



PREVENTION

Highlights

New Emergency Preparedness Regulations for K-12 Schools



In This Issue

**Campus Fire Safety Month
Fire Drills by Facility**

PREVENTION Highlights

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page 3	Edu-Note by Joel
Page 4	Joint Provider Workshops in Topeka, Newton
Page 5	New Emergency Preparedness Requirements for USDs
Page 6	Campus Fire Safety Month
Page 7	Fire Rated Door Annual Inspections
Pages 8-9	Fire Drills by Facility
Page 10	Spot the Violation
Page 11	Resident Rooms: What Is and Isn't Permitted
Page 11	Tag of Sustenance Requirement Rules



Our Mission

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is dedicated to protecting lives and property from the hazards of fire or explosion and will promote prevention, educational and investigative activities to mitigate incidents, promote life safety and deter crimes.

The Fire Prevention Division

The goal of the Fire Prevention Division is to reduce the potential impact of fire and explosion hazards where people live, work and congregate (other than one- or two-family dwellings) through code enforcement, inspections, plans review, licensing, and public education.

Prevention Highlights

Prevention Highlights is published quarterly to provide facility managers and others with information necessary to operate fire-safe facilities.

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Connect with us!



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Edu-Note

by Joel



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The year is flying by, and we look to see that summer is almost over. It has been a busy summer with many different opportunities to provide training in so many different places. The Joint Provider Conference that happens each year had a big turnout and attendees were able to get some great information regarding the emergency preparedness requirements, generators and fire doors. If you would like any more detailed information regarding these three topics, feel free to reach out to me, and I would be glad to point you in the right direction.

As always, it is a great pleasure to be around so many different individuals who dedicate their lives to the care of loved ones in nursing homes, assisted livings and hospitals. I truly enjoy getting to meet people face to face and seeing what is going on in their world and really connect with them. After the conference, I have been busy with many different onsite trainings for mainly nursing homes.

I have recently had the privilege to provide Fire Extinguisher Training to nursing homes and colleges alike. Seeing the different demographics really participate and get excited about fire safety is a neat experience to behold. Keeping people informed when it comes to fire safety is a great privilege and please feel free to reach out to me with any questions that you might have.

My direct phone number is 785-296-0659 and my email address is joel.c.beckner@ks.gov.

-Joel Beckner, Education Consultant

Welcome, New Prevention Staff!



Barbra Burgen joins OSFM as a Senior Administrative Specialist. Barbra comes to us from the Kansas Department of Revenue, where she worked for the past 11 years. She owned and operated a daycare for 14 years prior to joining the State of Kansas. Barbra lives in Berryton with her husband Dennis. She has five children, Brandon, Cory, Katie, Kourtney and Jake. She also has two Miniature Dachsunds, Abby and Little Mac, as well as a German Shepard, Mya. She loves to go to auctions, take road trips to concerts and most of all spend time with her two grandsons. "I have a passion for working with public service agencies," Barbra said. "I thought this would be a good fit for me, and I'm excited for the opportunity."

Christina Lambotte joins OSFM as a Senior Administrative Assistant. Christina comes to us from BurrellesLuce Information Service, where she served as a general manager. She was

with BurrellesLuce for 28 years. Christina lives in Topeka and has extended family in Dover, Kan. She has a rat terrier dog named Ruby and two cats, MiMi and Abigail. She enjoys reading, crocheting and greeting card making. "I knew this new job would be a good fit with my skills," Christina said. "It should be a fun and interesting place to work."



John Jeffery joins OSFM as a Fire Prevention Inspector. His region will cover Lincoln, Ellsworth, Saline, McPherson, Marion and Harvey counties. John joins our office after seven years in law enforcement, most recently with the Smith County Sheriff's Office where he served as a Sergeant. John lives in Salina with his wife, Jessica, and their two, 4-year-old twins, Jace and Jaelynn. He operates a small gym in Smith Center and is a strength and conditioning personal trainer. "I knew this job was a great fit for my personality," John said. "It will provide a new and exciting challenge for me."

Welcome, Barbara, Christina and John!

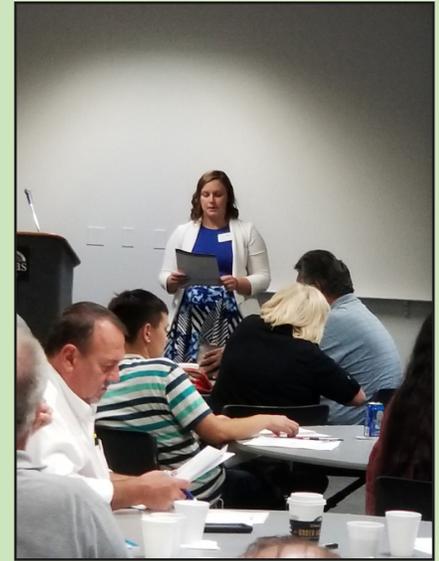




Joint Provider Workshops in Topeka, Newton

The 2018 Joint Provider Fire Marshal Workshops in Topeka on July 11, and in Newton on July 12, were an opportunity for Kansas adult care home providers and Kansas State Fire Marshal to come together in a cooperative training. It was coordinated together by the long-term care associations and the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Joel Beckner, OSFM Prevention Education Specialist, kicks off the day with a recap of code changes, top citations in Kansas and conducting a tabletop exercise.



Hayley Spicer, Leading Age, and host of the Joint Provider Workshop, addresses the group in Newton.



From left, **Jack Chatmon, OSFM Fire Prevention Supervisor**; **Randy DeShon, OSFM Prevention Field & FPS Supervisor**; and **Joel Beckner, OSFM Prevention Education Specialist**, prepare for the workshop in Topeka.



Workshop attendees begin a series of tabletop exercises in Topeka.

Rose Villa, Leavenworth, Gets Thumbs Up

Jack Chatmon, OSFM Fire Prevention Supervisor, inspected Rose Villa in Leavenworth, which is a residential facility for veterans to transition back into the community. "It was a very nice facility and well maintained," Chatmon said.

Congratulations, Rose Villa, for your staff's hard work!

Job Well Done!



New Emergency Preparedness Requirements for USDs

The safety of our children is always of the utmost importance. The school setting should be a place of growing and learning. However, with so many recent scares across the Nation, it has become necessary to shift some of that focus. With the safety of the schools in the forefront, a bill was recently passed that will make Kansas schools more prepared when an emergency arises. Starting July 1, there was a substituted bill passed for all Unified School Districts in Kansas to perform 16 emergency preparedness drills during a school year. The drills will consist of the following:

1. Four fire drills
2. Three tornado drills
3. Nine crisis drills

To see the full bill, you will need to look for "House Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 109 – page 41. Then look for the State Fire Marshal heading and it will be under (c).

We have been asked, specifically, "What constitutes as a crisis drill?" The bill states, "nine crisis drills that shall include, but not limited to, intruder response drills and lockdown drills." We have posted to our website a new Emergency Preparedness Drill log that schools will use to record the times and dates of the 16 drills performed for the school year. That log can be found at www.firemarshal.ks.gov. Please reach out to Joel Beckner, OSFM Prevention Education Specialist, if you have any further questions. He can be reached at 785-296-0659 or joel.c.beckner@ks.gov.

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July 13, 2018

Attention All Superintendents and Principals

The Office of the State Fire Marshal will be issuing a State-Wide Variance of the Kansas Fire Prevention Code, K.A.R. 22-18-2(a). The recent passing of House Substitute for Senate Bill 109, taking effect July 1, 2018, amends K.S.A. 31-133 with a new legislative initiative requiring 16 emergency preparedness drills during the school year.

There was no individual bill passed by the legislature and the changes were made under the "State Fire Marshal" appropriations and are detailed on page 41 of the above appropriations bill:

expenditures shall be made by the above agency from such moneys appropriated from any special revenue fund or funds for fiscal year 2019 to require administrators of public and private schools and educational institutions, except community colleges, colleges and universities, to conduct at least 16 emergency preparedness drills during the school year at some time during school hours, aside from the regular dismissal at the close of the day's session, and to prescribe the manner in which such emergency preparedness drills are to be conducted: Provided, That such emergency preparedness drills shall include at least: (1) Four fire drills; (2) three tornado drills conducted pursuant to the tornado procedures established by administrators of public and private schools and educational institutions, except community colleges, colleges and universities and subject to approval by the state fire marshal; and (3) nine crisis drills that shall include, but not be limited to, intruder response drills and lockdown drills.

Current state regulations prohibit emergency preparedness drills from being announced beforehand. Due to concerns from several Kansas school administrators that these types of drills could be used by individuals meaning harm to the students and staff in the school, our office is issuing a statewide variance allowing the emergency preparedness drills (Fire, Tornado and Crisis Drills) to be pre-announced with the following stipulation: that the Emergency Preparedness Drill (Fire, Tornado and Crisis Drills) only be announced within 5 minutes of the drill taking place.

If you have any further questions or concerns please don't hesitate to contact our office at
785-296-3401



September is Campus Fire Safety Month

New college students are usually experiencing their first taste of freedom, and fire safety might not be their biggest priority. This issue is very important and should be on the radar for students and their parents alike.

The requirements for dorm rooms on college campuses are well protected today. The biggest thing students should consider with fire safety on campus is cooking fires. Cooking fires are the most common types of fires. Here are a couple of easy solutions to keep in mind while cooking to help reduce the risk of fires greatly. First, stay in the kitchen while cooking. It is easy to start something, set it down, and then get distracted while cooking. The next thing you know, your quick snack of a frozen pizza has turned the kitchen into a large fire. The other thing to consider while cooking, is to only cook when you are alert, not when you are sleepy or drowsy from medicine or alcohol. Being impaired while cooking is extremely dangerous and can easily lead to starting a fire.

Off campus fires are a serious issue. Many times, apartments or houses don't have basic fire safety systems installed. If you do live off campus, make sure smoke alarms are installed in each sleeping room, outside every sleeping area, and on each level of the apartment unit or house. For the best protection, all smoke alarms in the apartment unit or house should be interconnected so that when one sounds, they all sound. Another common fire related issue is the mixture of alcohol and smoking. Many off campus fires come from improper disposal of cigarettes. Make sure cigarettes are placed in sturdy, deep, non-tip ashtrays, and never smoke in bed or while intoxicated.

Following some of these simple safety precautions can make your college dorm or off campus housing into a safer environment. If you have any further questions about campus housing and fire safety, call or email Joel Beckner at 785-296-0659 or joel.c.beckner@ks.gov.

FACT SHEET » RESEARCH

Dormitory, Fraternity, Sorority, and Barrack Structure Fires

In 2011–2015, U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated annual average of 4,100 structure fires in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks. These fires caused annual averages of 35 civilian injuries and cost \$14 million in direct property damage.

Leading Causes of Fires, Civilian Injuries, and Direct Property Damage in Dormitory-Type Properties by Time of Day, 2011–2015 Annual Averages

Category	Fires	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage
Cooking equipment	87%	50%	38%
Electrical distribution in lighting equipment	2%	11%	13%
Smoking materials	3%	7%	3%
Heating equipment	2%	2%	6%
Other	2%	5%	15%

- Most fires started in the kitchen or cooking area.
- 87% of the reported structure fires involved cooking equipment. The majority of fires were reported as contained or confined to cooking equipment.
- Structure fires in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks are more common during the hours between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. and on weekends.

Structure Fires in Dormitory-Type Properties by Time of Day, 2011–2015 Annual Averages

For more of these resources, become an **NFPA member**

Source: NFPA Research: www.nfpa.org/research
Contact information: 617-984-7451 or research@nfpa.org

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
The leading behavioral and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards.

This information is provided to help advance fire safety. It does not represent the official position of the NFPA or its National Cooperative. The NFPA disclaims liability for any personal injury, property, or other damage of any nature whatsoever resulting from the use of this information.

See It Before You Sign It

#OffCampusFire

LEASE

94% of fatal campus fires took place in off-campus housing (2000 to 2015/USFA study)

58% of fatal campus fires had no smoke alarm or smoke alarm did not have batteries

29% Smoking was the leading cause of fatal fires in campus housing

11% of fatal campus fires are electrical

9% of fatal campus housing fires involved cooking

Before signing a lease, make sure off-campus housing has these:

- Working smoke alarms
- Fire sprinklers
- Two ways out of each room for a safe escape. Make sure all windows and doors open easily
- Off-campus housing that can handle power demands for your computers, phones, TVs, etc. Ask the landlord.



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
CPSC Hotline: (800) 638-2772
www.cpsc.gov

Source: U.S. Fire Administration "Campus Fire Fatalities in Residential Buildings (2000–2015)"



CMS: Fire Rated Door Annual Inspection

Is your CMS facility in compliance?



A requirement for Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) facilities that has been around for quite awhile is the Fire Rated Door Annual Inspection. This requirement became effective July 5, 2017.

This requirement comes from NFPA 80, the 2010 Edition. In section 5.2.1, it says “Fire door assemblies shall be inspected and tested not less than annually, and a written record of the inspection shall be signed and kept for inspection by the AHJ.”

The individual who can inspect these doors annually must be “qualified.” The way to determine if someone is “qualified” or not would be through classes taken in the Fire Door field. In September 2017, NFPA wrote an article titled “Do you qualify to perform inspections of fire door assemblies according

to NFPA 80? Are you sure?” In this article, the author Ron Cote goes through the classes that he took to make himself a qualified person to be able to perform the Fire Door Inspections. The article is a very short read but an informative one.

The classes that were taken are highlighted in the third to last paragraph in the article. I encourage you to read through it and look up the classes mentioned if you are interested in becoming qualified to do the inspections yourself. If not, make sure to contact your local Fire Door Company to complete the required annual inspections for your facility.

As always, if you have any further questions, please contact me by phone at 785-296-0659 or email at joel.c.beckner@ks.gov.

In Compliance | NFPA 101

Do you qualify to perform inspections of fire door assemblies according to NFPA 80? Are you sure?

BY RON COTÉ

Are fire door assemblies in your buildings being inspected? Are in-house facility staff performing the inspections? Do facility staff inspectors have the knowledge and understanding of the operating components of fire door assemblies to serve as the “qualified person” to perform the inspections, as required by NFPA 80, Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives?

[Click HERE for full article.](#)



Fire Drills by Facility



Conducting regularly scheduled fire drills is something that can make a huge impact on life or death for people in an emergency. The way people behave in emergencies is a direct result on how they have been trained. Continue reading for a few different Facility Types and their Fire Drill Requirements.





Fire Drills in Schools

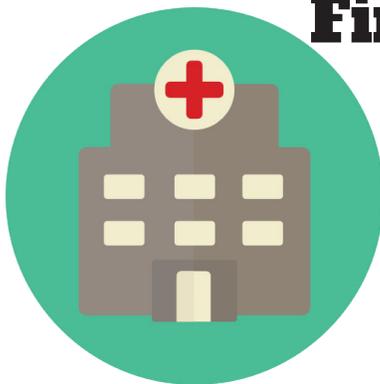
The requirement for fire drills in K-12 USDs has recently changed. The 2018 Kansas Legislature passes a House Substitute for Senate Bill 109, which became effective July 1. With this change, the fire drill requirement for schools is very different. Schools now participate in sixteen drills total. Four are fire drills, three are tornado drills and the remaining nine are crisis drills. This is now taking the place of the one-fire-drill-a-month requirement that was in place for schools. All sixteen of these drills will need to take place before the school year is completed.

Fire Drills in Assisted Living, Home Plus Facilities

The fire drill requirement for assisted living and home plus facilities come from NFPA 101 2006 Edition. Section 33.7.3.1 says “emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted not less than six times per year on a bimonthly basis, with not less than two drills conducted during the night when residents are sleeping, as modified by 33.7.3.5 and 33.7.3.6.” In continuing with the code, section 33.7.3.3 says “the drills shall involve the actual evacuation of all residents to an assembly point, as specified in the emergency plan, and shall provide residents with experience in egressing through all exits and means of escape required by this code.”



Fire Drills in Healthcare Facilities



The fire drill requirements for healthcare facilities come from NFPA 101 2012 edition. Section 19.7.1.6 says “drills shall be conducted quarterly on each shift to familiarize facility personnel (nurses, interns, maintenance engineers, and administrative staff) with the signals and emergency action required under varied conditions.”

Like stated earlier, practicing drills as required is very helpful for all parties involved. Please make sure you are taking the time in conducting these drills and getting the most out of them. If you have any follow up questions, feel free to reach out to our office.



SPOT the violations



A



B



C



D



A spiral-bound notebook with lined pages. The letters **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D** are printed vertically on the left side of the page.

Answers on Page 12



Resident Rooms: What is and isn't permitted

Our inspectors often get asked questions regarding electrical devices such as candle warmers, wax warmers (Scentsy), plug-in air fresheners, etc.

Does code allow them?

Many people think because they are an electrical device that there must be some sort of regulation against them.

The answer is simple. There is no specific code that prohibits the use of these types of items.

While code does not allow the use of an open flame, some facilities may have policies and protocols of their own that prohibit such items.

If you are a facility that does not allow a wax warmer, it is best to have that policy in writing for staff and residents to have readily available. Most of these items do not put off enough heat to generate the potential of fire. However, the issue lies in the device being plugged into a power strip that could run the risk of it being overloaded.

If the scent of a candle is what the resident wants, there are other options, such as potpourri or potpourri satchels, scented drawer paper or scented smelly

sprinkles. There are many options to allow residents the opportunity of having a nice scent in their rooms without using an electrical-powered device.

One of the biggest issues during the colder months relates to space heaters and where they can and can't be used. The use of any portable space heater is **NOT PERMITTED** in resident rooms, including infrared heaters that are on the market.

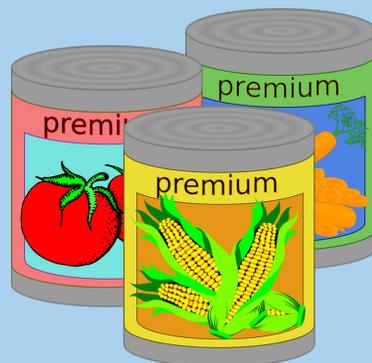
Often the inability to maintain temperature in a health care facility is indicative of an inadequate or malfunctioning heating system. NFPA 101, 2012 ed., Life Safety Code, which the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations enforce, states: "Portable space heating devices shall be prohibited in all health care occupancies, unless both of the following criteria are met: 1. Such devices are used only in nonsleeping staff and employee areas. 2. The heating elements of such devices do not exceed 212 degrees. (18.7.8 for new and 19.7.8. for existing)."

For any questions, please contact our office at 785-296-0659 or by email at joel.c.beckner@ks.gov.

Tag of Subsistence Requirement Rules

Tag of Subsistence Needs for Staff and Patients is an important issue for all facilities. The requirement says that facilities must be able to provide for adequate subsistence for all patients and staff for the duration of an emergency or until all patients have been evacuated and operations cease.

It is important to point out that there is no set requirement or standard for the amount of provisions to be provided in facilities. The provisions include, but are not limited to, food, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.



With no set requirement on how much should be provided, what should facilities do? A simple way to make sure this requirement is met is having agreements and contacts with a food supply, water and pharmaceutical companies. That way, if an emergency does happen, the facility will already have people and companies in place to supply their facility needs if required.

Like many of the requirements in emergency preparedness, this one is all about having a detailed and contracted plan in place to be able to address the subsistence needs of those in your facility.



LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.

Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.™

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK: OCTOBER 7-13, 2018

firepreventionweek.org



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Answers to Spot the Violations (page 10)

A. Exit doors disguised from exits; B. O2 cylinder is not in a secure location or secure from falling; C. Fire door being held open by unapproved hold open device; D. Fire extinguisher is blocked.

**Working smoke alarms
save lives!**

Free Smoke Alarm Program

GetAlarmedKS.org