



# STATE OF KANSAS OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

## TRUMPET

February 2012

### From the Desk of the State Fire Marshal, Terry Maple

I recently penned an article for the FireWire, reminding our firefighters to take advantage of all the free and cost effective training opportunities provided in our state. I stand by that recommendation - you can never have enough training when it comes to being prepared. However, I am reminded that February is American Heart Month and as important as proper training is to our fire service, training alone cannot prevent the number one killer of firefighters - cardiac events. If you are a firefighter, please do your part to protect your health with a physical screening so you know what your body can tolerate. If you are a fire chief, take your firefighters health, regardless of volunteer or career, to heart and be sure they are able to safely respond to department incidents.



February is also budget time and all state agencies recently received budget recommendations. The OSFM Staff worked diligently to craft and submit a solid budget proposal. We are pleased with Governor Brownback's recommendations for our agency that recognized our submission. We look forward to working with our respective budget committees and the full legislature to establish a budget for next year that will allow the Office of the State Fire Marshal to achieve our diverse public safety mission.

Toward that end, I and the OSFM staff are very appreciative of the opportunity to attend the Kansas Association of Firefighters annual legislative reception on February 1<sup>st</sup>. KSFFA put on a quality event that was very well attended by legislators and firefighters as well. The Topeka Fire Department Regional Haz Mat Team and Search and Rescue Team added to the event. It was a great turnout and opportunity to showcase the Kansas Fire Service to our elected officials.

Lastly but certainly not least, at the fire school in Lucas, I was impressed by the presentation of Firefighter Devin Walter from the Lincoln County Fire Department. Devin was involved in a wildfire response in his county that left him severely burned but he willingly talked about his misfortune to benefit other firefighters. I want to echo his chilling message - WEAR YOUR GEAR each and every time, no matter the incident, GET TRAINING to assist you in performing your duties in the safest manner possible, and take your own personal health seriously.

If my office can be of assistance or wish to submit anything for the newsletter, see the details on the back. And, be sure to follow us on Facebook.



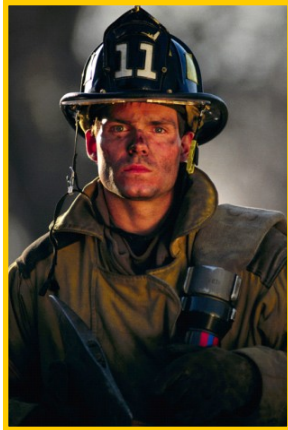
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# CURRENT EVENTS

## February is American Heart Month

Cardiac events are the #1 killer for on-duty fire service



### Causes

- Exposure to extreme levels of physical exertion.
- Exposure to chemical hazards like carbon monoxide, fine particulate matter and other cardiac toxins.
- Exposure to thermal hazards and emotional stress amplify the risk.



There are over one million firefighters in the U.S.  
70% volunteer—30% paid career

### Recommended Prevention

- Mandatory pre-planned and annual medical examinations for all firefighters including clearance to wear SCBAs.
- Mandatory wellness and fitness programs at all fire departments.
- Mandatory annual physical performance evaluations for all firefighters.

Source: International Association of Fire Chiefs

## Prescribed Burning Workshops



Fire safety and burning techniques are the priority topics of the upcoming Prescribed Burning Workshops scheduled in February. The popular workshops are a continuation of a multi-agency effort to inform producers about prescribed burning.

Safe burning requires education and training as well as proper planning whether producers want to burn off native and conservation reserve program (CRP) grasslands to improve vegetative quality, control weeds, manage for wildlife, or fulfill CRP contractual obligations. Workshop topics include: reasons for burning, notification, regulations, permits, weather, liability, using burn help or contractors, equipment, hazards and firebreaks.



### Prescribed Burn Workshops

Date	County	Location	Reservations
2/8/12	Scott	Scott City	620-872-2930
2/9/12	Stafford	St. John	620-549-3502
2/15/12	Sedgwick	Wichita	316-660-0100 x0153
2/16/12	Cloud/Clay	Miltonvale	785-325-2121
2/23/12	Shawnee	Silver Lake	785-582-4667
2/27/12	Logan/Gove	Grainfield	785-671-3245
2/29/12	Russell	Russell	785-483-3157

### Prescribed Burn Demonstration

2/25/12	Shawnee	Silver Lake	785-582-5667
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## Campus Fire Safety Workshop at Emporia State University



• BE EMPOWERED BY E •



Fire safety was the topic of a workshop for Emporia State University students sponsored by the Emporia Fire Department, the Office of International Education and the Office of Student Life at ESU.

The Fire Prevention workshop took place January 30, 2012 from 4:00-5:00 p.m. at the Memorial Union prompted by the double fatality fire in an off-campus residence that claimed the lives of two international students, Zheng Lin and Yawei Fan.

Fire Chief Jack Taylor and Fire Marshal Tom Andrews of the Emporia Fire Department instructed approximately 125 students who were in attendance representing international students, fraternities and sororities.

During the workshop discussions centered around general fire safety topics including smoke alarms, heating safety, cooking safety, candle safety, fire extinguishers and more. Also discussed was escape planning so you know how to get out of your home, residence hall, frat house or other permanent or temporary housing unit. The workshop included a question and answer period.



Photo by Matthew Fowler



### Kansas State Firefighters Association Sponsors Another Successful Capitol Day

Firefighters and other fire service personnel were invited to a day at our State Capitol on February 2, 2012. This was an opportunity for firefighters to watch the legislative process, meet legislators and talk about the issues important to the Kansas fire service.

The officers and the members of the Kansas State Firefighters Association with the help of Topeka Fire Chief Greg Bailey and members of his department, once again sponsored an outstanding learning opportunity for both the fire service and the legislature.

The day culminated with a reception BBQ held at the Old Fire Station #2 on Van Buren in Topeka. The State Fire Marshal Terry Maple and members of his staff attended the reception. During the evening firefighters, fire chiefs, and other interested participants from all over Kansas met with over 75 legislators who were able to attend the function.

Thank You!! KSFFA

### Significant Number of Campus-Related Fires Start the Spring Semester

State Fire Marshal Terry Maple reminded Kansas colleges and universities to adopt a pro-active approach to fire safety on our campuses so we don't see the type of campus-related fires that have marked our nation in the three weeks since the spring semester started.

Of the seven fires that occurred between January 14 -29, four occurred off campus. Three people were killed, and at least nine injured, several critically. Two fraternities were destroyed and one residence hall had to be vacated for what could be a month or more. In the latest incident, the fire in a residence hall was reported to be controlled by the activation of the building's automatic fire sprinkler and was able to be reoccupied within a couple of hours. But, two-thirds of the students in the U.S. live in off-campus housing and since 2000 have accounted for 86% of the 152 campus-related deaths in this country.

Ed Comeau, publisher of Campus Firewatch™ and a former chief fire investigator for the NFPA, said that while the number of fires has raised some alarm, it's not uncommon for fires to occur as a new semester begins. "Generally, at the beginning of a semester everyone is back together for the first time. Students are having parties. There are lots of different factors coming together that can contribute to a fire."

As at Emporia State University, it is important for the colleges and universities to work with local fire officials to get the word out to students. Students need to take responsibility to be sure the living unit has working smoke alarms in all sleeping areas and on every level. They need to know two ways out of every room and most importantly they need to be very careful mixing drugs and/or alcohol with smoking, candles and even cooking.

# LEGAL NEWS



**Seth Valerius**  
**Assistant Attorney General**  
**and**  
**General Counsel**

## Fire Code Variances

When your city or county adopts a new fire code, or modifies an existing code, you must consider whether the change complies with state law. K.S.A. 31-134(b) prohibits a municipality from enacting a fire code that is inconsistent with or less restrictive than the Kansas Fire Prevention Code. This means that when a municipality adopts, writes or modifies a fire code, the new code must be as restrictive as or more restrictive than the codes adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). A list of the codes adopted by the OSFM can be found in Section 22-1-3 of the Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.).

The definition of “municipality,” which can be found in K.S.A. 31-132(c), includes any incorporated city, county or other political subdivision of this state. A political subdivision includes any Kansas municipality, agency or subdivision authorized to levy a tax, or certify a levy of tax on tangible property. In Kansas, political subdivisions include, among other entities, cities, municipalities, townships, counties and fire protection benefit districts.

Nothing in the statutes or regulations relating to fire code variances prohibits a municipality from regulating the use of land by zoning and fire district regulations. A municipality may also pass laws to prohibit or regulate the sale, handling, use or storage of fireworks within its boundaries.

The procedure for obtaining a variance from the building and life safety codes adopted by the OSFM is contained in K.A.R. 22-1-1 and K.A.R. 22-1-4. Section 22-1-1 requires a municipality to provide a summary of the modifications to the OSFM. Section 22-1-4 outlines the information that must be contained in the summary.

So, where do you start? The first step is to compare your new code or modified code section with the corresponding code listed in K.A.R. 22-1-3. You then need to determine if your proposed code section is the same as, more restrictive than or less restrictive than the code adopted by the OSFM. If the new code section is the same as or more restrictive than the corresponding code, you may adopt the code as written without the permission of the OSFM.

If a new or modified code section is less restrictive than the code adopted by the OSFM, you are required to obtain approval of the variance from the OSFM. The next step is to prepare a written request for a variance. The written request must include a copy of the code section containing the proposed variance and a summary of the modifications.

Pursuant to K.A.R. 22-1-4, your summary must include and clearly demonstrate that: 1) enforcing a specific requirement in the code adopted by the OSFM, without the proposed variance, will cause an unnecessary hardship; or 2) the variance is necessary for the municipality to take advantage of new methods or equipment; and 3) the condition, structure, or activity in noncompliance with the code adopted by the OSFM poses no immediate life safety hazard. It is important to note

that even if you provide proof that not granting the variance would cause an unnecessary hardship, or that the variance is needed to take advantage of new equipment, you still must show that the proposed variance poses no immediate life safety hazard.

Once the request for a variance is submitted, along with the required summary, the OSFM is required to either approve or reject the variance request within 30 days from the receipt of the summary. If your request is denied, K.A.R. 22-1-1(c) allows for a hearing on the issue of whether a provision in a municipal code is inconsistent with the provisions of the state fire prevention code. Pursuant to K.S.A. 31-140, a request for a hearing must be submitted in writing within 15 days from the date of the approval or rejection by the OSFM. Hearings are conducted in accordance with the Kansas Administrative Procedures Act.

We are hopeful that this article will help you understand the importance of the code variance requirements. If you have any questions or concerns, we encourage you to call Brenda McNorton at (785) 296-3401.

## International Association of Arson Investigators, Kansas Chapter

### Annual Conference

February 7–9, 2012

Holiday Inn – Wichita, Kansas



Go to [www.ksiaai.org](http://www.ksiaai.org) for more information.

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# FIRE INVESTIGATION DIVISION NEWS

## FIREWORKS in KANSAS



This will be part one of a series of articles pertaining to fireworks that will include information about proper permitting requirements, safety issues, and important dates for the 2012 firework season. This information should assure that everyone is legal in their activities and have a safe Fourth of July celebration.

On Monday, January 23, 2012 the State Fire Marshal, Terry Maple and Fire Investigation Chief Rose Rozmiarek attended the annual meeting of the Kansas Firework Association. There were approximately 20 members in attendance at Coyote Canyon in Topeka, Kansas. Those present represented all areas of fireworks from the consumer tent operator, distributors, display operators, to hobbyist manufacturers. Chief Rozmiarek provided information about the types of violations detected during the consumer sale period in 2010 and 2011 and asked for assistance from the association to address these problems with their other members and associates. They were all in agreement to do their part. They were also advised that due to manpower shortage and budget issues the State Fire Marshal's Office will be sending out all firework renewal notices by the end of January. The office will need all applications in the office by April 1, 2012 so proper background checks can be completed and to insure that the permit holders obtain their renewal permits by the Fourth of July for the new season. Again the members understood the issues and will do their part to get the word out.

There was some discussion about reviewing and making some regulatory changes to include the adoption for the most current editions of the NFPA documents used in the state regulations. A committee will start meeting after the fireworks season is over. The meeting went well and is a tribute to the good working relationship of the state regulatory agency and the industry members.

As mentioned above, the renewal notices for all firework activities that require permits have or will be sent out shortly to allow ample time for submission, background check completion, and dissemination of current permits. A deadline of April 1, 2012 has been set due to manpower shortage and budget restraints to assure the permitting process can be completed by the Fourth of July. There will be 14 display operator test sites and the dates and city locations will be posted on the website soon.

All applications for permits are also available on the website [www.ksfm.ks.gov](http://www.ksfm.ks.gov)

## Bethany College Forensic Program

On January 17, 2012 Fire Investigator Rod Oldridge provided an overview of fire investigations to the students in the Forensic program at Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas. This is the fifth year a member or members of the OSFM Fire Investigation Division assisted Bethany College with instruction in specialty areas of investigations. Investigators have provided instruction in the area of fire and explosive investigations, explosives awareness, and the technical issues of our positions with the tools we use. Some of these students will go on to obtain careers in the forensic area. Some of the instruction provided over years also involved the CSI Crime Scene Camp where even younger kids are provided information on the various areas of investigations. This program includes some hands on work that may inspire them to go into the area of forensics or investigations.

This partnership has been a good opportunity for the investigation division to interact with the youth and for the students to have a better understanding of what we do with the specialized skills and knowledge requirements to get the job done. Fire Investigator Paul Thomas started this partnership in July 2007 and it has grown ever since. We want to thank Bethany College for allowing us to come and share our knowledge with the students in their programs. We hope this partnership will continue for many years to come. I also want to thank the fire investigator of the Investigation Division for their assistance and taking time out from their busy schedules to educate our youth. A little history about Bethany College from their website:

### A little history about Bethany College . . .



Bethany College, established by Swedish Lutheran immigrants in 1881, is a college of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA).

Located in Lindsborg, Kansas, Bethany is a small, private college that provides students personal attention within a caring community. The student body is highly engaged in learning both inside and outside the classroom. All students are encouraged to explore and deepen their own faith, as they find and follow their paths in the world.

The mission of Bethany College is to educate, develop, and challenge individuals to reach for truth and excellence as they lead lives of faith, learning and service.

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# HAZ MAT DIVISION NEWS

## Response to Ethanol and Gasoline Fuel Blend Releases

**Disclaimer:** The statements in this document are intended solely as guidance. This document is not intended, nor can it be relied on, to create any rights enforceable by any party in litigation. This guidance may be revised without public notice to reflect changes in law, regulation, or policy.

### Introduction

The Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazardous Material Division is making this bulletin, designed by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Missouri Division of Fire Safety, available to provide guidance to fire departments and emergency personnel that may respond to releases involving ethanol and gasoline fuel blends.

Rapidly rising gasoline prices and energy dependence have led to an increased interest in alternative fuels such as ethanol and gasoline fuel mixtures. The acceptance of the ethanol and gasoline fuel blend concept is expected to increase the number of ethanol plants in the Midwest. The increase in ethanol plants will naturally increase the transportation of gasoline fuel blends in the state of Kansas and throughout the Midwest.

### What is ethanol?

Ethanol is also known as ethyl alcohol or grain alcohol. Like gasoline, ethanol contains hydrogen and carbon, but ethanol also contains oxygen in its chemical structure. The addition of oxygen makes for a cleaner burning fuel than gasoline.

### What is an ethanol/gasoline fuel blend?

In the United States ethanol is primarily produced from corn. Ethanol is denatured at the ethanol plant to prevent ingestion. The denaturing agent most often used is some type of hydrocarbon such as gasoline. Denatured ethanol may contain 2% -15% gasoline, making it an ethanol and gasoline fuel blend. For example, E85 contains 85% ethanol and 15% gasoline. Other blends may include E10, which contains 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline, and E15, which contains 15% ethanol and 85% gasoline. Spills and fires involving ethanol and gasoline blends should be treated differently than traditional gasoline spills/fires.

See the table on page 6 for the fuel mix properties.

### Potential Fire Fighting Hazards

Fires involving E85 and other ethanol/gasoline blends are polar/water miscible flammable liquids, (i.e. they mix readily with water) and will degrade the effectiveness of fire fighting foam which is not alcohol-resistant. Because of this, the following fire fighting measures should be considered when responding to ethanol and gasoline blend incidents.

### According to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) 2004, responders should:

- Call the emergency response telephone number on shipping paper first.
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

### For fires, responders should:

- Be cautioned that these products have a very low flash point; use of water spray, when fighting fire may be inefficient.
- For small fires, use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.
- For large fires:
  - Use water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
  - Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
  - Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- For fire involving tanks or car/trailer loads:
  - Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
  - Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
  - Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
  - ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
  - For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

### Spill or Leak Prevention

#### According to the ERG 2004, responders should:

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry in waterways, sewer, basements, or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## Additional Guidance

- If possible, the spill of fuel should be contained and the release stopped
- Pump, recover, and containerize as much free product as possible
- Apply sand, straw, sawdust, ground corn cobs, or commercial absorbents such as kitty litter or oil dry to absorb petroleum residues rather than wash them away with water
- Absorbent materials used to clean up fuel spills may be disposed of at a sanitary landfill with prior approval of the landfill operator
- Keep in mind, all equipment used when handling this product must be grounded.
- Every response method has its own inherent advantages and disadvantages. Specific response must be evaluated and initiated on a case-by-case basis.

## Spill Reporting Requirements

If a release of ethanol/gasoline blend occurs, the OSFM urges the responding agency and responsible party to notify the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) 24 hour line as soon as possible at (785) 296-1679.

Any amount threatening a body water is reportable to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

Any bulk fuel release of 100 gallons or more should be reported to the Kansas Department of Emergency Management.

## Placarding/DOT Reference

**At present, blends containing ethanol and gasoline may be placarded in one of the following ways:**

### Alcohols, n.o.s., 3, UN1987

[Special Provision 172 allows alcohol blends containing up to 5% gasoline under this description]

### Denatured alcohol, 3 NA1987

[Special Provision 172 allows blends containing up to 5% gasoline under this description]

### Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (ethanol gasoline), 3, UN1993

[May include varying concentrations of ethanol/gasoline]

### Gasoline, 3, NA1203

[Authorized for gasoline mixed with not more than 20% ethanol—for U.S. shipment only]



The placard should look like this with one of the above UN numbers inserted

## Properties of Ethanol and Ethanol/Gasoline Fuel Mixtures

Property	Comment
<b>Vapor density</b>	Ethanol vapor, like gasoline vapor, is more dense than air and tends to settle in low areas. Ethanol vapor dispenses rapidly.
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Fuel ethanol will mix with water, but at high enough concentrations of water, the ethanol will separate from the gasoline.
<b>Flame visibility</b>	An ethanol/gasoline fuel blend flame is less bright than a gasoline flame but is visible in daylight.
<b>Specific gravity</b>	Pure ethanol and ethanol/gasoline blends are heavier than gasoline.
<b>Conductivity</b>	Ethanol and ethanol blends conduct electricity. Gasoline, by contrast, is an electrical insulator.
<b>Toxicity</b>	Ethanol is less toxic than gasoline or methanol. Carcinogenic compounds are not present in pure ethanol, however, because gasoline is used in the blend, E85 is considered potentially carcinogenic.
<b>Flammability</b>	Flashpoint for gasoline= -45° F, Flashpoint for pure ethanol = 55° F, Flashpoint for E85 = -20 to -4° F <b>Considerations:</b> pure ethanol (UEL=19% LEL=3.3%) and E85 (UEL=19% LEL=1.4%) have a wider range of flammability than gasoline (UEL=7.7% LEL=1.4%) and gasoline has a lower flashpoint.

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**State Fire Marshal Terry Maple and HazMat Division Chief Dan Thompson Congratulate  
Salina Fire Department's State Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team  
Awarded the 2012 Warren E. Isman Educational Grant from the NFPA**



**National Fire Protection Association**  
The authority on fire, electrical, and building safety



**NEWS RELEASE**

**NFPA awards 2012 Warren E. Isman Educational Grant to the  
Salina Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Team**

January 12, 2012—The [National Fire Protection Association's](#) (NFPA) Fire Safety Educational Memorial Fund Committee selected the Salina Fire Department HazMat Response Team (HMRT) from Salina, Kan., as the recipient of the 2012 [Warren E. Isman Educational Grant](#).

“The Salina Fire Department Hazmat Response Team is a proven leader in community involvement, education, emergency communications, and implementing cutting edge technologies,” said Ken Isman, chair of the Warren E. Isman Task Force, a subcommittee of the Fire Safety Educational Memorial Fund Committee and son of the late Chief Warren Isman. “We are pleased to provide this award to members of Salina’s HazMat team and support continued training as it applies to this particular field.”

Award recipients select a conference where they can attend specialized hazardous materials training and education sessions. The selected team has the opportunity to gain knowledge and enhance their ability to excel in this specialized field. The funds from the 2012 Isman Grant will make it possible for the Salina Fire Department HMRT to attend the International Association of Fire Chiefs’ (IAFC) International Hazardous Materials Response Teams Conference in Baltimore, Md., May 2012. The Salina Fire Department HMRT is a dual fire and EMS service providing fire suppression, EMS, Hazmat as well as technical rescue response for the city of Salina. The department’s HazMat Team is also under contract with the state of Kansas serving as a State Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team. They respond to an average of 130 hazmat-related incidents a year ranging from small fuel spills to highway tanker roll-overs.

The \$5000 grant is available to any established incident response team from a fire department, police department or other public-funded program. Qualified applicants are evaluated on leadership qualities, communication abilities, and must have been trained in accordance with [NFPA 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents](#), and [NFPA 473, Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents](#). The deadline for [2012 applications](#) (PDF, 38 KB) is September 15, 2012.

Established by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) following Warren Isman’s death in 1991, the grant is named in honor of a man who was known to value training and education. He was the former fire chief in Fairfax County, Virginia, a senior instructor for the University of Maryland Fire Service Extension Program, and author of three fire-related textbooks. Isman served on the IAFC board of directors and was chair of both NFPA’s Technical Committee on Hazardous Materials Response Personnel and IAFC’s Committee on Hazardous Materials. NFPA’s Fire Safety Educational Memorial Fund was established in 1992. Upon request of IAFC, NFPA assumed administrative responsibilities of the Isman Grant in 1993.

**About the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)** - The NFPA is a worldwide leader in fire, electrical, building, and life safety. The mission of the international nonprofit organization founded in 1896 is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education.

To make a contribution to the Fire Safety Educational Memorial Fund or for more information regarding the application process, visit [NFPA’s website](#) or contact [Christine Ellis](#) at 1-617-984-7244.



Picture by Rick Mosher Merriam Fire Department

# FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION NEWS

## Home Daycare Inspection



As we all know, home daycares are a great asset to our community and they are a massive program for us at the fire service. There are a variety of situations you can run in to when inspecting these homes.

Some of the common issues we are faced with during our inspections: are they only using main floor?; are they only using the basement?; are they using the second floor?; and, does their second means of egress exit through a garage?

Let's look at the provider that is only using their main level. What you need to look for is the primary means of egress - this generally is the front door. When using the front door, there are items that need to be looked at when determining if this door is acceptable. What does the exit pathway look like in order to access the door - is there a clear path that leads to the front exit? Explain to the provider why this is critical that the exit pathway is unobstructed at all times during business hours. If there are toys and furniture in the path, it becomes a tripping hazard for all occupants - the owner and the children. One of the other common questions we are asked is, "can we lock the front door during operation hours of the daycare for security purpose?" We do allow the door to be locked simply because they are in a home setting with a minimal number of occupants in the home. However, the home daycare provider must have written emergency evacuation procedures and shall practice them on a monthly basis.

Secondary means of escape can be a complicated issue due to the fact that so many variables can be shown to us at one time. Is the secondary means of escape  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diagonal distance from the primary means of escape, and are they remote from one another? If two exit doors are right next to each other, in an event of a fire emergency, both exits are then compromised due to the fire. Therefore, the primary and secondary exit must be a significant distance from one another so if one exit is compromised, the secondary exit will be available. Can the secondary exit be a rescue ventilation window? Yes, but the rescue ventilation window shall meet the rescue ventilation requirements. Can the primary or secondary exit go through the garage and then to the outside? No, because now you have entered into a hazardous area (the garage). If the provider plans to build or has built a separation corridor in the garage area from the secondary exit which leads to the outside area, they must provide documentation proving that this secondary means of egress has been approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

The basement and second level are going to have the same exiting requirements as the main level. In a basement or second floor, the interior stairs can be used as the primary exit and the secondary exit can be a rescue ventilation window. Is the

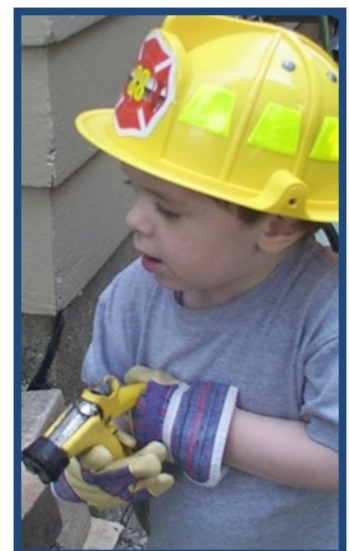
window required to have a stairway leading to ground level? No, but the second floor exit shall have at least one window for emergency ventilation or rescue. And, the basement level shall contain a code compliant window well which shall allow for emergency escape and rescue.

In every case, before the provider makes any construction modifications, have them draw up plans to scale to show what they are proposing to do. This cuts down on a lot of headache for you and possibly prevents the provider from spending unnecessary money.

What if a provider wants to use their detached garage or attached garage for daycare? Is this acceptable? Yes, however, once they convert the garage to daycare the space can no longer be used for any storage of hazardous material whatsoever. Some of the common questions are: "can I leave the over head garage doors?"; "can I use the space as daycare during the day and then convert back to a garage after hours?" The answer to these questions is "no".

Other common questions are:

- I have a provider that has a rental house. They will not be using this house to live, only to do daycare, is this allowed? Yes, as long as the house is a one/two family dwelling this is permissible. However, they can only be licensed for up to 12 children. Once they exceed 12 children, they are then considered to be a daycare center, and then daycare center requirements must be applied.
- I have a provider that has a rental house and will be living in the rental house, but the property has a detached garage/building on the property. Can I convert this garage/building to daycare and still use the back portion as a garage? Yes, however between the garage and the daycare there shall be a one hour separation wall built between the two occupancies, and the daycare side shall maintain two separate and remote exits from the daycare space, which cannot exit through the attached garage area.



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## LJAN Local Jurisdiction Approval Notice What NOT To Do!

by Steve Fenske

A Fire Chief was asked to approve a change in a license for a child care center. The Fire Chief forwarded a blank Local Jurisdiction Approval Notice (LJAN) to the facility. The Office of the State Fire Marshal was only alerted of this fact because the facility administrator called to find out *how to fill out* the LJAN before sending it in to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

The Fire Chief may have been unaware that the LJAN is a legal document which is *only to be used by the Local Jurisdictions* in order to let our Office know that they have approved some kind of change at the occupancy. The Office of the State Fire Marshal relies on this document to not only be accurate, but to reflect that in their *professional opinion* the facility's requested change should be approved by our Office.

In the above scenario, the child care center thought they were just following an accepted procedure—as it was explained to them by their Local Jurisdiction. However, at this point, the Office of the State Fire Marshal informed the administrator that if they had filled out and sent the LJAN in, the Office of the State Fire Marshal would not only have denied their request for approval, but would also inform KDHE that the facility had given them a *fraudulent* document pertaining to their license. This action could of resulted in the facility having their license revoked altogether.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal has decided to *no longer* accept any LJAN which does not contain a written signature from the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The LJAN form is being revised to reflect this requirement.

We are all being asked to do more - which requires us to be more efficient and find ways to save time. But while we are all trying to save time, there are *some instances* where cutting corners might cause a lawsuit. Therefore, the LJAN is required to be completed and submitted by the local jurisdiction authorities only.

## INDOOR DISPLAYS



Vehicles, boats or other motor crafts are displayed inside buildings for a variety of reasons, including advertisement, marketing, rehabilitation, promotional events, decorative display and theatre usage. When displayed inside buildings and structures, vehicles, boats or other motor crafts create a fire safety concern. Alternative fuels, such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and hydrogen fuel cells, also pose hazards unlike those of common fuels such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Regardless of the usage for the display or the type of fuel involved, vehicles, boats or other motor crafts are potentially hazardous to the occupants of a building or structure if not displayed in a safe manner.

### FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS 2006 International Fire Code For Assembly, Business, Education, Daycare, Preschools and Residential Occupancies

**314.1 General.** Indoor displays constructed within any occupancy shall comply with Sections 314.2 through 314.4.

**314.2 Fixtures and displays.** Fixtures and displays of goods for sale to the public shall be arranged so as to maintain free, immediate and unobstructed access to exits as required by Chapter 10.

**314.3 Highly combustible goods.** The display of highly combustible goods, including but not limited to fireworks, flammable or combustible liquids, liquefied flammable gases, oxidizing materials, pyroxylin plastics and agricultural goods, in main exit access aisles, corridors, covered malls, or within 5feet (1524 mm) of entrances to exits and exterior exit doors is prohibited when a fire involving such goods would rapidly prevent or obstruct egress.

**314.4 Vehicles.** Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles, boats or other motor-craft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

- Batteries are disconnected.
- Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L) (whichever is least).
- Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.
- Vehicles, boats or other motor-craft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

### FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, 2000 Edition & Kansas Fire Prevention Code

**For Institutional Occupancies  
(Healthcare, ie. Nursing Home, Hospitals, Ambulatory Surgery Centers etc.)**

- Fluids (gas, antifreeze, oil, transmission fluid, etc) – drain to eliminate fuel sources and Hazardous Materials
- Battery – remove to eliminate ignition source, renders electronics inoperable (e.g, power seats, door locks, windows etc.)
- Air Bag – render inoperable to prevent accidental discharge
- Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.
- Make vehicle stationary



## Correctional-Type Facilities Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans

The Office of the State Fire Marshal has long had the responsibility to reduce the potential of fire hazards in a variety of occupancy types, including jail and detention facilities. Emergency situations can result in serious consequences in a correctional type setting, which is why there is a set standard for jail/

detention facilities to have a clear and decisive action on the part of staff in the event of a fire.

The facility shall incorporate fire notification and evacuation plans into their emergency procedures. This shall include adequate training and practice for all staff so that in the event of an emergency, established rehearsed procedures can be quickly implemented. In order to ensure the minimum standards for a fire safety plan, a great reference to use when preparing your policy should include the 2006 International Fire Code, Chapter 4, Section 404 (Fire and Safety Evacuation Plans) or visit the Office of the State Fire Marshal website at [www.ksfm.gov](http://www.ksfm.gov) and go to the prevention tab, then to your type of facility, and download a copy of the jail/detention facility handbook.

1. Use of alarms-
2. Transmission of alarms to fire departments
3. Response to alarms
4. Isolation of fire
5. Evacuation of immediate area
6. Evacuation of smoke compartments
7. Preparation of floor & building
8. Extinguishment of fire
9. Ensure that your evacuation routes are clearly marked including both your primary and secondary routes.
10. Ensure that your plan is evaluated and updated as necessary



## Propane Inside a Building

Recently a question was posed to the OSFM asking if an Art class in a school building could use propane inside the building for experimental use (*See* picture at left).

In accordance with the 2006 International Fire Code, Section 3803.2.1.4 – In Group E and I occupancies, portable LP gas containers are allowed to be used for research and experimentation.

However, **such containers shall not be used in classrooms.** Such containers shall not exceed a 50-pound (23 kg) water capacity in occupancies used for education purposes and shall not exceed a 12-pound (5 kg) water capacity in occupancies used for institutional purposes.

Where more than one such container is present in the same room, each container shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm).

Due to the nature of how the school was requesting to utilize these cylinders in a classroom, the OSFM denied the request.

## FIRE/SMOKE DAMPERS

By: Jack Chatmon

Fire and smoke dampers designed to resist the passage of smoke are required to be installed in each transfer opening or duct penetration of a required smoke or fire barrier. Smoke barriers are usually rated for 30 minutes or 1 hour, fire barriers are generally rated for 1 or 2 hours. Some exceptions to this requirement are:

- not required for ducts or air transfer openings that are part of an engineered smoke control system
- not required where the air inlet or outlet openings in ducts are limited to a single smoke compartment
- air handling systems that are arranged to prevent recirculation of exhaust or return air under fire emergency conditions, and
- not required for fully ducted heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems in existing buildings where an automatic sprinkler system utilizing quick response sprinklers is installed.

Smoke dampers close upon activation of a smoke detector that is located in close proximity within the duct, while fire dampers close when the fusible link that is a part of its assembly is activated.

Most people think that fire and smoke dampers are integral components of an automatic or manual fire alarm system. Unlike the fire alarm control panel, initiation devices (manual pull stations, smoke detectors), and notification devices (horn/strobes, speakers) which make up the basic components of a fire alarm system, fire and smoke dampers are integral components of the heating, air conditioning, and ventilation system of a building.

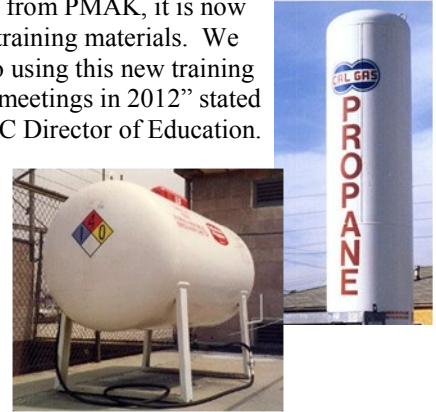
While fire and smoke dampers may close upon activation of the building general fire alarm, installation and maintenance of these devices is performed by HVAC contractors per NFPA 72, *Fire Alarm Code*, and NFPA 90, *HVAC Systems*. Fire alarm contractors will inform you during the acceptance test of the fire alarm system that while the dampers can be tested to see if they close upon activation of the building fire alarm, duct smoke detector, or fusible link, these devices are generally designed and maintained and are the responsibility of the HVAC contractor.

## New Employee Training Program Now Available “Dispensing Propane Safely”

“Dispensing Propane Safely” is an employee training program funded by the Propane Education & Research Council that details the many tasks associated with the safe and effective dispensing of propane into several types of propane cylinders and tanks, including those found at retail locations, bulk plant and forklift operations. Propane autogas dispensing operations, as well as emerging propane technologies such as refillable one pound propane cylinders are also highlighted.

This new program includes updates, expands on information presented in the current program and is organized into modules that allow you to select what the user needs to learn based on their job responsibilities. The program includes a video on DVD for students to view to gain a better understanding of dispensing propane and a companion training manual on CD that includes quizzes, answer keys, and employee evaluation tool and completion certificate.

“I really like this program and am confident that it will be another important training tool for the propane industry,” says Randy Warner, Vice President of Ferrellgas and Co-Chair of the PERC Safety & Training Advisory Committee. “If you purchased a 2005 version of the Dispensing Propane Safely Video from PMAK, it is now time to upgrade your training materials. We are looking forward to using this new training offering at upcoming meetings in 2012” stated Ray Collins, KanPERC Director of Education. This new Dispensing Propane Safely training material can be ordered by contacting the Propane Marketers Association of Kansas office at 785-354-1749.



## It is against Kansas Law to fill a tank owned by another company. . .

Submitted by the Propane Marketers Association of Kansas

Filling another company’s leased tank without permission of the owner is against the law. Doing so is a misdemeanor with a fine up to \$500 or imprisonment up to six months, or both. The following information can be found in Kansas Statutes Annotated.

**55-1101. Containers; definitions:** The term "person" as used in this act shall mean and include any person, firm or corporation. The term “liquefied petroleum gas” as used in this act shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of the same: Propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane and isobutane), and butylenes.

**55-1102. Same; identification; unlawful acts.** (a) If a liquefied petroleum gas container shall bear upon the surface thereof in plainly legible characters the name, mark, initials or other identifying device of the owner thereof, it shall be unlawful for any person except such owner or a person authorized in writing by him or her: (1) To fill or refill such container with liquefied petroleum gas or any other gas or compound; (2) to buy, sell, offer for sale, give, take, loan, deliver or permit to be delivered, or otherwise use, dispose of, or traffic in any such container; or (3) to deface, erase, obliterate, cover up or otherwise remove or conceal or change any such name, mark, initials or other identifying device or any person other than the owner on such container.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to place the name, mark, initials or other identifying device of any person other than the owner of any liquefied petroleum gas container.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall make it unlawful for a manufacturer or supplier to place the name of such manufacturer or supplier and other markings as required by regulation or code under which the tank was constructed or the markings required by the interstate commerce commission on such liquefied petroleum gas container.

**55-1103. Same, unlawful to fill or refill unmarked containers if notified by owner.** If the owner of any liquefied petroleum gas container, which is not marked as to ownership in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 55-1102, shall notify any person in writing that he or she is the owner thereof and objects to such person filling or refilling such container with liquefied petroleum gas or any other gas or compound, it shall be unlawful for such person to so fill or refill such container.

**55-1104. Same; evidence of unlawful use.** The use of a liquefied petroleum gas container marked and identified as described in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 55-1102, without the written consent of the owner or a person, or the possession of such container by any person other than the owner having his or her name, mark, initials, or other identifying device thereon, or a person authorized in writing by such owner shall and is hereby declared to be presumptive evidence of the unlawful use, filling or refilling, or trafficking in of such liquefied petroleum gas containers.

**55-1105. Same; penalty.** Any person violating the provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

# FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING NEWS

## NFIRS 101 – Picking the Right Codes

One of the biggest areas of concern for anyone who has ever looked at an NFIRS report is “what do I code this as?” When you look at the NFIRS codes, all you see are numbers and more numbers, what do they mean, why is one number more appropriate than another? But, if you look at them, you see that the codes are grouped into categories. Once you know the category you need, then it gets much easier to pick the code you need. The Property Type categories are:

Series	Type Class
100	Fires
200	Overpressure Rupture, Explosions, Overheat (No Fire)
300	EMS/Rescue
400	Hazardous Condition (No Fire)
500	Service Calls
600	Good Intent Calls
700	False Alarm/False Call
800	Severe Weather & Natural Disaster
900	Special Incident Type

So if you responded to a grass fire then you will be looking for something in the 100 series for your incident type. If you responded to an EMS call as a first response agency, you’ll be in the 300 series. Once you have identified the series, you are eliminating almost 90% of the codes you don’t need! Once you have identified the class, you will then be looking at a sub-category, to further identify which code you need, let’s look at the 100 Series (Fire):

Type	Description
11x	Structure Fires
12x	Fire in Mobile Property used as Fixed Structure (Mobile Home)
13x	Mobile Property (Vehicle) Fires
14x	Natural Vegetation Fire (Grass/Wildland)
15x	Outside Rubbish Fires
16x	Special Outside Fires
17x	Cultivated Vegetation, crop Fires

Again, as you identify which sub-category you will be looking at, the rest become unnecessary. For a grass fire we will be in the 14x sub-category. Once you’re to this level, you only have a handful of codes to look at. For a grass fire it’s 143.

Now let’s look at the Property Use Codes:

Series	Type Class
100	Assembly
200	Educational
300	Health Care, Detention and Correction
400	Residential
500	Mercantile, Business
600	Industrial, Utility, Defense, Agriculture, Mining
700	Manufacturing, Processing
800	Storage
900	Outside or Special Property

Let’s keep using our grass fire scenario, where did the fire occur? If it was on the property behind the residence we will look at the 900 series for this code, look at type code 938:

*938 – Graded and cared-for plots of land. Includes parks, cemeteries, golf courses, and residential yards*

So while you will have hundreds of codes to be sifting through, if you are able to identify the category of the incident and its location, finding the right code is much easier.

If you look at your incidents, you can probably pick out about a dozen codes that you are more frequently going to use, 111, 143, 321, etc. I would encourage you to keep a “cheat sheet” for your personnel near your reports. Will every call always fall into those numbers, no they will not, but this can definitely help those who are not familiar with how the NFIRS system works. You can do the same thing for your properties, 419, 963, 961, 938, etc. Again, not every call will fall there, but you know what you run, and where you run, make your cheat sheet accordingly.

Nobody needs to be an expert on NFIRS codes, I’ve been writing these reports for 15 years now and I still get stumped every once in awhile too. So don’t be afraid to call or email with your questions, I would love to be able to help.

Chris Dibbern, Program Consultant II/NFIRS Program Mgr.  
785-296-4198 or [Chris.Dibbern@ksfm.ks.gov](mailto:Chris.Dibbern@ksfm.ks.gov)



# FIRE SAFETY NEWS



## We Want You to Be A Fire Safe Valentine!!

The headlines in Kansas have included fires of every variety, combustibles too close to heat sources, unattended cooking fires, a \$186,000 apartment complex fire from burning incense displaced six residents, improper disposal of smoking materials, candles and more. Nationally, we've seen the lives of an entire family changed forever because the ash from the fireplace was not extinguished and disposed of properly. Then a couple of weeks ago, the lives of a young mother and two young children in Kansas ended tragically because of careless fire behavior.



Valentine's Day is a time for love, a day to do something special for those important people in your life, be it your spouse, boy or girl friend, parents, grandparents, or your entire family. Valentine's Day is the day for love and nothing can outshine the love we have for our families.

So, whether you're preparing "dinner for two, fire roaring in the fireplace, candles lit, incense burning and champagne on ice" OR

fixing "pizza and pop in front of that roaring fire, getting ready to watch Shrek for the bazillionth time and making construction paper hearts", Valentine's Day is another good time to remind you and your family about some simple fire safety tips that will keep all of you safe.



Our tips are the same year after year, they don't change with the seasons or the holidays and although reminding ourselves at these special times of year may seem redundant it is these simple reminders that can save a life and that life could be someone you love.

So, remember:

- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, in every sleeping room and outside every sleeping area – test those alarms monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.
- Plan and practice a home fire drill, knowing two ways out of every room, with a designated place outside where everyone knows to meet. Call 911 from outside.

While you're preparing that special Valentine dinner, keep in mind that unattended cooking is the leading cause of kitchen fires, so. .

- Never leave cooking unattended.
- Keep combustibles away from open flames or heat sources.
- Wear short or tight sleeves when cooking, loose fitting clothing can easily ignite.
- Turn pan handles inward toward the center of the stove.
- Never add water or high water content ingredients to a pan of hot oil.
- Smother grease fires - cover the pan with a tight fitting lid, turn off the heat source, and slid the pan off the burner if it can be done safely.

Next, before you cuddle up in front of that roaring fire, be sure

- The appliance is the properly vented, the chimney is clean and flue adjusted.
- Use a screen and/or glass doors to keep the fire contained and sparks from flying.
- Douse ash and embers with water and dispose of them outside the house, not on the porch or next to the garage, but away from anything combustible.
- Be sure the fire is safely out before you go to bed.
- Install a CO detector on every level of your home – CO is a silent killer.

And finally, if you must have candles to set the mood remember "Candle with Care!"

- Keep candles away from combustibles - curtains, clothes, and other flammables.
- Never leave them unattended.
- Be sure they are blown out and completely extinguished before you leave the room.

You can safely mix fire and fun, but you must do it safely and be especially careful if you add alcohol or drugs, even prescriptions drugs to the mix.



**Happy Fire Safe Valentine's Day!!**

# AGENCY PARTNERSHIPS AND ORGANIZATION NEWS

## State Fire Marshal Supports Community Partnerships in Fire Safety, Firesetter Intervention and Injury Prevention



### It Doesn't Take a Fire to Burn a Child Safe Kids Kansas Observes Burn Awareness Week

National Burn Awareness Week runs February 5-11, 2012, the theme this year is Scald Burn awareness so Safe Kids Kansas in conjunction with their partners reminds parents and caregivers that fire is just one cause of burn injuries—children can also be seriously injured by hot foods and beverages, heating appliances, hot pots and pans, curling irons, electrical currents and chemicals. Among all accidental injuries, fire and burns are the number five cause of death in children 14 years and under—in part because they do not recognize heat-related hazards quickly enough to respond appropriately.

Safe Kids Kansas urges parents and caregivers to

- *Reduce the water temperature.* Set your hot water heater to 120° and consider installing anti-scald devices on each water faucet and showerhead.
- *Prevent spills.* Use back burners when possible when cooking, point handles inward away from the front of the stove. Keep hot liquids/foods away from the edges of counters and remove table clothes when children are young.
- *Establish a "kid-free zone."* Make the 3 feet area around the stove off limits to children and pets.
- *Test food and drink temperatures.* Taste before serving to children, never heat a baby bottle in the microwave, remember drinks and foods from the microwave can be much hotter than their containers microwavable noodles are especially dangerous for children to fix alone.
- *Actively supervise.* Simply being in the same room with a child is not necessarily supervising. Safety precautions are important but there is no substitute for active supervision.
- *Childproof your home.* Keep matches, lighters and flammable liquids locked away from children, cover electrical outlets, keep electrical cords out of the reach of children and away from cooking and bathroom water.

It is still important to protect your family from fire too. So, install a smoke alarm on every floor, outside each sleeping area and in each sleeping room. Test those alarms monthly and change the batteries annually. Plan and practice a home fire escape plan knowing two ways out of every room, with a meeting place for the family to meet outside the home.



### SAFE KIDS USA RAPID RESPONSE GRANT KIT

Safe Kids USA in cooperation with the U.S. Fire Administration offers a \$500 fire rapid response grant during the winter months. The grant is available to Safe Kids coalitions and chapters who have a fire in their area where children die or are injured in the fire.

Grantees must apply within 2 weeks of the fire and must begin carrying out activities within one month of receiving the grant funds to be considered "rapid response". A kit with educational materials will be sent out to the coalition as soon as the grant is approved. In addition, Kidde has donated sample alarms to go with the display boards in the kit. More information at [www.usa.safekids.org](http://www.usa.safekids.org) or contact Daina Hodges at 785-296-0351.



**On November 1, 2007, Charlie Horn, a 2-year-old Kansas City boy, was killed when he attempted to climb a 30" dresser in his home. It was through this tragedy that Charlie's House was born.**

The Education Team for Charlie's House will continue to meet every two weeks as they craft the lesson plans and presentations for the classes to be offered.

The Team has divided the year into monthly modules that have generally recognized themes that impact our target audiences, that being the parents, grandparents, and other caregivers for young children. Each team member will write a newsletter article that will also go on the website, complete a power point presentation with the class content, facebook posting information and pictures, and a video demonstration. Is recognized as Burn Awareness Month, with the theme being Scald Prevention this year. Others include:

- March—Poisoning
- April—Falls
- May—Drownings
- June—Home Safety
- July—Fireworks/Bike Helmets
- August—Around Cars
- September—Safe Sleep/Back to School
- October—Fire Safety
- November—Choking/Suffocation
- December—Holiday Safety



**Quarterly Meeting**  
**February 15, 2012**  
**Ottawa Fire Department**  
**720 West 2nd Street**  
**10:00 a.m.**



**FEMA**

**FY 2011 SAFER Application Period Opens**

The Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants (SAFER) was created to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations in order to help them increase the number of trained, "front-line:" firefighters available in their communities. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire departments' abilities to comply with staffing, response and operational standards established by the NFPA 1710 and/or 1720 and OSHA 1910.134. For guidance on the applicable NFPA standards check out [www.nfpa.org/SAFERActGrant](http://www.nfpa.org/SAFERActGrant)

The grant period opened Monday, January 30, 2012 and will run through Friday, February 24, 2012 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time. For more information about the grant, for the E-application and related information and materials check out the FEMA website at [www.fema.gov/firegrants](http://www.fema.gov/firegrants)



**Kansas Division,**  
**International Association for Identification**  
**Spring Conference**  
**March 6-7, 2012**  
**Junction City, Kansas**

Go to [www.kansasiai.org](http://www.kansasiai.org) for more information.

**Kansas City Arson Task Force**

**30th Annual Educational Seminar**  
**March 20-23, 2012**  
**Metropolitan Community College**  
**Blue River, Missouri**



Go to [kcarsonstaskforce.org](http://kcarsonstaskforce.org) for more information.

**State Fire Marshal Houses Replica of Firefighter Memorial**



**Memorial Scaled Replica**  
**"Advancing the Line"**  
**Bronze by Benjamin Victor**

In 2001 legislation was signed that authorized the construction of a memorial to be built on the Capitol grounds in Topeka to honor Kansas firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

A scaled replica is housed at the Office of the Kansas State Fire Marshal where it is on view. The OSFM also transports the replica to fire service events across the state.

Please send your tax deductible donation to:

Firefighters Memorial Fund  
 Attn: Eldred Wenger, KDoA, DFM  
 900 SW Jackson St., Room 600  
 Topeka, KS 66612

For questions or more information contact:

Robert (Bob) McLemore, Colby Fire Dept.  
 585 N. Franklin, Colby, KS 66701  
 (785)460-4454 OR (785) 462-4454  
 E-mail [fire@cityofcolby.com](mailto:fire@cityofcolby.com)



**Severe Weather Awareness Week**  
**March 12-16, 2012**

**Tornado Safety Drill**  
**Tuesday, March 13, 2012**  
**1:30 PM CDT**



## Bragging Rights . . . A Job Well Done !!

The men and women of the Office of the State Fire Marshal work hard to insure the fire and life safety of Kansans. This represents a small sampling of the positive feedback and many impressive comments, emails and notes I receive in the office regularly, so to my Staff, thank you and keep up the good work!



- Shawnee County Sheriff Richard Barta wrote to thank Fire Marshal Maple for comments made on behalf of his department for the re-accreditation assessors.
- Cindy Luxem, President/CEO of the Kansas Health Care Association thanked Fire Prevention Chief Brenda McNorton for participating in their 2012 Conference in January.

## Sedgwick Co Fire Educator Retires



Patti Peterson taught and coordinated fire-safety programs for parents, teachers and children in the Wichita area for the past 31 years.

Sedgwick County Fire Marshal Tavis Leake said, "It's really going to be hard to replace the passion and dedication Patti has for children, she expects the best"

Leake said that Patti's work had decreased fire injuries and deaths in the county as demonstrated by the Rasmussen family's miraculous survival in a house fire in 1990. Patti's *Great Escape* program encouraged children to go home and create a fire-escape plan with their family. The Rasmussen children did just that, they sat down with their parents and created a plan just weeks before their house burned down. All nine family members escaped the fire.

Patti Peterson also spent a lot of time working with the Juvenile Court System and other partners on the Y-FIRE Program, a fire prevention program. The program focuses on children as old as 17 who have problems playing with fire. Patti's dedication to children and to fire safety is demonstrated by her commitment to continue supporting Y-FIRE for the next year to insure the program continues to provide services to youth and families in need.

Patti was recently recognized by the Safe Kids Coalition of Wichita with their first Lifetime Achievement Award.

***Congratulations!!***

## Correction January 2012 Edition

It is the intent of this publication, to provide accurate information in a timely manner. On page 5 under the Fire Investigation Division there is a table entitled "Fire Investigation Division 2011 Statistics". This table has three columns, the third of which should have been titled, "Number of Active Investigators" NOT "Number of Active Cases".

Our sincere apologies go to the Fire Investigation Division for the mistake. A corrected version resides at the Office of the State Fire Marshal website at [www.ksfm.ks.gov](http://www.ksfm.ks.gov)

## Congratulations Chief!

Topeka Interim City Manager Dan Stanley named Fire Marshal Greg Bailey as Fire Chief stating, "We have many highly qualified individuals in the ranks of the Topeka Fire Department who would make a good Fire Chief, I chose Chief Bailey because I believe he is the one best able to lead the department."



Bailey began his career with the Topeka Fire Department on June 10, 1985 as a Firefighter III, promoting to Advanced Firefighter, Apparatus Operator, Lieutenant, Fire Inspector, Chief of Community Affairs and Fire Marshal. He holds an associate's degree in Fire Science from the Kansas City Kansas Community College and a bachelor's degree in Organizational Management and Leadership from Friends University.

We wish Chief Bailey all the best in his new post!!

## Trumpet Deadline

**For information on receiving the State Fire Marshal *Trumpet* or to submit your meeting notices, training announcements, articles, photos or other information, please contact Elena at the information below. Photos should be submitted as a .jpg or .tif attachment to an e-mail.**

**Elena Nuss  
785-296-3403  
[Elena.nuss@ksfm.ks.gov](mailto:Elena.nuss@ksfm.ks.gov)**

**The State Fire Marshal *Trumpet* will be published and emailed by the first week of each month. For the March edition, submissions must be received no later than February 20, 2012.**