

THE CENTER FOR

Campus Fire Safety

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Campus

The Official Newsletter of the Center for Campus Fire Safety

FireZone[®]

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We are looking for a articles and stories concerning campus fire safety; news, training, or education. We would like to publish your work. Please see page 6 for more information.

Ohio and New York Just of two of the 25 States to Declare September - Campus Fire Safety Month

Ohio Governor Strickland and State Fire Marshal Urge Ohio’s College Students To Be Mindful of Fire Safety and Prevention

(Reynoldsburg) – Governor Ted Strickland today declared September 1-8 as Campus Fire Safety Week. Governor Strickland and State Fire Marshal Michael P. Bell are using the first week of National Preparedness Month to encourage Ohio’s college students to understand the importance of fire safety and prevention as they return to school.

“College is often the first time many students are responsible for all aspects of their daily living, including their own personal safety,” said Governor Strickland.

—Please see Ohio continued on page 11

Campus Fire Safety Month Announced in New York State

(Albany) – Secretary of State Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez and Acting State Fire Administrator John Mueller today announced that Governor Eliot Spitzer has issued a proclamation declaring **September Campus Fire Safety Month**.

“Every September, millions of parents send their children off to college, some for the first time. These young people will now be living independently. In many instances, they will have their first experience cooking for themselves. In this context, it’s very important to recognize the danger of fire and the need to make college living environments as safe as possible,” Secretary of State Cortés-Vázquez said.



“The Inspector” by Philip Chandler



For the last couple of months I’ve been hammering away at the inspection, testing and maintenance of fire detection, notification and suppression systems. And for good reason, their proper functioning during an incident can mean the difference between life and death. Yet there is another type of system, one often forgotten or otherwise not under the purview of campus life safety offices at all, the elevator system. That’s right, elevators. In so many ways, neglected elevators can likewise

mean the difference between life and death. Moreover, elevators can actually kill or maim people. When was the last time a fire alarm or sprinkler system took a life or a limb? All of us, life-safety inspectors, environment health and safety officers, fire protection specialists, you name it, are well advised to clearly position elevators on our radar screens. Unfortunately, on way too many a college campus, elevator ITM is the sole province of the facilities maintenance depart-

ment. It’s not that they are not capable of doing a decent job keeping elevators running, but it is we, by virtue of our training and single-minded focus on safety that are best equipped to give elevators their due respect.

I know some of you are still shaking your heads incredulously and muttering, “Phil, there you go again, one step over the line!” Too bad! Elevators belong to the fire service! They are our business!



“The Campus Fire News Wire”

This page is only a Snapshot of what is happening on college campuses around the country.

What you’re reading now is a brief overview of each news story we have information on.

If you would like to see the entire news article or view more news not listed in this section, please visit:

CampusFireSafety.com

C-News Sponsors



August 1

Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.

The parents of a student who died last year in a fraternity house fire have filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the fraternity and the college. James and Mary Stewart of Ord say Nebraska Wesleyan University and Phi Kappa Tau were negligent in connection with the Nov. 19 blaze that killed their 19-year-old son, Ryan. The lawsuit, filed this week in Lancaster County District Court, asks for more than \$10,000 in medical costs and an unspecified amount for the wrongful death and negligence claims.

August 1

University of Idaho

A fire that broke out at a University of Idaho sorority house last week caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage and displaced dozens of students for the upcoming fall semester. The fire which appears to be electrical in nature broke out in the attic of the house, destroying the roof and causing damage to the third story. Officials estimates the damage to the Pi Beta Phi House at between \$150,000 and \$200,000

August 5

Univ. of Iowa

Several University of Iowa students are without housing two weeks before classes start as a result of four suspicious fires in downtown Iowa City early Saturday morning burned two duplexes. Four fires were reported on two streets

in the downtown area. The first fire was at a two-story wood-frame house that was heavily engulfed. The second report also involved a two-story home, where firefighters rescued two occupants. The third and fourth reported fires caused minimal damage before they were extinguished. Authorities are calling the fires suspicious.

August 6

University of Wisconsin

Fire and smoke ravaged Ogg Hall last month on the UW campus. The vacant residence hall became the temporary training grounds for University of Wisconsin police officers and city of Madison firefighters. The emergency exercises allowed both public safety agencies to practice handling emergencies in high-rise buildings. Ogg Hall will be demolished in August.

August 9

Nebraska Wesleyan Univ.

Two Nebraska Wesleyan University students who were charged with hazing after police investigated a fatal fire at their fraternity house on November 17, are asking for a jury trial. The request from Jed Tompkins and Lance Daharsh was filed today in Lancaster County Court. .

August 15

Binghamton University

More than 250 Binghamton University students and staff members learned that a fire can rip through a dorm room in less than three minutes as they watched a con-

trolled burn Tuesday in a campus parking lot. The demonstration was part of the training for residential assistants and residential directors who will be on the front lines of safety for 6,300 students who live on campus.

August 24

University of California – Berkley

On Thursday, the Berkeley Fire Department evicted the 16 residents of UC Berkeley’s fraternity Kappa Sigma out of their house for violating several fire safety codes, including not replacing a dysfunctional sprinkler system.

August 25

Clemson University

A fire in a chemistry lab at Clemson University on Friday was the result of a failure of a flammable solvent container used in research Friday evening. Investigation so far has indicated that the fire was not intentionally set stated fire officials. The lab was severely injured, however no one was injured.

August 30

State of Iowa

Officials with the Iowa Department of Public Safety are warning of a different threat to Iowa college students. Since 2000, there have been 40 some fires in campus dorms, sorority and fraternity houses. That includes a fire that damaged an Iowa State University sorority. Officials said cooking fires account for more than 70 percent of all campus fires.

Corner code



IFC Chapter 27: Hazardous Materials—General Provisions

General Comments

The requirements of this chapter apply to all hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals are defined as those that pose an unreasonable risk to the health and safety of operating or emergency personnel, the public and the environment if not properly controlled during handling, storage, manufacture, processing, packaging, use, disposal or transportation. The requirements of this chapter and the other associated chapters are considered the minimum safety requirements for the use, production and storage of hazardous chemicals.

Purpose

This chapter contains the general requirements for hazardous chemicals in all occupancies. The general provisions of this chapter are intended to be companion provisions with the specific requirements of Chapters 28 through 44 regarding a given hazardous material.

SECTION 2701

GENERAL

2701.1 Scope. Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, dispensing, use and handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with this chapter. This chapter shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this code, except that when specific requirements are provided in other chapters, those specific requirements shall apply in accordance with the applicable chapter. Where a material has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed.

Exceptions:

1. The quantities of alcoholic beverages, medicines, foodstuffs, cosmetics, and consumer or industrial products containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, in retail or wholesale sales occupancies, are unlimited when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).
2. Application and release of pesticide and agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and label directions.
3. The off-site transportation of hazardous materials when in accordance with DOT regulations.
4. Building materials not otherwise regulated by this code.
5. Refrigeration systems (see Section 606).
6. Stationary lead-acid batteries regulated by Section 608.
7. The display, storage, sale or use of fireworks and explosives in accordance with Chapter 33.
8. Corrosives utilized in personal and household products in the manufacturer's original consumer packaging in Group M occupancies.
9. The storage of distilled spirits and wines in wooden barrels and casks.

⚠ This chapter contains the general requirements for controlling the hazardous materials regulated by Chapter 4 of the *International Building Code*® (IBC®) and Chapter 7 of the code. It is important to understand that not all buildings in which chemicals are used are classified as Group H occupancies. To be classified as a Group H occupancy the amount of hazardous materials storage or use for a control area must exceed the maximum allowable quantity per control areas as found in Tables 2703.1.1(1), 2703.1.1(2), 2703.1.1(3), 2703.1.1(4) and 2703.8.3.2. If the amount of a chemical is below the maximum allowable quantity per control area, the use area would need to meet the requirements of the most appropriate occupancy group for the activity in the area. For hazardous chemicals, the general provisions of this chapter are applicable. In addition, Chapters 28 through 43 may also be applicable. Any specific provisions in these chapters will take precedence over the general requirements of this chapter when both chapters contain a requirement on the same subject. The exceptions cover storage of amounts over the required limits. They allow for the amounts to exceed those called for in Tables 2703.1.1(1) through 2703.1.1(4) and the area or building

The Training Zone - Fire Door Inspection and Test

Learning objective: *The student shall be able to identify components of a fire door inspection and test.*

Fire doors, or “opening protectives,” are an essential component in maintaining the integrity of fire-resistive barriers that have openings. Investigators have found that several of the required overhead fire doors installed in the Super Sofa Store failed to operate during the June 18 fire in Charleston, SC where nine firefighters died.

Fire codes require that fire door assemblies are inspected and tested not less than once each year. Functional tests — especially so-called “drop tests” of overhead coiling steel doors — should be conducted only by trained and competent persons who are familiar with the door assemblies being tested. For fire door inspections, check that:

- The fire door assembly rating label is visible and legible. It may be located on the upper surface above the top rail.
- The door is not damaged or modified improperly, and the view window (if it has one) is secure and contains the correct glazing.

- Cables, chains, rollers, fusible links, and other moving parts are not painted or otherwise damaged. Fusible links that have been painted should be replaced.
- Cables and/or chains on sliding doors are in good condition and operate properly.
- There are no obstructions that may interfere with the door’s operation.
- The closer and latch work.
- Swinging door hinges are secure.
- The door coordinator for multiple doors works.
- Tin-clad or Kalamein doors have no dry rot.
 - Hinges on swinging doors and rollers on sliding doors have been lubricated.
 - Sash chains used in rolling fire door release assemblies are the manufacturer’s original equipment.
 - Cables and chains in overhead coiling steel door assemblies do not make more than a 90-degree bend.

Written records of the inspection and functional tests — and any repairs that were made — should be signed by the inspecting agency and kept for the fire code official to review.

For additional information, refer to International Fire Code®, Chapter 7; NFPA 1, Uniform Fire Code™, Chapter 12; or NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives.

U.S. Fire
Administration



Homeland
Security

From The President - Mike Halligan

By now all of the nations roughly 17 million college students are back in class and fire prevention staff across the country are conducting fire drills in the thousands of residence halls across the country. Articles are running in campus newspapers and local and national media regarding fire safety. Public awareness of campus fire safety is higher today than it has ever been. The Center speaks with media at the local, state and national level on a regular basis promoting campus fire safety not only in September but throughout the year. While the Center spends part of its time promoting fire safety in the media, it spends the majority of its time and resources delivering tools, education and training to campus and community fire safety professionals. We will continue to work with local, state and federal lawmakers not only to pass proclamations but more importantly to pass legislation that reduces the impacts of fire on campus and the campus community.

All of the activities we do on campus during the month of September are considered part of the collective effort to recognize September as National Campus Fire Safety Month. If your campus would like to do more during September or any other month, contact the Center, we will help you plan additional programs that truly deliver fire safety to the campus community. Through our network of other campus associations and our corporate partners the Center can help you improve fire safety on your campus.

Mike Halligan
President



Career Connection

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis is currently seeking applications for the newly created position of Manager of Emergency Preparedness. A brief description: This position manages, develops, analyzes, organizes, implements, assesses and continuously improves a comprehensive emergency management program involving complex and hazardous situations created in an intensive, dynamic, research and educational environment. This position will be responsible for considering all types of emergencies, including but not limited to: pandemic flu, tornadoes, fires, earthquakes, floods, medical, acts of terrorism, public health, and hazardous materials.

REQUIRED: Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in Emergency Preparedness, Fire Science, Environmental Science, Health and Safety, Biological Sciences, Public Safety, Engineering, Chemistry or related field. Plus five years experience in emergency planning, disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery; OR a Bachelor's degree in any other field plus eight years' experience in the field. University-based experience is desired.

PREFERRED: Possession of training/certifications in NIMS, Certified Emergency Manager, Fire Inspector I, Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations, Hazmat Incident Command, Certified Business Continuity Planner or Master Business Continuity Planner, Emergency Exercise Designer, and/or other FEMA courses in Emergency Preparedness.

IUPUI is a campus of 29,000 students with a medical school and several hospitals on and adjacent to a campus that is near the vibrant downtown of Indianapolis.

To apply, go to: <https://webdb.iu.edu/IUPUIhumanresources/secure/app/adminapp.cfm#pa>.

Viewer Mail

The octopus lamps last year were found to be able to start fires. This year I now have students bringing in octopus lamps with glass shades. Has anyone looked into these? I want to know if I need to prohibit them as well.

Thank you,
James Oravsky
Fire Inspector RSO LSO

[Please see page 7 for information on how you can submit Viewer Mail, Career Opportunities and Announcements](#)



Before the start of classes later this month at both Bethune Cookman University and Embry Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach Florida, a number of dedicated students were on campus hard at work learning and training for their responsibilities as "RAs" (Resident Assistants). Resident Assistants are student leaders, within a college or university, charged with supervising students living in campus housing. The training that Resident Assistants receive often consists of real-life incident simulations and team-building exercises.

Approximately 60 Resident Assistants, from each of the schools, took an active role in fire safety training provided by the Daytona Beach Fire Department. Lt. John M. King, community education officer, gave lectures that included information related to using 911, escape plans, fire drills, fire behavior and fire extinguishment,. The students watched a video of real life fire incidents that illustrated how rapidly fire can spread. The training ended with the Resident Assistants taking part in an exercise putting out a controlled fire using portable fire extinguishers. Many of the Residents Assistants stated that this was their first year that they were taking on the challenge of dormitory RAs and they took the fire safety training very seriously.

John M. King PIO
Lieutenant
Daytona Beach Fire Department

CampusFireZone; Publisher
 CampusFireSafety.com, llc
 Randall L. Hormann, Editor
 11711 Princeton Pike
 Suite 341/PMB 313
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246
 Phone: 1-800-771-3403
 Fax: 1-877-731-FAXX
 E-mail: FireZone@CampusFireSafety.com



www.campusfire.org

The Center for Campus Fire Safety
 PO Box 2358
 Amherst, MA 01004-2358
 Phone: 1-303-947-1093
 E-mail: info@CampusFire.org
 Web: www.CampusFire.org

This is a free newsletter - Pass it along!

Authors/Stories Wanted! To submit; Job Openings, Announcements, News Stories, Training Articles, Viewer Mail, Editorials, and other correspondence; please give us a call or send an e-mail to: FireZone@CampusFireSafety.com



Legislative Update



Listed below are several key pieces of legislation related to campus fire safety that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress. Bills highlighted in red are those for which the Board of Directors of the Center for Campus Fire Safety has formally passed a resolution in support of. We encourage you to contact your US senators and representatives and express your support as well. Remember the key to success in the legislative arena— “the squeaky wheel gets the grease.”

S. 354/H.R. 592 “The Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act” - To provide for disclosure of fire safety standards and measures with respect to campus buildings, other for other purposes.

H.R. 643 “The College Fire Prevention Act” - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in qualified student housing and dormitories, and for other purposes.

S. 582/ H.R. 1742 “Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act of 2007” - To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify automatic fire sprinkler systems as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. Res. 105/H. Res. 95 Resolutions expressing the sense of the Senate/House of Representatives supporting the goals and ideals of Campus Fire Safety Month

H.R. 1409 “College Life Safety and Fire Prevention Act” - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire alarm detection systems, or other fire prevention technologies, in qualified student housing, dormitories, and other university buildings, and for other purposes.

For more information on these and other bills in Congress visit: THOMAS at www.thomas.loc.gov THOMAS was launched by the Library of Congress, during the 104th Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public.

- Ohio proclamation continued from page 1— **Please see Ohio's Proclamation page 11**

“College should be a positive learning experience that includes knowing and following proper fire safety procedures. “Practicing fire safety at all times, whether in dormitories or off-campus housing, can mean the difference between life and death,” said Marshal Bell. “A fire safety and prevention program is essential for incoming and new students, as well as off-campus organizations which provide housing.”

All students should be reminded of the factors contributing to fires and how they can be prevented.

According to The Center for Campus Fire Safety, Ohio leads the nation with 12 campus fire-related deaths since January 1, 2000. Data also indicate that more than 17,000 fires causing \$2.8 million in damage occur each year in dormitories and off-campus housing throughout the United States.

Marshal Bell encourages students to:


- Install a smoke detector on each level of their residence and inside each bedroom or sleeping area.
- Check the smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a semester.
- Never remove the smoke detector batteries because of cooking smoke or the need for a battery elsewhere, such as a flash-light, game or other electronic device.
- Know the dormitory’s or residence hall’s fire escape plan. Each student should know two ways out – one normal route through hallways and stairways and one alternative route.
- Extinguish all smoking materials, candles and incense thoroughly. Never leave them unattended.
- Clean up immediately after parties and take all trash outside. Designate a non-impaired “event monitor” to be in charge of the clean up.
- Do not overload electrical outlets or use extension cords.

Advertising opportunities available in CampusFireZone

As you know *Campus FireZone* is the FREE monthly publication devoted to empowering and helping professionals in their quest to maintain the safety of America’s Colleges and Universities. To help us continue to keep this publication a free service, we are starting to offer very limited advertising to those organizations that will assist you in doing your job.

The articles and information you seen in this publication are designed to provide information that can be applied to the challenges safety professionals face on a daily basis regarding campus related fire prevention programs and general risk management.

Regular features in each issue include but are not limited to:

- Useful articles about issues of interest to fire safety professionals and Administrators
-  **NEWS** - - *The Campus Fire News Wire* - a monthly compilation of fire related incidents.
- *Training Zone* - short training topics to help keep campus fire safety professionals up to date, proficient, and knowledgeable in their job.
- *The Inspector*- the viewpoint of a government fire marshal with code enforcement (and fire safety education) responsibility on several college and universities.
- *Announcements* - an area for upcoming events, seminars, conferences or similar bits of news and information concerning campus safety events
- *Code Corner*– with the campus environment in mind, we review a section or sections (including the commentary) of the *International Fire Code*.

With a direct circulation to more than 5000 college and university professionals, and a known redirect in excess of 20,000 additional recipients, *Campus FireZone* is a great publication in which to share information.

Campus FireZone is an excellent medium for businesses to share information about their products and services to those who are directly responsible for administration, and operation of fire and life safety programs on campus, as well as fire fighting and government officials from campus communities.

Please see page 6 for contact information so we can start advertising your business

- *Inspector continued from page 1* - Consider this, as one

veteran fire chief reminded me, in the event of fire, there is no building feature more capable of delivering fire and smoke to all floors of a building more effectively than an elevator shaft. It is purely and simply a chimney in the very center of a structure. It is not for nothing that a proper elevator inspection includes a thorough examination of the fireblocking and draftstopping of the entire shaft enclosure. Likewise, all the opening protectives, or in other words, the elevator doors, need to be inspected that they too still retain their required fire-resistance rating. In one reported instance, the inadvertent replacement of door roller bearings with inferior nylon ones allowed their premature failure during a minor trash fire in the basement of the building. They melted, allowing the positive pressure developed by the incipient fire to nudge the doors inward, permitting entry of smoke and fire to the shaft, only to break out as a raging fire on an upper floor of the building where the fire resistant construction was compromised.

And of course, let's not forget that elevators often start fires themselves. Hydraulic elevators have been known to overheat, igniting their fluid, which even before ignition, belches nasty, oily smoke just this side of burning tires. I have yet to see an elevator fire where the smoke did not for one reason or another find a way out of the machine room enclosure. Likewise, I have not seen an elevator machine room fire, whether of a hydraulic elevator or an electric traction elevator where the fire was not exacerbated by the improper storage of combustible materials in the machine room. Have you checked your machine rooms lately? I have even found propane-powered floor scrubbers stored in machine rooms along with spare cylinders! Proper maintenance is likely to prevent a fire in the first place. Proper elevator inspection, which includes inspection of the conditions found in the machine room, will undoubtedly lessen the consequences should a fire break out.

Apart from having the potential of being actual fire hazards themselves, elevators can also play a constructive role during a fire. Elevators equipped with Fire Service Phase I features, (most built after 1973 and traveling more than 25 ft.) can be recalled from service, either automatically or manually, preventing their inadvertent delivery of passengers to the fire floor. Newer elevators equipped with Fire Service Phase II features, permit firefighters to manually operate elevators during fires to speedily deliver personnel and equipment to upper floors of the building, not to mention using them to evacuate victims under controlled conditions. These features are invaluable, but their availability when needed is often a direct result of reliable inspection, testing and maintenance in accord with nationally recognized standards.

Despite all of the above, there are yet those out there that still persist in telling me I'm overstepping my bounds as a so-called fire inspector (for this reason I prefer life-safety inspector) when I demand ITM records of elevators. In response, I ask a few key questions of my own: Who is invariably called when someone is stuck in an elevator? Who is called when EMS can't transport a patient from an upper floor of a building when the elevator breaks down? Who ever increasingly will be dispatched when someone trips and falls on the uneven interface of the car and floor? Who will wrap and splint the arm of one on whom a defective door slammed shut with twice the allowable force? And if I still haven't made my point, which will be the lead agency when an elevator fails spectacularly dropping a car and passengers to the basement? You guessed it! The fire department! If the solution to a problem is calling the fire department, the underlying cause of the incident thereby in my book becomes a fire service issue. We must then of necessity include elevators in any discussion of campus fire safety!

There are schools out there that will not argue any of the above points. They will be quick to assuage my worst fears by assuring me that they have a maintenance agreement with a reputable national firm. Surely, they argue, such a company would be on top of every safety issue. "Frequency, don't worry; they're always on campus." Well guess what, most service contracts don't come close to meeting the most widely regarded standards of ITM, those of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, more specifically the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, which by the way are referenced by many states in their codes. Further, many of the technicians performing inspections of elevators simply lack the necessary competency and credentials in the first place. Again, there is a national gold standard for certifying the fitness of elevator inspectors, QEI-1, also required in many jurisdictions. No college should accept less than QEI inspections performed according to the frequency recommended by ASME.

Some vendors maintain that they in fact meet the above standards. I'm not so sure. The old wisdom of not having the fox guard the chicken coop immediately comes to mind. There is an inherent conflict of interest in having an inspection by the same company that will be responsible for making costly repairs should they be needed. It also should come of no surprise to some that as the contract nears its end, the uncovering of elevator defects seems to remarkably decline when the service provider is also doing the inspections. The answer is simple and many code enforcement officials demand it: impartial third party QEI inspections. Accept no substitute.

Like with so many other systems, if we disregard the scrupulous inspection, testing and maintenance of elevators, we do so at great risk to the public that we try so hard to protect. Think of it this way, would we put our family in a car without making sure that all the safety features were working? Then why not treat an elevator with the same regard? After all it too is a car; it just travels in a different direction.

Philip Chandler is a long time firefighter and a fulltime government fire marshal working extensively in the college environment – from large public university centers to small private colleges. His primary responsibilities include code enforcement and education. Phil welcomes your comments, thoughts and opinions (whether in agreement or opposition) to his viewpoints. He may be reached at: theinspector@campusfire.org.



I have to say BRAVO to the author of the August CFZ Code Corner. It's vitally important to talk about passive fire protection (interior finish standards) as well as the active systems. NIST recommends "modeling codes and standards to require redundancy in the passive and active fire protection systems to ensure adequate performance of the structure when one or more of the protective systems is compromised by uncertain behaviors of the building occupant." There is one thing that is certain about student occupants." That is...they have "uncertain behaviors."

Eric Ciccone — www.dormroomfire.com

Announcement Sponsors



Announcements



ATTENDANCE OPPORTUNITIES STILL EXIST!

Log onto the Project Firewise Campus website at www.firewisecampus.org and sign up today for this exciting and **FREE** training course.

Workshops are scheduled all across the USA during the next six months; including one in conjunction with **Forum 9** in Austin and another in Chicago just before the **Fire Safety, Security and Risk Management Expo** in Columbus, Ohio. Be sure to be part of either of these "double plays."

BE SURE TO REGISTER FOR CAMPUS FIRE FORUM 9

Scheduled to be held, November 14, 15 and 16 at the wonderful Omni Hotel in downtown Austin, Texas.

Dynamic classes, specialty workshops, technology education sessions, a trade show and of course - the Center's famous; Town Hall Meeting. Be sure to watch the Center for Campus Fire Safety's website www.campusfire.org for more details, they should be appearing very soon!



TAKE IN THE ANNUAL CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY, SECURITY & RISK MANAGEMENT EXPO

Produced by the Center's good friend, and publisher of Campus FireZone, Randall Hormann, the 6th Annual Campus Fire Safety, Security and Risk Management Expo gives you a great mid-winter training opportunity.

2008 - Remember The Date - New Location !

6th Annual Campus Fire Safety, Security, & Risk Management Professional Development Conference and Expo.
 March 3rd & 4th, 2008 - Columbus, Ohio
www.CampusFireSafety.com

We need your presentation skills. Visit www.CampusFireSafety.com/conference to become part of the 2008 conference. All presenters attend for free.

Early-bird registration and pricing is now in effect

New York - continued from page 1 - **Please see New York's Proclamation on page 12**

"Working sprinklers, smoke alarms, and fire extinguishers are all important," she continued. " Young people should also remember to follow warning labels on the proper use of extension cords."

"As part of an ongoing program, the Office of Fire Prevention and Control (OFPC) inspects all private and public colleges and universities in New York State to ensure that they comply with the State Fire Code," Acting Administrator John Mueller said. " As a result, thousands of violations have been identified and corrected. We continue those efforts. But fire safety does not just involve the fire code. It also involves awareness and vigilance."

There are more than one million students enrolled in colleges throughout New York State. "That's a huge demographic that needs to be reached with fire safety messages," Mueller added. "If we can influence their behavior, we will see a dramatic change in fire safety."

As part of its effort to promote campus fire safety, OFPC encourages school officials and governments across New York State to provide educational materials to all students beginning in September and to carefully monitor all on-campus and off-campus student housing to ensure that they comply with fire regulations, including fire suppression and detection systems.

**States (and Governors) Issuing Proclamations
Identifying September as
Campus Fire Safety Month.**

The Center for Campus Fire Safety and the International Code Council list campus fire safety tips at <http://www.iccsafe.org/news/nr/2005/0907campusFire.html> and at <http://www.campusfire.org>

Alabama	Bob Riley
Alaska	Sara Palin
Arizona	Janet Napolitano
Colorado	Bill Ritter
Connecticut	M. Jodi Rell
Hawaii	Linda Lingle
Illinois	Rod Blagojevich
Indiana	Mitchell Daniels
Kentucky	Ernie Fletcher
Louisiana	Kathleen Babineaux Bianco
Maine	John Baldacci
Maryland	Martin O'Malley
Massachusetts	Deval Patrick
Michigan	Jennifer Granholm
Mississippi	Haley Barbour
Missouri	Matt Blunt
New York	Eliot Spitzer
Ohio	Ted Strickland
Oklahoma	Brad Henry
Oregon	Ted Kulongoski
Pennsylvania	Edward Rendell
Rhode Island	Donald Carcieri
Tennessee	Phil Bredesen
Texas	Rick Perry
Vermont	James Douglas
Virginia	Timothy Kaine
Washington	Christine Gregoire
West Virginia	Joe Manchin
Wisconsin	Jim Doyle
Wyoming	Dave Freudenthal

Movement in D.C. on Campus Fire Safety Issues

On July 23rd, The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act introduced by Senator Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ) passed in the United State Senate by a wide margin. The bill is designed to provide students and families with crucial fire safety records of colleges and universities. Since 1990, colleges and universities have been publishing crime statistics on campus thefts, assaults, and sexual and capital crimes, but fire-related incidents are not required to be made public.

"There is safety in information. Parents and students need to know that college campuses are doing all they can to keep students safe. We must take every step possible to prevent a tragedy like the Seton Hall fire from ever happening again. This measure would give the public the information it needs to evaluate fire safety at colleges and universities," said Sen. Lautenberg.

Now matter is now in the hands of the House of Representatives where a companion bill H.R. 592 sponsored by Congressman William Pascrell, Jr. (D-NJ) is working its way through the legislative process.

The Center will be actively monitoring this legislation, and more (see *Legislative Update*) and will keep it you updated. In the meantime, we encourage you to get involved - contact your elected officials and let them know that campus fire safety issues are important to you.

STATE OF OHIO
Executive Department

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Columbus

**CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY MONTH
SEPTEMBER 2007**

During National Preparedness Month, we recognize campus fire safety throughout the first week of September.

Since January 2000, 12 students have perished in student housing fires in Ohio. More than 100 students, parents and children have died in student housing fires across the United States.

Many of these fatal fires have occurred in buildings where the fire safety systems have been compromised or disabled by the occupants.

It is important that Ohio's student housing, both on and off campus, include smoke detectors or fire alarm systems to provide the necessary early warning to occupants.

Everyone should learn and know at least two ways out of every building, including dormitories, lecture halls and other campus facilities.

We must continue to teach our citizens, school administrators and students the importance of fire safety education as an effective method of reducing the resulting loss of life and property damage.

Students must routinely receive effective fire safety education so that we may develop generations of fire-safe adults and significantly reduce campus fires and other fire-related tragedies.

FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, I, TED STRICKLAND, Governor of the State of Ohio, do Recognize **September 1 – 8 as Campus Fire Safety Week** during National Preparedness Month.

I urge all of Ohio's students to practice fire safety in your homes, dormitories and elsewhere so that you may achieve your educational goals and continue to enrich your lives and our great state.

On this first day of September, 2007;



Ted Strickland
Governor





Proclamation

Whereas, New York State is committed to providing a quality education for all students within a safe environment and, every autumn when parents send their children off to college, they deservedly expect that all precautions will be taken to ensure their safety from the dangers of fires on school campuses and other forms of student housing; and

Whereas, recent student housing fires in other states have tragically taken the lives of young people, whereby since January 2000, at least 90 people – including students, parents and children – have died in student housing fires; and

Whereas, more than 75 percent of these deaths have occurred in off-campus occupancies, which house a majority of the college students, and a number of fatal fires have occurred in buildings where the fire safety systems have been compromised or disconnected by the young occupants; and

Whereas, automatic fire alarm systems provide the necessary early warning to occupants and fire departments so that appropriate steps for evacuation and combating the fire can be taken as quickly as possible; automatic fire sprinkler systems also are an effective method of controlling or extinguishing a fire in its early stages, and have proven to be a valuable means of protecting the lives of a buildings' occupants; and

Whereas, New York State is national leader in campus fire safety and maintains a rigorous inspection schedule of all statewide private and public colleges and universities and, through this program, thousands of fire code violations on New York's campuses have been identified and corrected, and thousands of students and residence hall personnel have been provided with fire safety training; and

Whereas, many students are living in off-campus housing occupancies, Greek housing, and residence halls that are not adequately protected with automatic sprinkler systems and automatic fire alarms, and administrators and municipalities across the state are strongly encouraged to evaluate the level of fire safety being provided in both on- and off-campus student housing; and

Whereas, by focusing attention on this safety issue, we can continue to promote fire-safe living environments through fire safety education and the enforcement of codes applying to fire safety on schools campuses and all educational institutions, and it is fitting that in September – as many students arrive for the new school year – we send them a reminder that fire safety must be a concern and a priority throughout their school career and entire lifetime;

Now, Therefore, I, Eliot Spitzer, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim September 2007 as

CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY MONTH

in the Empire State, and urge all New Yorkers to protect themselves from the dangers of fire.



Richard Baum
Secretary to the Governor

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State
at the Capitol in the City of Albany this twenty-seventh
day of August in the year two thousand seven.

Eliot Spitzer
Governor