a) In any first administrative proceeding against a licensee, a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars;

(b) In any subsequent administrative proceeding against a licensee for transactions occurring after a final agency action determining that any violation of sections 24-33.5-1206.1 to 24-33.5-1206.3 or any rule or regulation of the administrator has occurred, a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.

(2) In addition to the penalties provided in subsection (1) of this section, the administrator may withhold, deny, suspend, or revoke the registration or certification of any registered fire suppression contractor or certified fire safety inspector or applicant therefor if the administrator finds, upon proof, that any such person has committed any of the following:

(a) Fraud or material deception in the obtaining or renewing of a registration;

(b) Professional incompetence as manifested by poor, faulty, or dangerous workmanship;

(c) Engaging in dishonorable, unethical, or unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public in the course of professional services or activities;



(d) Performing any services in a negligent manner or permitting any of his agents or employees to perform services in a grossly negligent manner, regardless of whether actual damage or damages to the public is established;

(e) Directly or indirectly, willfully receiving compensation for any professional services not actually rendered;

(f) Failing to comply with any provision of this part 12 or the standards or rules promulgated by the administrator pursuant thereto;

(g) Contracting or assisting unregistered persons to perform services for which registration is required under this part 12.

(3) All fines imposed by the administrator pursuant to this section shall be credited to the fire suppression fund created in section 24-33.5-1207.6.

(4) A person acting as a fire suppression contractor may not bring any legal action to collect compensation due for performing any act for which registration is required pursuant to section 24-33.5-1206.1 unless such contractor alleges and proves that he was duly registered under said section at the time the alleged cause of action arose.

(5) (a) any person who provides testimony with respect to a disciplinary matter and any person who lodges a complaint pursuant to this section shall be immune from liability in any civil action brought against such person for acts occurring while acting in his or her capacity as a witness or complainant.

(b) The immunity provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) shall apply to a person only if the person made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter and acted in the reasonable belief that the action taken was warranted by the facts.

24-33.5-1207.6. Fire suppression cash fund - created. All moneys collected by the administrator pursuant to the administration of the fire suppression program shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the fire suppression cash fund, which fund is hereby created. All moneys credited to said fund and all interest earned thereon are subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly for paying the expenses of the fire suppression program, and said moneys shall remain in such fund for such purposes and shall not revert or be credited to the general fund.

24-33.5-1209. Repeal of sections. (2) Sections 24-33.5-1204.5, 24-33.5-1206.1, 24-33.5-1206.2, 24-33.5-1206.3, 24-33.5-1206.4, 24-33.5-1206.5, 24-33.5-1206.6, and 24-33.5-1207.6, concerning programs for fire suppression administered by the division of fire safety and scheduled for termination in accordance with section 24-34-104 (36), are repealed, effective July 1, 2005.



24-34-104. General assembly review of regulatory agencies and functions for termination, continuation, or reestablishment. (36) The following agencies, functions, or both, shall terminate on July 1, 2005: the fire suppression program of the division of fire safety created pursuant to sections 24-33.5-1204.5, 24-33.5-1206.1, 24-33.5-1206.2, 24-33.5-1206.3, 24-33.5-1206.4, 24-33.5-1206.5, 24-33.5-1206.6, AND 24-33.5-1207.6, C.R.S.



**TITLE 24
GOVERNMENT - STATE**

**ARTICLE 33.5
PUBLIC SAFETY**

**PART 14
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONDER
VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

24-33.5-1401. Definitions. As used in this part 14, unless the context otherwise requires: (1) "Certification" means the issuance to a hazardous materials responder, by the advisory board created in section 24-33.5-1402, of a signed instrument evidencing satisfactory completion by such hazardous materials responder of the requirements of the training program.

(2) "Hazardous materials responder" means any person, whether such person is paid or a volunteer, actively participating in or employed by a public or private agency whose duties include response to hazardous materials incidents in this state.

24-33.5-1402. Advisory board - legislative declaration. (1) For the purpose of administering a voluntary certification program for hazardous materials responders, there is hereby created in the division of fire safety a seven-member advisory board to the director of the division of fire safety, referred to in this part 14 as the "advisory board". The governor, taking into consideration the broadest possible geographic areas, shall appoint persons experienced in hazardous materials response as follows: One member shall be a fire chief from a municipality or special district; one member shall be a hazardous materials team leader; one member shall be experienced in the transportation industry; one member shall be from a private industry fixed-site facility; one member shall be employed by a local government law enforcement agency; one member shall be from the Colorado state patrol; and one member shall be from the emergency medical services. No more than three members shall be from the Denver metropolitan area and at least two members shall be residents of the western slope. The governor shall initially appoint three members for two-year terms and four members for four-year terms. Thereafter, the governor shall appoint their successors for terms of four years each. If any such appointee vacates his office during the term for which he was appointed to the advisory board, the vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The advisory board shall annually elect from its members a chairman and a secretary. The members of the advisory board shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, such expenses to be paid from the appropriations from the hazardous materials responder voluntary certification fund created in section 24-33.5-1405.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the general fund moneys of this state should not be expended for the hazardous materials responder voluntary certification program. Therefore, the program



shall be funded entirely on a cash funds basis. The advisory board shall establish fees for the direct and indirect costs of the administration of this part 14, which fees shall be assessed against any person applying for certification pursuant to the provisions of section 24-33.5-1403.

(3) Repealed.

24-33.5-1403. Duties of advisory board. (1) The advisory board has the following duties relating to hazardous materials responders:

(a) To establish a hazardous materials responder voluntary certification program and to set minimum standards for the training of such responders and for the instructors;

(b) To ensure that the quality and uniformity of any program established pursuant to this section meets the national fire protection association standards 471 and 472;

(c) To establish procedures for determining whether a hazardous materials responder meets the minimum standards which have been established by the advisory board;

(d) To certify hazardous materials responders or to withhold or revoke certification in the manner provided for by rules and regulations adopted by the advisory board pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of this title;

(e) To issue a certificate to any hazardous materials responder who presents evidence that the minimum standards established by the advisory board have been met.

24-33.5-1404. Education and training programs - voluntary certification programs - supervision and control. The hazardous materials responder voluntary certification program established under section 24-33.5-1403 shall be under the supervision and control of the director of the division of fire safety with the advice of the advisory board. The director of the division of fire safety shall administer the voluntary certification program for hazardous materials responders, and he shall provide whatever office space, equipment, and clerical staff services may be necessary in carrying out the provision of this part 14.

24-33.5-1405. Hazardous materials responder voluntary certification fund - created. All moneys received by the director of the division of fire safety in the administration of the hazardous materials responder voluntary certification program and all interest earned on such moneys shall be deposited in the state treasury in the hazardous materials responder voluntary certification fund, which fund is hereby created, and such moneys shall remain in such fund to be used, subject to annual appropriations by the general assembly, for the purposes of administering the hazardous materials responders voluntary certification program, and such moneys shall not be deposited in or transferred to the general fund of the state of Colorado or any other fund.



**TITLE 12
ARTICLE 28**

FIREWORKS

12-28-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Display retailer" means any person, including a manufacturer, who is licensed as a display retailer under the provisions of section 12-28-104 and who sells, delivers, consigns, gives, or otherwise furnishes fireworks to any person authorized by section 12-28-103 to discharge fireworks in Colorado.

(2) "Exporter" means any person, including a manufacturer, licensed as an exporter under the provisions of section 1228104 and who sells, delivers, consigns, gives, or otherwise furnishes fireworks for export outside of the state of Colorado.

(3) (a) "Fireworks" means any article, device, or substance prepared for the primary purpose of producing a visual or auditory sensation by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation which meets the description of fireworks as set forth in the United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 173.88 and 173.100.

(b) "Fireworks" does not include:

(I) Toy caps which do not contain more than twentyfive hundredths of a grain of explosive compound per cap;

(II) Highway flares, railroad fusees, ship distress signals, smoke candles, and other emergency signal devices;

(III) Educational rockets and toy propellant device type engines used in such rockets when such rockets are of nonmetallic construction and utilize replaceable engines or model cartridges containing less than two ounces of propellant and when such engines or model cartridges are designed to be ignited by electrical means;

(IV) Fireworks which are used in testing or research by a licensed explosives laboratory.

(4) "Fund" means the fireworks licensing cash fund created in section 12-28-104 (6) (b).

(5) "Governing body" means:

(a) The city council, town council, board of trustees, or other governing body of any city or town, as to the area within the corporate limits of such city or town;



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- (b) The board of directors of any fire protection district organized pursuant to part 1 of article 1 of title 32, C.R.S., as to the area within the boundaries of such fire protection district; and
- (c) The board of county commissioners as to the area within a county outside the corporate limits of any city or town or the boundaries of any fire protection district.
- (6) "Local authority" means the duly authorized fire department, police department, or sheriff's department of a local jurisdiction.
- (7) "Manufacturer" means any person who manufactures, makes, constructs, or produces fireworks.
- (8) "Permissible fireworks" means the following items designed primarily to produce visual or audible effects by combustion, including certain devices designed to produce audible or visual effects; except that no device or component shall, upon functioning, project or disburse any metal, glass, or brittle plastic fragments:
- (a) Cylindrical fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed seventyfive grams each in weight. The inside diameter shall not exceed threequarters of one inch.
- (b) Cone fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed fifty grams each in weight;
- (c) Wheels, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed sixty grams for each driver unit or two hundred forty grams for each complete wheel. The inside tube diameter of driver units shall not exceed onehalf of one inch.
- (d) Ground spinner, a small device containing not more than twenty grams of pyrotechnic composition venting out of an orifice usually in the side of the tube, similar in operation to a wheel, but intended to be placed flat on the ground;
- (e) Illuminating torches and colored fire in any form, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed one hundred grams each in weight;
- (f) Dipped sticks and sparklers, the total pyrotechnic composition of which does not exceed one hundred grams, of which the composition of any chlorate or perchlorate shall not exceed five grams;
- (g) Explosive auto alarms, as described in Title 49, code of federal regulations, part 173.100;
- (h) Toy propellant devices and toy smoke devices, as described in Title 49, code of federal regulations, part 173.100;
- (i) Cigarette loads, as described in Title 49, code of federal regulations, part 173.100;



(j) Trick matches consisting of book matches, strikeanywhere matches, or strikeonbox matches, as described in Title 49, code of federal regulations, part 173.100;

(k) Trick noise makers, as described in Title 49, code of federal regulations, part 173.100;

(l) Snake or glow worm, pressed pellets of pyrotechnic composition that produce a large snakelike ash upon burning;

(m) Novelties consisting of two or more devices enumerated in this subsection (8);

(n) Fireworks which are used exclusively for testing or research by a licensed explosives laboratory.

(9) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, firm, company, association, corporation, or governmental entity.

(10) "Retailer" means any person who sells, delivers, consigns, or furnishes permissible fireworks to another person not for resale.

(11) "Storage" means the possession of fireworks for safe custody, where the safekeeping is the principal object of deposit, and not the consumption or sale.

(12) "Wholesaler" means any person, including a manufacturer, who is licensed as a wholesaler under section 12-28-104 and who sells, delivers, consigns, gives, or otherwise furnishes permissible fireworks to a retailer for resale in Colorado.

12-28-102. Unlawful use or sale of fireworks exceptions. (1) Except as provided for in subsection (6) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly furnish to any person who is under sixteen years of age, by gift, sale, or any other means, any fireworks, including those defined as permissible fireworks in section 12-28-101 (8).

(2) Except as provided for in subsection (6) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person who is under sixteen years of age to purchase any fireworks, including those defined as permissible fireworks in section 12-28-101 (8).

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any statutory or home rule municipality from enacting any ordinance which prohibits a person under sixteen years of age from purchasing any fireworks, including those defined as permissible fireworks in section 12-28-101 (8).



(4) Any person who sells or offers to sell any fireworks, including those defined as permissible fireworks in section 12-28-101 (8), shall display a warning sign, as specified in this subsection (4). Said warning sign shall be displayed in a prominent place on the premises at all times, shall have a minimum height of eight and onehalf inches and a minimum width of eleven inches, and shall read as follows:

WARNING
IT IS ILLEGAL FOR ANY PERSON UNDER
SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE TO PURCHASE ANY FIREWORKS.
VIOLATORS MAY BE PUNISHED BY A FINE OF UP
TO \$750.00, BY IMPRISONMENT FOR UP TO SIX MONTHS,
OR BY BOTH SUCH FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

(5) Except as provided in this section and in section 12-28-103, it shall be unlawful for any person to possess or discharge any fireworks, other than permissible fireworks, anywhere in this state.

(6) At all times that it is lawful for any person over the age of sixteen years to possess and discharge permissible fireworks, it shall also be lawful for a person under the age of sixteen years to possess and discharge permissible fireworks, if such person is under adult supervision.

(7) (a) Except as provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any person who is not licensed as a retailer under this article, in retail transactions with the public, to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell, or have in such person's possession with the intent to offer for sale any permissible fireworks.

(b) This subsection (7) shall take effect July 15, 1991.

(8) (a) Except as provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any person who is not licensed as a display retailer, wholesaler, or exporter under this article, in transactions other than retail transactions with the public, to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell, or have in such person's possession with the intent to offer for sale any fireworks including permissible fireworks.

(b) This subsection (8) shall take effect July 15, 1991.

(9) Nothing in this article shall prevent or regulate:

(a) The use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for signal purposes or illumination;

(b) The sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theater, for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports, or for use by military organizations;

(c) The sale, purchase, possession, or use of fireworks distributed by the division of wildlife for agricultural purposes under conditions approved by said division; or



(d) The sale, delivery, consignment, gift, or furnishing of fireworks among display retailers, wholesalers, or exporters licensed under this article.

12-28-103. Permits exceptions to permit requirements. (1) Any governing body has the power to grant nontransferable and nonassignable permits within the area under its jurisdiction for the storage of fireworks or for the facilities used for the retail sales of fireworks, including permissible fireworks, by any person and to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the granting of such permits.

(2) Any governing body has the power to grant nontransferable and nonassignable permits within the area under its jurisdiction for displays of fireworks by any person, fair association, amusement park, or other organizations or groups and to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the granting of such permits.

(3) No permit shall be required for the display of fireworks at the state fair grounds by the board of commissioners of the Colorado state fair authority, at any duly authorized county or district fair, or at any display by any governing body or local authority.

(4) The discharge of fireworks pursuant to a permit provided for in subsection (2) of this section, or as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section, shall be lawful in Colorado, if the display is performed in accordance with the requirements of the national fire protection association as stated in NFPA1123, code for the outdoor display of fireworks.

12-28-104. Licensing creation of fireworks licensing cash fund. (1) No person shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or possess with intent to sell permissible fireworks for retail until that person first obtains a retailer of fireworks license from the director of the department of public safety and the permit, if any, required by section 12-28-103 (1). Such retailer's license shall be good only for the calendar year in which it is issued, shall apply to only one retail location, and shall at all times be displayed at the place of business of such licensed retailer.

(2) No person shall sell, deliver, consign, give, or furnish fireworks to any person authorized by section 12-28-103 to discharge fireworks in Colorado until that person first obtains a display retailer of fireworks license from the director of the department of public safety and the permit, if any, required by section 12-28-103 (1).

(3) No person shall sell, deliver, consign, give, or furnish permissible fireworks to a retailer for resale in Colorado until that person first obtains a wholesaler of fireworks license from the director of the department of public safety and the permit, if any, required by section 12-28-103 (1). (4) No person shall sell, deliver, consign, give, or furnish fireworks for export outside of Colorado until that person first obtains an exporter of fireworks license from the director of the department of public safety and the permit, if any, required by section 12-28-103 (1).



(5) Applications for each display, retail, wholesale, and export license shall be filed with the director of the department of public safety at least thirty days before the start of activities for which the license is required. Each such license shall be valid through September 1 of the year following the date on which the license was issued.

(6) (a) All fees pursuant to this article shall be collected by the director of the department of public safety.

(b) All fees collected pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (6) shall be transmitted to the state treasurer who shall credit the same to the fireworks licensing cash fund which fund is hereby created in the state treasury. The general assembly shall appropriate the moneys in the fund to the department of public safety for payment of salaries and expenses necessary for the administration of this article.

(c) The director of the department of public safety shall set fees pursuant to this article at such rates as are necessary to provide for the direct and indirect costs and expenses of the department of public safety in the administration of this article; except that the fee for a retailer of fireworks license shall not exceed twentyfive dollars and the fee for a display retailer of fireworks license, a wholesaler of fireworks license, or an exporter of fireworks license shall not exceed seven hundred fifty dollars. Such rates shall be reviewed annually by the director of the department of public safety and the director shall report annually to the general assembly on the propriety of such rates.

(7) The director of the department of public safety shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this article. Such rules and regulations may include requirements which are reasonably necessary for the safety of workers and the public and the protection of property. The procedure for the promulgation of such rules and regulations shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S.

(8) Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the director of the department of public safety may seek judicial review pursuant to the provisions of section 24-4-106, C.R.S.

(9) Any licenses issued prior to July 15, 1991, by the secretary of state shall remain valid through September 1, 1991.

(10) This section shall take effect July 15, 1991.

12-28-105. Importation of fireworks duties of licensees retention of invoices for inspection. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a display retailer, wholesaler, or exporter under the provisions of section 12-28-104 to bring any fireworks including permissible fireworks into this state. All fireworks sales and deliveries to retail purchasers in Colorado shall be made in Colorado and shall be conducted only by persons licensed pursuant to this article.



(2) It shall be unlawful for any retailer to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or possess with intent to sell any permissible fireworks in this state which have not been purchased from a wholesaler licensed under the provisions of section 12-28-104.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to conduct any fireworks display using fireworks which have not been purchased from a display retailer licensed under the provisions of section 12-28-104.

(4) Any retailer licensed under the provisions of section 12-28-104 (1), and any person who discharges fireworks pursuant to section 12-28-103 (2) or (3), shall keep available, for inspection by local authorities, a copy of each invoice for fireworks purchased as long as any fireworks included on such invoice are held in such person's possession. Such invoice shall show the license number of the wholesaler or display retailer from whom such fireworks were purchased.

(5) This section shall take effect July 15, 1991.

12-28-106. Exportation of fireworks. (1) It shall be unlawful to export fireworks, other than permissible fireworks, from the state of Colorado, unless such fireworks are transported in accordance with the regulations of the United States department of transportation regulating the transportation of explosives, fireworks, and other dangerous articles by motor, rail, air, and water and the exporter obtains a signed bill of lading from each person transporting such fireworks, which shall show the quantity and types of fireworks transported and the recipient's full legal name and address.

(2) The exporter may transport such fireworks by common carrier or by the exporter's vehicle; except that the sale of such fireworks for transport in the purchaser's vehicle is unlawful unless:

(a) The exporter requires the purchaser to display a valid motor vehicle driver's license issued by a state other than the state of Colorado and records the number and state of issue of such driver's license on the bill of lading pertaining to such sale, and further requires the purchaser to display a valid motor vehicle registration showing that the purchaser owns a motor vehicle licensed in a state other than the state of Colorado, which license plate number and state of issue shall be recorded on the bill of lading pertaining to such sale; or

(b) The exporter requires the purchaser to display a valid motor vehicle driver's license issued by the state of Colorado and records the number and state of issue of such driver's license on the bill of lading pertaining to such sale, and further requires the purchaser to furnish a valid wholesale or retail license number or resale license number issued by the governing body of a state or local authority located outside of the state of Colorado, which number and state of issue shall be recorded on the bill of lading pertaining to such sale.

(3) The bills of lading required by this section shall be retained by the exporter for a period of three years from the date of such sale.



12-28-107. Regulation by municipalities. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition by municipal ordinance of further regulations and prohibitions upon the sale, use, and possession of fireworks, including permissible fireworks, within the corporate limits of any city or town, but no such city or town shall permit or authorize the sale, use, or possession of any fireworks in violation of this article.

12-28-108. Storage of fireworks. All storage of fireworks shall be in accordance with the building and fire codes adopted by the governing body.

12-28-109. Seizure of fireworks. The local authorities shall seize, take, and remove, at the expense of the owner, all stocks of fireworks, including permissible fireworks, offered or exposed for sale, stored, or held in violation of this article.

12-28-110. Violations penalty. Any person who violates any provision of this article commits a class 3 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1-106, C.R.S.

12-28-111. Denial, suspension, or revocation of or refusal to renew license. (1) The director of the department of public safety may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any license issued or applied for under the provisions of this article for any of the following reasons:

(a) Violations of any of the provisions of this article;

(b) A conviction of any felony, but subject to the provisions of section 24-5101, C.R.S.;

(c) A conviction pursuant to section 12-28-110;

(d) Any material misstatement, misrepresentation, or fraud in obtaining a license.

(2) Such revocation or suspension proceedings shall be brought by the Colorado director of the department of public safety pursuant to the provisions of the "State Administrative Procedure Act", article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

12-28-112. Repeal of article. (Repealed)

12-28-113. Licensing transition secretary of state to license until July 15, 1991. (Repealed)



**TITLE 12
ARTICLE 47.1**

LIMITED GAMING ACT OF 1991

12-47.1-516. Licensed premises - safety conditions - fire and electrical.

(1) (a) The building in which limited gaming will be conducted and the areas where limited gaming will occur shall meet safety standards and conditions for the protection of life and property as determined by the local fire official and the local building official. In making such determinations, the following codes are hereby adopted by the Colorado division of fire safety as minimum safety standards for limited gaming structures:

(I) The uniform code for building conservation, 1987 edition;

(II) The uniform building code, 1988 edition; and

(III) The uniform fire code, 1988 edition.

(b) The local building official and the local historical preservation commission shall work together to ensure that neither historical preservation of existing buildings nor the safety of life are compromised.

(2) A certificate of compliance shall be issued to an applicant for a premises license by the local fire and building officials, and approved by the division of fire safety. A copy of the local inspection report shall be filed with the state division of fire safety. Once the division has deemed that the minimum requirements for fire safety have been met, the division shall approve the certificate of compliance within five working days from receipt of the inspection report. If not acted upon within five days, the certificate of compliance shall be considered approved. Such certificate shall be current and valid and shall cover the entire building where limited gaming is conducted.

(3) From October 1, 1991, to October 1, 1994, any owner may file a written hardship notice and a letter of intent to meet fire safety standards with the commission for its approval. The time period for compliance shall not exceed thirty-six months. The letter of intent shall include temporary life safety measures and time frames for the installation of permanent life safety measures. Upon receipt and approval of the notice by the commission, the local fire officials, local building officials, and the division of fire safety shall issue a temporary certificate of compliance once they have deemed that the building has adequate life safety provisions to temporarily operate with limited gaming.



(4) In advance of any structural or significant change to the building or areas where limited gaming is conducted, the plans for such a change shall be submitted by the licensee holding a premises license to the local fire official and the local building official for their review. No changes may be made to the building or areas where limited gaming is conducted until the plans are approved by the local fire official and the local building official.

(5) The state division of fire safety and the state historical society shall provide technical assistance to the local building officials, the local fire officials, the local historical preservation commissions, and the commission upon request.

(6) The commission shall act as an appeals board for any owner, fire official, building official, or the division of fire safety who feels aggrieved by fire and life safety requirements or the lack of fire and life safety standards in buildings in which limited gaming will be conducted. If the commission fails to act upon an appeal within fourteen days after its receipt by the commission, the certificate of compliance shall be considered approved.



**TITLE 24
GOVERNMENT - STATE**

**ARTICLE 32
COLORADO EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMISSION**

24-32-2603 - Colorado emergency planning commission - creation - duties. (1) (a) There is hereby created in the department of local affairs the Colorado emergency planning commission, which shall exercise its powers and perform its duties and functions under the department of local affairs as if the same were transferred to the department by a type 2 transfer; except that the commission shall have full authority to promulgate rules and regulations related to the administration of this part 26. The commission shall consist of twelve members. Five of the twelve members shall be the following representatives of state government or their designees: The director of the division of fire safety in the department of public safety, the director of the division of local government in the department of local affairs, the director of the office of emergency management in the division of local government in the department of local affairs, who shall be a cochairperson, the director of the division in the department of public health and environment responsible for hazardous materials and waste management, who shall also be a cochairperson, and a representative of the Colorado state patrol in the department of public safety. The remaining seven members of the commission shall be appointed by the governor for two-year terms. Of those seven members, two shall represent local governments, two shall be from either public interest groups or community groups, one shall represent a local emergency planning committee, and two shall represent affected industries. The governor shall fill any vacancy by appointment.

(b) The members of the Colorado emergency planning commission, as such existed prior to March 12, 1992, shall become the initial members of the commission on March 12, 1992.

(2) Members of the commission shall receive no compensation or per diem for their services on the commission; except that members may be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in connection with activities other than attending meetings of the commission.

(3) The commission shall also assist in the appropriate training of personnel to react to emergency response situations.

24-32-2604 - Local emergency planning committees - creation and duties. (1) The commission shall designate local emergency planning districts to develop emergency response and preparedness capabilities in accordance with the federal act. The boundaries of such districts shall be the same as the boundaries of either a county, municipality, or a combination thereof.

(2) Upon the request of the commission, the primary governing body having jurisdiction over the local emergency planning district, the county commissioners, or the city council, as the case may be, shall provide nominations for membership on the local emergency planning committee. The commission shall



appoint members of a local emergency planning committee for each emergency planning district in accordance with the federal act. For local emergency planning districts for which no nominations have been submitted by the governing body, the commission may designate either the county commissioners or city council, as the case may be, to serve as the local emergency planning committee.

(3) Local emergency planning committees shall perform the duties described under the federal act.

24-32-2605 - Immunity. (1) No state commission or agency or county or municipal agency, including local emergency planning committees, fire protection districts, volunteer fire, ambulance, or emergency service groups, nor their officers, officials, directors, employees, or volunteers, when engaged in emergency service or response activities involving a hazardous material release at a facility or transportation accident site, shall be liable for the death of or injury to persons or loss or damage to property or the environment resulting from that hazardous material release, except for acts or omissions which constitute willful misconduct.

(2) No member of the commission or any local emergency planning committee shall be liable for the death of or any injury to persons or loss or damage to property or the environment or any civil damages resulting from any act or omission arising out of the performance of the functions, duties, and responsibilities of the commission or local emergency planning committee, except for acts or omissions which constitute willful misconduct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate or limit the immunity or exemption from civil liability of any agency, entity, or person under any statute, including the "Colorado Governmental Immunity Act", article 10 of this title, or section 13-21-108.5, C.R.S.

24-32-2606 - SARA Title III fund - acceptance of gifts, grants, and donations. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury a fund to be known as the SARA Title III fund, which shall be administered by the commission. The moneys in the fund shall be subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly for the purposes of this part 26 including, but not limited to, the disbursement of grants pursuant to section 24-32-2607.

(2) The commission is hereby authorized to accept all moneys received from the federal government and from public or private grants, gifts, bequests, donations, and other contributions for any purpose consistent with the provisions of this part 26. Such moneys shall be credited to the SARA Title III fund created by subsection (1) of this section.

(3) In accordance with section 24-36-114, all interest derived from the deposit and investment of this fund shall be credited to the general fund.



24-32-2607 - Application for grants - disbursements from fund - regulations. (1) The department of local affairs shall administer all grants from the fund. The department of local affairs shall accept applications from local emergency planning committees and from first responder organizations who have coordinated their request with their local emergency planning committee and shall direct those applications to the commission. The commission shall evaluate the applications and shall recommend to the department of local affairs which grants should be made for the purposes of emergency planning and emergency response, including, but not limited to, training and planning programs and training and planning equipment as needed to carry out the purposes of this part 26.

(2) The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations prescribing the procedures to be followed in the making, filing, and evaluation of grant applications, and any other regulations necessary for administering the SARA Title III fund.



Appendix F

Referenced Documents

1. Committee Report, Commission on Government Productivity. Colorado Department of Public Safety. December 29, 1988.
2. "Fire Safety 2000". Strategic Plan of the Colorado Division of Fire Safety. September, 1993.
3. Fiscal Year 1994 Report to the Governor and General Assembly. Colorado Division of Fire Safety. December 1, 1994.
4. "Five Point Plan For a Fire Safe Colorado". Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association. October 22, 1997.
5. "Five-Year Strategic Plan" (DRAFT). Colorado Department of Public Safety. July 1, 1995.
6. "Improving Productivity in Colorado State Government." Commission Report, Commission on Government Productivity. March 1989.
7. Organizational Study. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety. June 1993.
8. Report of the State Auditor, Year Ended June 30, 1985.
9. "State Fire Marshal - Issues & Answers" prepared for the Legislative Council of the Colorado General Assembly. August, 1995.
10. "Strategic Plan" (DRAFT). Colorado Department of Public Safety, prepared by Lockheed Martin. 1997.
11. "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Colorado Division of Fire Safety: The Fire Service Perspective" prepared for the Joint Budget Committee of the Colorado Legislature.