FIRE MARSHALS QUARTERLY

INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION • SUMMER 2013

2013 NFPA World Conference and Exposition
IFMA Agenda

Saturday, June 8

1:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Executive Board Meeting, cc24BC

Sunday, June 9

8:00 am to 3:00 pm	Chapter Presidents Meeting, cc20ABC
3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Business/Town Hall/Codes and Standards Forum Meeting, cc20ABC

Monday, June 10

8:00am to 9:00 am	Designing Fire and Life Safety Education Programs, S504D
8:00 am to 9:00 am	Smoke Alarm Response and Tenability, N427BC
9:30 am to 10:30 am	Bridging the Gap between Fire Suppression and Prevention, S405A
11:00 am to 12:00 pm	Community Risk Reduction a Positive Experience in the US, S405B
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm	Opening General Session
3:30 pm to 7:30 pm	Exhibit Hours

Tuesday, June 11

9:30 am to 10:30 am	Cracking the Code – Code Basics for Non-Code People, N426A
9:30 am to 10:30 am	Residential Cooking Safety Report and Recommendations, S504D
11:00 am to 12:30 pm	Industrial/Ammonia Refrigeration Implantation and Emergency Response Considerations, S429B
11:00 am to 4:00 pm	Exhibit Hours
4:15 pm to 5:15 pm	Changes to NFPA 96, N426B
4:15 pm to 5:15 pm	A Cooperative Approach to Reducing the Risk of Vacant Properties, S405A
5:30 pm to 7:30 pm	Reception, Hyatt Grant Park

Wednesday, June 12

10:00 am to 2:00 pm	Exhibit Hours
11:00 am to 12:00 pm	What is the Latest from UL on Gasoline/Ethanol Blends, S504ABC
2:00 pm	Technical Session

Thursday, June 13

8:00 am	Technical Session

All events are in the Convention Center unless noted otherwise. Please check the program directory for any changes.

IFMA BOARD

Fire Marshals Quarterly

The mission of the International Fire Marshals Association is to aid in the preservation of life and property by advocating, promoting and providing leadership in the prevention or mitigation of fire, explosions and other related hazardous conditions.
IFMA was incorporated in 1906.
In 1927, IFMA became a membership section of NFPA.

Published quarterly as a service to the membership of the International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA).

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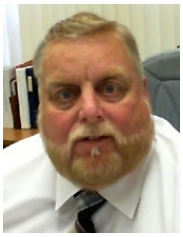
President's Corner



RT "Whitey" Leicht

It is said that infants learn to crawl before they walk. But when a child does walk, it is still only in "baby steps."

After I was elected onto this association's board, my mindset of optimism slowly turned to feelings of discouragement as I realized that many of the issues fire professionals had identified as needing attention continued without any resolution in sight. But then I remembered something my father had told me long ago when I faced some challenges in my post–high school years: "When evaluating your progress, don't concern yourself with the speed in which you made the journey … instead acknowledge the distance traveled." With my father's words in mind, I now look back at the accomplishments IFMA has seen, in just the past 25 years or so.

- In the 1980s, FMANA requested that a certification be established. Since then, not only does NFPA market Certified Fire Inspector I and Certified Fire Inspector II programs, they also have a Certified Fire Plans Examiner program.
- In the late 1980s, FMANA committed to a presence at the Congressional Fire Services Institute, and today the entire IFMA Board of Directors continues to demonstrate that commitment.
- In the last five years of the 1980s, statistics demonstrated a 32% increase in firework-related injuries over the last five years of the 1970s, and since then, a slow decrease. The Model Fireworks Law was, and is still authored by IFMA.
- In 1990, 85 years after the birth of FMANA, only five chapters existed. Today, IFMA has 33 chapters, with their members representing 39 states and provinces. They also now sponsor the airfare expense for each chapter's president to attend the NFPA Conference and Expo to discuss items of mutual interest with the IFMA board of directors and NFPA officials.
- Also in 1990, NFPA hosted the first State Fire Marshals Forum, which they continue to host to this

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Executive Secretary's Report

Steven F. Sawyer

As I write this, I am watching the reports of the Boston Marathon bombing. Having a daughter in Boston, many friends in Boston, and some friends who ran in the marathon, you instantly want to make sure everyone was alright. We still need to be vigilant in our daily activities and never let our guard down. Our thoughts and prayers go out to all those affected by this tragedy.

As you can see by the front page, IFMA is very active at the NFPA Conference & Expo. We hope that you can join us.

On page 31 is a Fire Protection Engineering Basics for AHJ course in Illinois. We will let you know when other courses are scheduled.

As many of you know the PARADE Conference was canceled by USFA. We want to make sure that PARADE continues—we will keep you posted.

We hope everyone has a safe summer.

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day.

- During the NFPA fall 1990 meeting, the Association asked for FMANA's input regarding sprinklers in patient rooms in Health Care as opposed to just smoke detectors. FMANA then established, and still vigorously supports, sprinklers in all occupancies.
- In the early 1990s, a codes and standards committee was established by the FMANA board of directors to focus attention on changes, both proposed and enacted in the standards, that impacted fire marshals the most. As a spin-off of those efforts, NFPA now sponsors four Regional Fire Code Development Committees throughout the country that comprise of only fire officials. Each of the four committees meets twice a year on behalf of all fire marshals to specifically generate proposals and submit comments on proposals for standards that affect our missions.
- After the FMANA undertook the task of developing a fire prevention code that was more self-contained, a rewritten edition of NFPA 1, Fire Prevention Code, was published in 1992. The document was originally authored in 1905 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, more recently known as the American Insurance Association, and was in need of an "extreme make-over."
- It 2000, the IFMA Board created the Meritorious Service Award to bestow on deserving individuals. It joined the Percy Bugbee Award, which was instituted in the early 1970s. These awards have now been presented a dozen or so times.
- The IFMA requested that NFPA (and the National Board of Professional Qualifications) create a performance and achievement document for fire marshals. Today, the 2012 edition of NFPA 1037, *A Professional Qualifications Standard for Fire Marshals*, serves as the product of those efforts.
- For the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, IFMA was influential in planning and organizing the successful Olympic Fire Marshals Task Group for Park City, a gathering of highly qualified fire protection professionals who assisted with the management and enforcement of fire and life safety issues throughout the event's venues. This group will serve as a model for other Olympic cities in the future.
- In 2003, IFMA persuaded the administration at the National Fire Academy to support a nationwide audience of fire officials with the intent of advocating fire prevention. This support became a biennial event known as the PARADE Conference. As an offshoot, a popular email network was established called E-PARADE. A participant can post a question or a problem, and within minutes, receive numerous responses from other fire officials who have had similar issues.
- The idea of fire-safe cigarettes was first raised before World War II, but it seemed to be a political "tennis match" until the New York State Fire Marshal made it one of his career goals to see that legislation be enacted. IFMA supported his efforts and then, with New York's legislation serving as the template, NFPA initiated the Fire-Safe Cigarette Initiative. Now, all of the United States joins Canada and other countries with 100% fire-safe cigarettes.
- After a few years of review and amendments by IFMA past presidents, the former Principles of Fire Protection Engineering curriculum has been rolled out last year into a new and improved format. The program is more concise and addresses the real issues facing fire marshals. This program joins the Management Institute for Fire Marshals program, established in 1998, as another educational offering for fire marshals available through IFMA.
- IFMA was influential in convincing NFPA that the non-involvement by fire marshals in the standards-making process was not a sign of apathy but merely a matter of economics. To participate on a technical committee, officials would have to depend on funding from public revenues or pay "out

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Fire Adapted Communities coalition announces release of wildfire report and video

City of Colorado Springs preparedness efforts highlighted during Waldo Canyon Fire

The Fire Adapted Communities (FAC) Coalition has announced the release of a new report, "Lessons from Waldo Canyon" and a companion video, "Creating Fire Adapted Communities: A Case Study from Colorado Springs and the Waldo Canyon Fire." Both the video and report are available through the Fire Adapted Communities website.

In the wake of last summer's tragic Waldo Canyon Fire which destroyed 345 homes and resulted in the evacuation of more than 30,000 residents from the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, members of the Fire Adapted Communities Coalition visited the area to learn how the city's decade-long wildfire safety programs had affected the outcome of the fire. The final report and video are the result of interviews, field visits and tours of the city's most affected neighborhoods conducted by the Coalition's assessment team during the three-day visit to the area in July 2012.

"The mitigation tools used by the Colorado Springs Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Section for the last 10 years mirrored, to a large extent, the recommendations of the Fire Adapted Communities program," said Pam Leschak, WUI/Fire Adapted Communities program manager for the USDA Forest Service Fire and Aviation Management. "The findings of the report conclude that the damage to the city as a result of the Waldo Canyon Fire would have been far more wide-spread if these practices weren't put into place."

With support from the U.S. Forest Service, the mitigation assessment team, comprised of representatives from the Coalition including the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), worked closely with the Colorado Springs Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Section and the Colorado State Forest Service. "Lessons from Waldo Canyon" is the first post-fire field report from the FAC coalition.

"Drought conditions have significantly raised the concern about wildfires within the insurance industry," said IBHS President and CEO Julie Rochman. "Property insurers are very happy to partner with the fire services and environmental communities to conduct this type of useful post-disaster field research, which provides critical insights for property owners. It also informs researchers, such as the scientists at the IBHS Research Center – the only facility in the world that can recreate a full-scale wildfire ember storm in a controlled environment."

"Wildland fire is a major issue facing fire departments large and small across the United States," said Hank Clemmensen, IAFC president and chairman of the board. "Reports like this provide valuable tools to local fire departments to help them learn from others' experiences so they can better prepare their communities for the threat of wildland fire."

A special screening of the video will be held during the International Association of Fire Chiefs' Wildland Urban Interface 2013 Conference March 19 - 21, 2013 at the Peppermill Resort in Reno, Nevada. Copies of the report will also be available for conference attendees.

"Wildfires are a reality for thousands of communities across the United States," said NFPA President Jim Shannon. "We are proud to play an active role in Fire Adapted Communities and collaborate with partners to provide tools and information to encourage the public to prepare for wildfire and reduce their risk."

"The Fire Adapted Communities program is helping communities access the tools and information they need to safely co-exist with wildfire," said Wendy Fulks, associate director for Fire Adapted Communities and Outreach with The Nature Conservancy. "This requires focused collaboration and a commitment to mitigating risk to homes, as well as to other important values such as watersheds and recreation areas."

The Fire Adapted Communities Coalition, established in 2011, is a group of partners committed to helping people and communities in the wildland/urban interface adapt to living with wildfire and reduce their risk for damage, without compromising firefighter or civilian safety. The Coalition provides information and expertise found on the FAC website and through other wildfire mitigation

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NFPA partners with LEGOLAND® California Resort for fire safety education

Partnership brings important safety messaging to kids and families

First responders from all across southern California , their families and California State Fire Marshal Tonya Hoover were on hand as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) announced its' partnership with LEGOLAND® California Resort to serve as the Park's presenting fire safety partner, providing lifesaving safety information.

The NFPA is sponsoring the Park's fire safety-themed "The Big Test" live show at the Fun Town Stage where additional fire safety messages have been incorporated. "The Big Test" is the longest running show since the Park opened in 1999 and is an acrobatic comedy in which the Fun Town Volunteer Firefighters go through a series of hysterical antics as they try to become "real" firefighters. Special activities are planned throughout the year promoting the importance of fire safety and acknowledging the critical work of the fire service.

"Fire departments respond to roughly 370,000 home fires per year, and most of those fires could have been prevented by following a few simple safety tips," said Lorraine Carli, NFPA's vice president of communications. "NFPA's partnership with LEGOLAND California Resort gives us the opportunity to share important fire safety information with thousands of children and their families in an entertaining setting. The content of 'The Big Test' show encourages an increased awareness of fire risks and how they can be avoided."

NFPA kicked off the partnership on February 22 at the Carlsbad theme park. See the rest of the photos in our Facebook album.

The two key messages incorporated into The Big Test are for families to have working smoke alarms in their homes and to practice a home fire escape drill. The partnership also includes Park discounts that will be available during the duration of the partnership for NFPA members, friends and first responders as part of a first responder's appreciation program.

"LEGOLAND California Resort is a multi-day destination for families with children ages 2-12 to not only have fun, but also be educated through hands-on, minds-on activities," said Peter Ronchetti, LEGOLAND California Resort general manager. "This partnership with the NFPA enables LEGOLAND California Resort to further extend the mission of fire protection though education and safety tips throughout the year and that's exciting."

In support of fire safety, LEGOLAND California Resort guests helped construct throughout the week a LEGO® City Mural featuring first responders. A crew of firefighters from the Carlsbad Fire Department also offered their support by adding the final bricks to the mural. The mural will be on display at the newly remodeled LEGO City Build & Test attraction inside the Imagination Zone. The LEGO City Build & Test features test tracks where young engineers can build a fire or police vehicle to race against their competition.

NFPA became the official fire-safety partner of LEGOLAND California Resort's sister Park, LEGOLAND Florida, in 2012.

NFPA and ESPN's Hannah Storm release PSAs on grilling safety

Sports anchor calls on Super Bowl grillers to play it safe

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is collaborating with ESPN SportsCenter Anchor Hannah Storm on a series of home fire safety PSAs. As the Super Bowl approaches, these messages encourage the public to take care when using their grills. For PSAs and safety information visit, www.nfpa.org/hannah.

In December 2012, Storm was badly burned while preparing to cook dinner for her children. After wind blew out the flame, propane gas pooled on her grill and became an explosive fireball when Storm attempted to re-ignite it. Only the instinct to close her eyes upon seeing the flame saved her corneas, but her face, neck, chest and hands suffered first- and second-degree burns.

According to NFPA, flammable or combustible gas or liquid was the item first ignited in half of home outdoor grill fires. The course of action to remember in grilling is: if the flame goes out, immediately turn off the gas and the grill, and wait at least 15 minutes before trying to re-light it.

Storm feels that it is "important to tell and share this story because it was a very simple mistake that I made, but it was a very common mistake. People all over the world grill and they grill all the time, and most of the people that I know really don't understand the proper procedures…"

"Fires and burn injuries are not only traumatic for the person, but for the family and community as well," says Lorraine Carli, vice president of Communications at NFPA. "Hannah is very courageous to share the personal details of her fire experience and burn injury to remind the public to take steps to prevent fires and avoid injuries."

February 3rd marks not only the Super Bowl, but also the first day of Burn Awareness Week 2013. The week is an opportunity for burn, fire and life safety educators to spread a message of fire safety throughout local communities. The Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors works with those injured by burns, providing a supportive community on the road to recovery.

"Imagine for a moment every single person who is at the stadium at the Super Bowl – approximately 85,500 plus attendees. That's the number of just children under the age of 14 impacted by a burn injury each year," said Amy Acton, executive director of the Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors. "We commend Hannah for sharing her story to bring awareness on how you can prevent burn injuries and to connect those who have had an injury to available resources."

Storm returned to television on January 1, 2013. Her PSAs aim to raise awareness of the potential dangers of grilling, and to ensure safe cooking for sports fans and families alike.

IFMA Nominating Committee Report

The nominating committee has submitted the following 2013 Nominating Committee Report.

President:	R.T. "Whitey" Leicht – Delaware State Fire Marshal's Office.
1st Vice President:	Steve Peavey – Deputy Fire Marshal, Altamonte Springs, FL.
2nd Vice President:	Dave Lind – Fire Marshal, North Shore, WI.
Secretary:	Jeff Donohue – Fire Marshal, Polk County Fire District #1, OR.
Directors:	
	David Kerr – Fire Marshal, Plano, TX - Term expires 2015
	David Lynam – Fire Marshal, Kitsap County, WA - Term expires 2015

Candidates other than those named by the Nominating Committee may be nominated by petition of 10 members of the Association provided such petitions are received by the Executive Secretary no less than five and no more than 45 days after publication of the Nominating Committee's nominations. All nominees for office must be members of the Association.

The business meeting will take place in Chicago, IL on Sunday, June 9, 2013 at 3 pm at the Convention Center CC20ABC.

9 Fires Documentary-telling the rest of the story

The 9 Fires documentary (www.mingerfoundation.org/9-fires) is the story of nine campus-related fires across the nation that happened within a three week period in January and February 2012. It tells "the rest of the story," of the impact that these fires had on the families, the survivors, the schools and the community. The nine fires include residence halls, off-campus, laboratory, sprinklered and unsprinklered buildings. Some were successes, others were tragedies, but taken together, they provide compelling examples of the consequences of these fires after the headlines fade.

Created by the Michael H. Minger Foundation (www.mingerfoundation.org) and Campus Firewatch (www.campus-firewatch.com), this video is available free of charge because of very generous donations. It can be streamed online or downloaded, either in its entirety or in chapters focusing on residence halls, off-campus and laboratory fires, at www.mingerfoundation.org/9-fires. A poster is also available at the web site to use in promoting the video.

For more information, contact Minger Foundation President Gail Minger atgminger@mingerfoundation.org or 850-621-5161. You can follow the Minger Foundation on Facebook www.facebook.com/mingerfoundation or Twitter @mhminger and Campus Firewatch www.facebook.com/campusfirewatch and @campusfirewatch.

NFPA offers multimedia presentation on lightweight construction and fire sprinklers

Slideshow provides safety information for firefighters, homeowners and communities

The Fire Sprinkler Initiative, a project of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), has created a presentation highlighting the dangers of lightweight construction and the corresponding benefits of home fire sprinklers.

Lightweight construction began to appear 25 years ago. These less expensive engineered wood systems are routinely used in floors and roofs of new homes. According to a Centers for Disease Control/NIOSH Alert, more than **60 percent** of roof structures in the U.S. are constructed with lightweight wood truss construction techniques.

While more affordable than traditional/dimensional materials, lightweight construction poses serious risks for residents of the homes and emergency responders.

The presentation includes information on lightweight construction and its behavior in a fire scenario, as well as a video demonstration of a side-by-side live burn of a room with legacy furnishings and a room with modern home contents. The modern contents room hits flashover point – the simultaneous ignition of everything – and becomes an inferno, more than 25 minutes earlier than the one with older furnishings.

Consequently, there is an increased risk for firefighters entering homes made with lightweight construction. The joists are less secure and structural collapse is a greater possibility. Interviews with firefighters who have experienced the damage of lightweight building materials are also incorporated into the slideshow.

“Lightweight construction poses hazards to firefighters and must be considered before firefighting operations begin,” said Ken Willette, NFPA division manager of Public Fire Protection and a former fire chief. “An uncontrolled fire within such a structure will compromise its integrity, increasing the risk of structural collapse as firefighting operations commence. Home sprinklers minimize that risk and increase safety for firefighters and occupants alike.”

Home fire sprinklers significantly reduce the dangers posed by lightweight construction. Fitting a home with sprinklers reduces the chance of death by fire by 80 percent, and reduces property loss by 71 percent.

For the full presentation, and more information regarding sprinklers and lightweight construction safety, visit the Fire Sprinkler Initiative resource for firefighters’ page.

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activities related to the program. Members of the coalition include the USDA Forest Service, United States Department of the Interior, Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety, International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Association of State Foresters, National Fire Protection Association, National Volunteer Fire Council, The Nature Conservancy, United States Fire Administration and the National Wildfire Coordinating Working Group-Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Committee.

For more information about Fire Adapted Communities, visit the website at www.fireadapted.org.

For more information about the “Lessons from Waldo Canyon” report, contact Joe King, IBHS Media Relations Manager, at (813) 675-1045 or jking@ibhs.org.

Average Reported Fires /Incidents by Community Size, 2010-2011

	1,000,000 or more	500,000 to 999,999	250,000 to 499,999	100,000 to 249,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,0000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	under 2,500
Private Dwellings	754	482	223	106	44	27	15	9	5	2
Apartments	456	334	112	48	22	8	3	1	0	0
Hotels & Motels	11	11	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
All other residential	50	60	11	6	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total Residential	1270	888	348	160	69	37	19	10	6	2
Public Assembly	52	38	12	6	3	1	1	0	0	0
Schools & colleges	24	20	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Health care & penal	16	17	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stores & offices	81	49	18	7	4	2	1	0	0	0
Industry, Utility, etc.	14	8	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Storage	45	26	15	7	3	2	1	1	1	0
Other structures	127	67	16	10	3	1	1	0	0	0
Totals structures	1629	1113	425	193	86	44	23	13	7	3
Highway Vehicle fires	857	408	196	84	31	17	9	5	3	1
Other vehicles fires	160	60	29	11	4	2	1	1	0	0
Fires outside of structure w/value	204	119	66	35	15	8	4	2	1	1
Fires in brush, grass and wildland	442	318	157	85	35	20	13	10	8	5
Fires in rubbish, etc.	983	436	180	87	39	19	8	4	2	1
All other fires	295	132	57	28	13	6	5	3	2	1
0otals for Fires	4570	2582	1092	510	223	116	63	36	23	12
Rescue, EMS etc.,	127500	56719	23623	10872	4401	1891	808	293	124	43
False alarm responses	16965	5527	2343	1149	554	284	120	53	15	6
Mutual aid responses	3370	1209	587	274	158	125	84	54	27	12
Hazardous materials	965	811	329	170	84	52	25	10	3	1
Other hazardous	1956	1230	714	297	155	81	45	19	8	2
All other responses	19353	13615	5956	2623	999	422	166	71	29	6
Total for all incidents	175252	81091	34934	15665	6532	2966	1322	540	232	82

Note: Some fire departments protecting smaller communities can have a higher number of fires and incidents compared to the averages above. Reported fire incidents and non-fire incidents can vary considerably for fire departments protecting communities of a particular size. Fire incidents and non-fire incidents may vary widely because departments face great variation in their specific circumstances, e.g. age of structures, building construction, occupancy type, with respect to fires, age of population with respect to EMS, and other factors.

Source: NFPA Annual Fire Experience Survey, 2010-2011

Learn Not to Burn® Level 1 makes fire safety fun in the classroom

To a first grader, not being able to find his/her favorite book may feel like an emergency. But does it warrant calling 9-1-1? The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) comprehensive fire safety curriculum *Learn Not to Burn (LNTB)* Level 1 can help children answer this question.

Using emergency sorting cards with options like "I have nothing to do" and "my house is on fire," teachers can present a lesson that helps children understand what constitutes an emergency. Designed for the first grade, *LNTB* Level 1 provides an easy-to-use guide for teachers. Teachers present six fire safety messages – including "Smoke Alarms are Important" and "Stop, Drop and Roll" – using classroom lessons, activities, and home connections.

"*LNTB* is flexible; it can be taught as a standalone fire-safety curriculum or incorporated into a language arts program," said Judy Comoletti, NFPA division manager – public education. "Students learn to recognize and avoid fire risks, helping them lead fuller and more productive lives and reaching beyond the classroom to families in this process."

Teachers are encouraged to activate prior fire-safety knowledge and build on that by reading story books that correlate to the lesson, or having students make shoebox dioramas of their bedroom complete with a bottle-cap smoke alarm. Teachers can even invite the fire department to visit the classroom and send home family activities to reinforce the important fire safety lessons.

Lesson plans for each theme provide teacher information, teaching points, objectives, materials and procedures. There is also a pre- and post-test to assess how much students learned from the lessons. *LNTB* Level 1 can be downloaded for free.

NFPA's 5th Backyards and Beyond Wildland Fire Education Conference slated for Salt Lake City in November

Topics to focus on wildfire safety issues and best practices to reduce risks

Registration for the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) 5th Backyards & Beyond® Wildland Fire Education Conference is now available online. The conference will be held November 14 – 16 in Salt Lake City, Utah where experts and stakeholders will gather to discuss wildfire safety issues and best practices for reducing risks. With more than 50 breakout sessions in five educational tracks, the Backyards and Beyond conference offers leading wildland fire experts, community planners, civic leaders, homeowners and residents, insurance professionals, landscape architects, and physical and social researchers and scientists an opportunity to build relationships and explore answers to important wildland fire safety questions that can be taken back to communities and the workplace.

A pre-conference workshop, *Assessing Wildfire Hazards in the Home Ignition Zone*, will be held on November 12-13 with instructors Jack Cohen, a research physical scientist with the USDA Forest Service; and Pat Durland, president and wildland fire consultant of Stone Creek Fire, a company that specializes in wildfire mitigation services. The two-day workshop provides important information about fire behavior and structure ignition from wildfires, and helps identify measures residents can take to reduce wildfire risks to their homes.

More information about the conference, workshop, accommodations and transportation can be found on the Firewise website. Registration for both the two-day workshop and the conference is available online, through the mail or by phone. Visit NFPA's registration page for details. A discounted conference rate is available for those who register before October 11, 2013.

NFPA's Wildland Fire Operations Division provides information and resources through the Firewise® Communities Program and Fire Adapted Communities® initiative (both co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service), education, training, conferences, workshops and courses to community residents to help them reduce their risk of wildfire damage to homes and property.

NFPA Call for Technical Committee Members

The **Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems.*

The **Committee on Aerosol Products** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

The **Committee on Air Conditioning** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems* and NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems.*

The **Committee on Aircraft Fuel Servicing** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*.

The **Committee on Aircraft Maintenance Operations** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Animal Housing Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fluidized Bed Boilers** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 7 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fundamentals** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Heat Recovery Steam Generators** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pulverized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 9 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Single Burner Boilers** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 5 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Stoker Operations** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insur-ance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for stoker material, Chapter 10 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Assembly Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 16 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Construction** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 7, Sections 8.3, 8.4 and Annex D in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®;* NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*; and NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12, Chapters 49-54 and Annex B in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code® and* NFPA 900*, Building Energy Code.*

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The **Committee on Building Code—Detention and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User.. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 21 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Educational and Day-Care Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 17 and 18 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 29-31 and 33-34 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Means of Egress** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 11 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Building Code—Structures, Construction and Materials** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 32 and Chapters 25-48 in *NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances.*

The **Committee on Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response.*

The **Committee on Construction and Demolition** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations.*

The **Correlating Committee on Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This correlating committee oversees the technical committee on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts and the technical committees for the following documents; NFPA 61 *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Process-ing Facilities;* NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids;* NFPA 484, *Standard for Combustible Metals*; NFPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids;* NFPA 652, *Standard on Combustible Dusts;* NFPA 655, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*; and NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities.*

The **Committee on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Enforcer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 652, *Standard on Combustible Dusts.*

The **Committee on Combustible Dusts—Wood and Cellulosic Materials Processing** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*.

The **Committee on Common Mass Evacuation Planning** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, and User. This Committee is responsible for developing a Standard to establish a common set of criteria for mass evacuation plans hereinafter referred to as the plan.

The **Committee on Data Exchange for the Fire Service** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor and Manufacturer. This committee is responsible for NFPA 950, *Standard for Data Development and Exchange for the Fire Service.*

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*; NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas;* and NFPA 499,

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Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment Evaluation** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 790, *Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies,* and NFPA 791*, Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation.*

The **Committee on Electronic Computer Systems** is seeking members in the interest classification of Enforcer. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 75, *Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment.*

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 450, *Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems.*

The **Committee on Emergency Power Supplies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems,* and NFPA 111, *Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems*.

The **Committee on Emergency Services Organization Risk Management** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Fire and Emergency Services to the Public,* and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Explosives** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code and* NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens* and *Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*.

The **Committee on Explosion Protection Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, and Labor. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 67, *Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems;* NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection By Deflagration Venting;* and NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*.

The **Committee on Exposure Fire Protection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 80A, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures.*

The **Committee on Finishing Processes** is seeking members in the interest classification of Enforcer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials* and NFPA 34, *Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids.*

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Career** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Volunteer** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer, and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*.

The **Correlating Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Correlating Committee oversees the technical committees for the following documents; NFPA 1800, *Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services* (proposed); NFPA 1801, *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service*; NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*; NFPA 1852, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)*; NFPA 1855, *Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment*; NFPA 1953, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving* (proposed); NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*; NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Emergency Services*; NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*, NFPA 1981, *Standard on Protective Cloth-*

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ing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting; NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*; NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*; NFPA 1984, *Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations*; NFPA 1989, *Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection*; NFPA 1991, *Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; NFPA 1992, *Standard on Liquid Splash Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; NFPA 1994, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents*; and NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations.*

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations.*

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Special Expert. This Committee is particularly seeking members with expertise in contaminated water operations protective clothing and equipment. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1951; *Standard on Protective Ensemble for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment;* NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services;* and NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*.

The **Committee on Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting.*

The **Committee on Fire Department Ground Ladders** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1931, *Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders,* and NFPA 1932*, Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936*, Standard on Powered Rescue Tools.*

The **Committee on Fire Doors and Windows** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 80 *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives* and NFPA 105 *Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives*.

The **Committee on Fire Hose** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose;* NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose;* NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections;* NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles,* and NFPA 1965, *Standard for Fire Hose Appliances.*

The **Committee on Fire Reporting** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 901*, Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data.*

The **Committee on Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 170*, Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols.*

The **Committee on Fire Tests** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies;* NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source;* NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies;* NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials;* NFPA 260, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture;* NFPA 261, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes;* NFPA 262, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces;* NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls;* NFPA 268, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source;* NFPA 269, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling;* NFPA 270, *Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber;* NFPA 273, *Standard Method of Test for Determining the Degrees of Combustibility of Building Materials* (Proposed); NFPA

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274, *Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation*; NFPA 275, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation;* NFPA 276, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components;* NFPA 284, *Standard Test Method for Mattresses for Correctional Occupancies* (Proposed); NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components;* NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth;* NFPA 287, *Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Clean-rooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus* (*FPA*); NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies;* NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages;* NFPA 290, *Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers;* NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films;* and NFPA 705, *Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*.

The **Correlating Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. The Committee is particularly interested in Manufacturers of containers and tanks. This Correlating Committee is responsible for NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids-Operations** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, and 29 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids-Storage and Warehousing of Containers and Portable Tanks** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 9-16 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flash Fire Protective Garments** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire,* and NFPA 2113, *Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*.

The **Committee on Fluid Heaters** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 87, *Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters.*

The **Committee on Foam** is seeking members in the Enforcer classification only. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam*.

The **Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer and Applied Research/Testing Laboratory. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1141, *Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural and Suburban Areas;* NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting;* NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management;* NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire;* NFPA 1145, *Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting;* and NFPA 1150, S*tandard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels.*

The **Committee on Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*.

The **Committee on Gas Hazards** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 306, *Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels.*

The **Committee on Gas Process Safety** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 56 (PS), *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems.*

The **Committee on Gaseous Fire Extinguishing Systems** is not seeking new members at this time, but will consider applications for members in the Enforcer classification that do not represent the US Federal government. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*; NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*; and NFPA 2001, *Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*.

The **Committee on Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors and Gases** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Enforcer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*; NFPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*; and NFPA 655, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions.*

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The **Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover;* NFPA 556, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles;* and NFPA 557, *Standard for Determination of Fire Load for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design.*

The **Correlating Committee on Health Care Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Correlating Committee is responsible for overseeing all Technical Committees for NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Electrical Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 6 and 7 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Emergency Management and Security** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 12 and 13 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Fundamentals** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 15 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 14 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code,* and NFPA 99B*, Standard for Hypobaric Facilities.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Mechanical Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 8 and 9 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Medical Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 10 and 11 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Piping Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 5 in NFPA 99*, Health Care Facilities Code.*

The **Committee on Helicopter Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*.

The **Committee on Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment.*

The **Committee on Industrial Trucks** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations.*

The **Committee on Internal Combustion Engines** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Enforcer, Insurer, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*.

The **Committee on Laser Fire Protection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Consumer, Insurer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*.

The **Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades,* and NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*.

The **Committee on LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code.*

The **Committee on Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Re-

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search/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 35, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*.

The **Committee on Manufactured Housing** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 501, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*; NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*; and NFPA 225, *Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard*.

The **Committee on Marinas and Boatyards** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards.*

The **Committee on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels.*

The **Committee on Marine Terminals** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*.

The **Committee on Merchant Vessels** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*.

The **Committee on Mining Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*, and NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Motion Picture and Television Industry** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 140, *Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations.*

The **Committee on Motor Craft** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. With the recent notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled "Inspection of Towing Vessels" (published in the Federal Register on August 11, 2011), the Committee is looking for representatives from the towing vessel industry. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 302*, Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft.*

The **Committee on Ovens and Furnaces** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*.

The **Committee on Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 53, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment and Systems Used in Oxygen- Enriched Atmospheres.*

The **Correlating Committee on Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Correlating Committee oversees the Technical Committees responsible for NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*; NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1005, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters*; NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications;* NFPA 1021*, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1026, *Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*; NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator*; NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist*; NFPA 1037, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal*; NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1061, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator*; NFPA 1071, *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*; and NFPA 1091, *Standard for Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications* (proposed).

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Accreditation and Certification to Fire Service Professional Qualifications** is seeking mem-

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bers in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems.*

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Technicians Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1071, *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Inspector and Plans Examiner Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner.*

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator.*

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1037, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1041, *Stan-dard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Incident Management Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1026, *Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications*

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications.*

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Safety Telecommunicator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1061, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Rescue Techni-cian Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Wildland Fire Fighting Personnel Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Public Emergency Service Communication** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems.*

The **Committee on Record Protection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 232, Standard for the Protection of Records.

The **Committee on Recreational Vehicles** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles,* and NFPA 1194, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds.*

The **Committee on Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Alternative Approaches to Life Safety** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in

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NFPA 101A, *Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Assembly Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 12 and 13 of *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code® and NFPA 102, Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents and Membrane Structures.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 32 and 33 in *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Detention and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 22 and 23 in *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Educational and Day Care Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 14-17 in *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Interior Finish and Contents** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is response for Chapter 10 in the *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Industrial, Storage and Miscellaneous Occupancies** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 11, 40 and 42 in *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Means of Egress** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 7 and Annex A and B in *NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code®.*

The **Committee on Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 312, *Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up*.

The **Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Correlating Committee oversees the Technical Committees responsible for *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Carbon Monoxide Detection** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Emergency Communication Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer and Labor. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 24 in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Initiating Devices for Fire alarm and Signaling Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 29 in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Single and Multiple Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 29 in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 18 and Annex F in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Protected Premises Fire alarm and Signaling Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12, 21, 23 and Annex C in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 27 in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

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The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Supervising Station Fire alarm and Signaling Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.*

The **Committee on Smoke Management Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 204*, Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting,* and NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems*.

The **Committee on Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 36, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*.

The **Committee on Static Electricity** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*.

The **Committee on Subterranean Spaces** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 520, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*.

The **Committee on Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*, and NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases*.

The **Committee on Telecommunications** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 76, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities.*

The **Committee on Textile and Garment Care Processes** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants.*

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Manufacturer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

The **Committee on Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code.*

The **Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 820, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*.

The **Committee on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor, Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*, and NFPA 18A, *Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation*.

The **Committee on Water-Cooling Towers** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 214, *Standard on Water- Cooling Towers.*

The **Committee on Water Tanks** is seeking members in the interest classifications of Installer/Maintainer, Applied Research/Testing Laboratory, Insurance, Consumer, Enforcer, Labor and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*.

To apply for membership on an NFPA Technical Committee, visit the Document Information Page for the relevant NFPA code(s) or standard(s) for which the Technical Committee is responsible.

On the document's information page, choose the "Technical Committee" tab and select the link "Submit a Committee application online". You will be asked to sign-in or create a free online account with NFPA before using this application system.

NFPA awards 2013 Jensen Grant to Springfield Fire Department of Massachusetts

Grant will support multi-language fire safety initiative

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has named the Springfield Fire Department of Massachusetts as the recipient of the 2013 Rolf H. Jensen Memorial Public Education Grant. The department's "Multi-Language Public Education Fire Safety Initiative," concentrating on Springfield's growing population of Somali, Russian, Nepali, Vietnamese, and Latino immigrants, will be supported by the $5,000 grant. The initiative will also reach out to residents over the age of 65.

According to the Springfield Fire Department's program description, the city has experienced a sharp decline in industry, jobs, and population over the past few decades. It has one of the highest rates of concentrated poverty in the United States. In 2010, 88 percent of building fires in Springfield took place in residential properties, with unattended cooking or unsafe cooking practices accounting for 61 percent. English is spoken as a second language in 34 percent of households, compared with 21 percent statewide.

NFPA awards this grant annually to support a community-wide fire and life safety education program or campaign. The Springfield fire safety program will be conducted primarily at cultural and community centers. A three-part approach will be used to evaluate the success of the program: a before-and-after comparison of volume of emergency responses, instructor evaluations, and a 10-question survey completed by residents.

The Jensen Grant was named in honor of Rolf H. Jensen, founder of RJA Group, Inc., one of the largest fire protection consulting firms in the world. Recipients are chosen based on these criteria: demonstration of a plan to implement a community-wide fire and life safety program/campaign aimed at the general public or a targeted group; clearly stated goals and objectives; staff assigned to implement the program/campaign; and a final report, including an overview of the project, number of people reached, materials used or developed, media coverage, life saves, etc.

Center for Domestic Preparedness receives reaccreditation to offer continuing education credits

The Center for Domestic Preparedness (CDP) recently passed a stringent year-long reaccreditation process that allows its emergency responder students to earn continuing education credits for most of the courses they take at the CDP.

The International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) has awarded a five-year reaccreditation status to the CDP.

The CDP's mission is to train emergency response providers from state, local and tribal governments, as well as the Federal government, foreign governments, and private entities, as available. The scope of training includes preparedness, protection and response. CDP training for state, local, and tribal responders is fully funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Students can earn up to four continuing education credits for a five-day course at the CDP. For a complete list of CDP Continuing Education Credits visit this link: http://cdp.dhs.gov/pdfs/CEUs.pdf

"This reaccreditation is a major achievement for the Center," said CDP Superintendent James E. Smith. "It validates how we continually strive to provide – and achieve – the highest standards and quality of training for America's heroes; the emergency responders and receivers. We want to go the extra mile whenever we can to make sure our students are getting the maximum benefits from training they receive at the CDP. Whether it's continuing education credits or meeting some of their annual certification requirements, the staff works very hard to make sure the training at the CDP is the best, most relevant training they can provide."

In order to achieve "authorized provider" accreditation, the CDP completed a rigorous application process, including a review by an IACET site visitor, and successfully demonstrated adherence to the IACET Standards addressing the design, development, administration, and evaluation of its programs. The CDP has pledged its continued compliance. In addition, the CDP is now linked to the IACET web site and is recognized as offering the highest quality continuing education and training programs.

Last year, nearly 61,000 first responders were awarded continuing education credits for courses they attended at the CDP. For more information on CDP training visit http://cdp.dhs.gov.

Committees Soliciting Public Input (formerly Proposals)

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the New *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* (*Regs* for Fall 2013 and All Subsequent Revision Cycles), committees are now accepting public input for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Public input received by 5:00 p.m. ET on the closing date indicated will be acted on by the committee and that action will be published in the committee's report. Public input must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on public input forms which are available on the NFPA website on the document's information page. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Copies of new document drafts are available by email at stds_admin@nfpa.org or from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, or they may be downloaded from NFPA's website at http://www.nfpa.org/codelist. If you need a current edition of a document, please write to NFPA, Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or call 800-344-3555.

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle P* Indicates proposed document

Document No./Edition	Title	Public Input Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 10-2013	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 13†-2013	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems	5/31/2013	A2015
NFPA 13D†-2013	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	5/31/2013	A2015
NFPA 13R†-2013	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies	5/31/2013	A2015
NFPA 14-2013	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 15-2012	Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 18-2011	Standard on Wetting Agents	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 18A-2011	Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 20-2013	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 24†-2013	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances	5/31/2013	A2015
NFPA 32-2011	Standard for Drycleaning Plants	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 35-2011	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 36-2013	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 40-2011	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 51-2013	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 51A-2012	Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 52-2013	Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 53-2011	Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 55-2013	Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 59A-2013	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 61-2013	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 67-2013	Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 70B-2013	Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 72†-2013	National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code	5/20/2013	A2015
NFPA 73-2011	Standard for Electrical Inspections for Existing Dwellings	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 75-2013	Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 76-2012	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 80-2013	Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 80A-2012	Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 101A-2013	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 102-2011	Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 105-2013	Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 110-2013	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 111-2013	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 115-2012	Standard for Laser Fire Protection	1/3/2014	F2015

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Document No./Edition	Title	Public Input Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 150-2013	Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 160-2011	Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 211-2013	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 214-2011	Standard on Water-Cooling Towers	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 225-2013	Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 232-2012	Standard for the Protection of Records	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 241-2013	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 252-2012	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 257-2012	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 268-2012	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 269-2012	Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 275-2013	Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 285-2012	Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 287-2012	Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 288-2012	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 291† -2013	Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants	5/31/2013	A2015
NFPA 301-2013	Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 303-2011	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 307-2011	Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 312-2011	Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 385-2012	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 400-2013	Hazardous Materials Code	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 402-2013	Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 407-2012	Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 409-2011	Standard on Aircraft Hangars	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 414-2012	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 415-2013	Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 418-2011	Standard for Heliports	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 423-2010	Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 424-2013	Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 450-2013	Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 472-2013	Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/WMD Incidents	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 473-2013	Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Haz Mat/WMD Incidents	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 475-P*	Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/WMD	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 497-2012	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 499-2013	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 501-2013	Standard on Manufactured Housing	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 501A-2013	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 550-2012	Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 551-2013	Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 555-2013	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 556-2011	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 557-2012	Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design	7/8/2013	A2015

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Document No./Edition	Title	Public Input Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 654-2013	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 655-2012	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 664-2012	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 704-2012	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 820-2012	Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 900-2013	Building Energy Code	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 901-2011	Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 909-2013	Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 951-P*	Guide to Building and Utilizing Data Information	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 1000-2011	Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1006-2013	Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1037-2012	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1051-2012	Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1071-2011	Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 1072-P*	Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1122-2013	Code for Model Rocketry	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 1124-2013	Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1125-2012	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1126-2011	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 1127-2013	Code for High Power Rocketry	7/6/2015	A2017
1128PYR-2013	Standard Method of Fire Test for Flame Breaks	7/7/2014	A2016
1129PYR-2013	Standard Method of Fire Test for Covered Fuse on Consumer Fireworks	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1141-2012	Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1142-2012	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1144-2013	Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 1145-2011	Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 1150-2010	Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels	7/7/2014	A2016
NFPA 1221-2013	Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Comm Systems	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 1401-2012	Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1402-2012	Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1403-2012	Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions	1/5/2015	F2016
NFPA 1405-2011	Guide for Land-Based Fire Departments that Respond to Marine Vessel Fires	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 1500-2013	Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 1582-2013	Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 1600-2013	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs	1/3/2014	F2015
NFPA 1730-P*	Standard on Organization and Deployment of Code Enforcement, Plan Review, Fire Investigation, and Public Education Operations to the Public	9/9/2013	A2015
NFPA 1801-2013	Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service	7/6/2015	A2017
NFPA 1901-2009	Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus	7/8/2013	A2015
NFPA 1906-2012	Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus	7/8/2013	A2015

Wisconsin Fire Inspectors Association

Dedicated to the prevention of fire through
Fire Inspection and Public Education

By Tod Doebler, Wisconsin State IFMA Chapter President

Wisconsin is not the only one going through trials and tribulation on our code adoption cycle. For the past several years there has been no movement to update any of our state codes. But the NFPA 1 committee, has just been reestablished to look at the 2012 edition for possible adoption. The fire code is one of the only codes being considered. The other codes were only going to be look at every 6years, but at the public hearing that was turned down. Reading the following summery for Bob DuPont I found it interesting that the conservation kept going back to the three year national cycle.

Here is my recap of the testimony and comments from Senators on the committee.
Representative Jagler, the Assembly lead cosponsor of the Bill, testified first. His main points were:

- Historically the UDC has been updated every 2 to 4 years.
- During the last five years there has been no update of the UDC.
- The proposed six year update cycle offers certainty to the construction industry.
- Six other states have legislation for a six year review cycle for their housing codes.

Andy Gustafson, an aide to Senator Farrow, the lead sponsor of the Bill, testified next and explained Senate Amendment 1, which would delete statute section 101.63(5), which currently requires the DSPS to review the UDC every two years.
Rep. Jagler and Andy were testifying together, so they offered to take questions after their joint testimony.
Senator Erpenbach asked "Why every six years?
Rep. Jagler replied that six years was what was agreed upon; it could have been two years or four years.
Sen. Erpenbach then asked, why not every three years like national model codes?
Andy, Sen. Farrow's aide said that Sen. Farrow is a former building inspector and the Senator supports a six year cycle.
Tony Driessen testified on behalf of the American Chemistry Council, which is made up of companies in the business of chemistry, including the manufacture of thermal insulation. His main points were:

- This is an energy conservation issue.
- The UDC energy provisions have not been updated past the 2006 national model codes.
- Constituents are not getting the benefits of energy conservation aspects of the 2009 national model codes, nor of the 2012 national model codes.
- Most constituents expect their new homes to meet the latest energy conservation standards.
- A three year cycle is appropriate for DSPS review of the UDC.
- If DSPS reviews the UDC but does not recommend changes to the code, that is OK, but newer national model codes should at least be considered.

Senator Schultz said that each year $18 billion leaves Wisconsin in energy costs, with buildings contributing extensively to this cost. He said he supports a three year code review cycle.
Senator Cullen asked if the American Chemistry Council was a major adviser or major interest group relative to the UDC.
Tony Dreissen said yes, and many other groups are interested also.
Joe Jameson, building inspector for the City of Middleton, testified on his own behalf. His main points were:

- When he served on the Dwelling Code Council it typically met 3 or 4 time per year.
- A six year update cycle is problematic because builders may have to wait six years or more to use new technology.
- ISO ratings of municipal building inspection programs could go down due to use of an outdated building code.
- The UDC is not based on a national model code, while the state's Commercial Building Code, Electrical

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Code and others are based on national model codes.

- Cited state statute section 101.63(1) which says in part "The Department shall: Adopt rules which establish standards for the construction and inspection of one- and 2-family dwellings and components thereof. Where feasible, the standards used shall be those nationally recognized..."

Senator Erpenbach asked Joe if he felt the Bill should be changed from requiring a six year review cycle to a three year cycle.
Joe said yes, and the code council should meet more than once every three or six years.
Brad Boycks, testified on behalf of the Wisconsin Builders Association. His main points were:

- The Bill includes a requirement for the Dwelling Council to issue a report and recommendations within one year of passage of the Bill.
- There is broad bipartisan support for the Bill among legislators.
- The Associated General Contractors and the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters support the Bill.
- Wisconsin is already building safe and energy efficient homes.
- Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky and Tennessee are already on a six year review cycle for their housing codes, with South Carolina and Utah considering legislation for a six year cycle, similar to the Bill.
- Five years has already passed since the last UDC update; one additional year would result in a six year cycle with no problems shown yet.

Senator Lasee asked why a six year review cycle is better than a three year cycle.
Brad said it is true that national model codes are updated every three years, and a six year cycle would allow time for Wisconsin to see how those newer standards work in other states.
Senator Lasee asked Brad why it had been five years since the last UDC update.
Brad said perhaps no need for an update was identified.
Senator Erpenbach said he wants a better explanation on why Wisconsin should go to a six year cycle, and asked Brad if the WBA would support a change to the Bill to make it a three year cycle.
Brad said the WBA supports the current Bill because it has bipartisan support among legislators.
Senator Erpenbach said he felt there would also be bipartisan support for a three year cycle and asked Brad if the WBA would oppose changing the Bill to require a three year review cycle.
Brad said he could not say what the WBA position would be, but they would like to talk about it.
Senator Cullen asked if the Bill would allow a three year review cycle be conducted by the DSPS.
Committee legal counsel said the agency has the authority and responsibility to keep up with national standards.
Senator Lasee said Mark Reihl of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters had registered in favor of the Bill. He then closed the public hearing on SB 72 and said the would not hold a committee vote on the Bill at this time because he feels it needs more work.

The State is still experiencing a lot of upper management retiring and new personnel in their spots. We are hopping for this to stabilize within the next few months.

WSFIA has reelected Tom Clark to a 2nd term as our President. Congratulations to Tom well deserved. We are moving along with the goals that the association has set for with more local training and improving our web site for our members. We are also in the process of recrafting our Associations name to better encompass all of the duties that our members do.

Goals for the Wisconsin State Fire Inspectors Association

1. Novelty Lighter ban in the state
2. Certification/Licensing for fire alarm and fire extinguisher contractors
3. Become involved with code changes at a state and national level
4. Increase membership with WSFIA

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5. Register with state to be a limited electrical, mechanical inspector to give authority to the fire inspector

I know that I'm not the only one that is disappointed about the cancellation of PARADE. I was going to leave it at that but I compelled to chime in with my opinion only. We know and get the set up of PARADE attendance is for the METROS, but look at this country. Who also is a vital link in the life safety education, is the smaller departments. And who do these smaller departments look to for information and help, are their State Associations. Yes the Metros may reach the most population in an area but over all utilizing the State Associations will be a great benefit to their goals. There were positive results before so, why not utilize them again?

Where does prevention truly begin? Is it at the elementary school teaching proper life safety skill or is it at the point of construction of the building they are in? We have seen the separation of code enforcement to life safety education for years. That is understandable, but both are really part of the big picture. Where am I going with this? Like everything else "Time and Money" should we not as an Association be more involved in the ICC code hearings? Yes – but just like everything were do we find the Time and Money to have members attend ICC, NFPA, other State associations conferences? There is no magical answer, and we all know that being involved in code changes is a basis of prevention.

So many questions, with countless answers.

Presidents Tom Clark's latest article:

The Benefit of Fire Sprinkler Systems
I received a telephone call one day from a friend concerning her family business. The business recently suffered a catastrophic fire in which little of the building or contents remained. The business was started by the grandparents, had been in the family for 60 years, and was a very successful florist shop. My friend was distraught that all of the heirlooms and memorabilia that the entire family had collected were forever lost. The newspaper article mentioned there were three weddings coming up that weekend that this florist shop was responsible to provide. Fortunately, no one was injured in this structure fire. Insurance can take care of a lost building. Insurance cannot take care of the lost treasures, or make up to the wedding couples for their special day that will be forever diminished. We know that a fire sprinkler system could have very well reduced this loss significantly. The business may have been closed the next day for some cleaning and reopened in time to deliver the flowers to each of the weddings for that coming weekend. Like most small businesses that sustain a major fire, that business may never reopen again.

Most of the time we think only about fire destroying the building. Little, is ever reported that all of the employees losing their jobs either temporary or most likely permanently. This recently happened in the Echo Lake Foods fire in the City of Burlington where up to 300 have lost their jobs due to an uncontrolled fire. Fire sprinklers would have been a large factor in saving the building, had they been present. Another factor to be considered is the loss of production. Even a short loss of production can have a devastating outcome for a factory or business. There are many hidden financial burdens that come from the result of a fire, including bankruptcy.

There are many misconceptions about fire sprinkler systems. Hollywood is in the business of developing drama and creating sensationalism. The general public then believes what they see on a screen. Unfortunately the fire service has to battle this ignorance created to fool the public. There are many falsehoods that are perpetrated by the construction industry against fire sprinkler systems to increase the profit margins, at the expense of life safety.

After a fire activates the fire sprinklers, the focus is always turned to the water damage. Little or no more thought is given to the reduced fire damage and the potential loss of lives prevented with the use of a fire sprinkler system. In a NFPA report, fire causes 2-3 times more damage to the building and contents than a fire sprinkler will damage with water. A

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couple of facts from NFPA: The death rate per fire in sprinklered homes is lower by 83%. Direct property damage per fire in sprinklered homes is lower by 69%.

Multifamily living has many life safety challenges. Everyone in the entire building needs to be fire safety conscious. It only takes the carelessness of one family member in one of the dwelling units to destroy the homes and possessions of every other family in the building. Added to this fact is that multifamily buildings are much larger than a single family home. The exit distances can be much longer and more difficult to exit because of the distance and with multiple people trying to exit at the same time. Fire sprinklers will give additional time for the residents to exit the building. Many times one or two fire sprinkler heads which have activated will extinguish the fire or at the very least control the fire until fire fighters arrive on scene. This is why there was so much work done by the Wisconsin fire service a few years ago to change legislation to require three or more units to be fully protected.

As life safety professionals, fire fighters must support and promote the installation of residential fire sprinklers. Engineered lightweight construction materials such as composite wood joists or engineered wood truss systems are strong under normal conditions, but fail rapidly in a fire. Many tests have been done on these systems with similar results. The rapid failure in the structural integrity of lightweight construction gives on average a two minute escape time for the occupants. That time can be compared to dimensional lumber which has an average of fifteen minutes. Residential fire sprinkler systems are specifically intended to provide an extended egress time to the occupants and therefore are primarily designed to be life safety devices. Today's homes contain more products with higher heat release rates than in previous years and the construction of these homes has become less fire resistant due to the use of lightweight construction materials. This combination has proven to be deadly for firefighters. Tragically nine people have lost their lives in the first month and a half of this year in residential fires. Residential fire sprinklers have proven to be effective in making a home much safer for the family that resides there, and also safer for the fire fighters that respond to fires located in the structure.

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of their own pockets." In 2011, NFPA instituted the Enforcers Reimbursement Program to assist with a major portion of the expenses for those standards where fire service personnel are categorized as enforcers.

- Today, IFMA membership totals nearly 2,000 professionals responsible with the duties found in the enforcement of fire regulations, fire safety inspections, public fire education, and fire investigation.

I now hope that you not only see the distance we have traveled, but also recognize it has been a worthwhile journey. That is, there is always a good reason to get involved. No one knows what the next 25 years has in store. But I assure you it will be a trip that needs to be made… even if we have to take "baby steps."

Illinois Fire Inspectors Association

Robert Morris
Executive Director, IFIA

A reminder to all IFIA member departments the IFIA offers a multi-person discount for most classes and seminars. While this cannot apply to certification classes, this is a great way to get good education at an extremely reduced price.

In some courses we offer, we have more people applying than we can accommodate. To solve who get chosen, the IFIA will first fill the seats with members of the IFIA. At that point any additional opening will be filled from non-IFIA member organizations. If your organization is not a member, consider becoming one. Dues are only $95 and they have not increased in several years. A few of the benefits of membership are priority seating in classes, and a reduction in fees for multiple attendees to classes and seminars.

At the end of February, we held the first Public Fire and Life Safety Educator pilot class. Twenty-four people attended the class taught by Marsha Giesler. Based on this class, some minor revisions will be made, and additional classes are planned for July and in the Fall. The July class will be in Downers Grove, and the Fall class is yet to be determined. If you are interested in either of these classes, contact the office.

In March the IFIA traveled to Springfield for meetings of the Fire Advisory Commission and the Illinois Fire Services Association. The Fire Marshal feels he is very close to presenting the NFPA 101 update to JCAR. When that happens, will we keep everyone informed of the progress. We will need your support when that happens – there has been much misinformation going around that needs to be corrected.

We continue to ask people to “like” us Facebook. We are starting to use this tool to get information out interesting and relevant information on a timely basis. Take a second to check us out and leave a comment or two.

Over the last few months we have had the retirements of some strong IFIA supporters. One, hailing from Illinois is Sharon Gamache from the NFPA. The second is Guy Trayling from Lake Zurich Fire Rescue. Guy served on our Schools Committee and helped develop a fire service checklist for school fire inspections. They both have had long and successful careers, and we wish them the best in their new endeavors.

In conjunction with the Northern Illinois Fire Sprinkler Advisory Board, another successful residential fire sprinkler summit was held in Mach. Over 240 people attended this event. A number of communities who enacted residential sprinkler ordinances were recognized as well. This brings the number of communities who have residential ordinances to just under 90.

The OSFM is hosting a fireworks seminar on May 15 in central Illinois. The class is from 9 – 4 and attendance is on a first come basis, with two members per department to get a larger number of departments to attend. Contact Dan McMullin at the OSFM at dan.mcmullin@illinois.gov to register.

Upcoming events:

May 17 Occupancy Groups from NFPA 101 and the IBC
July 23 - 24 Fire Engineering Basics for the AHJ

This course consists of 8 sessions over two days. The sessions cover the following topics:

- **Introduction and Basic Fire Physics** - Products of combustion, fire growth dynamics, extinguishment theory, and human tenability limits.
- **Fire Related Construction** - Review of basic construction materials and methods and their impact by fire. Review the concept of designing building compartmentalization building assemblies including doors, windows, walls, floors, and ceilings.
- **Structural Fire Endurance** - Performance of basic construction materials used in the built environment. How fire test standards apply to materials used in the construction of buildings.
- **Evaluation of Finishes & Contents** - Evaluation procedures for flame spread, smoke production, and toxicity of interior finish, floor coverings, and furnishings.
- **Smoke Control & Management** - Smoke management systems design principles and evaluation techniques.
- **Fire Suppression Systems** - Design and acceptance of the various types of sprinklers and water mist nozzles with application implications. New water-based extinguishing system concepts and innovations.
- **Fire Alarm & Detection Systems** - Review of the types of detectors and the laboratory evaluation test procedures. Reliability and installation design characteristics.
- **Life Safety & Egress** - Human behavior variables and considerations in egress design. Basic theoretical code concepts with examination of egress components and design variables. Introductory review of performance based egress and time-based egress analysis.

Illinois Fire Inspectors Association

Fire Protection Engineering Basics for the AHJ

Presented by International Fire Marshal Association Instructors

July 23 - 24, 2013

8:00 a.m. — 4:30 p.m.

J.C. Restoration, Inc.
3200 Squibb Ave, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

Registration fees:
$175 for IFIA members; $195 for non-members
Additional IFIA same department members $90

Register at: www.illinoisfireinspectors.org, under training, or fax this form to the IFIA office at 224-387-3342

If you need hotel information, contact the IFIA office for a hotel list

Illinois Fire Inspectors Association
426 W. Northwest Highway, Mt. Prospect IL 60056

Office - 224-387-3340 **Fax - 224-387-3342**

Name_____

Dept._____

Address_____

City, State_____

Phone_____

Email_____

NFPA announces recipient of 2013 Fire and Life Safety Educator of the Year

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has named Tracy Koslowski, public education/information manager of the Drexel Heights Fire District in Tucson, Ariz., as the 2013 Fire and Life Safety Educator of the Year.

NFPA's Fire and Life Safety Educator of the Year Award recognizes a fire and life safety educator who works for a local fire department, uses NFPA's materials in consistent and creative ways, demonstrates excellence and innovation in reaching out to the community, and views NFPA as the source for safety information.

Koslowski serves as the Drexel Heights Fire District public information officer, overseeing all of the district's public education programs and representing it with the news media, along with performing fire marshal duties. She has pioneered innovative fire safety outreach programs to address all terrain vehicle (ATV) crashes, preteen and teenage fitness and fire preparedness, wheeled sports safety and child passenger safety, among others. With Koslowski at the helm, Drexel Heights Fire District partnered with NFPA's Safe Community Program to create Safety Fair events that each reach 5,000 residents.

Koslowski has advanced fire safety education programs using NFPA materials for 20 years, from the time that she was a volunteer at Tucson Fire Department. Since 1993, she has taught Learn Not to Burn® lessons in over 140 schools and fervently promoted Fire Prevention Week outreach. Along with Learn Not to Burn®, she has implemented Risk Watch®, and Remembering When™: A Fire and Fall Prevention Program for Older Adults programs in her local communities for years. NFPA recognizes that educators like Koslowski are instrumental in the distribution of NFPA materials and messages, and in keeping their communities safe.

CDP's Facebook site highlights first responder training, networking opportunities

The Center for Domestic Preparedness' new Facebook site offers a unique venue where first responders can learn about fully funded training opportunities, read former students' reviews and connect with their peers across the nation.

The CDP's primary mission is to train state, local and tribal emergency response providers. A popular aspect of the courses is the hands-on training with a multi-disciplined audience. In addition, the CDP is the only civilian facility that trains with toxic chemical and live biological agents.

The CDP's facebook site will include announcements and information about upcoming courses and class seat availability; profiles on the more than 200 instructors; profiles on the students; and feedback from the students.

"The CDP has trained more than 100,000 students in our resident courses," said CDP superintendent James E. Smith. "Most of our students tell us that they learn about the center by word of mouth. Launching our Facebook site takes that to a new level. This site is a great venue for the CDP staff to share information about training opportunities and for students to share their experiences while training here. It's a great collaborative effort and will result in a lot of cross talk and networking within the emergency responder communities."

The site, www.facebook.com/cdpfema, officially launches April 15th. For more information on the CDP, visit CDP Facebook site or the website at http://cdp.dhs.gov.

Vision 20/20 Update

By Jim Crawford

The Vision 20/20 Project arose from early discussions among Fire Marshals at the Prevention, Advocacy, Resource And Data Exchange (PARADE) conference established by the U.S. Fire Administration at the urging of then Prevention Branch Chief Wayne Powell. In 2006 many of the participants were discussing how the fire problem in the U.S., still one of the worst in the industrialized world, could be more effectively mitigated.

The email network group EPARADE that grew out of PARADE, established by Mike Love, retired Fire Marshal of Montgomery County, MD allowed the participants to continue discussions and plan to meet at the NFPA meeting in Orlando, FL in 2006 to discuss what could/should be done. No one had a clear idea of what needed to be done to improve prevention efforts in the U.S., but some construed this burgeoning effort as an indication of failure on the part of existing organizations to meet the challenge of improving fire prevention efforts. That was not true then and is not now.

The ad-hoc group assembled in Florida represented a growing body of individuals and organizational representatives who thought that a strategic planning process of sorts could help guide new prevention efforts in a productive direction. By establishing a steering committee and identifying a host organization (the Institution of Fire Engineers U.S. Branch) the small planning team that arose from this ad-hoc effort prepared a grant application to fund a modified strategic plan for prevention efforts.

The AFG grants office approved the grant, and the small working group that had assembled met with the first Steering Committee at the National Fire Academy in 2007 to more specifically outline the planning process to be used. The International Fire Marshal's Association was among the first national organizations to sign on to the steering committee, and others joined which lent credibility to the planning effort. At this meeting, the point became clear that what would become known as the Vision 20/20 Project needed to focus on gaps in prevention services, and avoid replicating existing efforts. That played out in a number of ways during the initial planning meeting and after.

The planning team also wanted to involve as many people as possible in the original plan, and constructed a webinar and physical meetings through Firehouse and local State Chapters of IFMA to conduct a preliminary virtual planning meeting. Thirteen locations were identified by local Fire Prevention associations in California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois and others. An environmental review prepared by Richard Taylor of the Maine State Fire Marshal's office served as a reference document for planning, and each working group in the 13 locations was tasked to provide us with their thoughts on gaps in service where efforts to improve prevention might yield positive results.

Consequently, the plan as it evolved did not include important prevention efforts like the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition, the Fire Standard Compliant Cigarette efforts through NFPA, and professional development opportunities through various organizations like the U.S. Fire Administration/National Fire Academy. This was a deliberate effort to recognize that existing national efforts were in fact contributing to reductions in fire loss in the U.S., and that anyone wishing to place emphasis on new programs should recognize those facts, avoid duplication and harmonize efforts where possible.

The original planning process culminated in 2008 at a national forum in Washington DC, held in conjunction with the Congressional Fire Services Institute annual dinner and meetings. More than 170 organizations and individuals participated in that process, which was designed to build on the work done in the 13 locations, and achieve a consensus among participants about which strategies should receive additional attention. That plan became known as Vision 20/20, reflecting both the fact that we intended to look ahead, but with a subtle acknowledgement that looking behind could also help us all see more clearly. Many of the specific strategies had in fact been mentioned in previous national prevention plans from 1913, 1947 and of course the America Burning Report in 1973.

The 2008 Vision 20/20 forum identified five key strategies for improving prevention efforts, and a sixth evolved as the process unfolded. The key strategies eventually came to be known as:

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- Prevention Advocacy: the effort to improve advocacy for fire prevention efforts via leaders and policy makers external to the fire service.
- Prevention Marketing: the effort to conduct a national public education/social marketing campaign built around a national fire safety theme and the need for working smoke alarms.
- Prevention Culture: the effort to raise the level of importance that prevention efforts receive within the fire service.
- Prevention Technology: the effort to identify and support technologies that could improve prevention efforts.
- Prevention Codes and Standards: the effort to promote the active involvement of the fire service in the codes and standards development, adoption and enforcement processes.

From the original plan, the Steering Committee refined the strategies and working plan, and other grants were applied for to create actions that would help realize the goals of the original plan. Since that time, numerous grants have been received from AFG to move the plan forward on many fronts, and a small amount of funds from the private sector added to them to accomplish objectives well and quickly. The people involved in the Vision 20/20 project were (and are) devoted to the concept that we have an obligation to create action where possible. Each strategy produced volunteers from national fire service organizations to lead activities that could enhance existing prevention programs.

Since that time, the group has been working diligently on each strategy, and has produced tangible results though the work is far from complete. Among the achievements of the Vision 20/20 project are:

- Development of Advocacy Tools which help local departments create specific plans, including impact videos which help make the case for the importance of prevention programs. Numerous educational presentations have been made throughout the nation to demonstrate the use of these tools, and they are currently being revised and updated. They are available free on the Vision 20/20 website at www.strategicfire.org.
- Market analysis conducted to identify which fire safety messages resonate best with high risk audiences. Through the Salter Mitchell marketing firm, a task group working on Prevention Marketing arrived at the consensus that the phrase "Fire is Everyone's Fight" would meet the needs of those high risk audiences best. The research revealed that they we attracted to a message of inclusion, rather than a lecture about personal responsibility. The U.S. Fire Administration is leading a growing national coalition of organizations and individuals to promote the adoption and use of that fire safety phrase. Continuing that line, work is currently underway and funded by First Alert to identify similar messaging that will resonate best with high risk audiences, encouraging them to have and maintain working smoke alarms.
- An evolving planning and research process for Kitchen Stove Top Fire Safety has gained renewed interest due to the high incidence of kitchen fires in the U.S. Similar market analysis efforts are underway to identify the proper safety messaging which can be repeated, and combined with new technologies which can prevent stove top fires in some settings. However, the emphasis of the task group associated with this particular problem is focusing on technological solutions to fire problems.
    - The original planning symposium was funded by State Farm Insurance, and established the groundwork for identifying technology that would prevent kitchen stove top fires. That effort has led to further analysis by Eastern Kentucky University which reveals high end heat regulating technology for electric coil top stoves performs as indicated by manufacturers, prevention fires in all cases. The continuing effort in this arena is being promoted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Fire Protection Association Research Foundation. Work is also continuing at the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
- Establishment of a major project to promote the concepts of Community Risk Reduction in the fire service of the U.S. Through a partnership with the Institution of Fire Engineers U.S. Branch and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation, that overall project includes:
    - Development of a one day training course for fire operations personnel to provide an understanding of the concepts of CRR and how they can be implemented at the fire station, and fire department level. These workshops are being offered throughout the U.S.

(Continued on page 35)

(Continued from page 34)

- Development of an online training system where individuals can (free of charge) learn about CRR concepts as they relate to emergency operations personnel, and how to implement them locally. Both of these educational efforts are designed in alignment with the National Fire Academy approach to CRR, and through a partnership with the International Fire Service Training Association will be housed on their online learning center (Resource One.)
- Development of a model firefighter recruit training curriculum which is designed to educate firefighters on the value of CRR, and how to use it locally.
- Promotion of specific proposals to be included in the basic firefighter and fire officer professional qualification documents (NFPA 1001 and 1021) which promote the use and adoption of CRR.
- Development and conducting numerous webinars on the topic of CRR for the fire service through a partnership with the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Another webinar on this topic is being conducted for the International City Managers Association, as well as a one day workshop at their annual conference.
- Development and initiation of impact videos for local use to promote CRR, and a logo for branding those efforts.
- Development and initiation of a Quick Response Team concept to follow local fire disasters with subject matter expertise that can help local jurisdictions convert those tragedies into proactive efforts to adopt and use CRR.

- The establishment of a task group to promote the involvement of the fire service in the codes and standards development, adoption and enforcement process. The International Association of Firefighters has moved the Prevention Codes and Standards objectives forward independently with their own grants to produce training materials, which explain why the involvement of the fire service is so important. Both NFPA and ICC have provided significant support for this effort.
- Refinement and promotion of model measures to evaluate fire prevention programs in common terms. These materials are also designed in alignment with National Fire Academy courses. Numerous one day workshops have been conducted across the nation for local prevention practitioners. An online learning system has also been developed for this topic, and will also be housed at the International Fire Service Training Association website for online learning.
    - Numerous webinars on the topic of model evaluation measures have been conducted through a partnership with the International Association of Fire Chiefs.
- Two national symposia have been conducted relative to model prevention programs, including representatives from nearly every State where prevention programs are presented to attendees for educational purposes, and are subject to a peer review process for approval to present. The first of its kind for fire prevention, this peer review process is used to select only those programs who have demonstrated results through model evaluation terms. Case studies of these model programs are being refined and will be housed at the Vision 20/20 website and the U.S. Fire Administration Education Exchange.

There are more accomplishments of the Vision 20/20 project, these are just the highlights. Thanks to the work of the many volunteers who step forward to help move the plan from concept to action, and the small committed part time staff we have been able to accomplish a great deal in a short period of time. Without the funding from the Assistance to Firefighters Grants, specific action on the original plan would have been very difficult, and the scope would most certainly have not been possible.

In summary, the Vision 20/20 is not an organization. It is a special project envisioned by the original participants from PARADE, and ultimately the Steering Committee committed to collaboration and filling in strategic gaps in the national prevention scene. Without the ardent support of original members like Ozzie Mirkhah, Ben May and the International Association of Fire Marshals, the work of the Vision 20/20 project would quite possibly have never taken place. For more information on the activities of the Vision 20/20 project visit the website at www.strategicfire.org.

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) WOULD LIKE TO SAY "THANK YOU"

***** *FIRE SERVICE & AHJ APPRECIATION RECEPTION* *****

JUNE 11, 2013 -- NFPA EXPOSITION

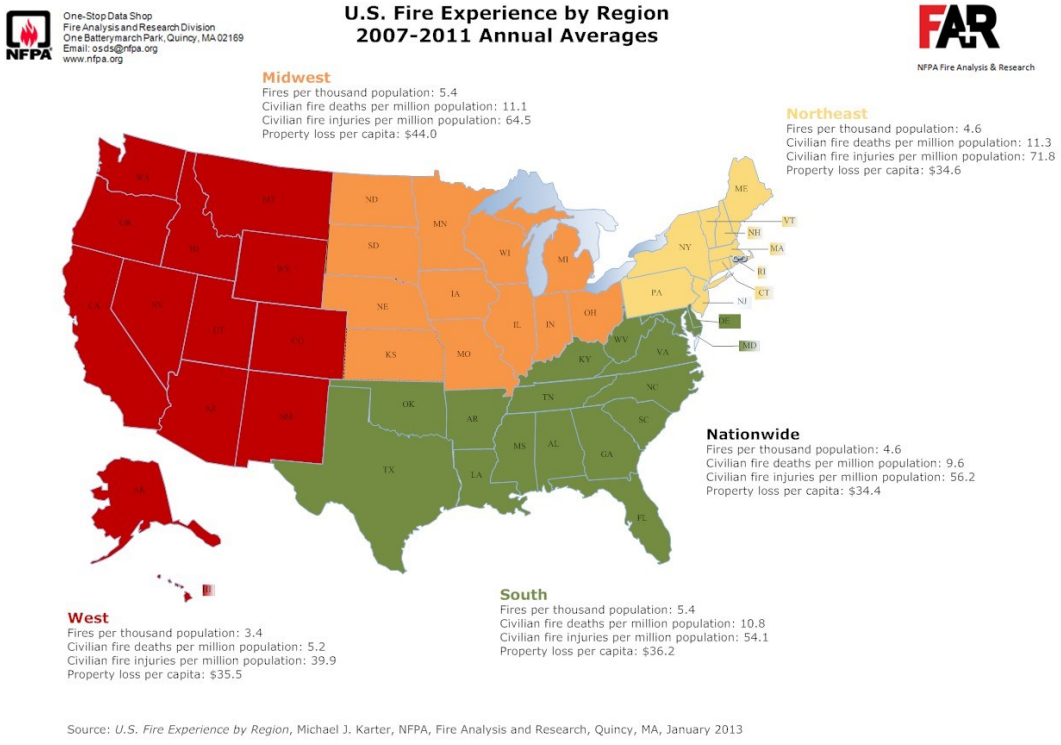
We at Underwriters Laboratories (UL) are proud to share an active and vital public safety mission with Authorities Having Jurisdiction, Fire Service personnel and those who enforce fire safety requirements in their jurisdictions. We recognize you play a valuable role in protecting lives and property across the land, and UL would like to thank you for your commitment to public safety.

As a small gesture of our appreciation, we would like to invite you to a reception in your honor during the NFPA World Safety Conference and Expo in our hometown Chicago, IL.

Come meet & greet your friends at UL. Enjoy some refreshments and hors d'oeuvres with your counterparts from across the country before you go out for the night.

TO ATTEND:
Please print this e-mail and bring it to the Underwriters Laboratories booth (Booth #923) anytime on Monday, June 10th or Tuesday, June 11th to get your ticket for entry.
At the booth, ask for: Al Ramirez, Howard Hopper, Bob James or Ron Farr of UL's Regulatory Services Department who will have the tickets available.
Here are the specifics regarding the UL Fire Service & AHJ Appreciation Reception. We hope you can join us!!!
****

WHEN: Tuesday, June 11th @ 6:00PM – 9:00PM
WHERE: The Art Institute of Chicago, MODERN WING, Bluhm Terrace, Terzo Piano
ADDRESS: 159 E. Monroe Drive, Chicago, IL
Please note that the site for UL's reception is just over 2 miles from the McCormick Place Convention Center and attendees are urged to plan accordingly for transportation needs.



UL and Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) Warn of Counterfeit Fire Sprinkler (Release No. 13PN-22)

Northbrook, IL; Watford, UK - March 29, 2013 - The following is a notification from UL and the Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) to distributors, contractors, fire departments, regulatory agencies, and authorities having jurisdiction that the Fire Sprinkler identified below bears a counterfeit UL Certification Mark for the United States and Canada, and a counterfeit LPCB Mark. The Fire Sprinkler has not been evaluated by UL or LPCB to the appropriate Standards for Safety and it is unknown if the Fire Sprinkler complies with any safety requirements.

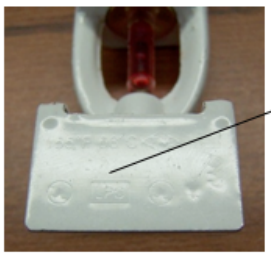
Although the fire sprinkler wrench boss is marked "TYCO" and the thermo bulb is marked "JOB F5" the fire sprinkler was not manufactured by Tyco International, Inc., and the thermo bulb was not manufactured by Job, GmbH.

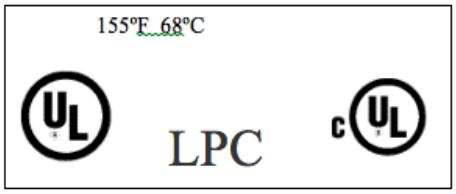
Note that the counterfeit fire sprinkler is constructed similar to a fire sprinkler that is authorized to bear the UL and LPCB Marks. The counterfeit sprinkler is marked "2012" on the wrench boss of the fire sprinkler frame. The fire sprinkler that is authorized to bear the UL and LPCB Marks is not marked "2012" on the wrench boss of the fire sprinkler frame.

Name of Product: Horizontal sidewall fire sprinkler.

Identification: *On the product:* The product bears counterfeit UL and LPC Marks and the following information on the sprinkler deflector: "155ºF/ 68ºC" and the wrench boss is marked "TYCO" and "2012".

Photographs of the product with counterfeit Marks:





Fire Analysis and Research Division

Home Fires Involving Grills Fact Sheet

In 2006-2010, U.S. fire departments responded to an average of 8,600 home[1] fires involving grills, hibachis, or barbecues per year, including an average of 3,600 structure fires and 5,000 outside fires. These 8,600 fires caused annual average of 10 civilian deaths, 140 reported civilian injuries, and $75 million in direct property damage.

- Almost all the losses resulted from structure fires.
- July was the peak month for grill fires but these incidents occur throughout the year.

Gas vs. Solid-Fueled Grills

Five of every six grills involved in home fires (83%) were fueled by gas while 14% used charcoal or other solid fuel.

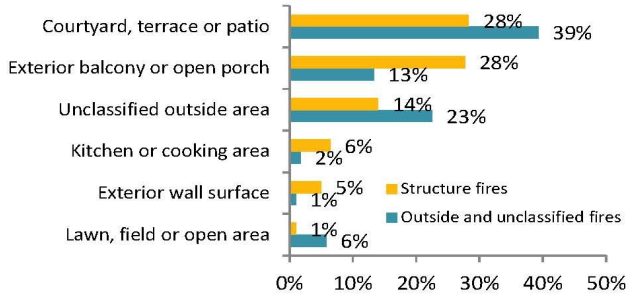
Gas grills were involved in an average of 7,100 home fires per year, including 2,800 structure fires and 4,300 outdoor fires annually.

- Leak or break was the leading factor contributing to gas grill fires.

Charcoal or other solid-fueled grills were involved in 1,200 home fires, including 600 structure fires and 500 outside fires.

- The leading cause of these structure fires was something that could burn being too close to the grill.

Home Grill Fires by Leading Areas of Origin 2006-2010



More than one-quarter (28%) of the home structure fires involving grills started on a courtyard, terrace, or patio;

- 28% started on an exterior balcony or open porch;
- 6% began in the kitchen; and
- 5% started on an exterior wall surface.

Emergency Room Visits Due to Grills

In 2011, 16,600 patients went to emergency rooms because of injuries involving grills.[2]

Almost half (7,800) of the injuries were thermal burns.

- Children under five accounted for one-quarter (26%) of the thermal grill burns. These were typically contact burns rather than flame burns.
- Almost one-third of the gas grill injuries were burns incurred while lighting the grill.

[1]Homes include one- or two-family homes, apartments, town houses, row houses, and manufactured housing.
[2]Data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, queried in August 2009.

Source: *Home Fires Involving Cooking Equipment*, Marty Ahrens, November 2012

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Fire Analysis and Research

U.S. Home Structure Fires Fact Sheet

U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated average of 366,600 home structure[1] fires per year during 2007-2011. These fires caused an annual average of

- 2,570 civilian fire deaths,
- 13,210 civilian fire injuries, and
- $7.2 billion in direct damage.

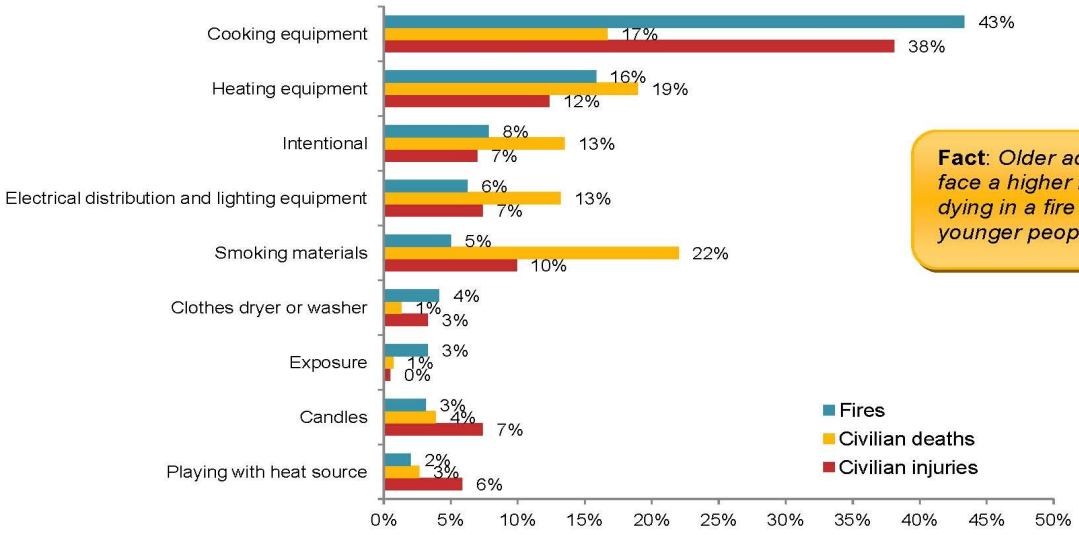
- 92% of all structure fire deaths resulted from home fires.
- On average, seven people died in U.S. home fires per day.

Causes and Circumstances of Home Fires

Cooking equipment was the leading cause of home structure fires and home fire injuries.

Smoking was the leading cause of civilian home fire deaths. Heating equipment was the second most common cause of home fire fatalities.

Leading Causes of Home Structure Fires: 2007-2011



Fact: *Older adults face a higher risk of dying in a fire than younger people.*

Almost all homes have at least one smoke alarm, but three out of five home fire deaths in 2007-2011 resulted from fires in homes in which no smoke alarm was present (37%) or at least one was present but none operated (23%).

[1]Homes include one- or two-family homes, manufactured homes, as well as apartments or other multi-family housing. In general, any fire that occurs in or in a structure is considered a structure fire, even if the fire was limited to contents and the building itself was not damaged. Estimates were derived from USFA's National Fire Incident Reporting System and NFPA's annual fire department experience survey.

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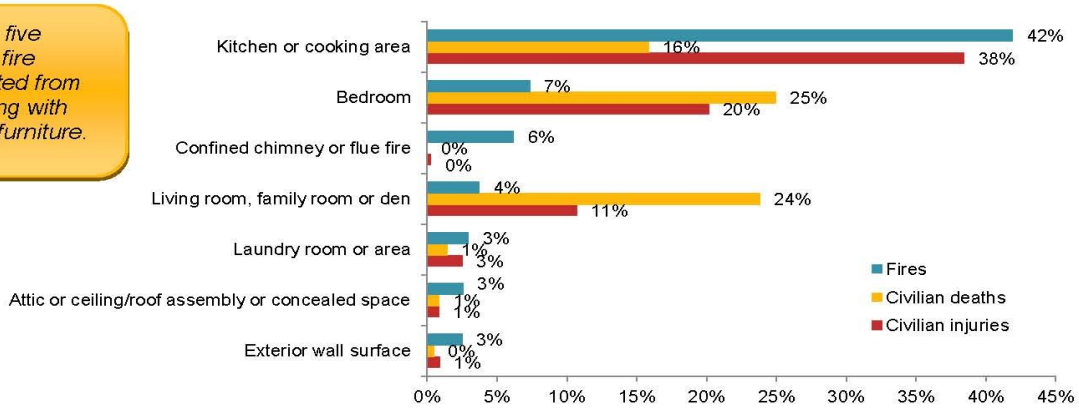
Where do home fires start?

- Two of every five (42%) reported home structure fires started in the kitchen. These fires caused more than one-third (38%) of civilian home fire injuries.
  - In addition,16% of home fire deaths also resulted from kitchen fires.
- Only 7% of reported home fires started in the bedroom, but these fires caused one-quarter (25%) of home fire deaths and one in five (20%) home fire injuries.
- Just 4% of home fires started in the living room, family room, or den but these incidents caused one-quarter (24%) of home fire deaths and 11% of the home fire injuries.
- Fires confined to chimneys or flues accounted for 6% of all reported home fires. These fires caused very few casualties.

Leading Areas of Origin in Home Structure Fires: 2007-2011

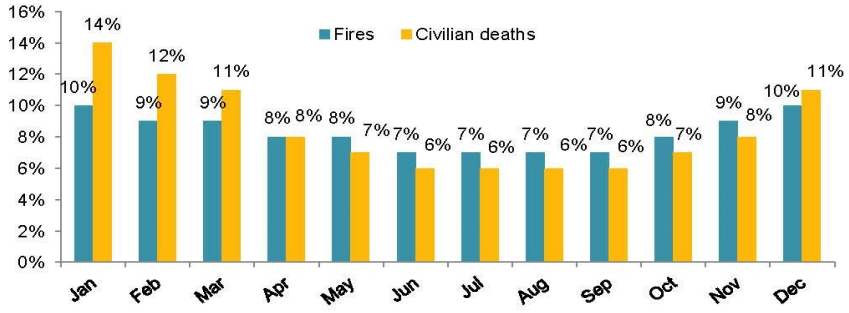
Fact: *One in five (18%) home fire deaths resulted from fires beginning with upholstered furniture.*



Home fires and home fire deaths peak in the cooler months. Patterns for time of day are different for fires than for deaths.

- Home structure fires peaked around the dinner hours between 5:00 and 8:00 p.m.
- Only one in five (20%) reported home structure fires occurred between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. These fires caused half of all home fire deaths.

Home Structure Fires by Month: 2007-2011



Source, *Home Structure Fires*, Marty Ahrens, April 2013.
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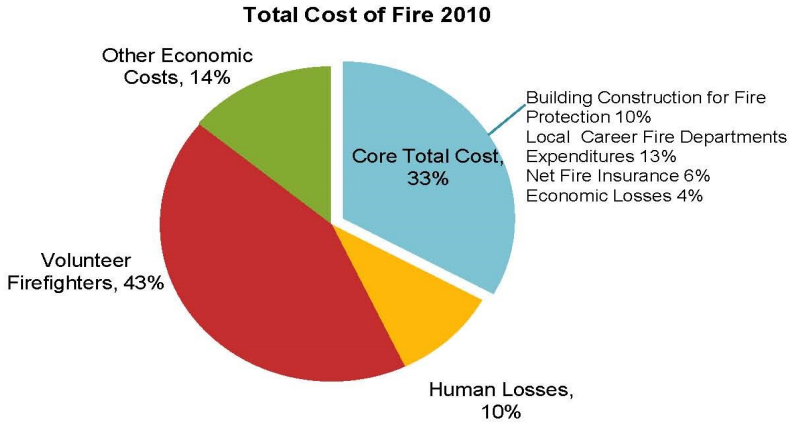
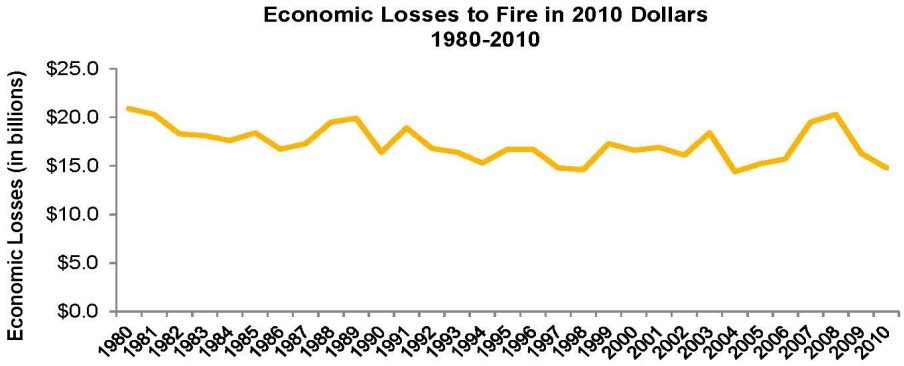
NFPA Fire Analysis & Research

The Total Cost of Fire in 2010 Fact Sheet

In 2010, the total cost of fire was an estimated $328 billion, or 2.2 percent of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). The total cost of fire includes the losses that fire causes, such as human losses (e.g., lives lost, medical treatment of injuries, pain and suffering) and economic losses (e.g., property damage, business interruption); and the cost of provisions to prevent or mitigate the cost of fire, such as fire departments, insurance, and fire protection equipment and construction.



In 2010, economic losses to fire (direct and indirect, reported and unreported) totaled an estimated **$14.8 billion**.



The year 2001 excludes the events of September 11.

FACT: Fires in 2010 caused $13.2 billion in reported or unreported direct property damage which was 89% of economic loss that year. The other 11% was indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Source: *The Total Cost of Fire*, John R. Hall, Jr., March 2013

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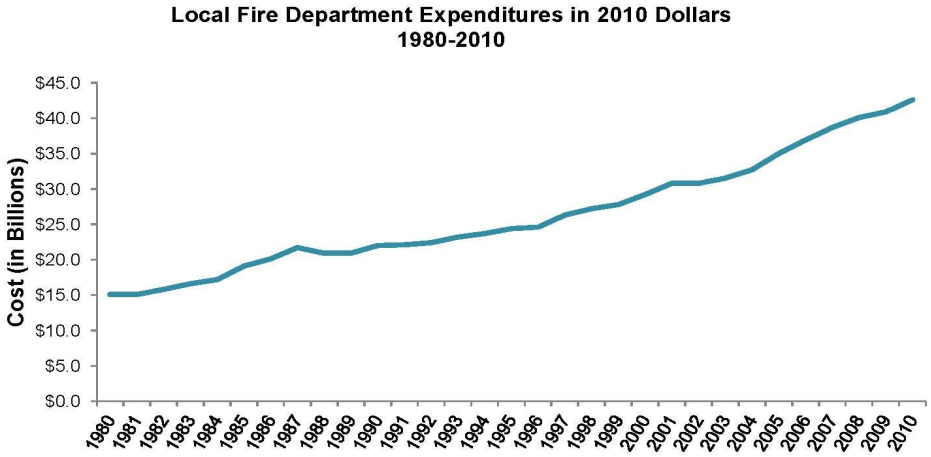
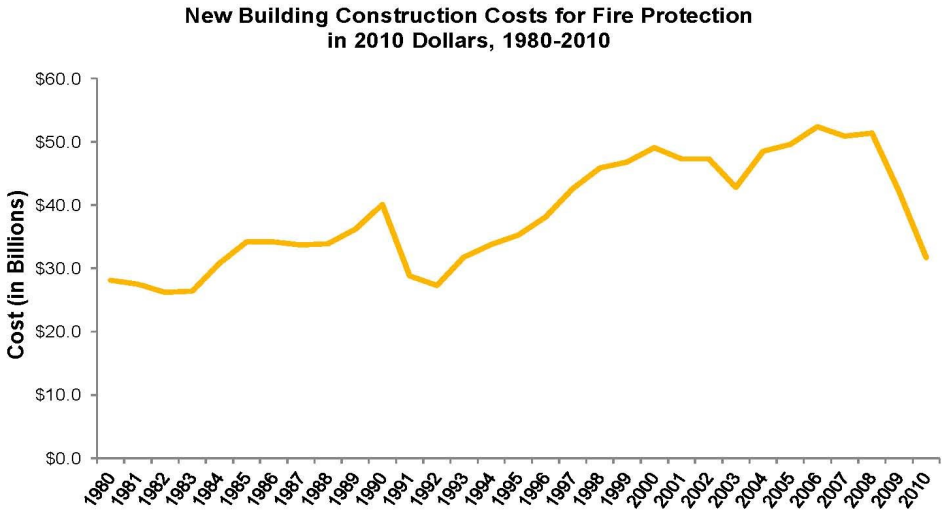
NFPA Fire Analysis & Research

Local fire department expenditures[1] totaled **$42.6 billion** in 2010.



FACT: Part of increase in fire department cost is due to shift from volunteer to career fire departments.

New building construction for fire protection cost an estimated **$31.7 billion** in 2010.



FACT: New building construction costs include passive protection, such as compartmentation, and active protection, such as detection and sprinklers.

[1]A fire department is a public or private organization that provides fire prevention, fire suppression, and associate emergency and non-emergency services to a jurisdiction such as a county, municipality, or organized fire district.

Source: *The Total Cost of Fire*, John R. Hall, Jr., March 2013

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Coming Events

May 2013
1 Fire Department Ground Ladders (1931, 1932 First Draft) St. Louis, MO
1–3 Laboratories Using Chemicals (45 First Draft), Annandale, NJ
8–9 Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (405, 408, 422 First Draft Meeting), Coconut Grove, FL
9 Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices (600, 601 First Draft), Linthicum Heights, MD
13 Subterranean Structures (520 First Draft), Telephone / Web Conference
13–14 Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols (170 First Draft) Austin, TX
14–15 Carbon Monoxide Detection (720 Second Draft), Newport, RI
20-23 Building Construction (101, 220, 221, 703, 5000 Second Draft) San Diego, CA see web for specific committee dates
21–22 Electrical Systems, (99 Second Draft), New Orleans, LA
21–23 Electric Generating Plants (850, 851, 853 First Draft), NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA
22–23 Foam (11 First Draft), Atlanta, GA
22–23 Mining Facilities (120, 122 First Draft), Schaumburg, IL
23–24 Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities (99 Second Draft), New Orleans, LA

June 2013
3-5 Fundamentals and piping (99 Second Draft), Ft. Lauderdale, FL see web for specific committee dates
4 Electrical Equipment Evaluation (790, 791 Second Draft), web/teleconference
4-7 Hydrogen Technology (2 First Draft), NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA
10–13 NFPA Conference & Expo, Chicago, IL
18–19 National Fuel Gas Code (54 Second Draft), Portland, ME
24-27 NFPA 101, 5000 Occupancies (101, 5000 Second Draft) San Diego, CA
24–28 NFPA 72 (72 First Draft), St. Louis, MO see web for specific committee dates
24–28 Electrical Safety in the Workplace (70E Second Draft) Savannah, GA
26 Correlating Committee on Boiler Combustion Systems Hazards (85 CC First Draft), NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA

July 2013
1 Detention and Correctional Occupancies (101, 5000 Second Draft), web/teleconference
8–12 Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machinery (79 Second Draft), Portland, ME
9-11 NFPA 13 (13 pre-First Draft) St. Louis, MO see web for specific committee dates
29–Aug 1 Standards Council, NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA
30–Aug 1 Commissioning and Integrated Testing (3 and 4 Second Draft), Indianapolis, IN

August 2013
7–8 LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants (59 Second Draft), Denver, CO
12–13 Hanging and Bracing of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems (13 First Draft), Nashville, TN
14–15 Private Water Supply Piping Systems (13, 24, and 291 First Draft), Nashville, TN
20 Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (101A First Draft), Baltimore-Washington Intl Airport area
20–23 Sprinkler System Installation Criteria (13 First Draft) Nashville, TN
25–27 Sprinkler System Discharge Criteria (13 First Draft) Nashville, TN
28–30 Residential Sprinkler Systems (13D, 13R First Draft) Nashville, TN