

OFFICE of the STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Year in Review Report 2010

OSFM Review

- **Message from Tonya L. Hoover**
- Pipeline Safety
- Fire & Life Safety
- Engineering & Enforcement
- Planning and Risk Analysis
- State Fire Training
- Code Development and Analysis



*Acting State Fire Marshal
Tonya L. Hoover*

February Message from the Chief:

This month the SFM report takes a look back over 2010 activities and accomplishments as we prepare and look forward to another busy and productive year in 2011.

As with all our partners and stakeholders, we have had to adjust programs and re-prioritize needs due to fiscal and resource (staffing) impacts. Through this process the OSFM has stayed true to its mission and its continued commitment to protecting the citizens of California, assisting our local code enforcement, education, and emergency responders and staying connected to our stakeholders who support business continuation. The opportunity to do an "annual report" is an important component in our efforts to reach out, connect and share the important works that are accomplished by the dedicated staff at the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) and our partners/stakeholders. The Office of the State Fire Marshal has broad, far reaching responsibilities directly connected to the California Fire Service through statute; our successes directly relate to each individual and program area that provides the fire fighting force in their community. The office also assists in providing a balanced and uniform approach to regulatory application that affects communities and business.

Our 2010 accomplishments included landmark fire and life safety measures in recognizing residential fire sprinklers as an important component to overall fire, health, and environmental protection. We are proud of the detailed and collaborative works that brought the adoption of the residential fire sprinkler provision to the great state of California. All our program areas continued to provide strong customer service. State Fire Training continues to have the support of the fire service and is working with training partners to develop innovative ways of meeting fire service training needs; while the Pipeline Safety Division staff continues to reach out to stakeholders and emergency personal in the effort to provide the best up-to-date hazardous liquid pipeline information.

This year also brought the completion of the California Fire Plan. The California Fire Plan is the State's road map for reducing risk of wildfire and is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE. The plan emphasizes the long term needs in order to reduce fire starts, increasing fire fighter safety, reducing fire fighting costs and property losses while



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contributing to the ecosystem health. These are only a few of the tremendous accomplishments that speak to the dedication of the OSFM to preserve life, property and the environment.

The OSFM Division's goals are to provide assistance to strengthen the fire service to better meet the needs of our communities and environment within the long-term vision and mission. These programs include the codes adopted and the fire protection systems installed in buildings, the materials used in the construction of buildings, the techniques used to construct buildings, and the training and education of how to respond to emergencies in our communities play a key part in keeping our fire service safe and our citizens out of harms way.

In closing, I would like to once again thank our partners, stakeholders, volunteers, and staff who with much dedication and tireless efforts support our mission every day of the year. We will continue to integrate all aspects of the fire service in the effort to provide a safer working environment for emergency responders and a fire safe environment for all Californians.

Be safe!



Tonya L. Hoover
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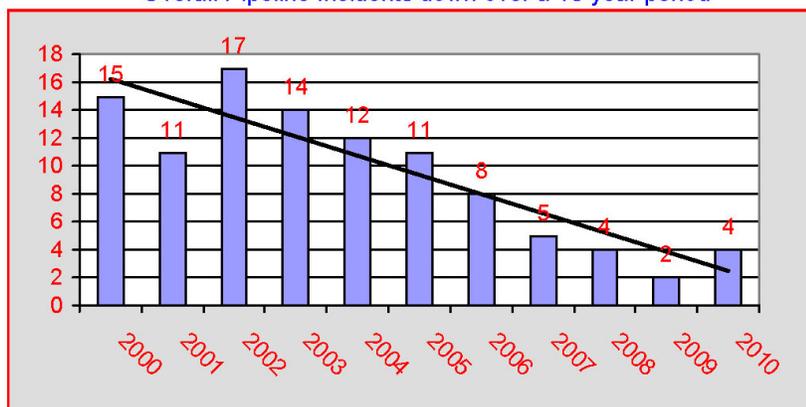
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Pipeline Safety Division

The State Fire Marshal is directly responsible for regulating the safety of approximately 5,700 miles of hazardous liquid transportation pipelines within California. The Pipeline Safety Division consists of engineers, analytical staff, and clerical support located in both northern and southern California. The Division is mandated by State law to exercise exclusive safety regulatory and enforcement authority over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines and also acts as an agent of the federal Office of Pipeline Safety in the inspection of more than 1100 miles of interstate pipelines.

Pipeline Infrastructure under SFM Regulation CY 2010	
Intrastate Operators	46
Interstate Operators	9
Pipeline facilities	349
Breakout tanks	712
Mileage of intrastate pl's	4521
Mileage of Interstate pls	1188
Probable violations issued	32

Overall Pipeline Incidents down over a 10 year period



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Pipeline leaks 2010

Operator	Location	Commodity	Barrels Spilled	Cause
Plains–All American	Kern County	Crude Oil	240	Internal Corrosion
Kinder Morgan	Sacramento	Refined Product	5	Galvanic Corrosion
Chevron	Kern County	Crude Oil	508	External Corrosion
BP	Los Angeles	Crude Oil	120	3 rd Party Damage

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2011 Initiatives

The San Bruno natural gas pipeline explosion and fire prompted local governments and fire departments to examine their knowledge of the underground pipelines that run through their communities. The inquiries were directed at U.S.DOT – Pipeline And Hazardous Materials safety Administration (PHMSA), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). Each of these agencies have a regulatory role in providing for the safety of both Hazardous liquid and Natural Gas pipelines. PHMSA has overall authority for the inspection and enforcement of federal pipeline safety laws. In California, these duties are delegated to the CPUC for jurisdiction over most of the natural gas pipelines and the OSFM for jurisdiction over the hazardous liquid pipelines. This is accomplished through annual certification agreements with PHMSA.

State law and federal regulations require the hazardous liquid pipeline operators to provide each fire jurisdiction emergency response plans and maps showing the location of their pipelines. The State law has been in effect since 1985. Federal regulations require the pipeline operator to develop and implement a public awareness program. The OSFM will be examining the effectiveness of the communications between local government and the pipeline industry and will be seeking methods to facilitate this process.

Fire and Life Safety Division

The Fire and Life Safety Division (FLS) is responsible for applying and enforcing laws and regulations relating to fire and panic safety as mandated by the California Health and Safety Code Sections, 13108, 13143, 13145 and 13146. FLS is the authority having jurisdiction for state owned and occupied buildings/facilities. FLS staff is responsible for plan review, inspections, code interpretations, training and education and providing assistance to local fire authorities.

In 2010, the Fire and Life Safety Division conducted approximately 10,000 inspections (i.e. construction, complaints, annual and routine fire and life safety) of the State owned and occupied buildings/facilities. Staff from our north and south division conducted approximately 2,037 plan reviews which include, preliminary, over the counter, back check, automatic sprinkler and fire alarm with an estimated value of \$ 6, 000,000,000 (billion dollars) in construction costs. The Fire & Life Safety Division staff responded to over 100 incidents at State facilities this year.



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The Fire and Life Safety Division staff has seen an increase in construction state-wide through the Department of General Services, California State Universities and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in 2010 and more are projected for 2011. The concept of design build is being utilized more frequently by State agencies. Design build teams work under a single contract with the owner to provide design and construction services. We are currently working on the design build Health Care Facility in Stockton which will include 70 buildings on 250 acres and scheduled to be occupied by early 2013. This project is expected to benefit the City, County and State with more than: \$3 million in contributions to local roadway improvements, \$690,000 direct contribution to local schools, \$690,000 direct contribution to local government, and an estimated \$1 million in sales taxes to the County from sales of construction materials.



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California Healthcare Correction Facility - Stockton
Image courtesy of Kitchell, Lee Burkhart Liu Architects, and Robert Glass & Associates

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Engineering and Enforcement

The Office of the State Fire Marshal - Engineering and Enforcement programs include: Fire Engineering, Civil Cost Recovery, Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering, and Law Enforcement. Each of these programs and their components are mandated; and their primary objectives are to prevent fires and/or limit damage of fires that do occur.

The Fire Engineering Division oversees the listing and certification of fire alarm equipment, fire extinguishers, building materials, flame retardant chemicals, vapor recovery components and fabrics, and fire safe cigarettes as well as licensing of fire extinguisher technicians, and flame retardant applicators.

The Civil Cost Recovery program ensures and acts to pursue cases where fire suppression cost recovery will enhance the fire prevention mission; and hold those parties responsible for their negligence and/or violation of law.

The Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering program's focus is to reduce fire hazards and risks by changing the environment. "Defensible Space" methods are utilized to stop or hinder a wildfire and include: inspections, training, clearances, minimizing exposures, and consistent fire prevention messages to the communities we serve.

The Law Enforcement program specializes in the identification and investigation of arson fires; which leads to the arrest, conviction, and/or penalty to the arsonist. Law Enforcement staffs are also tasked with confiscating and facilitating the destruction of up to 80 tons of illegal and dangerous fireworks that come into or across California every year.



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Fire Engineering Division

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) Fire Engineering Division is responsible for 11 statewide programs, which includes the Building Materials Listing; Portable Fire Extinguishers; Flame Retardant Chemicals and Fabrics; Vapor Recovery; Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems; Fire Safe Cigarettes; California Unified Program Agency (CUPA); Licensing Enforcement and Inspection; Lab Accreditation; Fireworks; and Motion Picture and Entertainment. Staff in all program areas maintained excellent communications and working relationships with the fire service, industry representatives, building officials, and other state and local government agencies. The following is a summary of the division's year in review for 2010:

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OSFM Advisory Committees/Task Forces

Fire Alarm Advisory Committee, General Fireworks Advisory Committee, Flame Retardant Advisory Committee, Portable Fire Extinguisher Advisory Committee, Special Effects Advisory Committee, Automatic Extinguishing Systems Advisory Committee and the Water Discharge for Fire Protection Task Force, CUPA Committees and Workgroups, CUPA Conference Committee, Regional CUPA Forums and Evaluators Group.

Regulations

Developed and drafted the proposed regulations for the flame-retardant chemicals, fabrics, and application concerns; the listing requirement for the approval of Carbon Monoxide alarms; the Safe and Sane fireworks regulations; and the enforcement of the portable fire extinguisher regulations.

Listings, Certifications and Product Approval

- Completed the listing and certification process for all programs.
- Worked with the manufacturers, testing laboratories, and industry regarding the listing of fire alarm manual pull boxes to ensure compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.
- Revised forms and applications for all programs to better serve our customers.
- Developed a database for the certification of fire safe cigarettes.
- Successfully implemented SB 183 for the approval of Carbon Monoxide alarms.
- Completed the annual testing of safe and sane fireworks.

Licensing

- Developed new process to certify Flame-Retardant Application Concerns, Applicators, and Limited Applicators and revised the examination process.
- Developed procedural manuals for new Type L license and weekly fire pump certificate, and checklist for Fire and Life Safety for inspections of State facilities.
- Conducted statewide retesting of Certificate of Registration (C of R).
- Developed a statewide testing program for all licensing programs: Fire Extinguisher, Fireworks, Automatic Extinguishing Systems, and Flame Retardant.

Enforcement

- Maintained enforcement and investigation activities for the Fire Extinguisher and Fireworks programs. The program staff are actively strengthening our enforcement activities and working closely with the local authority having jurisdictions throughout California.

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- Completed all CUPA evaluations that required the presence of the OSFM in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), State Water Resource Control Board (WRCB), Department of Toxic and Substances Control (DTSC), and California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA).

Database

Completed the database project for the following: Building Materials Listings and Vapor Recovery Programs. All existing data have been successfully transferred into the new database. The new database provides a better interface and is more user friendly for our stakeholders.

Training

Conducted Fire Safety Officer Courses, L License Training Classes, and Outdoor Fireworks Public Displays.

Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering

What is Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering?

The Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering processes reduce or eliminate fire hazards and risks by changing the environment by:

1. removing or reducing the heat source,
2. modifying or reducing fuels or hazards,
3. modifying the act or omission allowing a heat source to contact ignitable fuels.

The proper application of civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical and industrial engineering techniques can reduce the number of ignitions caused by hazardous conditions or operations. Also, fire prevention engineering combines ignition management and fire hazard and risk reduction through fuel modification, vegetation management and hazard reduction activities carried out by unit fire prevention staff, Vegetation Management Program (VMP) staff, and fire control personnel. Each Unit's fire prevention plan should list procedures for carrying out these activities as well as those listed below.

Fire safe/land use planning minimizes the loss of life, structures, and resources from uncontrolled wild fires by incorporating minimum fire safety standards into all new development occurring in the State Responsibility Area (SRA), creating defensible space around developments, and eliminating disastrous fuel build-ups thorough integration of fire safe/land use planning activities and the Unit VMP.



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Unit burn permit administration activities provide an opportunity for the public to enhance their knowledge of fire safety and fire laws while preventing unwanted fires through compliance with minimum fire safety standards relating to burning of flammable material.

Cooperative inspection sticker and notice of violation activities provide visibility to the public and resource protection agencies to maximize the beneficial effect of the fire prevention inspection program.

Hazard reduction for railroads, roadsides, and powerlines should specify minimum fire safety standards as a part of each Unit fire prevention plan.

Recreation area inspections obtain compliance with fire laws and ordinances and develop good fire prevention behaviors.

Industrial operations and construction projects, depending on size and complexity, require planned fire prevention inspections activities aimed at obtaining compliance with fire laws.

Mechanical equipment used on SRA must comply with fire prevention laws designed to reduce or eliminate the risk of fire. Unit fire prevention plans address this particular problem to prevent unwanted ignitions resulting from the operation of mechanical equipment.

CAL FIRE has the responsibility to work with all utilities, railroads, and other businesses and organizations in an attempt to reduce fire hazards and risks through fire prevention, pre-suppression, and suppression plans.

Hazard reduction requirements for homeowners, railroads, industrial operations, and powerlines are referred to in statute, regulation and the Fire Prevention Field Guides which are available on the CAL FIRE website. How these reduction activities are carried out in the CAL FIRE individual Units is detailed in each of their fire prevention plan and more generally addressed in the CAL FIRE Statewide Strategic Fire Plan.

In addition to the components listed above the Wildland Fire Prevention Engineering Program also includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards program. Its broad objective is to establish minimum standards for materials and material assemblies and provide a reasonable level of exterior wild-fire exposure protection for buildings in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas. The use of ignition resistant materials and design to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire (wildfire exposure) will prove to be the most prudent effort California has made to mitigate the losses resulting from the repeating cycle of interface fire disasters.



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One of the components of each Unit's plan is the Defensible Space Program. CAL FIRE's Defensible Space Program has been in place for over 60 years. It is one component within the Unit's Annual Fire Prevention Plan. Each field Battalion Chief identifies the area(s) that they are responsible for protecting that present the most significant fire risk and need for Defensible Space education and inspections. This area is targeted utilizing firefighters hired early in the season, engine companies, trained fire safe council volunteers, or any combination of these and other workforces. It is important to remember that defensible space does not prevent fires from starting; it is intended to reduce loss.

There are an estimated 780,000 housing units in the SRA in California therefore a diversified approach is critical, and personal contact with each homeowner is not possible. An average inspection can take anywhere from 10 minutes for an 1/8 acre lot in full compliance, to an hour or more for a 20 acre parcel with multiple buildings and homeowner interaction. Partnerships with organizations such as local fire safe councils, cooperating fire agencies, homeowners associations, and the insurance industry will leverage these efforts to educate as many residents as possible about their responsibility for defensible space. In fiscal year 2009/2010 CAL FIRE and its Contract Counties conducted over 209,000 defensible space inspections. The dedicated work of the men and women who made these contacts and educated homeowners will go a long way towards our prevention goals of helping homeowners in assisting with the survivability of their homes.



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Law Enforcement

In 2010 the CAL FIRE Law Enforcement program was comprised of 219 sworn peace officers and 283 public officers. As part of their duties, these officers conduct origin and cause investigations of fires, witness interviewing and evidence and data collection. CAL FIRE officers conduct these investigations in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) as well as in the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) when requested by the jurisdictional authority.

CAL FIRE investigators in conjunction with other fire and law enforcement agencies in the State work to maintain a coordinated effort to identify and apprehend arsonists. Arsonists do not necessarily stay within any specific boundaries or jurisdiction; thereby, working with other agencies, CAL FIRE investigators are able to identify possible correlations in target selection, method and chronological factors of arson behavior. CAL FIRE investigators are dedicated to the identification and apprehension of arsonists to save lives, mitigate property damage and save taxpayer dollars in suppression costs.

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CAL FIRE has the responsibility of confiscating and disposing of illegal dangerous fireworks that are seized by the department's law enforcement staff and local fire and law enforcement personnel. Criminals attempt to bring illegal fireworks into California for personal use or for illegal commercial enterprise. One seizure by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department on June 22, 2010 netted an estimated \$500,000 worth of fireworks. Working with local and State agencies, CAL FIRE disposed of over 90,000 pounds of illegal dangerous fireworks in 2010.

The Law Enforcement Program also ensures compliance with the Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T) Commission for certification of training conducted by department personnel, auditing background investigations and the reviewing the Department's Field Training Program.

The POST certified courses taught at the CAL FIRE Academy include the Regular Basic Patrol Officer, Surveillance, Tactical Rifle and Firearms Instructor. These courses are taught by CAL FIRE peace officers assigned to the Academy and the field.

Civil Cost Recovery Unit

Health and Safety Code Section 13009 permits the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to file civil actions to recover fire suppression costs from a party who causes a fire (1) negligently, or (2) in violation of law or an order to correct a fire hazard. CAL FIRE – Office of the State Fire Marshal established a Civil Cost Recovery (CCR) program to satisfy the statute's intent to assign financial responsibility to culpable parties and to prevent fires through deterrence.

The CCR pilot program established in 2008/2009 was funded for \$2.4 million dollars and included 14 positions statewide. The program focused on large dollar value civil cases, working with the Attorney General's Office to settle these cases in the best interest of the department and the citizens of the State. The pilot program proved to be cost-effective, recovering \$12,363,192 dollars from culpable parties and in 2010, the program became permanent. Based on the programs current success, CCR is working to enhance the cost collection of civil cases within the small to median dollar value, which would bring an estimated 6.4 million dollars back to the general fund.

The CCR program provides management oversight and program development for all aspects of fire suppression cost recovery cases statewide. This includes assisting the Units, Regions, Contract Counties and our local cooperators with initial or extended fire investigations, and expert witnesses assigned to assist as



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subject matter experts. The CCR program staff also assists and coordinates on cases submitted to the Attorney General's Office for prosecution.

In 2010, the CCR statewide program handled eighty-one cases. Twenty-five of the cases were settled for a total cost recovery of \$17,452,639 into the general fund.

Completed Projects

In 2010, the Civil Cost Recovery program developed and improved their policy and procedures. The intent is to ensure the policy meets all current and applicable codes and statutes, which govern, fire suppression restitution, and streamline the departments civil restitution process to insure our cost recovery efforts provide the greatest benefits to the State and its citizens.

Planning and Risk Analysis

2010 Strategic Fire Plan Implementation



After several years of work, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) approved the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan (Plan) in June of 2010. It is a joint product of the Board and CAL FIRE, with substantial input from partners and stakeholders.

The Vision of the Plan covers all lands and is far reaching. The Vision says:

"A natural environment that is more resilient and man-made assets which are more resistant to the occurrence and effects of wildland fire through local, state, federal and private partnerships"



To move toward achieving the Vision, the Plan contains seven, interrelated goals...each with more specific objectives. The goals are:

1. Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.
2. Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.
3. Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementa-



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- tion of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.
4. Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.
 5. Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.
 6. Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.
 7. Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration.
 8. CAL FIRE has begun implementation of the Plan in cooperation with the Board, CAL FIRE Units, local government fire protection districts and planners, federal agencies, and Fire Safe Councils. To start, a revised template for Cal Fire Unit plans has been developed, the existing framework (planning tools and data sets), has been reviewed, and a new database to track vegetation treatments and activities is being created. Ways of measuring progress in achieving goals and objectives are also being refined.

Other activities also are taking place that contribute to accomplishment and measurement of Plan Objectives. These activities typically cover multiple objectives within or even across Plan goals. A number of these are listed below:

- Improving and Sharing Plan-Relevant Databases at and from CAL FIRE
- Improved Wildfire Hazard or Risk Mapping and Planning
- Improved Residential and Other Mitigation
- Enhance Forest Management and Fuel Reduction
- Enhanced Agency and Community Outreach



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The 2010 Strategic Fire Plan can be viewed at:
http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_planning_cafireplan

Completion of the 2010 Five Year State Responsibility Area (SRA) Review

By statutory mandate, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) determines areas in which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires is primarily the responsibility of the State. These areas are called State Responsibility Areas (SRA). In recent years, SRA boundaries have become more important because requirements for mapping of fire hazard, land use planning, building code application, and defensible space have been tied to SRA.

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SRA lands include areas that provide forest, watershed, and contiguous rangeland. They do not include federal ownership or lands within incorporated cities. The Board in regulation has established criteria and procedures for CAL FIRE to use in determining boundaries.

Areas and their boundaries move both in and out of SRA. For example, lands are deleted if they are part of city incorporation or if they gain too many houses (measured by housing density). Another example is that lands can return to SRA if they stop being used for irrigated orchards or vineyards and revert back to residual vegetation that is more flammable.

SRA boundaries change every year, but the biggest acreage change occurs at the end of a statewide review conducted by CAL FIRE every five years. Such a five-year review took place in 2010. CAL FIRE completed the review in mid-2010 and results were approved by the Board in January 2011 after a public hearing.

Total net SRA acreage increased by just over 139,000 acres (0.45%). The bulk of the increase falls within the Fresno-Kings Unit (48%) and Santa Barbara County (27%) where significant areas were added to better fit watershed definitions and ownership status. Approximately 40,000 acres were removed from SRA because of agricultural conversion. An estimated 13,500 acres were deleted because of urbanization and greater structural density. In total, SRA is estimated at just over 31 million acres. Results of the review are now available to the public at: ftp://frap.fire.ca.gov/pub/outgoing/downloads_SRA2010.

Local agencies are now being notified of the changes in SRA boundaries. The changes become effective in early May 2011.



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California All Incident Reporting System (CAIRS)

In July of 2010 CARIS Staff Analyst, Kirsti Fong made a presentation to the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) on the value of the CAIRS reporting system. The goal is to improve statistical reporting and awareness of the program. The SBFS has had a direct impact on interest from local fire departments. As a result of SBFS support, approximately 32 new fire departments are reporting to the OSFM. Information from 2010 is covered in the tables below.

2010 Summary of Responses by Incident Type		
Incident Type	Incident Count	
Fire (Incident Types 100-173)	52,262	3.5%
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat, No Fire (200-251)	1,894	0.1%
Rescue and Emergency Medical Service Incident (300-381)	1,063,243	71.3%
Hazardous Condition, No Fire (400-482)	29,905	2.0%
Service Call, Includes Unauthorized Burning (500-571)	84,593	5.7%
Good Intent Call, Includes Authorized Burning, Cancelled Enroute (600-672)	154,919	10.4%
False Alarm and False Call (700-751)	98,702	6.6%
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster (800-815)	946	0.1%
Special Incident Type (900-911)	5,763	0.4%
2010 Total	1,492,227	100%

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All Fires Reported to the OSFM for 2010							
Incident Type	Number of			Fire	Fire	Civilian	Civilian
	Incidents	Property Losses	Contents Losses	Service Injuries	Service Deaths	Injuries	Deaths
Structure Fire	16,999	321,840,363	99,578,333	121	0	292	75
Fire in Mobile Property Used as Fixed Structure	464	4,942,241	1,725,942	1	0	11	4
Vehicle Fire	9,749	62,207,429	9,005,494	7	0	24	17
Natural Vegetation Fire (excludes crops/plants)	10,550	5,027,076	1,233,481	21	1	6	4
Outside Rubbish Fire	9,118	1,060,761	268,705	1	0	5	0
Special Outside Fire (includes outside fires with definable value)	1,669	50,732,355	24,381,353	0	0	8	2
Cultivated Vegetation, Crop Fire	380	6,404,759	5,963,342	1	0	0	0
Fire, Other	2,412	6,104,355	1,348,152	1	0	15	2
2010 Total	51,341	\$458,319,339	\$143,504,802	153	1	361	104

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See www.osfm.fire.ca.gov/cairs/cairs.php for new tools and information such as the Property Loss Calculator and online request for statistical information form.

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State Fire Training

State Fire Training (SFT) administers the statewide certification and course delivery system in cooperation with our accredited academies and registered instructors. As the statutory lead agency for fire service training, SFT collaborates with fire service organizations and stakeholders to provide the highest level of quality fire service training and education.

The fire service stakeholders are represented on the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee (STEAC). The primary mission of STEAC is to serve as a policy review committee for the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) and the State Fire Marshal (SFM). The committee serves as a clearinghouse for fire training issues and provides final review of all SFM training standards and curricula. The significant recommendations from STEAC in 2010 were:

- Fire Fighter Survival FSTEP course development
- Terrorism Liaison Officer FSTEP course development
- Fireline Safety Awareness for Hired Vendors FSTEP course development and implementation in January 2011
- Approval of the California Incident Command Certification System's (CICCS) Position Qualification Guide
- Fire Chief Certification

Blueprint 2020 is the State Fire Training strategic plan with five goals that guide our efforts. In 2010 two milestones were achieved with the implementation of Capstone Testing for Training Instructor I and the issuance of the State Fire Training Identification Cards (SFTID) which fall within our Business Process & Training Delivery and Capstone Testing goals.



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California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES)

The CFSTES coordinates development, delivery and administration of training for the California fire service. CFSTES has become synonymous with CERTIFICATION. In 2010 there were 832 CFSTES certification classes delivered statewide to 16,434 students; with a total of 3,905 professional certifications issued among twelve certification types.

This past year, two candidates successfully completed the requirements for certification as Fire Chief. Chief Michael J. Smith, San Manuel Fire Department and Chief Mike Macey, Laguna Beach Fire Department (retired), were recommended for certification by the Peer Assessment for Chief Executive Committee, (PACE IV). Acting State Fire Marshal Tonya Hoover recognized the achievements of

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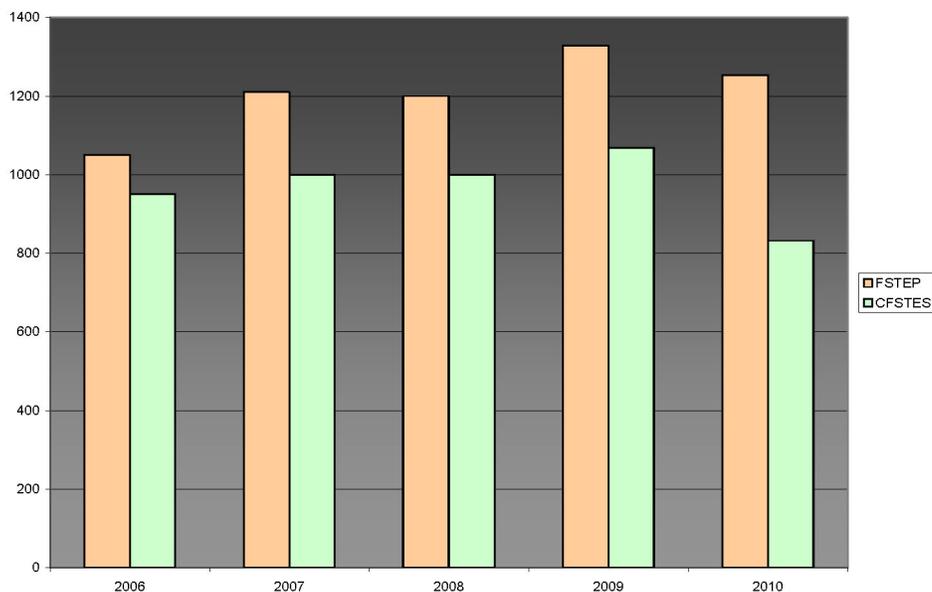
Chief Smith and Chief Macey with the awarding of the traditional Certified Fire Chief collar brass.

Fire Service Training and Education Program (FSTEP)

The Office of the State Fire Marshal administers the FSTEP and makes available fire service training and education programs on a voluntary basis to fire departments. FSTEP is designed to provide both volunteer and career firefighters with hands-on training in fighting fire, vehicle extrication, rescue, emergency vehicle operations, pump operations, and the Incident Command System. This past year 1,253 FSTEP classes were delivered to 27,679 students.

Training trends for the total number of State Fire Training approved CFSTES and FSTEP classes for the last five years are represented in the table below:

State Fire Training
Number of Classes over the Last 5 Years



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Instructor Registration

Course work, experience, rank and validation by the Fire Chief are the general requirements to qualify as a Registered Instructor for State Fire Training. Applicants' qualifications are reviewed internally according to the requirements listed in the SFT Procedures Manual. In 2010 over 750 applications were reviewed and a total of 246 new instructors were registered.

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Approved Rescue Training Sites

In cooperation with the California Emergency Management Agency Fire and Rescue Branch and Registered Senior Instructors, SFT staff conducted site review and approval for Confined Space Rescue Technician, Rescue Systems 1 and 2 training sites. These sites are listed on the State Fire Training website.

New confined Space Training Facilities

- Orange County Fire Authority
- Alhambra Fire Department
- Five Cities Fire Authority

Rescue Systems 1

- Alhambra Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Fire Department - Del Valle
- Riverside County Fire Department - Clark Training Center

Rescue Systems 2

- Alhambra Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Fire Department

Rescue Systems Instructor update courses were conducted at Los Angeles County Fire and Ventura County Fire Departments. Clovis Fire Department provided a pilot delivery of Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Command and Control of the RIC Deployment.

California Incident Command Certification System (CICCS)

Developed in response to concerns from the fire service regarding emergency preparedness, the CICCS was created to enhance the readiness, capacity, and safety of emergency responders to all hazards incidents. The system provides a de-centralized certification program administered at the local, regional and state level.

The Peer Assessment for Certification Equivalency, (PACE V) Committee/CICCS Task Force, representative of the federal, state and local fire service agencies, is responsible for the development and maintenance of the system. In 2010 the task force accomplished the following objectives:

- Developed the 2010 California All Risk Training and Qualification Guide.
- Participated in statewide workshops to educate local fire agencies on the implementation of the new qualifications guide.
- Facilitated the historical recognition of 75 instructor applications for National Incident Management System (NIMS).



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Code Development and Analysis

California is a leader in the fire and life safety professions. Our fire and building officials are of the nation's best and speak with considerable experience. The OSFM proposals and adoptions continue this reputation and allow for change and overall improvement of our building community.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal fosters, promotes and develops ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic in many ways including the adoption and implementation of regulations. The Code Development and Analysis Division staff prepares the California State Fire Marshal's fire and life safety regulations and building standards for review and adoption into the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Titles 19 and/or Title 24. The Division reviews all of California's regulations relating to fire and life safety for relevancy, necessity, conflict, duplication and/or overlap; and works to create compromise/consensus among various individuals and groups involved in development and the promulgation of the State's codes related to fire and life safety.

Public Safety – Title 19

In 2010 several areas in the CCR, Title 19 were developed and published that affected SFM statewide programs and local officials; and the Division achieved several major accomplishments this past year:

The SFM published regulations working with the California Fire Chiefs Association, Fire Prevention Officers Section to create an "inspector friendly" fire code, incorporating enforcement provisions of CCR, Title 19 into the 2010 California Fire Code for local enforcement agencies; and published regulations for the use, storage, possession, transportation and permitting of fireworks and flame-throwing devices. Staff worked with the Flame Retardant Advisory Committee and Flame Retardant Program in preparing several rulemakings relating to flame retardant chemical, fabrics and application concerns.

The SFM revised various existing Title 19 regulations updating sections, occupancy groups, editorial modifications and referenced standards. Revisions included standards for waste containers and fire alarm, and requirements for clearances of hazardous vegetation and fuels around buildings and structures. The SFM proposed amendments to regulations for portable fire extinguisher service vehicle markings; SFM listing of carbon monoxide devices; standards for fabric and fabric-like material in examination gowns, sleepwear, sheets and pillowcases in hospitals, etc.



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State Fire and Building Codes – Title 24

The California Building Standards Commission approved the State Fire Marshal's Building, Fire and Residential Code adoption packages for the 2010 California Building Standards Codes at the hearing on January 12, 2010. The 2010 California Building Standards Codes published July 1, 2010, with an effective date of January 1, 2011. California's first partnership with the International Code Council (ICC) International Building and Fire Codes was completed with the adoption publication of the 2007 California Building Standards Codes. Over the past year, the OSFM worked to revise certain elements of Title 24 the California Building Standards Code (Fire, Building, Electrical, Mechanical, and Plumbing Codes and Referenced Standards) for the next triennial edition of the 2010 California Building Standards Code.

The triennial edition of the 2010 California Building Standards Codes adopts by reference the 2009 International Building (IBC) and Fire Code (IFC), the 2008 National Electrical Code (NEC) and the 2009 Uniform Mechanical (UMC) and Plumbing Code (UPC); with modifications and amendments that correct omissions, complete prior tasks and further augment the adoption of the California Codes. And continues to bring California the best set of building and fire codes possible. Additionally, California's first adoption of the ICC International Residential Code was included in this rulemaking for the 2010 California Residential Code. The following parts of Title 24 make up the OSFM Fire and Building codes and standards:

- Part 2 – 2010 California Building Code (2009 IBC)
- Part 2.5 – 2010 California Residential Code (2009 IRC)
- Part 3 – 2010 California Electrical Code (2009 NEC)
- Part 4 – 2010 California Mechanical Code (2009 UMC)
- Part 5 – 2010 California Plumbing Code (2009 UPC)
- Part 9 – 2010 California Building Code (2009 IFC)
- Part 12 – 2010 California Referenced Standards Code



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The adoption of an entire new set of California building, fire and other referenced codes is a complex task. The OSFM promulgated this rulemaking package in an effort to continue to foster, promote and develop additional ways and means of protecting life and property against fire and panic while minimizing the economic impact. The OSFM along with the other state agencies, the Building Standards Commission and its Committees, and stakeholders, has worked together this past year to produce a new edition of the California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Parts 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 12) based upon a more current edition of a model code.

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The State Fire Marshal is committed to the adoption and publication of the 2010 California Building Standards Code and believes strongly in the value of the model code process and the overall quality of the model codes and has taken extraordinary measures to ensure that the 2010 California Building Standards Code represents the best in fire and life safety considerations, stakeholder involvement and economic considerations. Both fire and building code professionals, industry and many other stakeholders have worked with the State Fire Marshal to develop the 2010 California Building Standards Code.

Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

A key component in the 2010 code adoption is the addition of residential fire sprinklers in all new one-and two-family dwellings and townhouse construction statewide. For many years, installation of fire sprinkler systems has only been required in office buildings and multi-family dwellings (i.e. apartments). These sprinkler systems are proven to save lives and extinguish fires. Prior to the adoption of the 2010 California Building Standards Codes, more than 150 jurisdictions in California had a local residential fire sprinkler ordinance.

In October 2008 and April 2009 the OSFM convened representatives from various disciplines to study issues concerning the water supply and installation of residential sprinklers. The purpose of the first two of three Task Force groups (Phase I Water Purveyor and Phase II Installation) was to provide information, recommendations, and suggested strategies for solutions/recommendations to the State Fire Marshal; in preparation for a statewide residential fire sprinkler requirement for new construction scheduled for implementation January 1, 2011. Stakeholders from across the State of California participated in this monumental task, which included California Fire Service, Building Industry, Building Officials, Water Purveyors, Public Health Officials, Fire Sprinkler Associations, design professionals, League of California Cities and State Agencies.



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In July 2009, the third and final phase of the residential sprinkler Task Force was formed to address and implement a strategy to educate stakeholders of "Best Practices" recommendations from the water supply and installation task groups. The Phase III Education and Training Task Force was charged with developing a coordinated training program for the implementation of residential fire sprinklers in new construction statewide and make recommendations to the State Fire Marshal.

The State Fire Marshal has placed the final reports and recommendations of the Phase I Residential Fire Sprinkler/Water Purveyor Task Force, Phase II Residential Fire Sprinkler Installation Task Force and the Phase III Education and Training Task Force on the OSFM web page located at www.osfm.fire.ca.gov.

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Residential Fire Sprinklers and the 2010 California Residential Code Training

On August 2009 the Phase III Education and Training Task Force was convened with representatives from various disciplines to provide information and suggested training recommendations to the State Fire Marshal. This task force developed a communications strategy to educate stakeholders on best practices based on recommendations of the phase I (Water Purveyors) and phase II (Installation) task force reports. This strategy includes additional resources available for training in the permit, design and installation of residential fire sprinklers.

The specific purpose of the training program ("Awareness Level Course" on Residential Fire Sprinklers and the 2010 California Residential Code) is to recognize that the requirements for residential fire sprinklers are designed to be a "life safety system" to prevent flash over and allow for the evacuation or rescue from fire. This was in preparation for a statewide residential fire sprinkler requirement for new construction, effective January 1, 2011, in the 2010 California Residential Code.

The training was accomplished over six-months and covered a geographical area from Eureka and Susanville in Northern California to Oceanside and Palm Springs in Southern California and twenty-two (22) locations in between. The 4-hour classes focused on the State adoption of the 2010 California Residential Code (CRC) and addressed the background, process, adoption, related statutes and regulations, and availability of additional training opportunities. Classes were designed for the multi-disciplines of various stakeholders, Fire Officials, Building Officials, Water Purveyors, Fire Protection Contractors, Homebuilders and Developers, Architects and Engineers, and many other stakeholders.

Many dedicated staff from the California Fire Chiefs Association, Fire Prevention Officers Section provided their assistance in the development of the training course, materials and delivery; and in coordination of the class locations and the host jurisdictions provided use of their facilities and staff assistance with the training classes.

Wildfire Protection Building Construction

The OSFM amendments to the 2010 California Building Code have been revised to simplify user application of wildfire protection building construction requirements, to clarify the intent of the regulations, and incorporate advancements in understanding wildfire exposure protection while maintaining the overall hazard mitigation goals established in 2005.

Amendments were based on recommendations of an ad hoc advisory Task Force established by the State Fire Marshal in 2009. The Task Force were



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represented by five building construction associations and three fire service organizations (including California Fire Chiefs Association, Fire Prevention Officers Section and California Building Officials), four national fire testing laboratories including Western Fire Center, and subject matter experts in fire research and code compliance. The task force received input from interested parties and received participation from NFPA, ASTM, ICC Fire Code Committee, the Missoula Forest Fire Science Laboratory (USFS), and NIST.

The amendments, correlated with wildfire protection provisions in the 2010 California Building Standards Code that will achieve the first comprehensive revision of the standards since they were originally adopted. The amendments adopted for the 2010 California Building Standards Codes simplify subject matter organization and renumber sections to consolidate provisions on application, vents, exterior coverings, and standards of quality, which were dispersed throughout the chapter. Additionally the amendments included increased prescriptive compliance options for vents, eave protection, and exterior surfaces, which maintain or increase the degree of protection provided. Existing inconsistent provisions for weathering, the use of stains and coatings, testing, and tested material labeling are clarified, repealed, or expanded to achieve consistent cost-effective minimum standards.

These provisions provide a reasonable degree of protection from diverse and unpredictable building ignition mechanisms resulting from exterior wildfire exposure, especially wind-blown burning embers. The extent and degree of these building construction regulations is based on a corresponding level of hazardous vegetation management immediately surrounding the building to mitigate the hazards from large-scale direct flame contact exposure. Effective cost and efficient ignition resistant building construction requires that the property comply with the vegetation management requirements referenced in this chapter and in the California Fire Code.



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National Code Development

The OSFM submitted to the International Code Council (ICC) a public comment proposal in support with modification to the F30 09/10 Solar Photovoltaic Installations on February 8, 2010. The National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) had submitted the F30 proposal last year and it was heard at the ICC hearings in Baltimore. This proposal is almost identical to the "April 22, 2008 OSFM Draft Solar Photovoltaic Installation Guideline". The SFM proposal to F30 was heard, voted on and approved at the May 2010 ICC final action hearings in Dallas for the 2012 International Fire Code.

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Information Sources:

For more information regarding fire and building codes and/or concerning fire and panic safety, visit the State Fire Marshal website www.osfm.fire.ca.gov

To review all new codes effective January 2011, visit the California Building Standards Commissions web site www.bsc.ca.gov



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