



Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal

ANNUAL REPORT 2008





Mission

Protecting citizens, their property
and the environment from fires
and hazardous materials.

Vision

Premier public safety services for Oregon

Values

Dedicated to Mission:

We believe our
mission is worth
the effort to accomplish.

Leadership:

We build and foster an environment for success,
internally and externally.

Proactive Customer Focus:

Customers' needs for safe communities
are our priority.

Competence:

We are able to meet our mission,
today and tomorrow.

Credibility:

Our performance inspires others
that our mission is valuable.

Collaboration:

We partner and work with others
to achieve our goals.

Trust:

We expect ourselves, our partners
and each other to be competent,
reliable and sincere.

Statutory Authority

Oregon Revised Statutes:
Chapters 336, 453, 470,
476, 478, 479, 480
Oregon Administrative Rules:
Chapter 837

To many of you, this year's annual report will look different, not so much in the size or layout, but in the data.

We continue to perform exhaustive and thorough audits of our past data in all categories and look at data category definitions.

For example, we now separate fire fatalities considered homicide or suicide from other fire deaths. This provides a more accurate picture of Oregon's residential fire fatalities.

The Community Education Section will create an Oregon Fire Fatality Review Committee to analyze residential fire fatalities. The Fire Fatality Review Committee will consist of representatives from the National Fire Protection Association, Oregon Fire Chiefs Association, Oregon Fire Marshals Association, Oregon Volunteer Firefighters Association, and Oregon fire departments.

Our Data Services Unit has also meticulously reviewed thousands of pieces of past data to eliminate reporting inconsistencies and redefined certain data categories. Staff have developed specific qualifications of the data in order for it to be included in appropriate categories.

As incident reports are generated, statistics and trends may change. Our goal is to provide the most accurate trend statistics by comparing data.

Comparing data may be difficult in many cases. However, increasing the accuracy of reported data allows a truer representation of fire in Oregon and the associated deaths, injuries, and property loss.

Our commitment to provide the best possible data is an evolving process and will be closely evaluated as we transition the new web-based incident reporting system. We are committed to focusing on the future of data collection and continue to bring you the best information available.

Thanks for all you do.

Randy Simpson
Oregon State Fire Marshal



OSFM Organizational Chart

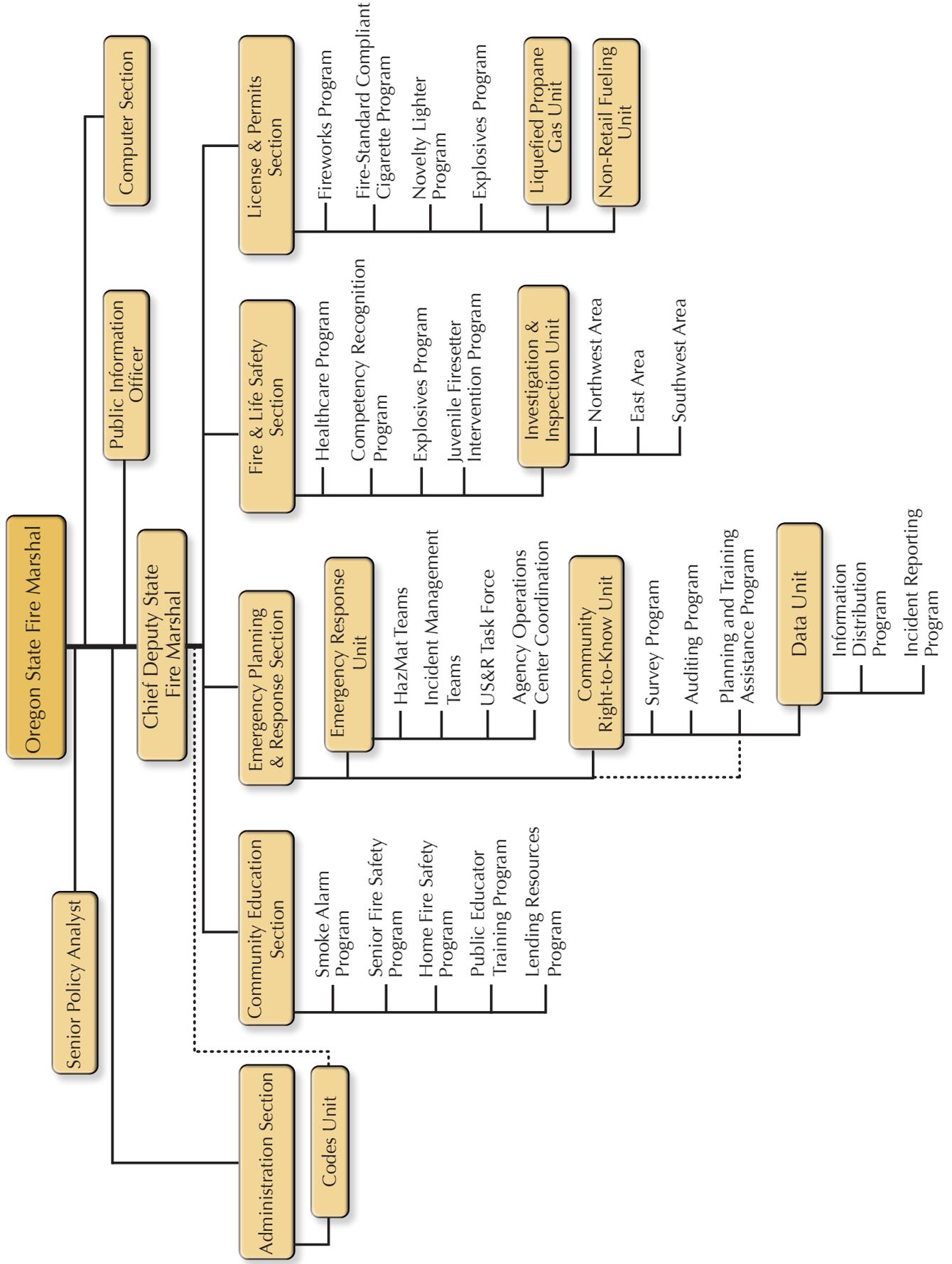


Table of Contents

Administration Section	1
Community Education Section	7
Key Performance Measures	7
Smoke Alarm Program	8
Senior Fire Safety Program	10
Home Fire Safety Program.....	11
Public Educator Training Program	11
Lending Resources Program	11
Children’s Fire Safety House.....	13
Oregon Life Safety Team	13
Fire in Oregon by the Numbers	15
Fires per Million Population	15
Structure Fires	15
Other Fires	15
Mobile Property Fires	15
Oregon Fires by County	16
Fatalities related to fire	17
Civilian and Firefighter Injuries	20
Emergency Planning and Response Section	23
Emergency Response Unit	23
Community Right to Know Unit	24
Data Unit	28
Fire & Life Safety Section	29
Investigation and Inspection Unit	29
Juvenile with Fire – Prevention and Intervention Program.....	32
Novelty/Toylike Lighters	33
License and Permit Section	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Unit	35
Non-Retail Fueling (cardlock) Unit.....	36
Fireworks Program	37
Explosives Program	38
Fire-Standard Compliant Cigarette Program.....	38
Glossary	39

This page intentionally left blank.

Administration Section



Administration Staff, from left to right: Pat Carroll, Donna Disch, Chief Deputy State Fire Marshal Jim Walker, Sue Garfoot, State Fire Marshal Randy Simpson, Sharon Dunn, Rich Hoover, Manager Laura Drager, Autumn Hover, and John Caul.

The Administration Section acts as a hub for the Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The unit reaches the fire service and Oregon communities by working on behalf of the agency on broad issues representing the OSFM as a whole, rather than by specific program. The Administration Section also houses the Codes Unit.

Administration Section highlights:

- **The Royce Butte Fire** – In September, the OSFM coordinated resources to respond to the Royce Butte Fire, located at Crescent Lake Junction. The Governor-declared conflagration threatened 200 structures. The Red Incident Management Team responded with three task forces from Klamath, Lane, and Deschutes counties. No structures were lost during the 400-acre fire. The team was on the incident for two days until conditions improved and task forces were demobilized.
- **Fire Department Identification Numbers** – The OSFM issues Fire Department Identification (FDID) numbers for recognition and incident reporting. All recognized fire department and district personnel, by virtue of the office they hold are statutorily (ORS 476.060) assistants to the State Fire Marshal. At State Fire Marshal (SFM) Orr's request, Deputy Sarah Colvin completed a special project in partnership with Secretary of State staff to clearly establish the qualifications and definitions for an FDID. Several issues relating to the statutory authority of private

corporations acting as 'fire departments' were raised and answered in an attorney general opinion. This information is available on the OSFM website at http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/FDID_Eligibility.shtml.

- **Leadership Academy** – Participants from the OSFM and Oregon State Police graduated from a 10-month leadership program. The training focused on leadership changes from within the individual and the organization and the elements of formal and informal leadership. OSFM graduates included Sarah Colvin, Greg Davis, Kristina Deschaine, Jay Hardwick, Rich Hoover, Brian Huff, Mark Johnston, Dan Jones, Chris Kuenzi, Lucy Osgood, Sue Otjen, Anita Phillips, Mariana Ruiz-Temple, Randy Simpson and Michelle Stevens.

Additionally a management staff member participated in an outside education leadership program. Donna Disch graduated from the Certificate in Public Management Program at the Willamette University Atkinson Graduate School of Management.

- **Expanding Government to Government tribal relationships** – Emergency Response, Fire and Life Safety, and Community Education staff were actively involved with tribal public safety cluster meetings, enhancing OSFM’s consultive relationships with tribal sovereign nations.
- **Funding for Fire Service Training** – The Department of Public Safety Standards & Training (DPSST) Fire Training Program received a \$30,000 federal pass-through grant from the OSFM to deliver all-hazard incident management team (IMT) training. Training attendance was at capacity and demonstrated a need for a second class.

DPSST submitted a budget request for two fire training policy option packages funded by the Fire Insurance Premium Tax: 1) \$1.2 million to construct a fire apparatus storage building and dirty classroom, 2) \$650,000 to purchase fire-training props and establish ongoing incident management team training. These requests were not funded or approved by the 2009 legislature.
- **The Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group (PNWCG)** – Chief Deputy SFM Randy Simpson partnered with the Incident Commander Advisory Group. The group’s spokesperson was Hillsboro Battalion Chief Scott Magers.
- **Recognition of Incident Management (IMT) Communication Technicians** – SFM Nancy Orr presented individual meritorious awards to technicians for their service to public safety.
- **Scappoose Emergency Aid** – Members of the Green IMT volunteered to assist Scappoose Rural Fire Protection District with coverage during the line-of-duty death ceremony for firefighter Robert Hale. Staff from OSFM also volunteered with memorial service planning and coverage. During voluntary deployment the State does not reimburse costs. The team provided a ‘good neighbor’ response. Governor Kulongoski has directed all State agency heads to do everything possible to help communities when disaster strikes. A line-of-duty death is a disaster to any fire

department; Robert Hales’ death was a loss to the Scappoose community in addition to his service as a volunteer firefighter/EMT. Invoking the Conflagration Act provides tort liability coverage for fire personnel to work outside their official mutual aid agreements.

- **Law Enforcement Task Force IMT process** – Due to the success of incident management teams in the fire service, Oregon State Police Superintendent McLain gave full support to SFM Orr to collaborate with a law enforcement task force to create a similar IMT process for law enforcement.
- **Law Enforcement Line-of-Duty Deaths** – In December, Chief Deputy SFM Simpson, activated the Green Incident Management Team to assist with memorial ceremonies for two officers killed in the line-of-duty when a bomb detonated at a Woodburn bank.
- **Retirement of SFM Nancy Orr** – The year concluded with a changing of the guard as SFM Nancy Orr retired late in the year. Chief Deputy Randy Simpson assumed interim leadership of OSFM for the final month of 2008.

The OSFM Key Performance Measures (KPM):

What are performance measures? Performance measures establish metrics for how well organizations meet their goals and mission. They create a way to measure the degree of success or need for improvement. They provide a quantified picture of performance over time. Performance measures are useful in managing cost and performance by focusing on best practices and tools to reach the State’s benchmarks outlined by the Oregon Progress Board: <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/obm.shtml>.

Why have performance measures? KPMs are very important in keeping the OSFM role distinct as a division within the Department of Oregon State Police. They are critical as support documentation for budget and legislative issues. The OSFM presents its KPMs to the Oregon Legislature’s Ways and Means Committee. This committee directs agencies to have specific measurable outcomes. Ways and Means is also very attentive to how agencies collaborate with stakeholders, which are often demonstrated in KPMs.

The OSFM performance measures provide documentation to guide product and service development, improve communication, and justify programs and their costs to the fire service, citizens and legislators. Internal audit guidelines for KPMs follow OAR 125-700-0050, and include:

- Determining accuracy/reliability of the data reported in the Department's Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR)
- Ensuring measures are:
 - Documented – ensuring appropriate information behind the measures exists
 - Repeatable - may be accurately re-created
 - Consistent - reported the same year to year

OSFM examines how the agency is doing in each area by comparing performance against other organizations with similar goals, for example other states. The goal is to focus on improving in a timely manner to satisfy OSFM mission and goals to protect citizens, their property, and the environment from fire and hazardous materials.

OSFM performance measures are:

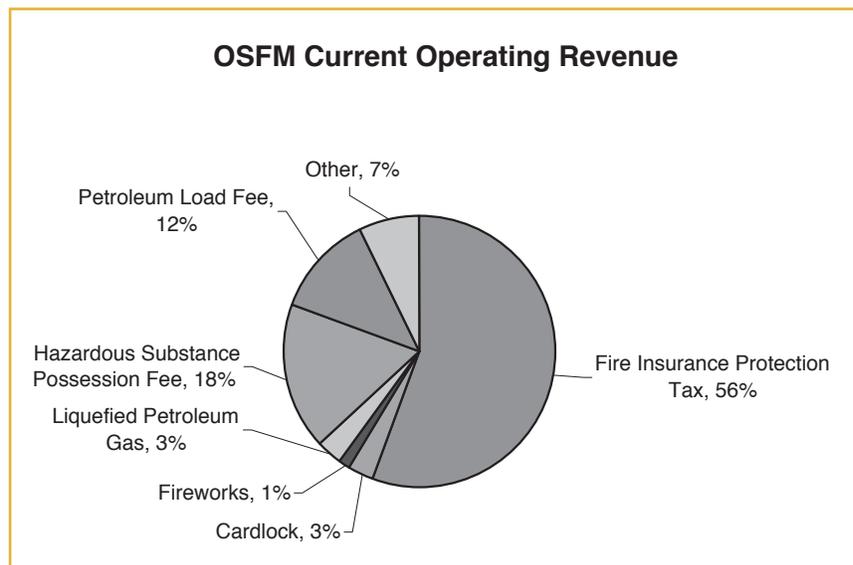
- **Fire Safety Training** – Increase number of fire and life safety inspections conducted by local authorities trained by the OSFM (increases total number of inspections statewide).
- **Hazardous Materials Safety** – By 2011, ensure 90% of Regional Hazardous Materials Team members meet or exceed competency requirements.
- **Timely Survey Submittal** – Increase the on-time reporting percentage of facilities submitting the Hazardous Substance Information Survey.
- **Homes with Working Smoke Alarms** – Decrease percent of homes that have a fire in which there is no working smoke alarm. *This performance measure is slated to be reviewed by the 2009 Legislature and to be replaced by a broader performance measure on:*

- **Residential Fire Death Rate** – Decrease number of Oregonians per capita that die in a residential fire.

For more detailed information see: http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/Performance_Measures.shtml.

OSFM Budget

The OSFM operates on the Governor's Recommended Budget of \$21,825,377. This is comprised of \$491,475 in Federal Funds and \$21,333,902 in Other Funds including Fire Insurance Premium Tax (56%), Hazardous Substance Possession Fees (18%), Petroleum Load Fees (12%), Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fireworks, and Cardlock permit fees (7%). (See figure 1- Pie Chart.)



Governor's Fire Service Policy Council (GFSPC)

In 2008, under the direction of new chair George Warren, the council continued providing advice and guidance on issues of common interest, policies, and affairs affecting the fire protection and life safety of Oregonians. The council met in January, April, and October.

Chair Warren addressed pending items including:

- **Dress uniform standards** – ultimately adopted by the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association.

- **Stratification worksheet and matrix;** both were approved as a best practice by the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association. The stratification process is a tool to help designate differences in response resources varying from community to community. The focus of the task force addressed the ability of a community to meet the administrative requirements and training standards to fight fires in 'immediately dangerous to life and health' (IDLH) environments. The final recommendation allows identifiable levels of service so a fire protection agency may opt out of providing fire suppression tactics requiring its members to enter IDLH atmospheres.

- **Water supply best practices** started as a study of the varying charges for meter sizes to see if something could be done on the state level to adjust the onerous charges made by some water departments and districts. The study concluded that meter size charges vary widely and it is best to negotiate charges at the local level.

- **Hazardous gases and materials in the hot/cold zones**

Both the Oregon Fire Chiefs Association and Oregon Fire District Directors Association boards voted to support a new Governor's Fire Service Policy Council charter to study the boundaries of the 'cold' zone at structure fires. The OSFM HazMat Teams and Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R) are working with private industry to develop a prototype fireground air monitoring system. They will also monitor and test water run-off. HazMat Teams and TVF&R tested for toxic gases finding greater concentrations further from burning structures than initially thought. Firefighters, engineers, fire investigators, and police officers in the 'cold' zone are at risk if the findings confirm cumulative exposures are carcinogenic.

Lake Labish Elementary School Business Partnership

OSFM employees continued to support the Lake Labish Business Partnership to benefit the school and community. A staff liaison and other interested participants attended quarterly luncheons with school staff to generate ideas to help the students and teachers. Through this venue OSFM:

- Donated music CDs and books for Lake Labish students, plus prizes for their semi-annual Bingo night.
- Participated in the annual Dr. Seuss's birthday 'Read Across America' pairing employees with students to read, and work together on a craft project.
- Collected plastic bags and Box Tops for Education allowing the school to buy educational equipment.
- Joined other business partners to finance a classroom aid called 'Smart Pals.' These clear sleeves allow students and teachers to write on them with dry-erase markers, view their work on overhead projectors, then wipe them clean.
- Donated and delivered Christmas gifts and food to students and their families.
- Donated funds toward a health magazine for each student to take home and share positive health information with their family.
- Weeded and cleaned up the garden areas at Lake Labish. OSFM staff donated plants and bulbs from their personal gardens to the school. Planting the donated items gave students an early lesson in horticulture. These efforts brought a gracious thank you from the Lake Labish staff, *"Please pass on our thanks for the WONDERFUL GARDENING WORK. When I brought up how our grounds looks to staff today, I heard, 'Oh my, yes. It looks sooooo good!!' And it really does. You and your team took care of so many weeds plus cut and wrapped the tops of our tulips, things that needed to be done, but time seems to be an issue. Also, we are thrilled with the plants and bulbs that you donated. The kids will enjoy planting them, and the plants will further beautify our turf. We are indebted. Thanks, too, for the \$100 donation for the health curriculum. It will be helpful next year to apply towards the health magazines that the kids seem to enjoy a lot as well as learn plenty. We so appreciate our business partnership with your organization. Office of the State Fire Marshal---YOU'RE AWESOME!!!"*

Legislative Action

OSFM Senior Policy Manager Donna Disch and Administrative Assistant Pat Carroll lead the team at the OSFM for the legislative affairs.

2008 Special Session Bills Passed – monitored by OSFM

- HB 3607B - Established Oregon Declared Emergency Recovery Fund. Continuously appropriates moneys in fund to governor. Directs moneys in the fund be disbursed by the Oregon Military Department through the Office of Emergency Management. Directs the Oregon Military Department to establish a review board to identify recipients of moneys from fund and set priorities and amounts to be disbursed. Sets membership of review board. Requires the Legislative Assembly to appropriate General Fund moneys and allocate lottery moneys to fund in specified ratio. Effective on passage.
- HB 3608A - Enacted international emergency assistance compact entered into by Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, the Province of British Columbia, and Yukon Government. Authorized implementing procedures for compact.
- HB 3626 - Clarified authority of officer of local government who has custody of public moneys. Established Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund and Oregon Disaster Response Fund. Continuously appropriates moneys in funds to the Oregon Military Department for specified purposes.
- SB 5556 - Relating to state financial administration; declaring an emergency. Adjusts limitations on expenditures by various agencies. Effective on passage.
- HB 3631B - Prohibits retailer from selling or offering for sale, leasing, subletting or otherwise distributing children's product subject to recall notice or warning issued by United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, subject to warning issued by children's product manufacturer or subject to rule or declaration that children's product is banned hazardous substance. Authorizes enforcement of violation as unlawful trade practice.

- SB 1079B - Requires non-retail fuel dispensing (cardlock) card issuer to provide the Oregon Department of Transportation with fuel tax information. Requires cardlock card issuer to collect and remit fuel tax when card holder purchases fuel at retail facility that has an attended portion equipped with cardlock card reader. Permits retail dealer, nonretail dealer, or wholesale dealer to sell gasoline that is not blended with ethanol if the gasoline is used in certain vehicles and tools.

Preparing for 2009 Regular Legislative Session

The development of a legislative agenda begins the moment a legislative session closes. OSFM Senior Policy Manager Donna Disch works with OSFM's program managers and coordinators as well as fire service partners and stakeholders to develop legislative concepts to keep the agency vital and mission-ready. At the close of 2008, OSFM prepared to enter the 75th Legislative Assembly convening in 2009 with the following pre-session filed concepts:

- **LC 911 – Liquefied petroleum gas program fee increase:** Concept changes statute to increase funding to avoid inadequate ending cash balance in the 09-11 biennium to allow program to continue to operate at the same service level.
- **LC 724 – Cardlock program funding:** Changes statute to increase funding to avoid an imminent funding shortfall in the 09-11 biennium, and clarifies statutory language by removing duplicative and outdated verbiage.
- **LC 909 – Prohibits the sale and distribution of novelty (toylike) lighters:** Reduces youth-set fires by prohibiting the retail sale and distribution of novelty (toylike) lighters in Oregon and impose civil penalties on non-compliant retailers.
- **LC 908 – Amends state explosives statutes:** Eliminates overlapping regulation of the explosives industry between the state and federal governments by allowing compliance with federal explosives regulations to satisfy state requirements.

■ **Proposed Policy Option Package (Budget Request) Fire inspection training: \$116,538 FIPT**

Adds a limited duration position. Increases the number of trained fire inspectors for providing consistent statewide fire code enforcement throughout the state by developing, publishing and distributing inspection training curriculum as well as training to the Oregon fire service.

■ **Ratification of fireworks fee increase:** OSFM worked with the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the fireworks industry to develop a legislative concept to raise fireworks license and permit fees through administrative rules to continue the safest possible fire and life safety protection for fireworks dealers, their customers, and first responders.

Codes Unit

The Codes Unit promotes the application and use of uniform fire and life safety codes through code development and adoption, code interpretation, technical research, and legislative input. Staff partner with the State Building Codes Division, local jurisdictions, and industry stakeholders to maintain code consistency.

Staff duties include plan reviews, installation approval of above ground storage tanks for flammable and combustible liquids and liquefied petroleum gas.

Fire Marshals Round Table

Deputy State Fire Marshal John Caul, with assistance from Administrative Specialist Pat Carroll and the Oregon Fire Marshals Association, coordinated the annual Fire Marshals Round Table in October. In addition to featured presentations on *OSFM legislative updates*, *Building Codes Regional Coordination*, and *Building Codes Division updates*, open forum topics included:

- Occupant load reducing
- Tent and canopy anchorage
- Liquid Oxygen (LOX)
- Appendix B
- Cooking in preschools
- Alternatives to minimum fire flows

- Tank to building measurement
- Loss prevention exit locking or elimination
- Fire lane signage spacing requirements
- Sprinkler requirements under overhang

Code Development

Staff attended the public code hearings in Palm Springs, California and the final action hearings in Minneapolis, Minnesota for the final cycle of the 2009 International Codes. Attending these hearings increases staff's understanding of code requirements in Oregon's building and fire code.

Staff also developed administrative rules for proposed fire code amendment criteria. Administrative rules were adopted as OAR 837-040-0015 along with mid-cycle amendments to the 2007 Oregon Fire Code.

Appendix P

In 2007/2008, the OSFM Code staff and fire service partners paved the way for local jurisdictions to require sprinklers in all new residential construction using an *Application for Proposed Code Amendment* to adopt Appendix P in the 2008 Oregon Residential Specialty Code. The Residential Structures Board asked Building Codes Division (BCD) to resolve policy and technical issues raised by Appendix P. BCD was unable to gain consensus on the issues and the process ended without adoption of a sprinkler requirement in the residential building code. However, BCD did agree to allow municipalities wishing to include mandatory residential fire sprinklers as part of an overall community fire protection plan to do so through the local amendment process to the State Building Code. Administrative rules allowing this process were adopted effective January 1, 2009.

Outreach

Code staff participated in two Deputy Assessment Centers, one appeals hearing, conducted training on aboveground flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks, and two classes on Oregon Fire Code amendments.

Community Education Section



Community Education Staff, left to right: Nicole Lewis, Colleen Olson, Candice Clark, Stephanie Stafford, and Manager Tari Glocar.

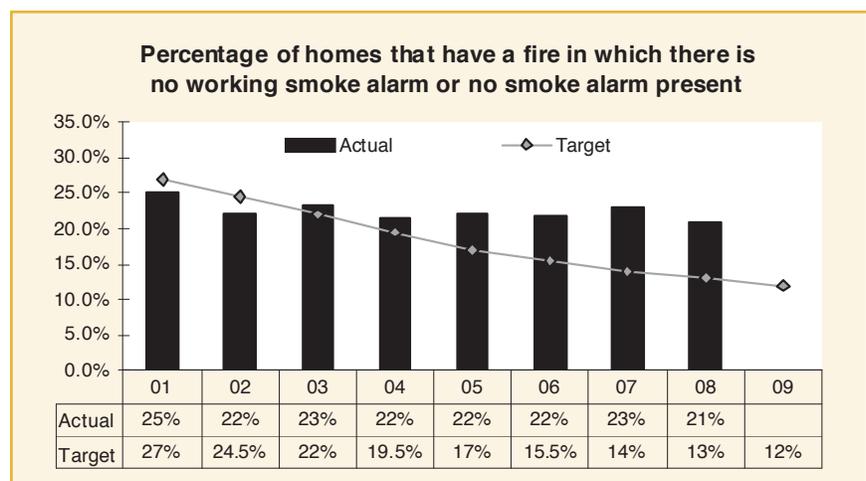
The Community Education Section is comprised of multiple programs and resources for fire prevention and fire safety education designed to reduce residential fires and their associated deaths, injuries and property loss. These programs include home fire safety, smoke alarms, senior fire safety, public education training, and lending resources. Resources include the statewide Oregon Life Safety Team advisory group.

Programs are conducted statewide using program specific strategic plans, budgets, policies, and procedures. They provide fire departments and districts, and citizens with information, services, and products to help reduce the risk of fire and increase the chances of survival if there is a fire. Two Key Performance Measures guide strategic planning for the Community Education Section.

Key Performance Measures

Key performance measure data describes community education's progress toward the Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) mission and goals. These measures help document program effectiveness and provide program guidance. There is a comparative component to each measure observing how Oregon is doing relative to other states with similar programs. Community Education performance measures are:

- Homes With Smoke Alarms** – Community Education's smoke alarm program is designed to decrease the percentage of Oregon homes that have a fire in which there is no working smoke alarm or no smoke alarm present.



A working smoke alarm alerts occupants to a fire while there is still time to escape. Fire departments and districts statewide are key partners for this performance measure. Community Education staff train fire personnel on a five-step planning process to develop and conduct door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns in higher risk areas in their communities. In 2009, there will be a proposal to replace this key performance measure with a residential fire death rate measure. The smoke alarm measure will continue to be used internally in support of the residential fire death rate measure.

- Residential Fire Death Rate Per Capita** – Community Education proposes to replace the ‘Homes with Smoke Alarms’ key performance measure with a ‘Residential Fire Death Rate Per Capita’ performance measure. This will allow for a more comprehensive measure of the effectiveness and performance of all community education programs. Fire departments and districts statewide will be key partners for this performance measure. In 2008, Oregon departments and districts responded to 2,894 residential fires. These fires accounted for 276 civilian injuries, 30 civilian deaths and an estimated dollar loss of \$37,420,344. The proposed key performance measure specifically addresses fires occurring in places where people live, and where our public education fire safety and fire prevention programs impact their lives.

The 2008 annual report provides data about civilian fire fatalities regardless of cause. However, the report’s focus is on residential fire fatalities.

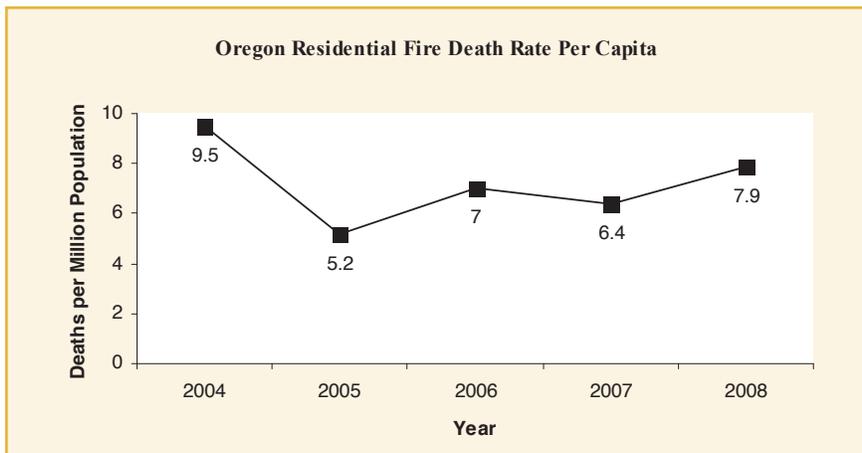
2008 Accomplishments

Smoke Alarm Program

Community Education’s Smoke Alarm Program works to increase the number of residences with working smoke alarms. Smoke alarms more than double a person’s chance of surviving a fire. Components of the smoke alarm program include workshops, campaigns, smoke alarms on fire department apparatus, smoke alarms for the deaf and hard of hearing, real estate agent training, brochures, and partnering with Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue to support their multi-family housing fire reduction program training. The smoke alarm program supports the Office of State Fire Marshal key performance measure – percentage of homes in which there is a working smoke alarm. Following are the seven elements to the Smoke Alarm Program:

1. Workshop Training – *The Invasion of the Smoke Alarms*

The Invasion of the Smoke Alarms – Door-to-Door Smoke Alarm Program is a model program to assist fire departments in planning and conducting community door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns. The OSFM invites local fire departments and their community partners to attend workshops on how to deliver an effective campaign. In 2008, 130 personnel from 102 fire departments attended these workshops. Attendees received a community smoke alarm program kit. The kit includes recommendations and step-by-step guidance for planning a campaign, recruiting community partners, and implementing and evaluating the program.



2. Campaigns – *The Invasion of the Smoke Alarms*

The goal of door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns is to reduce the number of fires where there are no working smoke alarms by installing smoke alarms in at-risk homes and educating residents on the importance of having and maintaining working smoke alarms. When the OSFM approves a fire department's agreement for a door-to-door campaign, they receive up to 50 free smoke alarms and \$250 towards the campaign. Departments use the money for supplies, name tags, and printed material, as outlined in the campaign. The department also may use the money to purchase more smoke alarms. Over 2,000 smoke alarms were installed statewide during 2008 and nearly \$9,000 awarded to fire departments for campaign expenses. There is a list of departments that conducted campaigns at http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/SA_Campaign_List.shtml.

3. Smoke Alarms on Fire Department Apparatus

In 2008, six fire departments participated in the 'Smoke Alarms on Fire Department Apparatus' program. Each department received 10 smoke alarms to carry on their apparatus. When on a call, department personnel check for smoke alarms in the residence. If the smoke alarm is missing, not working, or outdated, the department has new ones within easy access to install.

4. Smoke Alarms for the Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Smoke alarms save lives, but the deaf or hard of hearing cannot depend on the sound of a standard smoke alarm to alert them to a fire. Community Education partnered with the Oregon School for the Deaf to inform students and their families about the availability of strobe and shaker-style alarms designed for those deaf or hard of hearing. Many students applied for a free alarm from OSFM for their home. Staff contacted fire departments who volunteered to install the alarms for students and their families. Other Oregonians applied

for and received these specialized alarms as well. In 2008, deaf or hard of hearing Oregonians received 23 strobe alarms and 11 shaker alarms at no cost.

5. Realtor Smoke Alarm Education Course

In partnership with ProSchools, Community Education staff designed and implemented a training course for real estate agents and home inspectors to increase their knowledge of smoke alarm law and ensure homes they sell are equipped with alarms compliant with Oregon law. The *ProSchools Realtor Smoke Alarm Education* course is online at http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/Smoke_Alarm_Education.shtml.

6. Smoke Alarm Brochure

Community Education staff developed a new smoke alarm brochure titled '*Where there's smoke...there's fire!*' It provides information to the public on why they should install smoke alarms and where, the types of smoke alarms, and how to keep them working. For more information on smoke alarms and Oregon's smoke alarm law, visit: www.oregon.gov/osp/sfm/commed_sa_program.shtml. Supplies of the brochure are available by contacting candice.clark@state.or.us.

7. Multi-family Housing Fire Reduction Program

From 2004-2008, 21 Oregonians died in apartment fires. Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R), in partnership with Community Education and the Oregon Life Safety Team, delivered two train-the-trainer workshops for TVF&R's multi-family housing fire reduction program. These workshops trained 17 personnel from 11 fire departments located across the state. The training assists agencies that want to implement fire and life safety training for apartment managers. In 2009, the partnership will continue with workshops delivered at the OSFM. Visit www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/training.shtml to register for a workshop.

Senior Fire Safety Program

Community Education's Senior Fire Safety Program provides fire prevention education to reduce fire deaths among seniors. The senior at-risk population includes adults 50 and older. This group is at a higher risk of dying in a residential fire compared to other age groups.

To reduce fire and fall injuries and fatalities among adults 65 years and older who live independently, Community Education implemented the National Fire Protection Association's fire and fall prevention program, *Remembering When*.™ The Section partnered with the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) and Seniors and People with Disabilities (SPD), to complete a grant project to deliver *Remembering When*.™ This partnership between OSFM and DHS allowed staff to present the program to SPD caseworkers who have the ability to reach older adults through home visits.

During 2008, Community Education staff, along with 22 fire service representatives, trained 240 SPD personnel (primarily caseworkers) on the *Remembering When*.™ program. The training provided tools for delivering fire and fall prevention strategies at the local level through home visits and group presentations. SPD caseworkers, trained on the prevention program, estimate they will make more than 1,100 home visits annually.

The 2008 *Residential Fire Fatalities by Age* chart (page 18) shows a dramatic increase in residential fire fatalities beginning at age 50 and continuing to rise until age 89. The highest risk age group was 60-69 with nine fatalities accounting for 30% of all residential fire fatalities. The 80-89 age group, with six fatalities accounted for 20% and the 50-59 year-old age group with five deaths represented 16.6% of residential fire fatalities. Together, these three age groups accounted for 66.6% of Oregon's 2008 residential fire fatalities.

The oldest person to die in a residential fire in 2008 was 88 and the youngest was 28. (See 2008 *Residential Fire Fatalities by Age and Gender* chart on page 18).

From 2004-2008, data shows the most vulnerable ages for dying in a residential fire are those in the following age categories: 50-59, 60-69, and 80-89. Of the 133 residential fire fatalities over the five year period, 57% (76) were from these three age groups. (See *Residential Fire Fatalities by Age and Gender 2004-2008* chart on page 18).

Fire fatalities of adults age 50 and over increased from 18 in 2004 to 23 in 2008, approximately a 27% increase. Adults 50 and over represented 76.7% of all fire fatalities in 2008. According to the Portland State University Population Research center, 32.5% of Oregon's population is age 50 and over. This means adults age 50 and over are nearly two and a half times (2.35) as likely to die in a fire as any other age group.

In the 2009-2011 biennium, Community Education will collaborate with the Oregon Life Safety Team to create a new program for Oregon's increasing older adult population. The new program will focus on adults age 50 and over. In the interim, Community Education will continue to deliver the existing program and assist fire departments in developing partnerships with their local senior service providers in implementing the *Remembering When*.™ program.

Home Fire Safety Program

Community Education provides fire prevention and fire safety education to reduce fire risk, fatalities and injuries. Program priorities are to address the top causes of home fires to reduce the risk of residential fires.

In 2008, Oregon fire departments reported 3,925 fires. Nearly 74% of those fires occurred in homes. To prevent the loss of life and injuries from fires, it is essential to prevent fires from occurring in the first place. The Community Education Section continued to deliver home fire safety program materials and information, designed to educate and inform citizens on how to prevent fire in their homes.

Community Education, in partnership with members of the Oregon Life Safety Team and fire safety advocates around the state, participated in National Fire Prevention Week October 5-11, to reinforce the *Prevent Home Fires* theme. Oregonians were encouraged to prevent home fires by conducting home fire safety inspections. Community Education added a *Home Fire Safety Checklist* to their series of *Home Fire Safety Is Up To You!* materials. The checklist includes safety tips to avoid the leading causes of fires in the home. http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/CommEd_FireSafety_Program.shtml.

Across Oregon, 88 fire departments and districts received more than 19,000 *Home Fire Safety Checklists* to use in local community campaigns. Other materials delivered throughout the state included 92,000 Home Fire Safety rack cards, 14,000 Home Escape Plans, and more than 600 Home Fire Safety posters. Many of these resources went to fire departments and districts with limited resources to produce their own materials, or purchase materials produced by the national campaign.

Public Educator Training Program

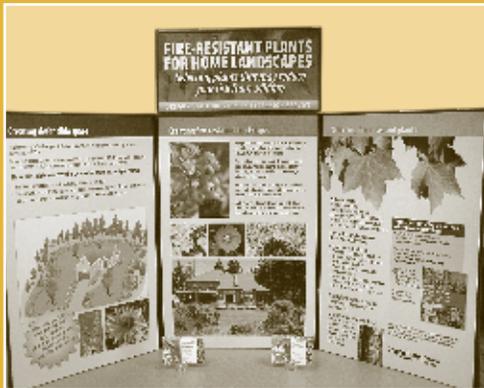
Community Education works to build a cadre of public fire prevention education professionals statewide by hosting educational opportunities for the fire service and other partners. In 2008, Community Education contracted with instructors to teach the National Fire Academy course *Presenting Effective Public Education Programs*. Applicants received the training at no cost and many received no-cost lodging. Twenty-three representatives from 17 fire departments and the OSFM attended the week-long training. The training provided students with fundamental knowledge, skills, and attitudes to deliver fire and life safety educational programs in their communities. The course emphasized a community-based concept in developing and delivering educational programs. Students learned to make the best use of their community to support their program efforts.

Workshops in 2008 included training for fire service personnel and partners on how to deliver community door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns to install smoke alarms in residences at high risk for fire, and hosted two multi-family housing fire reduction program train-the-trainer workshops. Staff also provided training to fire department personnel on how to complete successful applications for Assistance to Firefighters Grant funds to meet firefighting and emergency response needs.

In 2009, Community Education will continue providing fire prevention education including classes in *Community Risk Issues and Prevention Interventions*, and *Fire Prevention for High Risk Populations: Age and Disability Factors*.

Lending Resources Program

Community Education has educational tools and displays available for loan to Oregon fire departments and districts. More than 20 departments applied to use these resources in 2008. Fire departments that would like to reserve resources for their events may visit http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/CommEd_Lending_Resources.shtml.



Resources available for loan

- **911 Simulator** – an educational tool that teaches children how, when, and why to dial 9-1-1 in case of an emergency. Participants learn through demonstration and practice by using the simulator to call 9-1-1. It effectively teaches children what they need to know and what to do in case of an emergency. The interactive simulator is designed to aid an instructor with a minimal background and education in the emergency reporting field to conduct a 9-1-1-safety session correctly and effectively. More importantly, the 9-1-1 simulator enhances instruction by simulating a realistic 9-1-1 call.
- **Fire Resistant Plant Display** – an educational tabletop display. The display illustrates how homeowners can help protect their home and property from the hazards of wildland fires by landscaping with fire-resistant plants and trees. The display encourages homeowners to use fire resistant plants and to carefully place trees to provide green barriers and block the intense heat of approaching fires.
- **Flameless Candles** – fire safe candles that use batteries to create a glow and flicker similar to real-flame candles. They are made of wax and have a light vanilla scent. The flameless candles are ideal for any department hosting a media event or banquet and looking to display a safe alternative to real flame candles.
- **Multi-Hazard House Trailer (*THE CHIEF*)** – an educational prop allowing participants to learn through demonstration and to practice skills on fire prevention and safety including:

 - calling 911
 - correct smoke alarm response
 - safe exiting procedures
 - disaster and severe weather safety skills
 - demonstrating the effectiveness of a home fire sprinkler system
- **Mobile Billboard** – ideal for departments hosting a media event or wanting to display a fire safety message. Currently the billboard has a novelty lighter theme. A new message will be added to the billboard in September 2009 featuring the Office of State Fire Marshal Smoke Alarm Program.

Children's Fire Safety House

In the 2005-2007 biennium, Community Education acquired a new multi-hazard house trailer. As a result, the original Children's Fire Safety House was prepared for surplus. Oregon fire departments were encouraged to submit applications to receive the fire safety house free through the State of Oregon surplus process. The successful applicant was the LaGrande Fire Department. In 2008, staff presented the house to La Grande Fire Chief Bruce Weimer during a ceremony at the Office of State Fire Marshal. Chief Weimer's department plans to use the house for fire prevention activities in their service area and make it available to fire departments and districts in Union, Wallowa, Baker and other Eastern Oregon counties.

Oregon Life Safety Team

Community Education coordinates the multi-disciplinary Oregon Life Safety Team (OLST) with fire service and fire service association partners, state, federal, county, city, private, and partner association members. Team members implement statewide fire prevention and fire safety education, and endorse, promote, and distribute educational materials. Members also relay educational information to fire departments and districts in their regions.

During 2008, the team focused on and supported a variety of projects including: door-to-door smoke alarm campaigns, Fire Prevention Week, fire-standard compliant cigarettes and novelty lighter ban legislation, training on *Presenting Effective Public Education Programs*, ProSchools realtor smoke alarm online training, *Remembering When™* – a fire and fall prevention program for older adults, and smoke alarms for the deaf and hard of hearing. Twenty-nine new members joined the OLST representing 19 fire departments from 13 counties and four fire service associations. For a membership list and more information about OLST, visit http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/CommEd_OLST.shtml. If you are interested in joining OLST, please contact the Community Education Program Coordinator at 503-934-8245.

This page intentionally left blank.

Fire in Oregon by the Numbers

Community Education analyzes state fire trend data and evaluates target population needs to determine strategic planning priorities. The direction and policies of programs are determined by analyzing data, demographics, economic issues, etc.

Fires per Million Population

From 2004-2008 there has been a downward trend in reported fires. The largest decrease occurred in structure fires. Oregon's five-year trend in total fires per million population has decreased 17% since 2004.

Structure Fires

In 2008, structure fires accounted for 34% of all reported fires and 88% of the estimated dollar loss of all reported fires. The average dollar loss of a structure fire is more than four times the average loss in a mobile property fire and 62 times the loss of other types of fires.

From 2004-2008 there is a downward trend in reported structure fires, from a high of 4,899 in 2004 to a low of 3,925 in 2008; a 20% decrease. During this same period Oregon's population increased by 9.5%.

Other Fires

Other Fires represent 50.5% of all reported fires but only \$2.9 million of all estimated dollar loss. The average cost of Other Fires is \$500. From 2004-2008 there is a downward trend in reported Other Fires from a high of 6,219 in 2004 to a low of 5,791 in 2008, a 9% decrease.

Mobile Property Fires

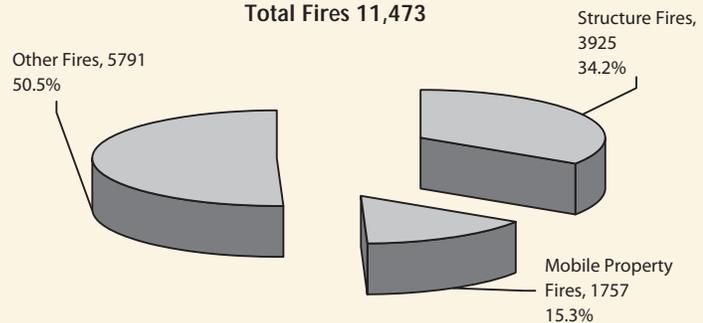
Mobile Property Fires represent 15.3% (1,757) of all reported fires and \$12.8 million in estimated dollar loss. The average cost of a mobile property fire is \$7,285. From 2004-2008 there was a downward trend in reported mobile property fires from a high of 2,673 in 2004 to a low of 1,757 in 2008, a 34% decrease.

Fires per Million Population by Type of Property (2004 - 2008)

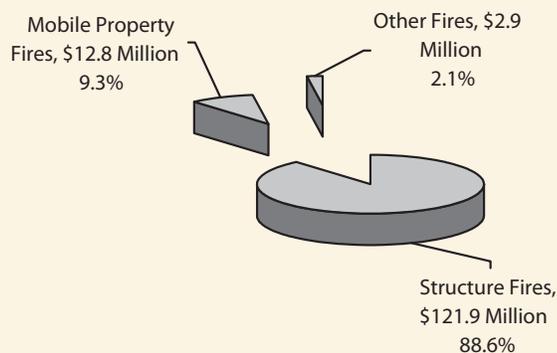
Year	Structure Fires	Mobile Property Fires	Other Fires
2004	1368	747	1737
2005	1914	960	2433
2006	1293	629	2046
2007	1072	503	1591
2008	1036	464	1528

See chart page 17

2008 Number of Reported Fires
Total Fires 11,473



2008 Estimated Dollar Loss
Total \$137.6 Million



Oregon Fires by County

In 2008, only four counties experienced 100 or more fires in 1- & 2-family dwellings and apartments: Lane County 100 fires, Marion County 138 fires, Multnomah County 524 fires, and Washington County 113 fires. In total, these four counties represent nearly 50% of all the fires occurring in 1- & 2-family dwellings and apartments.

Counties with more than \$1 million in estimated dollar loss from all structure fires include Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Deschutes, Douglas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah and Washington.

The average dollar loss for the fires in these counties was \$20,463. The average dollar loss for all fires in all Oregon counties was \$23,847.

With 524 reported structure fires, Multnomah County experienced the highest estimated dollar loss at more than \$12 million, with an average dollar loss per structure fire of \$26,545.

2008 Oregon Structure Fires by County*

County	Population†	Total (All Structures)				Residential Structures**				Non-Residential Structures			
		Number of Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss‡	Average Loss per Incident	Fires per 100,000 population	Number of Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss‡	Average Loss per Incident	Fires per 100,000 population	Number of Fires	Estimated Dollar Loss‡	Average Loss per Incident	Fires per 100,000 population
Baker	16,455	22	\$262,300	\$11,923	133.7	19	\$261,300	\$13,753	115.5	3	\$1,000	\$333	18.2
Benton	86,120	66	\$1,715,945	\$25,999	76.6	46	\$1,196,295	\$26,006	53.4	20	\$519,650	\$25,983	23.2
Clackamas	376,660	269	\$4,663,913	\$17,338	71.4	43	\$317,136	\$7,375	11.4	226	\$4,346,777	\$19,234	60.0
Clatsop	37,695	75	\$4,385,237	\$58,470	199.0	32	\$1,617,415	\$50,544	84.9	43	\$2,767,822	\$64,368	114.1
Columbia	48,095	85	\$1,863,620	\$21,925	176.7	39	\$1,119,470	\$28,704	81.1	46	\$744,150	\$16,177	95.6
Coos	63,210	79	\$4,361,460	\$55,208	125.0	56	\$2,875,660	\$51,351	88.6	23	\$1,485,800	\$64,600	36.4
Crook	26,845	25	\$612,150	\$24,486	93.1	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	25	\$612,150	\$24,486	93.1
Curry	21,510	27	\$331,720	\$12,286	125.5	25	\$325,220	\$13,009	116.2	2	\$6,500	\$3,250	9.3
Deschutes	167,015	157	\$6,917,955	\$44,063	94.0	37	\$1,624,245	\$43,899	22.2	120	\$5,293,710	\$44,114	71.8
Douglas	105,240	116	\$2,689,216	\$23,183	110.2	78	\$1,561,365	\$20,018	74.1	38	\$1,127,851	\$29,680	36.1
Gilliam	1,885	1	\$160,000	\$160,000	53.1	1	\$160,000	\$160,000	53.1	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Grant	7,530	2	\$0	\$0	26.6	2	\$0	\$0	26.6	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Harney	7,705	11	\$17,100	\$1,555	142.8	4	\$4,000	\$1,000	51.9	7	\$13,100	\$1,871	90.9
Hood River	21,625	35	\$374,000	\$10,686	161.8	12	\$118,000	\$9,833	55.5	23	\$256,000	\$11,130	106.4
Jackson	205,305	186	\$3,512,462	\$18,884	90.6	79	\$958,060	\$12,127	38.5	107	\$2,554,402	\$23,873	52.1
Jefferson	22,450	32	\$1,107,720	\$34,616	142.5	19	\$604,900	\$31,837	84.6	13	\$502,820	\$38,678	57.9
Josephine	83,290	62	\$822,155	\$13,261	74.4	41	\$732,805	\$17,873	49.2	21	\$89,350	\$4,255	25.2
Klamath	66,180	99	\$1,358,955	\$13,727	149.6	19	\$318,155	\$16,745	28.7	80	\$1,040,800	\$13,010	120.9
Lake	7,585	4	\$15,000	\$3,750	52.7	3	\$15,000	\$5,000	39.6	1	\$0	\$0	13.2
Lane	345,880	315	\$16,894,575	\$53,634	91.1	100	\$2,868,725	\$28,687	28.9	215	\$14,025,850	\$65,237	62.2
Lincoln	44,715	67	\$428,650	\$6,398	149.8	20	\$123,200	\$6,160	44.7	47	\$305,450	\$6,499	105.1
Linn	110,185	176	\$6,730,865	\$38,244	159.7	80	\$1,909,445	\$23,868	72.6	96	\$4,821,420	\$50,223	87.1
Malheur	31,675	65	\$1,366,879	\$21,029	205.2	40	\$397,399	\$9,935	126.3	25	\$969,480	\$38,779	78.9
Marion	314,865	330	\$11,335,245	\$34,349	104.8	138	\$2,395,985	\$17,362	43.8	192	\$8,939,260	\$46,559	61.0
Morrow	12,485	8	\$4,550	\$569	64.1	5	\$2,000	\$400	40.0	3	\$2,550	\$850	24.0
Multnomah	717,880	871	\$33,136,767	\$38,045	121.3	524	\$13,909,319	\$26,545	73.0	347	\$19,227,448	\$55,411	48.3
Polk	68,235	63	\$356,240	\$5,655	92.3	35	\$243,865	\$6,968	51.3	28	\$112,375	\$4,013	41.0
Sherman	1,845	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Tillamook	26,060	37	\$566,270	\$15,305	142.0	17	\$175,500	\$10,324	65.2	20	\$390,770	\$19,539	76.7
Umatilla	72,380	68	\$861,540	\$12,670	93.9	24	\$182,890	\$7,620	33.2	44	\$678,650	\$15,424	60.8
Union	25,360	30	\$1,744,860	\$58,162	118.3	13	\$916,810	\$70,524	51.3	17	\$828,050	\$48,709	67.0
Wallowa	7,115	5	\$50,000	\$10,000	70.3	3	\$0	\$0	42.2	2	\$50,000	\$25,000	28.1
Wasco	24,170	52	\$932,350	\$17,930	215.1	35	\$684,150	\$19,547	144.8	17	\$248,200	\$14,600	70.3
Washington	519,925	374	\$8,121,284	\$21,715	71.9	113	\$3,190,760	\$28,237	21.7	261	\$4,930,524	\$18,891	50.2
Wheeler	1,575	1	\$65,000	\$65,000	63.5	1	\$65,000	\$65,000	63.5	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Yamhill	94,325	110	\$4,212,105	\$38,292	116.6	28	\$405,650	\$14,488	29.7	82	\$3,806,455	\$46,420	86.9
Totals	3,791,075	3925	\$121,978,088	\$31,077	110.5	1731	\$41,279,724	\$23,847.33	55.8	2194	\$80,698,364	\$36,814	54.8

*As reported to the Office of State Fire Marshal; **1- and 2-family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, and manufactured housing are included; † Population Data from the University of Portland Population Research Center March 2009; ‡ 1- and 2-family dwellings, apartments, mobile homes, and manufactured housing are included.

**Civilian Fatalities and Rates
(1967 - 2008)**

Year	Number of Fatalities	Fatalities per Million Population	Population (in Millions)
2008	49	12.9	3.79
2007	44	11.7	3.75
2006	35	9.5	3.69
2005	29	8.0	3.63
2004	42	11.7	3.58
2003	30	8.5	3.54
2002	45	12.9	3.50
2001	40	11.5	3.47
2000	42	12.2	3.44
1999	31	9.4	3.31
1998	28	8.5	3.28
1997	54	16.7	3.24
1996	56	17.5	3.20
1995	34	10.8	3.14
1994	51	16.5	3.09
1993	63	20.8	3.03
1992	51	17.2	2.97
1991	46	15.8	2.92
1990	40	14.0	2.86
1989	34	12.2	2.79
1988	45	16.4	2.74
1987	48	17.8	2.70
1986	50	18.7	2.68
1985	52	19.5	2.67
1984	48	18.0	2.67
1983	61	23.0	2.65
1982	60	22.6	2.66
1981	60	22.5	2.67
1980	63	24.0	2.63
1979	69	26.6	2.59
1978	74	29.4	2.52
1977	94	38.4	2.45
1976	95	39.9	2.38
1975	85	36.5	2.33
1974	84	36.7	2.29
1973	85	37.9	2.24
1972	85	38.6	2.20
1971	66	30.7	2.15
1970	89	42.6	2.09
1969	80	38.8	2.06
1968	68	34.0	2.00
1967	74	37.4	1.98

* Estimates from Portland State University's Center for Population Research

Fatalities related to fire

Oregon Civilian Fire Fatalities (1967-2008)

The number of civilian fatalities has continued an overall decline from 1967-2008, while Oregon's population has continued to increase. Fatalities per million population decreased almost 20% from 1967-2008. Yet, every year since 2004, Oregon has had at least one multiple-fatality fire.

Community Education's key performance measure (page 7) addresses Oregon's residential fire fatality rate per million population. The focus of the measure is residential fire fatalities only. The 2004-2008 *Residential Fire Fatality Detail Summary* (page 18) provides a five-year summary of fire fatalities separating residential fire fatalities from other fire fatalities.

In 2009, Community Education will establish a fire fatality review committee to research and analyze residential fire fatalities and their causes as well as the demographics, economic situation and education status of fire fatalities.

The fire fatality detail summary is divided into residential and non-residential. Residential fatalities are further broken down into residential fire fatalities and residential suicide and homicide fire fatalities. Other types of fire fatalities include welding accidents, outside burning, vehicle and aircraft fires, and outside suicides and homicides.

From 2004-2008, there were 201 total fire fatalities. Of those fatalities, 66% (133) were residential fatalities. Oregon's residential fire fatality rate dropped from 9.5 fatalities per million population in 2004 to 7.9 fatalities per million in 2008. During this same time, the state population increased nearly 6%.

In 2008, there were 49 total fire fatalities:

- 30 residential
- 4 suicides or homicides
- 5 motor vehicle
- 10 other types of fires

By comparison, in 2007 there were 45 total fire fatalities:

- 24 residential
- 2 suicides
- 14 motor vehicle
- 5 other types of fires

Oregon 2004-2008 Fire Fatality Detail Summary[†]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Fatalities	42	29	35	45	49
Residential:	34	19	26	24	30
1-and 2-Family Dwellings	14	8	17	11	17
Apartments	8	4	3	2	4
Boarding Houses	0	0	0	2	0
Hotel/Motel	0	2	0	0	0
Manufactured/Mobile Homes	9	3	4	6	4
Nursing Home	1	1	0	0	0
Travel Trailers/Campers (primary residence)	2	1	2	3	5
Percentage of Total Fatalities	81%	66%	74%	53%	61%
Non-Residential:	5	3	8	19	15
Aircraft Crash into Residence	0	0	0	0	3
Commercial Accident	0	0	0	0	2
Illegal Occupancy	0	0	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Incident	5	0	3	14	5
Outside - Barn	0	0	0	0	1
Outside - Dumpster	0	1	1	0	0
Outside - Improper Fueling	0	0	1	0	0
Outside - Riding Lawnmower	0	0	0	1	0
Outside - Tent	0	0	0	0	1
Outside - Warming Fire	0	1	1	0	0
Outside - Yard (Trapped Burning)	0	1	1	0	2
Travel Trailer (non-primary residence)	0	0	0	3	0
Welding - College Campus	0	0	1	0	0
Welding - Cutting Motor home	0	0	0	1	0
Percentage of Total Fatalities	12%	10%	23%	42%	31%
Homicide/Suicide:	3	7	1	2	4
Residential Homicide	1	1	1	0	3
Residential Suicide	0	5	0	2	1
Outside-Suicide (Pour fuel on self)	2	1	0	0	0
Percentage of Total Fatalities	7%	24%	3%	4%	8%
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fatalities per capita (per million)[‡]					
Residential	9.5	5.2	7.0	6.4	7.9
Non-residential	1.4	0.8	2.2	5.1	4.0
Homicide/Suicide	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.1
Total	11.7	8.0	9.5	12.0	12.9

[†] As reported to the OSFM. Cause of death determined by a Medical Examiner

[‡] Data provided by Portland State University Population Research Center

Residential Fatalities by Age Group Percentage (2004-2008)

At the time of this report in 2008, there were no residential fire fatalities in the 0-19 age group. This is the first year since 2005 that no one in this age group died in a residential fire.

Seniors age 50 and over, continue to represent the largest age group dying in residential fires in Oregon. Members of this age group are typically the most vulnerable and the least able to escape a fire before they are overcome by toxic smoke and heat. In 2008, 23 people age 50 or over died in a fire. Sixty-five percent (15) of those were male and 35% (8) were female. Males age 50 and over were twice as likely to die in a fire as females. From 2004-2008, there were 133 residential fire

fatalities of which 56.4% were males and 43.6% were females. Males continue to be more likely to die in a fire than females. In 2008, 18 males and 12 females died in residential fires. In the past five-year period, only in 2005 did more females than males die in residential fires.

Residential Fatalities by Age Group Percentage (2008)

In 2008, there were 30 residential fire fatalities. Of these, 76.6% (23) were 50 years old and over. As of July 1, 2008, nearly one-third (32.5%) of Oregon's estimated population was 50 years old and over. There is a disproportionate fire fatality rate in this age group. In Oregon, they are almost two and a half times (2.35) more likely to die in a fire than any other age group.

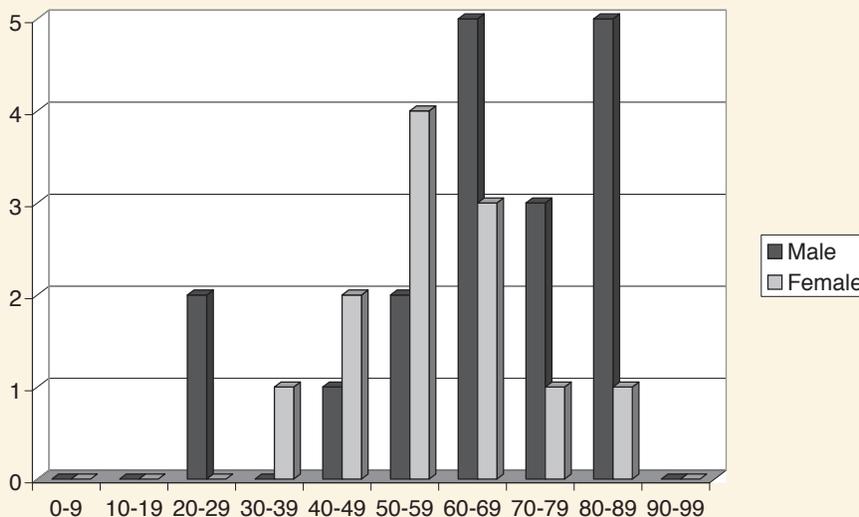
Residential Fatalities by Age and Gender (2004-2008)

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total		Percentage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-9	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	7	2	9.3%	3.4%
10-19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2.7%	0.0%
20-29	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	8.0%	3.4%
30-39	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	4	6.7%	6.9%
40-49	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	7	5	9.3%	8.6%
50-59	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	14	14	18.7%	24.1%
60-69	2	5	1	4	2	3	2	0	5	4	12	16	16.0%	27.6%
70-79	2	0	1	2	0	2	3	1	3	1	9	6	12.0%	10.3%
80-89	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	1	13	8	17.3%	13.8%
90-99	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.7%
Sub Total	20	14	7	12	15	11	15	9	18	12	75	58	56.4%	43.6%
Grand Total	34		19		26		24		30		133		100.0%	

Age Group Fatalities Trend (2004-2008)

Fire fatalities for adults age 50 and over increased from 18 in 2004 to 23 in 2008, nearly a 28% increase. Fire fatalities for adults age 50 and over represent 76.7% of the fire fatalities. According to the Portland State University Population Research center, adults age 50 and over represent 32.5% of Oregon's population. This group is approximately two and a half times (2.35) more likely to die in a fire than any other age group.

2008 Residential Fire Fatalities by Age and Gender



Residential Fire Fatalities and Smoke Alarms in Oregon

According to the U.S. Fire Administration, working smoke alarms can double a person's chances of surviving a fire. In 2008, Oregon experienced 30 residential fire fatalities which occurred in 28 fires. Of these 28 fatal fires, only five were determined to have had a working smoke alarm.

- Seven fires occurred in homes with no smoke alarm present, accounting for 30% (9) of the fire fatalities.
- Five fires occurred in homes where a smoke alarm was present but failed to work, accounting for 16.5% (5) of the fire fatalities. (Note: Three of the 5 alarms did not have batteries.)
- Eleven fires occurred in homes with unknown smoke alarm performance and/or presence accounting for 37% of the fire fatalities. In one of these fires, the smoke alarm was reported present but the performance was unknown. In six of the fires, the smoke alarm presence was not reported by the responding fire department. In the remaining four fires, a smoke alarm was reported as present but the performance was not reported.
- Five fires occurred in homes with a working smoke alarm accounting for 16.5% of the fire fatalities.

Civilian and Firefighter Injuries

Civilian Injuries (2004-2008)

In 2008, there were 264 fire-related civilian injuries reported. This is an increase of 9% (23) from 2007. The majority of the injuries, 83% (220) occurred in structure fires. The remaining 9% (24) occurred in mobile property fires and 7% (20) occurred in other types of fires.

Civilian Fire Injuries (2004 - 2008)

Year	Structure Injuries	Mobile Property Injuries	Other Injuries	Total Injuries
2008	220	24	20	264
2007	204	20	17	241
2006	239	17	32	288
2005	355	31	41	427
2004	181	17	17	215

Firefighter Injuries (2004-2008)

In 2008, there were 110 fire-related firefighter injuries reported. This is an increase of 9% (11) from 2007. The majority of injuries, 73% (80) occurred in structure fires. The remaining injuries 5% (5) occurred in mobile property fires and 22% (25) occurred in other types of fires. No firefighter fatalities were associated with reported fires in 2008.

Firefighter Fire Injuries (2004 - 2008)

Year	Structure Injuries	Mobile Property Injuries	Other Injuries	Total Injuries
2008	80	5	25	110
2007	82	9	8	99
2006	95	4	11	110
2005	127	11	26	164
2004	118	1	14	133

Leading Causes of Fire

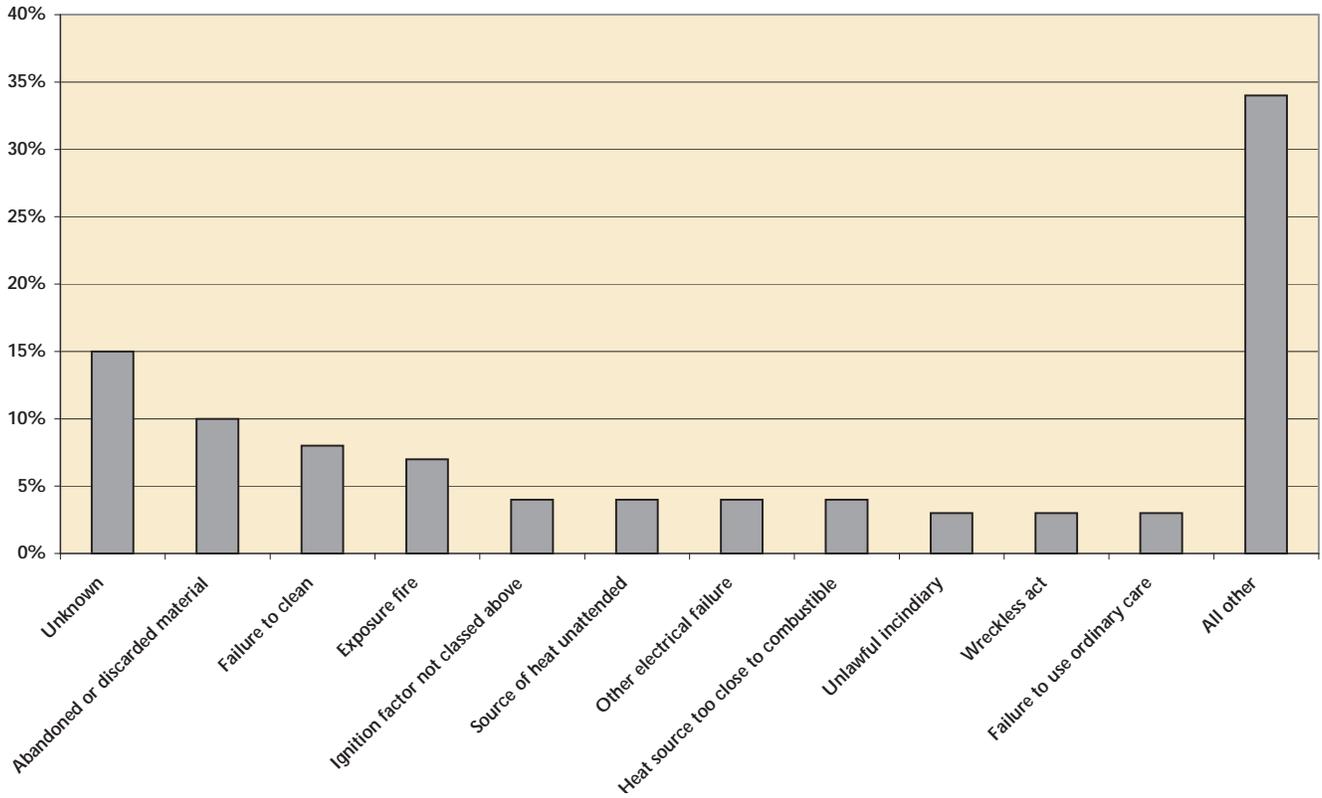
The three leading causes of residential structure fires in 2008 were:

- abandoned or discarded material,
- failure to clean, and
- exposure to fire.

See pages 39-40 for definitions. These three causes represent 25% of all residential fires.

Fire causes falling into the category, 'All Other Causes,' represent 34% of residential structure fires while 'Unknown Causes' represent 15%. The seven other leading causes together represent 26% of the residential fires.

Leading Cause of Fires



This page intentionally left blank.

Emergency Planning and Response Section



Emergency Planning and Response Staff, front row – left to right: Patty Stams, Manager Mariana Ruiz-Temple, Jim Mazza, Bruce Armstrong, Judi Baker. Middle row – left to right: Evelyn Burdett, Shelly Kendrick, Alec Carte, Jim Thaler, Jamie Kometz, Manager Chris Kuenzi, Mark Johnston. Back row – left to right: Alan McMahan, Tina Toney, Gordon Simeral, Manager and Assistant Chief Deputy Sue Otjen, Terry Wolfe, Bill Brauer.

The Emergency Planning and Response Section is comprised of – Community Right to Know (CR2K), Emergency Response, and Data Services. Emergency Response coordinates the emergency response of the Office of State Fire Marshal's three incident management teams, 14 regional hazardous material emergency response teams and an urban search and rescue task force.

CR2K collects, validates, and distributes information on hazardous materials in Oregon. CR2K also provides hazardous materials planning and response training assistance to all local and state agencies as well as providing coordination and support of Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) activities statewide.

The Data Unit collects statewide data on structure, mobile property, juvenile set, and school fires as well as hazardous materials incidents.

Emergency Response Unit

Regional Hazardous Materials Teams

In August 2008, the Emergency Response unit finalized a revised Hazmat Teams Task Book. The task book meets requirements of 29CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472 Hazmat for WMD incidents, International Association of Fire Fighters Hazardous Materials Response Team Technician Training Manual, and the Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook.

Updating the task book involved a collaborative intensive review by hazmat team members throughout the state. The task book helps to identify and focus training efforts and ensures all hazmat team members are trained to consistent standards. The task books are competency-based and demonstrate position performance.

Urban Search and Rescue

A primary focus during 2008 was Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) deployment readiness. OSFM focused on three areas: personal protection equipment (PPE), training, and equipment. Committees worked with OSFM staff to recommend PPE and equipment, and deliver needed training.

Structural collapse training was delivered to 40 US&R task force technicians throughout the state. This training is the foundation for the task force and provided technicians the opportunity to learn essential tasks for structural collapse, work with state equipment, and evaluate logistical concepts associated with tracking equipment.

In addition, OSFM conducted two activation drills in 2008 to identify successes and challenges. The drills also provided OSFM staff the opportunity



Springfield Fire & Life Safety Captain John McDowell (left) describes the structural collapse training to Oregon Representative Nancy Nathanson (center) and Acting State Fire Marshal Randy Simpson.

to work in the Agency Operations Center, and allowed the US&R task force and incident management teams to interact and develop working relationships.

Incident Management Teams

Throughout 2008, much of the focus of OSFM staff and incident commanders has been to evaluate incident management team needs and work to fulfill those needs. During 2008, we updated our procurement processes, evaluated team position

and training needs, and created a transparent recruitment and selection process. We continue to partner with the Pacific Northwest Wildfire Coordinating Group, Department of Forestry, and Oregon Emergency Management on lessons learned, training opportunities, and deployments.

During 2008, OSFM IMT teams deployed to the Royce Butte Fire and assisted other agencies in organizing memorial ceremonies for the line-of-duty deaths of Scappoose Volunteer Firefighter Robert Hales in August and Oregon State Police Senior Trooper Bill Hakim and Woodburn Police Captain Tom Tennant in December.

Community Right to Know Unit

The Community Right to Know (CR2K) unit administers the Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act. This law provides emergency responders, emergency planners, government agencies, and the general public with information about hazardous substances in their communities. CR2K collects this information using the Hazardous Substance Information Survey. The survey is sent to employers, owners, and operators of fixed facilities where hazardous substances or wastes are likely to be manufactured, generated, used, stored, possessed, or disposed. In addition, emergency responders that respond to incidents involving hazardous materials are required to submit an incident report to the CR2K unit.

Top 10 Reported NAICS

Code	North American Industry Classification System Description	Count
517212	Cellular & Other Wireless Telecommunication	1,464
921190	Other General Government Support	1,145
811111	General Automotive Repair	892
611110	Elementary & Secondary Schools	587
447110	Gasoline Stations With Convenience Stores	579
447190	Other Gasoline Stations	544
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	409
441310	Automotive Parts & Accessories Stores	316
811121	Automotive Body, Paint, & Interior Repair	269
113310	Logging	265

Hazardous Substance Information Survey Program

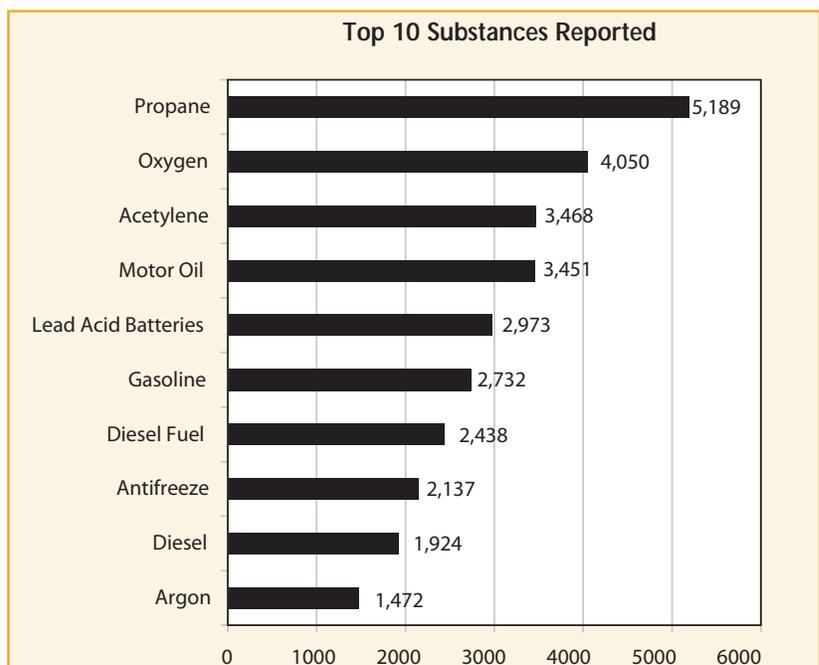
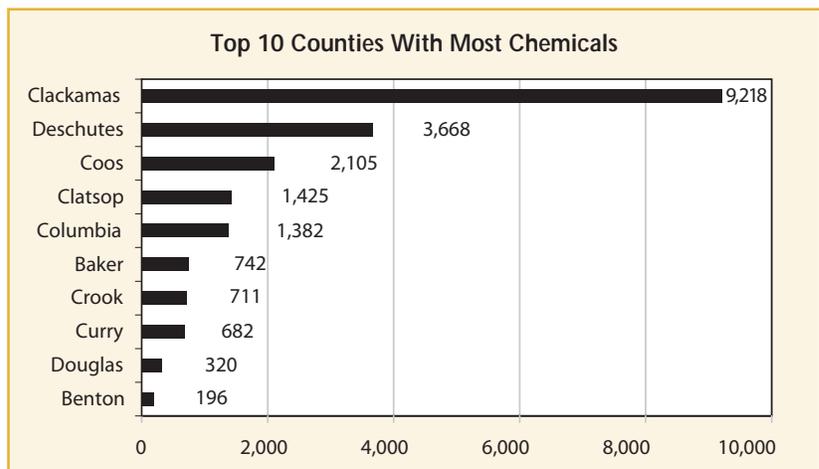
CR2K identifies new facilities through the Oregon Employment Department, facility notifications, fire department referrals, and auditing activities. During the past year, 2,646 new facilities were added to the Hazardous Substance Information Survey database. A total of 56,848 surveys were mailed to facilities in Oregon. Of these, 35,838 were completed and returned to CR2K (facilities previously reporting no substances and not needing to update any other information are not required to return the survey). In 2008, approximately 1,196 facilities submitted survey information electronically using the Electronic Survey Submission software. This saves data processing time and cost.

Although \$85,475 in penalties were proposed, these were not collected due to the unit's policy of suspending penalties for first-time violations.

Staff added 2,713 hazardous substances to the survey database this past year and 1,638 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) were processed and attached to the appropriate record. By the end of 2008, the survey database contained 28,810 hazardous substances and 15,262 MSDS. The total number of hazardous substances in the database decreased in 2008 compared with previous years. This is a result of clean-up activities aimed at removing substances no longer reported by facilities.

One of CR2K's goals in 2008 was to focus on outreach to facilities about reporting requirements. Successful outreach was accomplished by presenting 11 Community Right to Know workshops around the state. These workshops were attended by 283 facility personnel. Workshops provided information about Community Right to Know reporting requirements and instructions for completing the Hazardous Substance Information Survey. In addition to workshops, CR2K staff provided technical assistance to about 5,500 callers to the Hazardous Substance Information Hotline. A toll-free number was added to the hotline in 2008 allowing facilities better access to CR2K services.

Another goal of the unit was to increase focus on auditing activities to ensure compliance with reporting requirements. CR2K staff conducted 1,907 facility audits. These included 393 onsite audits, 133 Hazardous Substance Possession Fee review request audits, and 1,382 desk review audits. Sixty-seven percent of the facilities audited were out of compliance. Of these, 147 received a Notice of Non-Compliance.



Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting

Emergency responders that respond to an incident involving hazardous materials are required to submit a follow-up incident report to CR2K. Staff enters reports into a database; the information is available upon request.

There were 75 incidents reported in 2008 by 20 responding agencies. Regional Hazardous Materials Teams submitted the majority of incident reports. We recognize that many hazardous materials incidents are not reported as required. A goal for 2009 is to increase awareness among emergency response agencies of the importance and value of reporting these incidents.

Information Distribution Program

Information collected by CR2K is available through online databases, an interactive CD, and customized spreadsheets and reports.

CR2K received 200 requests for information in 2008. Most requests are for reports of site specific Hazardous Substance Information Survey and Hazardous Substance Incident Report information. There were 123 requests from environmental consultants who were conducting environmental site assessments. There were 28 requests from government agencies. Private businesses, educational establishments, and fire service personnel made up a smaller number of the requests.

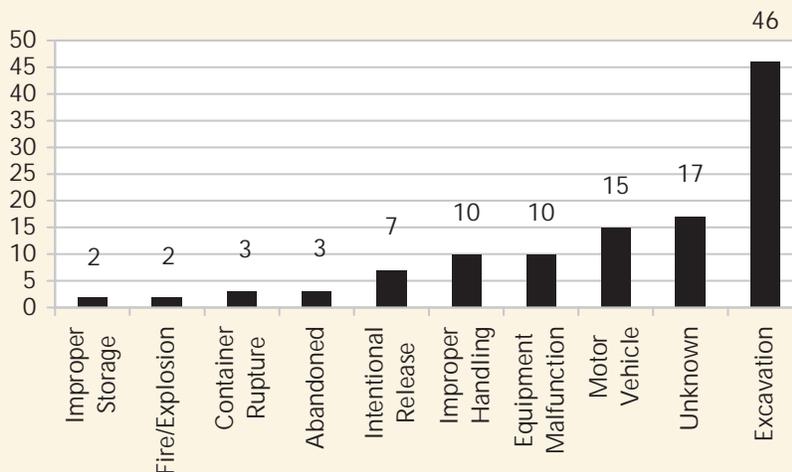
The CR2K database webpage received an average of 284 visits per month in 2008. The webpage provides access to information collected from the survey, incident reports, and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) through three searchable databases.

CR2K provides the Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) CD to fire departments, county emergency managers, and county health administrators on an annual basis for use in emergency response and planning activities. State Regional Hazmat Teams receive the HSIS CD twice a year, along with an MSDS DVD. In 2008, CR2K issued a total of 566 HSIS CDs to these organizations. The HSIS CD and MSDS DVD are also available to other organizations and the public upon request. There were 42 additional HSIS CDs provided in 2008.

Top 10 Chemicals Involved In Hazmat Incidents

Chemical	Count
Diesel	15
Unknown Chemical	10
Natural Gas	6
Propane	5
Ammonia Anhydrous	4
Chlorine	3
Gasoline	3
Muriatic Acid	3
Flour	2
Unknown White Powder	2

Top 10 Causes of Incidents



Planning and Training Assistance Program

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 453.347 directs the Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) to provide hazardous materials, planning and training assistance to local and state agencies throughout Oregon. In 1999, the OSFM established the Planning and Training Assistance (PATA) group to address this mandate. Since then, staff members have been building tools and developing services to aid in planning, training, and exercise activities related to hazardous materials releases.

In 2008, the Community Capability Assessment (CCA) process became one of PATA's most popular services. This emergency plan review process helps to identify any deficiencies in the hazardous materials facility and first responder plans, as well as the plans of their community and county resources. The CCA process also compares how the separate plans fit together in areas where they overlap during a major incident response.

PATA staff worked with facilities and local emergency response agencies to complete the CCA evaluation process, which resulted in:

- Three hazmat facility plans evaluated
- 26 local agency plans evaluated

These evaluations resulted in:

- 93 action items identified to correct plan deficiencies
- Six recommendations identified to correct plan deficiencies

The CCA process includes a method for annual review of validated emergency plans. In 2008, staff completed:

- 28 local agency annual reviews
- One hazmat facility annual review

PATA staff provides training on using the Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) database. The database contains information on more than 23,000 facilities with hazardous substances. In 2008, staff trained 123 emergency responders in 12 locations throughout the state.

Oregon's new Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) program was introduced in 2007. LEPCs are a product of the Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act, Sections 301 – 303. LEPC members include representatives from emergency management, police, fire, transportation, health, media, industry, colleges and the public. Together they form a unified and skilled team familiar with local issues that could threaten the health and security of their communities. The goal of an LEPC is to help their community to be better prepared in the event of a hazardous material release.

In 2008, PATA staff began working with local groups to establish LEPCs. LEPCs, with a combined total of 156 participants, were established in:

- Columbia,
- Morrow,
- Klamath, and
- Linn counties.

Each year the United States Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration makes Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grants available to states for planning and training projects related to hazardous materials. The PATA staff administers the grants for the State of Oregon.

In 2008, Oregon grant recipients completed 24 planning and training projects, resulting in 571 emergency responders receiving 12,040 hours of hazmat related training.

Data Unit

The Data Unit is responsible for compiling Oregon Fire Incident Reports in support of Oregon Revised Statute 476. This statute requires every fire chief to provide information to the Office of the State Fire Marshal on all reportable fires occurring in their district.

Reported data provides a collective picture of Oregon's fire situation. Benefits of uniform data collection allow appropriately allocated resources, prompt prevention education, fulfill grant application criteria, and supply accurate Oregon data to the national fire reporting system.

Currently, there are three data reporting methods: paper forms, electronically through Oregon All Incident Reporting System database exports, or electronic exports from a department's third party vendor. Data staff then code the report, key it and import it into the system. Data also maintains the master copy of all reported fires in Oregon.

The Data Unit moved to the Emergency Planning & Response Section (EPRU) in late 2008. This transition, combined with new procedures and new staffing has created momentum for the Data Unit to strengthen future relationships with the Oregon fire service.

Opportunities

Data has been involved in the upcoming web-based reporting system. This new system will replace the existing Oregon All Incident Reporting System. Departments will be able to run up-to-the-minute data reports for their departments. This user-friendly system has a roll-out date of January 2010.

Data staff are enthusiastic about future developments. We are eager to provide additional field training for the fire service. Effective training, combined with the new web-based reporting system, will increase data accuracy and reporting functionality for all Oregon fire departments and districts.

We wish to thank our partners in the field for their diligence in their positions with the fire service and for consistently reporting fire and non-fire incidents. Your efforts provide the foundation to make educated decisions regarding fire defense and to keep Oregonians safe from fire-related incidents.

**Data Unit Staff,
from left to right
Manager Claire
McGrew, Shelly
Kendrick, Charissa
Divine-Schley, and
Vi Pelley.**



Reporting Methodology

Analysis of the research is based on reports received from fire departments statewide. These reports are provided in many different formats and maintained by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal and traced using the Oregon All Incident Reporting System (OAIRS). Fire departments provide a report of each fire incident to which they respond. The report includes a description of the fire incident, including fire cause, and other information.

In 2008, 91% of the 319 active Oregon fire department reported. Even though data from 28 non-reporting departments is not include, we consider the data set complete and no estimates are used.

Other reports and statistics used are based on National Fire Protection Association's 901 Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data.

Population estimates are from Portland State University's Center for Population Research and Census.

Trend analyses are based primarily on data from OARIS. These analyses provide insight into Oregon's fire picture and guide fire prevention and education efforts to reduce fire deaths, injuries, and property losses.

Additional data is available at <http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/>.

Fire & Life Safety Section



Fire and Life Safety Staff, front row – left to right: Anita Horsley, Connie Dalke, Sandi McClaughry. Back row – left to right: Gayle Johnson, Manager and Assistant Chief Deputy Stacy, Warner Judy Okulitch.

It was a year of changes in 2008 in the Fire & Life Safety Section. As part of a restructuring program, we welcomed the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program from the Community Education Section. There were also a number of personnel changes which challenged us to keep section programs running smoothly. Mary Olson, who did an excellent job on the Fire & Life Safety Competency Recognition Program, left OSFM to pursue other career opportunities. Two deputy state fire marshals also left OSFM for new careers. With internal staff transfers the Southwest Area was short two deputies during 2008.

Even with these challenges, the Fire & Life Safety staff had a very productive year, spending more than 6,700 hours on code enforcement and conducted 2,014 inspections and re-inspections.

Investigation and Inspection Unit

Deputy state fire marshals concentrated inspection activities on occupancy classifications housing for our most vulnerable populations – the young, the old, and those incapable of self preservation. The most frequently inspected facilities included schools, day care centers, assisted living, residential care, nursing homes, and hospital occupancies. Deputies identified and abated more than 3,000 fire and life safety deficiencies at these facilities. They also spent more than 4,100 hours providing code consultations and plan review assistance to the fire service and building departments around the state; and spent more than 3,600 hours on 251 fire investigations. Of these fires, 10 had a loss of one million dollars or more.

Large loss fires

Clackamas County – Collins Lake Resort, January 24, 2008. Deputy Ted Megert investigated an explosion and fire at the Collins Lake Resort at Government Camp. Two units of a five-unit complex were destroyed with major damage to a 3rd unit, leaving the stability of all buildings in question. Probable ignition cause was leaking propane ignited by a thermostatically activated switch, which was designed to heat the unit to a preset temperature. The unit had been unoccupied for several days. **Estimated Loss – \$1.5 Million**

Clatsop County – Seaside Factory Outlets, February 20, 2008. Deputy Tad Pedersen was team leader on this investigation in Seaside. The fire damage extended to the storeroom of a paper supply store along with smoke damage to other stores including a shoe store, dress shop, and restaurant. The cause was determined to be incendiary.

Estimated Loss – \$1 Million

Douglas County – Glide High School, July 13, 2008. Deputy Charles Chase assisted with the investigation working with Oregon State Police arson detectives and the local fire department to review the fire damage and take photos. There was complete destruction of the science classroom, storage building, and home economics classroom with minor damage to other parts of the building. Probable cause was from sweating copper pipe too close to combustible construction. The cause was determined to be accidental. **Estimated Loss – \$1 Million**

Jackson County – Single family dwelling, July 17, 2008. Deputy Greg Davis assisted Oregon State Police arson detectives on this fire that completely destroyed a Medford home. The cause is undetermined. **Estimated Loss – \$2.4 Million**

Marion County – Commercial farm and home, August 14, 2008. Deputy George Crosiar investigated this fire which had several storage containers for liquefied propane gas and other flammable liquids causing multiple explosions during initial stages of the fire. Probable cause was the re-ignition of dried grass near where the property owner conducted debris burning prior to the fire. **Estimated Loss - \$1 million**

Deschutes County – Single family dwelling, September 2, 2008. Deputy Dave Fields assisted the Sisters/Camp Sherman Rural Fire Protection District in investigating this fire that started on the deck of the home and spread to the attic and into home's interior. The fire also penetrated the exterior stucco siding. An unknown hot object on the deck was the probable cause. **Estimated Loss – \$1 Million**

Deschutes County – Single family dwelling, November 23, 2008. Deputy Brian Huff assisted Oregon State Police arson detectives on the fire investigation. The home was completely destroyed. Cause was considered undetermined. **Estimated Loss – \$1.6 Million**

Clatsop County – Astoria florist shop, November 27, 2008. Deputy Paul Nees investigated this commercial fire in downtown Astoria. The fire involved six commercial buildings with major fire, heat, and smoke damage. This fire also had one fatality. Cause was determined as accidental. **Estimated Loss – \$1 Million**

Washington County – Emergency Responder Services, Inc., December 20, 2008. Deputy Dan Jones investigated this commercial business fire in Cornelius, Oregon. Probable cause was improper use of electrical cords causing an overheating of a re-locatable power tap which ignited bags of clothing. **Estimated Loss – \$1.25 Million**

Yamhill County – United Methodist church, December 24, 2008. Deputy Dan Jones determined the fire was accidental. Snow shedding off of the roof broke a gas line into the church. An arc from the broken porch-light ignited the gas. **Estimated Loss – \$2 Million**

Competency Recognition Program

The competency recognition program requires standardized certification and training requirements in order to conduct fire code enforcement in Oregon.

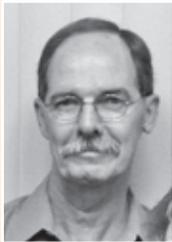
Standardized certification and training helps ensure consistent application of the Oregon Fire Code. The competency recognition program focuses on training, technical certifications, and experience. Fire departments are responsible for ensuring that fire code enforcement personnel meet the appropriate competency recognition requirements for their chosen scope of practice in code enforcement.

To aid Oregon's fire service in meeting those standards, OSFM deputies delivered 58 Fire & Life Safety Awareness I and II classes to 270 students representing 104 Oregon fire departments. Deputies also delivered two Company Inspection 'Train-the-Trainer' classes, one Oregon Fire Code amendments class, and a Fire Plans Examiner prep class.

The recognition program issued 221 Company Inspector recognition certificates, nine Fire & Life Safety Specialist I recognitions (six with Fire Plans Examiner endorsements), seven Fire & Life Safety Specialist II recognitions (six with Fire Plans Examiner endorsements), and 12 Fire Marshal recognition certificates (nine with Fire Plans Examiner endorsements).

Investigation and Inspection Unit

Southwest Area Deputies



Supervising Deputy
Bob Wright



Deputy
Charlie Chase



Deputy
Chris Lyman



Deputy
Mark Thompson



Deputy
Michelle Stevens



Deputy
Kristina Deschaine

Northwest Area Deputies



Supervising Deputy
Dave Jones



Deputy
Paul Nees



Deputy
Tad Pedersen



Deputy
George Crosiar



Deputy
Dan Jones



Deputy
Ted Megert

East Area Deputies



Supervising Deputy
Dave Fields



Deputy
Brian Huff



Deputy
Greg Davis



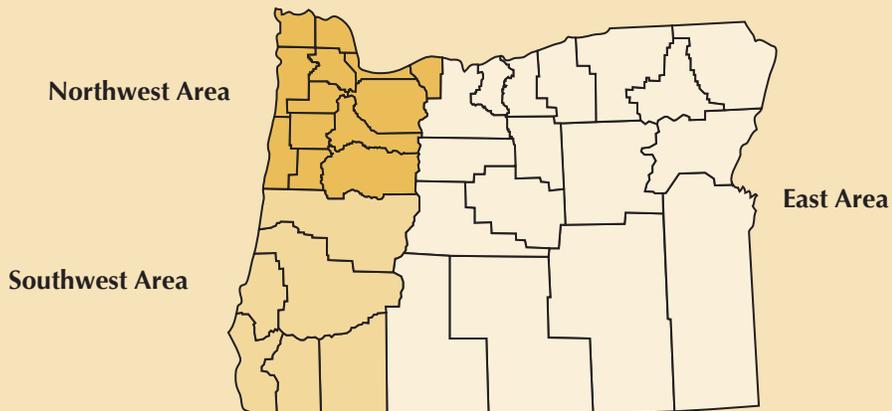
Deputy
Richard Smith



Deputy
Scott Goff



Deputy
Keith Brown



Juvenile with Fire – Prevention and Intervention Program

As part of the Fire & Life Safety Section, this program coordinates a continuum of care for firesetting youths and their families involving community-based organizations, state, and federal agencies.

In 2008, the program moved from the Community Education Section to the Fire and Life Safety Section to better coordinate like activities with our fire service partners. The move has strengthened collaboration with local fire investigators, deputy state fire marshals, and the Oregon State Police arson unit in dealing with youth-set fires. The program move also enabled staff to re-energize the county-based intervention networks and increase training opportunities for NFPA 1035 certified Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialists I. In addition, staff concentrated on preventing youth-set fires by continuing to roll-out the elementary fire awareness curriculum, (*What Can I Do?*) and the middle school curriculum (*It's Up to You!*).

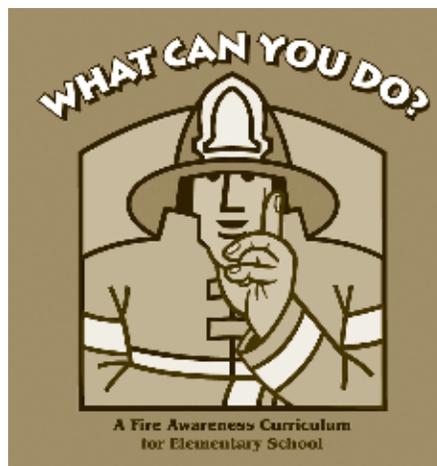
A major goal of the Juvenile with Fire program is outreach and training. Staff delivered training on NFPA 1035 Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I, Oregon Youth Authority treatment protocol, and consulted on numerous juvenile-set fire cases. Staff partnered with *FireSafe Children and Families* to deliver training on the Adolescent Fire Safety Education curriculum to juvenile department personnel from Josephine, Grant and Deschutes counties, the Kirkland Institute, and to Bend Fire Department intervention specialists. This curriculum is a cognitive-based skills program geared toward youth twelve and over.

In keeping with the program's national leadership, staff trained fire service personnel and community partners at several conferences around the country including:

- *Southeastern Fire and Life Educators* conference in South Carolina,
- *Bureau of Indian Affairs* in California,
- *Wisconsin Fire Professionals* conference,
- Tri-state (California, Oregon and Colorado) *Cultivating Partnerships III* in California, and
- *Texas IAAI Juvenile Firesetter* conference.

Staff presented on several topics: the *Oregon Juvenile with Fire screening tool*, toylike lighters, and the Oregon intervention and community networking program. A team from *FireSafe Children and Families* joined OSFM staff as presenters at *Cultivating Partnerships III* and delivered workshops on toylike lighters, cultural diversity in intervention programs, and working with special needs populations. This national outreach enables the Oregon program to learn from others in the intervention field and bring back new resources to youth and families in Oregon.

Program staff provided public awareness and outreach to promote legislation on banning toylike lighters (see page 33). Two editions of *Hot Issues*, a nationally distributed newsletter, focused on novelty lighters.



Cover artwork for the elementary school and middle school curriculums



Front page of the Summer 2008 edition of *Hot Issues*

Staff partnered with the Healthy Kids Learn Better health education cadre to train teachers on the elementary and middle school fire awareness curricula. OSFM provided the funding for teachers or their substitutes to attend the one-day training. The trainings took place at local fire departments with department fire educators providing expert input. This model of professional development for teachers ensures school districts comply with ORS.336.071 and OAR 581-022-1210. These statutes require school districts to provide instructional programs in fire safety, earthquakes, and tsunami emergencies.

In October, staff met with a focus group of Oregon fire educators to develop fire education lessons. The goal was to provide members of the fire service with lesson plans that complimented the elementary fire awareness curriculum *What Can You Do?* These lessons bring the fire service into the classroom as a community partner to enhance the teacher's fire safety lessons. These new inter-related lessons will be added yearly as the program evolves.



Cover artwork for supplemental lessons for *What Can You Do?*

Novelty/Toylike Lighters

State Fire Marshal Nancy Orr and staff dedicated energy and resources toward raising public awareness in Oregon and on the national level of the dangers of toylike lighters in the hands of children.

In April, SFM Orr and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program Coordinator Judy Okulitch, showcased a toylike lighter display at the Congressional Fire Service Institute in Washington, D.C. They met with Oregon's Congressional delegation to discuss national legislation. As a result, Senators Wyden (Oregon), Collins (Maine) and Dodd (Connecticut) introduced the "*Protect Children from Dangerous Lighters Act of 2008*" which would ban cigarette lighters made to look like toys or regular household items. Representative Hooley (Oregon) worked on a companion bill in the House.

Staff worked with the United States Fire Administration, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, and the Congressional Fire Service Institute on strategies to gain support for this bill. OSFM received funding to develop written materials to support *Toylike Lighters: Playing with Fire*, the national theme for Arson Awareness Week.

In May, staff attended the American Burn Association conference in Chicago and gave a presentation on toylike lighters and on juveniles using aerosols to make flame throwers. Staff partnered with the Oregon Burn Center to participate in their annual poster session. The conference drew about 2,000 attendees who understand the impact on children from fires and burns caused by novelty lighters. The OSFM presentations garnered new partners in the medical field to support national lighter legislation.

The Oregon Fire Safety Coalition gave their support to an Oregon legislative concept banning toylike lighters. A delegation from the coalition held an information meeting in the summer of 2008 on toylike lighters for Oregon's House Interim Committee on Consumer Protection. Those signing on in support included fire department and fire service organizations, community groups, health care facilities, schools, and individual citizens. In fall 2008, the city of Sandy and Rogue River adopted city-wide novelty lighter ordinances.

In addition to community safety events, toylike lighter displays were featured at PARADE (Prevention, Advocacy, Resources and Data Exchange) held in conjunction with the Oregon Fire Marshals Association annual meeting. Materials were distributed at a meeting held by Safe Kids worldwide staff. Staff also attended the EMS annual conference as an exhibitor, providing attendees with information about toylike lighters.

Throughout the year, staff developed additional resources to help tell the story – a PowerPoint presentation was widely used and shared across the country, a portable tabletop display, a display for the OSFM front lobby, large stand-up banner, and three editions of *Hot Issues* were published. A head turning mobile billboard donated by the Oregon Volunteer Firefighters Association was towed behind fire department vehicles and made appearances at many public events and parades around Oregon.

With few exceptions people who saw toylike lighters immediately saw the potential risk they pose and became supporters of banning them legislatively.



A Keizer Fire Department vehicle tows the novelty lighter mobile billboard during the 2008 Iris Festival parade.

License and Permit Section



License and Permit Staff, front row-left to right: Jo Noffsinger, Manager Anita Phillips. Back row – left to right: Jay Hardwick, Micheline Stubblefield, Kathy Beebe, Sharon Kraw, Sally Cravinho, Art Spond.

The License and Permit Section administers two units that cover non-retail fueling and liquefied propane gas and four programs dealing with explosives, fireworks, fire-standard compliant cigarettes, and novelty/toylike lighters. Training, technical assistance, and information materials are provided to each industry, enabling them to meet statutory requirements. Staff enforce statutory requirements, issue notices and orders of correction, assess civil penalties, hold stakeholder meetings, adopt administrative rules, and prepare information to assist industries with program compliance.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Unit

A collaborative effort between LPG staff, the OSFM Codes Unit, and the Oregon Building Codes Division (BCD) resulted in procedures to allow the BCD to cite installation deficiencies of typical second-stage regulators on LPG tanks. This resolution concluded nearly two years of work and resulted in a closer working partnership between all involved parties.

Staff proposed and received approval from the Oregon Fire Code Committee, for more clear and concise language regarding aesthetic fencing around LPG tanks. The LPG Unit distributed notices of the new fire code language to members of the Oregon LPG industry, the BCD, Oregon homebuilder associations, and posted it to the OSFM website. The new language regarding aesthetic fencing was necessary because of an increase in safety violations by homeowners incorrectly installing fencing to conceal or obscure their LPG tanks. Structures installed

around LPG tanks without adequate ventilation allows any leaking gas to accumulate. This is far more dangerous than if the gas were allowed to dissipate.

Structures installed to conceal propane tanks can create other significant hazards including:

- Interfering with application of cooling water by firefighters
- Increasing the challenges of tactical approaches by firefighters
- Redirecting flames towards containers
- Impeding the ingress and egress of personnel in an emergency

Staff also completed several safety projects including developing information brochures for industry and citizens, and updating data systems to track locations of underground LPG containers. Staff also developed and distributed an introductory newsletter for the LPG industry.

The LPG Unit's compliance specialist inspected 389 residential LPG tank installations in ten counties. This is approximately 12 percent of all residential LPG tank installations in 2008.

Of the 389 inspections, 210 were out of compliance with NFPA 58 or Oregon Fire Code standards. There was an average of 1.5 deficiencies at each non-compliant location. Although the majority of violations were not life threatening, staff is making efforts to address and educate the LPG industry on the most frequently cited deficiencies.

Top three LPG deficiencies in 2008:

- Container relief valve points of discharge were too close to exterior sources of ignition. (83)
- Leaking containers and equipment. (51)
- Containers not installed on firm, level, and non-combustible foundations. (45)

Note: Common exterior sources of ignition include lights, electrical outlets, air conditioner/heat pump units (normally installed after the LPG equipment), direct vents, and generators.

Non-Retail Fueling (cardlock) Unit

In 2008, cardlock compliance staff conducted 100% of required audits and inspections of regulated companies in Oregon.

Staff inspected 343 facilities across the state and noted a measured increase in compliance rates. Credit for this increase can be attributed in part to staff efforts to educate cardlock owners on standards and requirements, and stiffer enforcement of penalties for non-compliance. Statistics show companies doubled their compliance rate, from just over 35% in 2007 to nearly 80% in 2008.

Additionally, staff inspected 6,739 customer records from 110 cardlock operators. The compliance rate for records management improved 13% from 2007.

A 10-year analysis shows a peak of 169 cardlock companies doing business in Oregon in 1999, and a low of 107 companies in 2008. During the same period, 18 new companies opened and 58 closed. Although 2008 shows the fewest number of cardlock companies in business, the total number of customers has increased by 9% over the same 10-year period.

The License and Permit Section awarded certificates of accomplishment to 33 cardlock operators, recognizing their 100% compliance rates for records inspections and facility inspections.

Historical Facility Inspection Compliance Rates

Year	Total Facility Inspections	Total Deficiencies	Total in Compliance	Percentage in Compliance
2006	365	632	109	29.90%
2007	379	440	136	35.90%
2008	343	79	274	79.90%

Fireworks Program

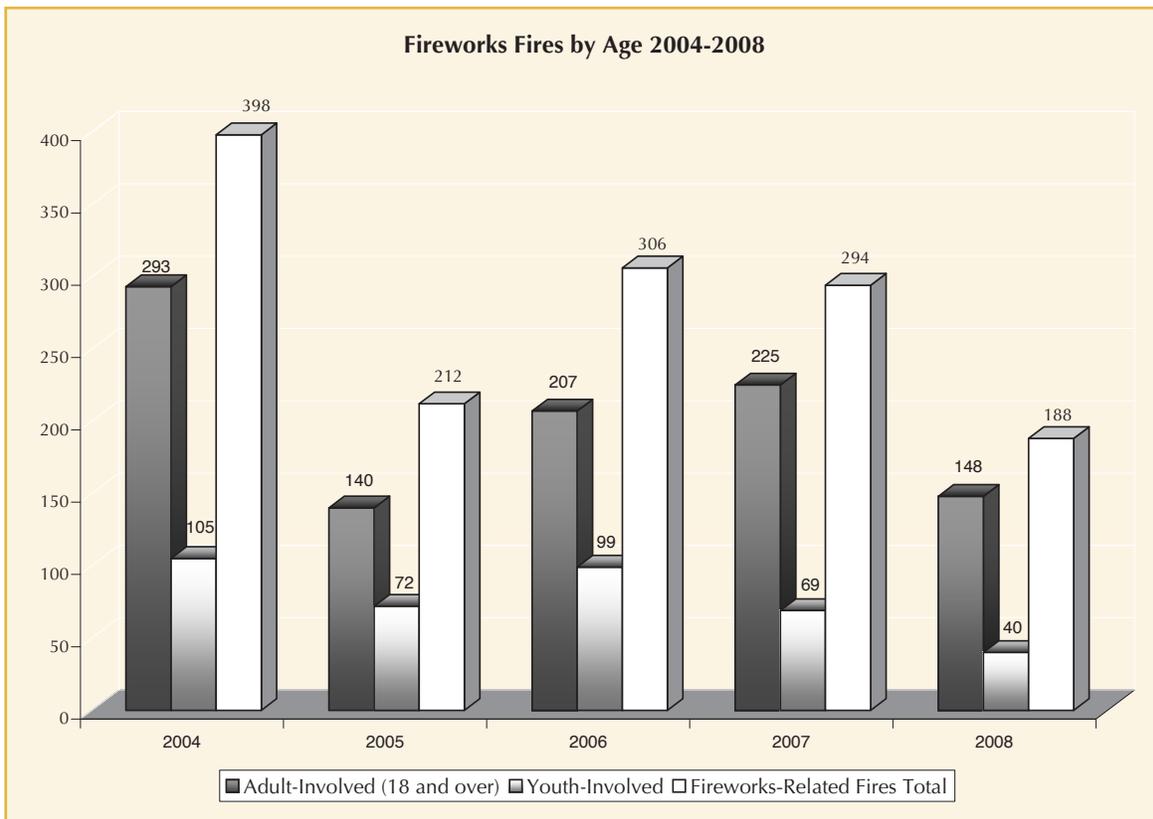
The fireworks program relies on the work of one part-time licensing assistant. Even with an overwhelming workload in 2008, staff issued 1,465 fireworks permits in the following categories:

- Retail – 857
- Public Display, including limited and special effects – 367
- Agriculture – 176
- General Operator certification – 50
- Wholesale – 15

During the past year, the License and Permit Section manager provided frequent technical assistance to fire and police agencies throughout the state regarding illegal fireworks.

Staff also assisted the Eugene Fire Department with confiscating 19 cases of illegal fireworks in Pleasant Hill, Oregon.

The OSFM partnered with the Portland Police Bomb Unit, the Portland Fire Bureau, Oregon State Police, and Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue to destroy more than 2,225 pounds of illegal fireworks confiscated by fire and police departments around the state.



Fireworks Injuries and Dollar Loss 2004-2008

Year	Number of Incidents	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Total Dollar Loss
2008	188	1	0	\$ 112,451
2007	294	4	1	\$ 933,195
2006	306	1	0	\$ 678,882
2005	212	4	0	\$ 318,480
2004	398	2	0	\$ 411,388

Fire-Standard Compliant Cigarette Program

As of January 1, 2008, only cigarettes that meet certain safety standards can be sold in Oregon. The design of these cigarettes uses 'speed bumps' on the cigarette paper so if a cigarette is not puffed on and left burning unattended for a short period, it will self-extinguish.

Staff implemented the fire-standard compliant cigarette laws and administrative rules, which protect citizens from fire, injury and death. To enforce the new law as efficiently as possible, the L&P Section developed partnerships with the Department of Justice and the Department of Revenue to easily include inspections for non-compliant cigarettes as part of their regular contacts with retailers and wholesalers. Staff also issued statewide notices to retailers providing information on administrative rules, and completed development of a comprehensive information resource for the OSFM website.

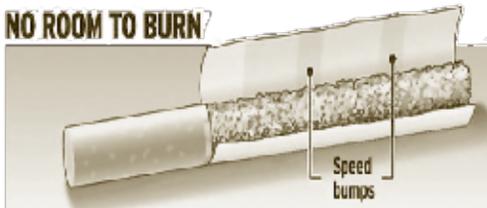


Illustration of the design of a fire-standard compliant cigarette.

Although the law prohibiting non fire-standard compliant cigarettes was effective January 1, 2008, many retailers still had stocks of non-compliant product available for sale. During the Oregon Department of Revenue's routine tax stamp inspections, inspectors found and reported numerous violations of non-compliant cigarettes to the OSFM. As a result, the License and Permit Section confiscated 7,545 packs of cigarettes and issued \$11,250 in civil penalties.

Explosives Program

Staff developed a legislative concept to streamline regulations and eliminate duplicate demands placed on explosives industry members in Oregon. Working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the OSFM agreed to accept federal inspections and clearances in place of state inspections and clearances. The OSFM will continue to monitor locations of storage magazines for explosives and provide information to Oregon's first responders and local authorities.

Glossary

Abandoned, Discarded Material: Usually applies to tossed cigarettes but includes other smoking materials, burning matter and hot ashes.

Civilian: Anyone other than a firefighter. This includes public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire medical personnel, and utility company employees.

Casualty: Reported injury or death, whether civilian or firefighter, as a direct result of a fire.

Combustible Too Close: Combustible material placed too close to a source of heat, such as a pillow placed against a baseboard heater or paper stored near a woodstove or furnace.

Death: A civilian or firefighter who dies or is injured and becomes a fatality within one year as a direct result of a fire.

Estimated Dollar Loss: Loss provided by the firefighter on scene, but does not reflect actual total loss, insurance settlement, or loss of business.

Failure to Clean: Failure to clean chimneys, dryer lint trap, stove, or oven grease/food build-up.

Failure to Use Ordinary Care: Failure to use ordinary care under the circumstances.

Fire: Any instance of uncontrolled burning.

Heat Source Too Close: Heat source used or placed too close to a combustible, such as candles in unsafe places, welding, or cutting operations.

Incendiary: Based on evidence, the conclusion that a fire was deliberately set.

Injury: Physical damage suffered by a civilian or firefighter as a direct result of a fire and that requires treatment by a medical professional (physician, nurse, paramedic, EMT) within one year of the incident, or physical damage which results in at least one day of restricted activity immediately following the incident.

Injury Type: Injuries include, but not limited to - chemical, electrical, and thermal burns; cuts, asphyxiation, dehydration, sprains, and bleeding.

Mechanical Failure, Malfunction: Includes, but not limited to - power surge or overheat, part failure, leak or break, and lack of maintenance or worn out.

Misuse of Heat Source: Includes, but not limited to - youth playing with matches or lighter, inadequate control of open fire such as burn barrels, vagrant warming, and cooking fires.

Misuse of Material: Includes, but not limited to - youth putting paper to a stove burner, placing a candle close to a curtain, using a container improperly, like ashes in a paper bag, or flammable liquid or gas spilled or released accidentally near fire.

Mobile Property: Mobile property includes any vehicle designed to operate normally on highways, e.g., automobiles, motorcycles, buses, trucks, trailers, etc. Other mobile property includes trains, boats, ships, aircraft, farm, and construction vehicles.

Mutual Aid: Assistance given to a fire department, whether fire or non-fire aid, by another fire department outside of its normal service area.

Non-Fire Incidents: Incidents include, but not limited to - steam, air, gas, or chemical overpressure ruptures, emergency medical calls, rescues, hazardous conditions, service calls, animal problems, assist other governmental agencies, standby or move-up to out-of-service area fire stations, floods, and other natural conditions.

Operational Deficiency: Includes but not limited to - unattended kitchen stove, insufficient sized extension cord for appliance, improper start-up or shut down procedures such as woodstove flue closed or door left open; and collision, overturn, knockdown, e.g., lamp overturned and motor vehicle accidents.

Other Electrical Failure: Power surge or heat from overloaded electrical equipment.

Other Fires With or Without Value: Can be fires in natural or cultivated vegetation such as trees, brush, grass, crops, orchards, and nursery stock. Refuse fires outside, such as dumpsters or other outside receptacles, outside storage fire on industrial commercial property, not rubbish. Other outside fires include but are not limited to - barbecues, tree houses, and portable toilets.

Per Capita: Per person average.

Property: Anything of value. Includes, but not limited to - buildings, structures, mobile property, land, roadways, and water.

Rate: A rate is a method of making comparisons of the number of occurrences between groups of different sizes.

Reckless Act: The person responsible for the fire failed to use ordinary care and exercised wanton disregard for life and property.

Short Circuit, Ground Fault: Electrical short in a structure's fixed wiring, receptacles, outlets switches, ground fault interrupters, car wires, or wires touching vegetation.

Residential Dwellings: Single family and duplexes which include mobile homes, manufactured homes, and child and adult foster care dwellings with up to five people. Multifamily dwellings include condominiums, town houses, row house, tenements, or flats. Other residential dwellings include motels, hotels, boarding houses, dormitories, sorority and fraternity houses.

Structure: This includes buildings, attached decks, open platforms, bridges, roof assemblies over open areas, tents, air-supported structures, and grandstands.

Structure Fire: Any fire inside, on, under, or touching a structure.

Suspicious: Evidence that indicates the possibility a fire was deliberately set.

Trend: The general direction in which something tends to move.

Unlawful Incendiary or Suspicious: Fires intentionally set, or believed to be intentionally set.

Unattended Source of Heat: Unattended burning candle, food cooking on stove.

Youth-Caused Fires: Youth through seventeen years, involved in fires. Includes, but not limited to - children misusing a heat source (lighters, matches, fireworks) or placing a combustible in a heat source (woodstove, fireplace, heater), or an incendiary, suspicious, or reckless act.



State of Oregon
Department of State Police
Office of State Fire Marshal
4760 Portland Road NE
Salem, Oregon 97305
503-378-3473