

Legacy Documents – Recommendation by Domain

| Reference | Reference Date | Keyword | Finding/Recommendation |
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| | 1913 | education | (b) The occupants of every building should be reasonably educated regarding the physical structure thereof, and how to leave same in a quick and orderly manner, and be organized reasonably to fight fire therein. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | education | Education of the public about fire danger and waste of life and property should be provided in all laws, ordinances and regulations on the subject; and all interests concerned should not only join issue in collecting accurate and authoritative data |
| | 1913 | education | but make equal effort to disseminate this information regularly and continuously among all the people in readily understandable language, to the end that they may not only accept but demand proper fire waste regulation and live in full accord therewith. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The objective of the fire prevention work of the fire department be to produce a situation where citizens are informed about fire safety and interested so they are willing to take advice on fire matters and observe laws enacted for their safety from fire; |
| | 1947 | education | that in every city there be created a local fire prevention committee; that the fire department, through a bureau of public relations, or through a fire prevention bureau in the larger cities, provide facilities for education of the general public |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Special attention be paid by fire departments to cooperating with school authorities in securing the interest of school children in fire safety; in large depts., men especially chosen for the purpose be assigned to work with children and in the schools. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Fire departments proceed to secure public cooperation by inspection and educational activities, of which the following offer examples that have been effectively used and are being used by many progressive fire departments: |
| | 1947 | education | -A larger total number of contacts with the public, through firemen doing inspection work on detail from the firefighting companies. |
| | 1947 | education | -More effective seasonal fire prevention campaigns, including better programs during Fire Prevention Week, Clean-Up Week, Christmas, and Fourth of July periods; supplemented by campaigns against any local situation |
| | 1947 | education | -An annual dwelling house inspection campaign, partly for inspection purposes, principally to seek public interest and support of fire prevention. |
| | 1947 | education | -Promotion of self-inspection work and training in the use of first-aid appliances by employees and the occupants of building; organization of private fire brigades and fire safety organizations in industrial plants, mercantile properties, institutions |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | All fires be investigated to establish the idea of personal responsibility for fire prevention and bring to the attention of insurance agents cases where over-insurance may tend to encourage an attitude of carelessness of fire in individual property owner |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | All members of the fire department receive training in fire prevention work and be expected to promote fire prevention; that a portion of the permanent staff of every fire department be assigned full-time to fire prevention activities, |
| | 1947 | education | in large departments through the creation of a fire prevention bureau; that the younger, better educated members of the department be chosen for such work and specially trained for it; |
| | 1947 | education | that the qualifications of members of the bureau be constantly broadened until these may provide a place where a citizen may go for comprehensive fire prevention advice. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | City departments might well make more use of itinerant instructors |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | There must be schools and classes organized and conducted to improve the efforts of those who may already be assigned to such responsibility, and to train promising recruits who show evidence of ability as teachers or instructors |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Secure the services of State itinerant instructors and other instructors in both planning and execution of the program. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Make appropriate modifications of certain of the elements appearing in the Statewide and city programs. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Utilize the training resources of adjoining communities for the benefit of several communities in close proximity. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The representatives of various rural interests, should be urged to cooperate and assist in the conduct of the over-all rural fire prevention program. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The reckless waste and destruction, in the form of huge forest fire losses that still arise from careless American habits, must be reduced at the source |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The department personnel should become a self-constituted educational force to disseminate the fundamentals of fire prevention, as gained from their personal experience in fighting fires and from publications, which should always be at their disposal |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The members of the fire department should regularly inspect the premises in their community, in order to locate and secure the correction of all conditions that constitute potential fire hazards |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Local fire prevention activities, including public education, be sponsored by all rural governmental bodies that operate organized fire services; |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Special consideration be given to rural youth in fire prevention education and include demonstrations, identification of fire hazards, actual training, participation in fire prevention contests, preparation of exhibits at fairs, and firefighting surveys. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The school administrator seek the advice of fire protection authorities and obtain as much authoritative literature as possible, so as to develop an alertness to fire hazards. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The school administrator should organize and develop the local program of school plant and fire protection. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Fire Prevention can be studied throughout the school at points or places where immediate needs and problems are present. The subject of fire prevention can be woven into such subjects as science, social studies, English, or art, using audio-visual aids |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Material presented should be (a) positive information and (b) preventive information, depending on age and learning of elementary school child. Check-ups should be made to see if the child has become conscious of fire prevention/need for fire safety. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The types of fire prevention instruction should be determined by the time of community (rural or urban) and the present needs for presenting such materials - this depending on the age and mental readiness of the child |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Lessons on fire prevention should be given in Sunday schools, motion picture theatres, and all other public places in which children assemble |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Fire safety programs should be conducted by church societies, parent-teacher organizations, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, and other groups that are concerned with the welfare of all. |
| | 1947 | education | Meetings should feature the work of local fire depts. and explain how the community may help in preventing fires. Local clean-up weeks should be made opportunities to acquaint the community with the relationship between cleanliness and fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Children should be urged to take home for their parents simple instructions on the removal of fire hazards. Such instructions may be obtained from the sources noted at the back of this pamphlet. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Service organizations using the activities of children in the elementary schools, such as the American Junior Red Cross, should be requested to give prominence to this subject in their program literature. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Committees should be organized for the study and revision of the curriculum in order that fire safety instruction will be up to date at all times. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The school administrator should demonstrate active interest, to stimulate teachers and students to greater participation in the fire safety programs. |
| | 1947 | education | The superintendent of schools is the key educational leader in the community and should provide the leadership for developing and instituting a program of education for fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Pupils should have a working understanding of State laws and local ordinances that control various agencies and give them responsibility for fire protection. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Careful attention should be given to acquiring the habit of safety in doing common things that the student will be faced with for the remainder of his life; the dangers of smoking in bed and the safe method of lighting gas appliances . |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Education in fire prevention is needed continuously by the entire community. If properly organized on the needs of the community, every person, whether he is in school or not, is going to take part in many activities. |
| | 1947 | education | When young people survey their homes, fire prevention week is launched, and demonstrations by the fire department are given, all people of the community will learn. The school should plan activities that will involve the effort of the entire community. |
| | 1947 | education | If this is done, all the people will be alerted periodically to work for fire prevention. Education for fire prevention fits well into the program of the community school. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Existing courses for engineering and architectural students include fundamentals of fire protection where applicable. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | An alternate plan, suitable for some institutions of learning, a 32-hour course covering the management aspects of fire loss prevention be given to those enrolled in classes in engineering and business administration. . |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Engineering, architectural, and economics textbooks be amplified as soon as possible to include fire protection subjects. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Where applicable in existing courses, fire protection codes and accepted practices be used as supplementary texts. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Fire safety materials be integrated into college courses such as chemistry and physics. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The curriculum for majors in household arts, agriculture, industrial arts, and mining include more stress on fire safety. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Greater attention be given to this subject in certain courses in schools of business administration and in insurance, economics, and transportation. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | A fire college, if one does not already exist, should be organized in each State under the control of a leading college or university. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Plans for auxiliary regional fire schools be made, and that specially trained leaders be provided for urban, rural, and agricultural districts. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Such lectures and demonstrations on fire control should be a part of the program of special and regular institutes and seminars. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Visual presentations of the subject be made a part of classroom and general courses/programs on fire prevention and integrated by means of reading or otherwise in the teaching of biological sciences, economics, chemistry, geology, engineering, citizenship |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Short courses in forest protection and conservation, emphasizing forest fire prevention, be included in summer schools, particularly those held at summer camps. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | All agricultural colleges which do not now provide courses in farm forestry either do so or give special emphasis to the prevention of woodland fires as a part of farm management. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | During the academic year, the faculties of forest schools be drawn on for chapel talks and general university lectures on forest fire prevention and its social and economic implications. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | College authorities establish and maintain contact with their State forest protection agencies, encouraging the organization and training of student groups for summer work in forest fire prevention and suppression. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | University extension departments include selected fire safety visual aids in their depositories. Help in the selection of such aids may be secured from lists that are available through various underwriting organizations. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Urge that the executives of all major radio broadcasting networks be contacted, in an effort to secure their cooperation in planning their participation, coast-to-coast, in the general program of fire prevention education. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Help arrange and conduct in-service, extension, and summer school programs for teachers with assigned responsibilities in education for fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Help students (teachers in training) gain a broad knowledge of materials, activities and methods appropriate to age levels of the pupils whom they are preparing to teach. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Schedule students to do practice teaching in this area. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Give students practice in developing units of work and activities to be tried with groups of pupils. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Colleges and universities call upon committees of engineers and architects qualified in fire protection engineering for liaison or consulting purposes; |
| | 1947 | education | committees should maintain liaison with groups interested in fire protection, textbook authors, and publishing houses; and should review texts for publishers for fire protection engineering content. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Include a civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, aeronautical engineer, and architect, all working under competent leadership. Engineers and the architect should be competent in fire protection engineering |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Fire brigades should be organized and drilled, and similar training should be extended to all watchmen and key employees. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | Take steps sponsoring additional programs that will utilize known facts, so as to indoctrinate the public in the essentials pertaining to the conduct of the individual and the group in the stress of an emergency created by fire. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | education | The mayor or city official shall appoint a fire safety committee, composed of both public officials and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, to carry on a continuous campaign of fire safety throughout the year. |
| | 1947 | education | We urge that each of the organizations composing the Committee on Organized Public Support, and any other interested organizations, shall be invited to serve on the local fire safety committees through its appropriate local unit. |
| | 1947 | education | In counties that are primarily rural, local county or community fire safety committees should be created. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | education | Make the public aware of the significant contributions made by the Fire Service of this nation in protecting life and property from fire, and the contribution made to the standard of living to which all citizens are entitled |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | Urge Consumer Product Safety Commission to give high priority to matches, cigarettes, heating appliances, and other consumer products that are sources of burn injuries, particularly products for which industry standards fail to give adequate protection |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | Schools giving degrees in architecture and engineering should include at least one course in fire safety. Further, we urge the AIA, professional engineering societies, and State registration boards to implement this recommendation. |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | Urge the Society of Fire Protection Engineers to draft model courses for architects and engineers in the field of fire protection engineering. |

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| America Burning | 1973 | education | The proposed National Fire Academy disseminate to every fire jurisdiction appropriate educational materials on the problems of transporting hazardous materials |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | Department of Health, Education, and Welfare include in accreditation standards fire safety education. Only schools presenting an effective fire safety education program should be eligible for any Federal financial assistance. |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | The proposed United States Fire Administration sponsor fire safety education courses for educators to provide a teaching cadre for fire safety education. |
| America Burning | 1973 | education | The proposed U.S. Fire Administration develop packets of educational materials appropriate to each occupational category that has special needs or opportunities in promoting fire safety. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | education | To move toward an all-out attack on the arson problem, a coordinated effort of the insurance community, law enforcement agencies and the fire service should be made |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | education | Every segment of our society, including the fire service, must be included in an integrated system of fire safety education. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Management courses taught at the National Fire Academy should be evaluated and updated every two years by a team of active fire chiefs and public managers (for example, members of the International City Management Association). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Communicate message of fire hazards at an early age. Fire education needs to begin with kindergarten and be reinforced continually. People need to understand consequences to their behavior. Fire-safe behavior is rewarded. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Adults need to be educated about fire safety as well. A public relations program aimed at encouraging the public should to be a part of the overall solution. Adults need to learn what steps they can take to minimize the ignition and growth of fire. |
| | 1987 | education | Approaches include the use of the electronic and print media (e.g., movies, novels), and an effort similar to the "Neighborhood Watch" programs that have been developed by many police departments to combat home burglaries and neighborhood crimes. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Have fire departments launch a fire safety program in the schools. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Promote Fire Prevention Week. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Promote Building Safety Week with the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards (NCSBCS) and Council of American Building Officials (CABO). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Continue "Learn Not To Burn" in schools and on television. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Use the media to promote fire safety - movies, radio, public service announcements, newspaper articles, soap operas, etc. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Coordinate existing fire safety programs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Initiate a public relations campaign. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Increase the public visibility of local fire departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Educate local officials to the dangers and hazards in the wildland environment. Officials need to know about the dynamics of fire, the cost of fire protection and fire loss data. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Initiate a mass media program to educate and influence the public. In-conjunction with the National Advertising Council, the fire service would present, on a nationwide basis, the problems of fire and its tragic effects on life. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Join and support the Congressional Fire Services Caucus to educate and lobby national legislators. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Continue and enhance such current fire safety programs as "EDITH,, "Learn Not To Burn," "Smoke Drills" and so forth. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Increase visibility in public places, other than during emergencies and inspections. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Develop information and materials to be posted in public areas; seek the assistance of the private sector to help pay for development and placement costs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Develop a Speakers bureau to take the fire problem to special interest groups. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Develop publications for teachers on fire safety in the school and home. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Urge all media to remind citizens to clean, test and repair smoke detectors at the beginning and end of daylight savings time. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Mount an on-going national campaign to change cultural orientation to one of fire safety consciousness, involving complete saturation of fire safety concepts to all age groups, using proven behavioral modification, marketing and simulation techniques. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Fire safety public education programs should be mandated in schools for grades K through 12 |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | A Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) type program should be developed for citizen awareness and sensitivity toward negligent fires and those who cause them. It should provide for positive intervention to change behavior. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | A symbol or theme for fire safety (e.g., Sparky) should be established which has national recognition and visibility similar to that achieved by "Spuds McKenzie. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Fire safety programs are often amateurish and less than effective. Experts skilled in advertising, promotion, and public relations need to be involved. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Prominent national persons should be used in promotional materials and campaigns. Dick Van Dyke was very effective in the "Learn Not To Burn" spots. Football players could demonstrate "stop, drop and roll" for information targeted to younger children. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Neighborhood fire brigades should be developed to increase citizen awareness and education and provide first aid services. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Media coverage should be obtained for fire department accomplishments, activities and such fire service events as the fire fighter Olympics. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Quality fire protection television spot announcements should be developed to be shown on local stations and cable systems. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Model public education programs should be developed for specific ethnic and economic target groups. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Provide graduate education (e.g., engineering and architecture) for fire safety professionals in all applicable fire protection disciplines. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | education | Encourage the public to lobby for improved fire protection at local, state and national levels. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | Public fire and safety education has emerged as a profession. It must: |
| | 1996 | education | Develop standards for programs and messages |
| | 1996 | education | Develop more messages about the technology of detection, alarm, and automatic sprinkler systems in residential properties |
| | 1996 | education | Include education of elected and appointed officials |
| | 1996 | education | Use locally based methodologies and initiatives to educate citizens and customers |
| | 1996 | education | Build into programs a method of evaluation to determine if public education is achieving its goal of behavioral change |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | Fire and emergency services managers must increase their professional standing in order to retain credibility with the policy makers and the community at large. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | The fire service needs to be better educated about the available standards, usage, and costs of residential sprinklers and smoke detector systems |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | The fire service must push for increased education for the public of the benefits of a complete life safety system. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | The nation's fire service should support the adoption of codes and standards at the local, state, and national levels that mandate the use of detection, alarm, and automatic fire sprinklers |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | education | New programs must be developed in partnership with the private sector to better educate the public about the realistic benefits and reasonable costs of residential fire sprinklers |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | education | Increase public awareness of the importance of their involvement with fire prevention |
| | 1998 | education | -work with teachers and curriculum development personnel to integrate the fire safety message into the school curriculum |

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| | 1998 | education | -develop community-based teamwork between teachers, fire and life safety advocates, and other interested groups |
| | 1998 | education | -fire department should institute routine and effective ongoing fire prevention related communications with local media representatives |
| | 1998 | education | -develop strategies that consider: personal responsibility for fire prevention, benefits of home sprinklers and detectors, a media plan, fire prevention education in schools, education for high-risk groups, ... |
| | 1998 | education | ...delivering fire safety education through a comprehensive injury prevention strategy, integrating fire prevention into every fire department mission statement, use of emerging technologies (CD-ROM, Internet) |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | education | Use available data and statistics to keep the community informed and to show how existing resources are being used effectively and efficiently |
| | 1998 | education | -look for ways to continuously provide stories of the department in actions |
| | 1998 | education | -use other community outreach organizations to help spread the word about successes; don't ignore advocacy groups |
| | 1998 | education | -make sure individual community leaders are informed about fire prevention activities and the specific benefits realized by the community; include elected officials and city and county managers |
| | 1998 | education | -take "advantage" of disasters |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | education | Form a coalition that focuses on child fire awareness. |
| | 1999 | education | -teach children a fire escape plan room every room in the house; they should know at least two ways out of each room. These drills should be practiced often, including in the dark |
| | 1999 | education | -teach children not to be afraid of firefighters |
| | 1999 | education | -include the fire department in fire drills and pre-fire planning |
| | 1999 | education | -Alert firefighters to the presence of small children and children with disabilities and special needs before a fire. An emergency communications center database could be developed to inform firefighters at time of dispatch of a potential special rescue |
| | 1999 | education | -promote greater use of fire sprinkler systems, especially in schools, day care centers, and homes. |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | education | Promote life safety, not just fire safety, in programs addressing older adults |
| | 1999 | education | -identify the areas in fire safety that are lacking specifics for older adults |
| | 1999 | education | -combine the expertise of the fire service industry and older adults advocacy groups to develop fire prevention and education programs, in addition to an effective way to market the new programs |
| | 1999 | education | -include life safety education in the materials and programs for fire safety |
| | 1999 | education | -encourage the fire service to collaborate with advocacy groups to expand the outreach of its message and promote the well-being of older adults |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | education | Do not isolate or single out older adults in fire safety programs; older adults prefer mainstream messages that apply to all sections of the population |

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| | 1999 | education | -follow the advice of recent market research studies that shows older adults do not want to be singled out; many feel that it supports a stereotype that the elderly are all frail and helpless. Using that image may turn many off from fire safety messages |
| | 1999 | education | -develop universal fire safety messages that pertain to all sections of the population |
| | 1999 | education | -solicit advocacy groups to add their own subtleties to universal fire safety messages for their own constituents. Test, market, and package these materials. |
| | 1999 | education | -promote fire sprinkler systems for all homes and for all care institutions; fire sprinklers can help save older adults, who are the age group highest at risk |
| | 1999 | education | -Develop educational materials and training programs that target the fire service and people with disabilities, and fill gaps identified above. Programs may include video instruction, distribution of facts and tips to web sites, and PSAs |
| | 1999 | education | -Raise awareness of the limitations of those with disabilities among building designers and managers |
| | 1999 | education | -Use people with disabilities to develop training materials for apartment building managers, thus guiding their actions in the event of a fire |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | education | Promote the installation of home fire sprinklers, make the costs more affordable, and educate the public on the benefits of fire sprinkler systems. |
| | 1999 | education | -Educate new home buyers and current home owners on the facts about home fire sprinkler systems. Increase prevalence of home fire sprinkler systems to equal that of commercial fire sprinkler systems |
| | 1999 | education | -Ask home builders to encourage new home buyers to install fire sprinkler systems in their homes, or at least provide information on the costs and benefits. |
| | 1999 | education | -Dispel the beliefs that if one fire sprinkler head activates, the whole system will activate, thus flooding the entire home. |
| | 1999 | education | -Emphasize the effectiveness of fire sprinkler systems. |
| | 1999 | education | -Educate home buyers and renters to ask whether the house is fire safe, especially with respect to members of the family who are children, older adults, or people with disabilities. |
| | 1999 | education | -Educate people to investigate schools, daycare centers, retirement homes, and centers specializing in the needs of people with disabilities to assess fire safety measures in place to protect themselves and loved ones, in addition to evacuation plans |
| | 2002 | education | A national public awareness and education campaign; |
| American Burning Recommissioned | 2002 | education | Mitigation programs should be combined in a unified all-hazard learning curriculum and implemented nationally by community and neighborhood fire services in all levels of the local school systems. |
| American Burning Recommissioned | 2002 | education | Fire departments should be encouraged to spend even more time in reaching out to children in schools and other venues |

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| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | education | Effective public service commercials demonstrating the risks and avoidance techniques for fire and other hazards should be pursued. The success of such federal initiatives as seat belt use hold great promise for public education on the issues of fire. |
| | 2002 | education | In addition, USFA should utilize its present and emerging academic partnerships with colleges and universities that have architectural and engineering programs to ensure that fire safety inspections and code enforcement are a part of the curriculum |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | education | FEMA/USFA should develop and support a public awareness campaign strategy that includes the following features: |
| | 2002 | education | Measurable results, goals and objectives; |
| | 2002 | education | Targeting high-risk areas with concentrated efforts and appropriate messages on public education and fire prevention; |
| | 2002 | education | Use of existing community resources (e.g., schools, community groups and activities, houses of worship, and social, medical, and other education services), to deliver the message to audiences already in place; |
| | 2002 | education | The development and utilization of private sector partnerships with enterprises that have investments in the reduction of fire losses, such as insurance companies, both property casualty and life and health; |
| | 2002 | education | Though instituted at the national level, capable of being carried out at the local level |
| | 2002 | education | A multi-hazard approach that advances prevention and safety messages and that educates about the multifaceted approaches involving code enforcement, construction standards, education, and enhanced technology |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | education | FEMA/USFA/NFA should begin the process of establishing a system of training and education that is nationally recognized and reciprocal among the states. |
| | 2002 | education | Participation in the system by state, local and college-based training systems should be voluntary, but USFA/NFA should provide incentives for participation. |
| | 2002 | education | State fire training systems should be authorized to deliver USFA/NFA campus-based programs, use USFA/NFA instructors, and issue USFA/NFA certificates to students. |
| | 2002 | education | Courses should be delivered at times and places convenient to the state systems. Though independent, state training systems should be considered extensions of the USFA/NFA delivery system |
| | 2002 | education | USFA/NFA should establish a peer-review process by which courses developed by state training systems are reviewed for endorsement by the USFA/NFA. These endorsed courses should be shared among state and local training systems. |
| | 2002 | education | The process by which courses are "handed off" to state training systems should be re-engineered. The focus should be getting USFA/NFA developed courses into state/local training systems quickly and involving instructors in course revision/edits process |

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| | 2002 | education | The number of technology-based courses should be increased. CD and Internet technologies should be utilized to reduce the amount of paper based materials currently printed, stored and shipped to state and local training systems. |
| | 2002 | education | As an additional incentive, performance-based training grants should be made to state training systems that permit them to deliver not only USFA/NFA developed courses but also courses that have met USFA/NFA endorsement criteria for off-campus delivery. |
| | 2002 | education | Participation by colleges and universities in the national fire prevention efforts should be expanded and a group of colleges and universities should be convened to help design a model curriculum. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | education | Identify or establish a center or consortium of centers that will serve to bring national focus to the fire problem and recommendations for improved safety for young children, older adults, and people with disabilities. The center will: |
| | 2002 | education | -Provide a central clearinghouse for information, including standardized messages, programs, data, and research |
| | 2002 | education | -Facilitate strategic planning with existing coalitions and organizations having a shared mission |
| | 2002 | education | -Support surveillance of losses and risks/patterns |
| | 2002 | education | -Establish screening or a standardization process for messages and programs |
| | 2002 | education | -Encourage joint action through an alliance of organizations |
| | 2002 | education | -Fully involve engineers so that environmental and technical solutions are supported |
| | 2002 | education | -Educate those who deliver public safety education about fire sprinkler protection and smoke alarms. |
| | 2002 | education | -Integrate fire and life safety methods and materials in teacher training courses at universities, college, ad in continuing education offerings |
| | 2002 | education | -Educate families and caregivers in proper fire safety behavior with emphasis on the importance of better supervision of children |
| | 2002 | education | -Factor in changing multi-culture, special needs, and changing family structures when developing materials and suggesting methods for delivery of messages. Develop seamless programs to be integrated into existing efforts to span the life cycle. |
| | 2002 | education | -Programs need to be inclusive of all populations rather than separately targeted efforts |
| | 2002 | education | -Make messages and methods accurate, developmentally appropriate, consistent, and multicultural. Teach children basic emergency skills using an appropriate framework |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | education | Use social marketing techniques to develop and deliver targeted, culturally sensitive educational efforts that promote the installation of fire sprinklers and use of long-lasting batteries and/or hard-wired, battery back-up smoke alarms. |

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| | 2002 | education | -Make messages relevant to the concerns and life styles of older adults. Define the primary benefits of life safety and protection from fire in an adjoining structure, and the secondary benefit of preservation of property. |
| | 2002 | education | -Select messengers who are believable and trusted because the messenger is as important as the message. Network with service professionals who work with older adults so they may share fire safety information with their client base. |
| | 2002 | education | -Promote a wellness model that emphasizes positive outcomes for total health, not only absence of disease and injury |
| | 2002 | education | -Design materials that are intergenerational and that can be used with all ages living in the home |
| | 2002 | education | -Make materials affordable, readily, available, and easily understood |
| | 2002 | education | Make advocacy of national organizations known to the public by the following: |
| | 2002 | education | -Working with professional organizations and educators to incorporate fire and life safety features in new and existing structures |
| | 2002 | education | -Educating the design community and homebuilders about early warning, detection and alarm devices, fire sprinkler, and safe means of egress |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | education | Include people with disabilities in public education strategies |
| | 2002 | education | Emphasis needs to be placed on recommendations and availability of the following |
| | 2002 | education | -Early warning, detection and alarm devices |
| | 2002 | education | -Fire sprinkler protection |
| | 2002 | education | -A practical plan of egress |
| | 2002 | education | A public educational strategy must include people with disabilities. Separately targeted programs are not recommended. Messages and programs should be designed to be inclusive of all segments of the population. They must include the following |
| | 2002 | education | -Materials in alternate formats |
| | 2002 | education | -Sensitivity training for instructors |
| | 2002 | education | -Means of communication between emergency service providers and people with disabilities. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | education | Develop emergency response systems and procedures inclusive of pertinent evacuation instruction for people with disabilities |
| | 2002 | education | Enable emergency dispatch centers to routinely obtain information critical to specific needs of people with disabilities. The Emergency Response System should include the following: |
| | 2002 | education | -Specialized communication equipment in the emergency response center that is compatible with the communication equipment utilized by those with disabilities |
| | 2002 | education | -Pre-emergency planning that identifies building access points and location of individuals with disabilities within the building |
| | 2002 | education | -Prior knowledge of any specific and unique survival needs of individuals during evacuation and once removed from the hazardous environment |

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| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (a) All building construction and reconstruction should be under government control, State or local, to the end that the greatest safety for the greatest number for the present and future should be assured |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (b) Each of the several states should adopt a state building code with requirements which local governing bodies may raise but not lower by local enactment, said requirements to be enforced by proper governmental machinery over all of each and every state. |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (c) The classification of building construction is entirely one of relative ability to resist attacks by fire; in all building codes the term "fireproof" should be replaced by "fire-resistant", ordinary frame construction should be classed "combustible". |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (d) The National Fire Protection Association is hereby requested to recommend approved standards of fire-resistant construction which may be used by States and municipalities in their respective building codes. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (a) Physical Standards on this entire subject be formulated which may be generally and legally imposed without undue hardship cose upon the public |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (b) the Federal gov. through its Bureau of Standards of the Dept. of Commerce should arrange to review such standards for approval and promulgation in uniform language to the end that they may be used by States and municipalitites in laws and ordinances |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (c) National Fire Protection Assoc. be requested through its Exec. Committee to arrange conference of delegates, with the chairman of this Convention as chairman, from the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Society of Mech. Engineers, |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and all kindred national societies having standards bearing on this subject for the purpose of collecting such standards for submission to the Federal Government |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (d) the conference thus formed be requested to take the necessary steps to bring these resolutions before Congress and to secure the requred legislations at the earliest opportunity |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (a) The individual occupance hazard (the relative fire hazard to life and property in any given building inherent in any given pursuit) should be definitely controlled as to construction by the building code; |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | and as to management by proper police (or equivalent) continuous regulation to assure reasonable safety of life and property therein; |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (b) The general occupancy hazard (the relative community hazard inherent in any given pursuit) should be definitely controlled in every populous community by law, which should exclude extra harardous pursuits, |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | and properly place and safeguard by appropriate legal rules permissible hazardous pursuits in their appropriate danger zone (or other like delimited area). |

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| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (c) The control of occupancy conditions, through requirements imposed by law, is essential for the abatement of fire waste of life and property; and this control to be actual and effective should cover all property (at least in cities) |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | and continuously - at least once annually - and upon every substantial change of tenancy, through the agency of an occupancy license based upon competent legal inspection by the fire-fighting force or an adequate similar agency. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | Based on evidence and opinions obtainable approximately one-half of all fire waste - including avoidable fires without fraud as well as arson fires - arises from ignorant, shiftless, dirty and vicious use of property |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (which conditions causes an approximate-like proportion of sickness and immortality in all populous centers) and therefore minimum continuing requirements as to clean and orderly living and the suppression of dangerous fire-breeding nuisances |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (such as the snap match, dangerous smoking, carelss storage of rubbish, ashes, etc.) should be imposed by law in all communitites, through the agency of the police power, acting through State and municipal fire marshals (or like officials), |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | using the active fire-fighting organization for inspections as much as possible and all volunteer aid procurable |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | While fire loss of life and property is always local in inspection its result is national in effect, and hence its control must be effected by operation of a sum total of State and municipal laws which will suppress the range of fire haz. to an attainable |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | minimum everywhere and all the time; and by this course alone can the sum total of fire waste of life and property be speedily and substantially reduced, and cost of fire insurance (which reflects this total loss) be lessened throughout the country. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (a) The several states, territories and provinces should not only assure that permissible fire insurance is stable financially, but that the form of contract should be as clear, brief, explicit and sound as possible and, as nearly as may be, |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | uniform in substance in all these jurisdictions, to the end that all such policies permitted to isse throughout the country may equally and adequately protect all citizens, including the ignorant and inexperienced |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | (b) Said jurisdictions should as mearly as possible adopt uniform regulations governing - 1. Issuance of fire policies on property 2. Licensing of fire insurance agents and brokers, and 3. Licensing of fire insurance adjusters - |
| | 1913 | <i>enforcement</i> | To the end that only reasonable insurance contracts be permitted on property, and only men of sound character will be admitted to the business of writing fire insurance and adjusting fire losses, discouraging arson and complicity with fraudulent losses. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | <i>enforcement</i> | The fire prevention work of the department be clearly defined by an ordinance creating a fire prevention bureau or similar legislation; all municipal fire prevention ordinances be compiled in a single volume to be known as the Fire Prevention Code |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The fire prevention bureau be a division of the fire department under the chief of department so that the chief may properly coordinate all fire prevention activities of the department; |
| | 1947 | enforcement | that functions of the bureau be clearly designated, to avoid overlap or conflict with city depts., fire prevention bureaus assigned to all work involving storage, manufacturing processes, and installation/maintenance of private fire protection equipment. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The few States not now having State fire marshals consider establishing an officer or vesting fire marshal powers in some State official; that State fire marshal, provide fire prevention bureau service where it is not provided by fire departments; |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | State enabling legislation should be provided Nationwide to permit incorporated rural governmental bodies, such as townships, counties, or special fire protection districts to provide their own fire protection; |
| | 1947 | enforcement | to give or receive such protection to or from other incorporated governmental units or private organizations; to provide protection jointly with other units; or to contribute toward the support of other fire depts. in return for fire protection service |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Complete information covering ways and means to provide rural firefighting service and fire prevention activities should be available from an efficient rural fire protection advisory body in each State. |
| | 1947 | enforcement | should be capable of giving complete organizational, promotional, and planning advice, based on the specific needs of the community involved, of the communities adjacent thereto, and of the State as a whole. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | A rural fire protection specialist be employed in the State Fire Marshal's office to extend and improve rural fire protection; |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | A rural fire protection specialist be employed by the State Agricultural Extension Service to stimulate and conduct educational programs in rural fire prevention and first-aid control of fires. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The Rural Fire Protection Committee act in an advisory capacity in planning and directing the activities of these two specialists. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The numerous Federal, State, county, and private protection agencies need to be strengthened and their efforts more fully coordinated. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The insurance rating bureau having jurisdiction be consulted in planning company distribution and assignment, as recognition of this service for insurance rate consideration may be dependent on these factors. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | All States should enact legislation enabling rural governmental bodies to provide public firefighting service; this legislation also authorize the formation of fire protection districts that may or may not be coextensive with other gov. subdivisions; |

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| | 1947 | enforcement | that the legislation provide for building and fire prevention regulations and their enforcement, including those appropriate for natural terrain and forest areas |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | A State Rural Fire Protection Committee be set up in each State to promote and guide a Statewide program for rural fire prevention and protection, including coordination of rural and forest protection services. |
| | 1947 | enforcement | adequate staff be provided on a local, regional, or State basis to carry on fire prevention and building inspections, supervision of natural terrain and forests, and development of fire protection water supplies at each farm property. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Each State department of education take the lead in its jurisdiction in developing fire safe school properties and designate responsibility for successful completion of this task. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Provide consultant services to local committees and groups. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Greater attention be given by designers of buildings to the recognized standards of construction and to strict compliance with established codes and regulations |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Governmental officials review the adequacy and extent of existing regulations; |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Owners and managers of buildings adhere to safe practices and observe standard rule of fire safety |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Designers, owners, public officials, and the public in general assume their full obligation for the elimination of fire hazards. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Every effort should be made to arouse owners, architects, and designers to a sense of their responsibility to the occupants of buildings, so that structures are erected with due regard to the fundamentals of fire safety. Considerations should be made to |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Building code and fire protection ordinances should be provided for all cities and large communities. Where existing legislation is obsolete or inadequate, it should be modernized. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | State laws that involve prohibitive costs for the publication of changes should be amended so that publication is satisfied by posting new regulations in the office of the building inspector, county court house, or post office |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Consideration should be given to increased use of State enabling acts permitting municipalities to adopt standards by reference. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Legislation should be enacted or laws amended to give building officials reasonable latitude in the approval of new materials or methods of construction. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Municipal authorities should ascertain that their building and fire departments are adequately staffed for enforcement, and that the rate of pay will attract and retain qualified administrators |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Provisions should be made in building codes for the issuance of certificates of occupancy, as an aid to maintaining lawful conditions in buildings and as a measure of control to prevent the development of hazardous conditions. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | When the enforcement of building and fire prevention ordinances and the operations of the fire department are not administered by a single authority, the legislative authority should clearly define the duties and responsibility of the respective agencies. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Enforcement of building code requirements should be the responsibility of the building department. The fire dept should cover the supervision of housekeeping/maintenance of buildings, so far as they pertain to fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Governmental authorities are urged to enact and enforce remedial legislation for the correction of hazardous conditions in existing structures where safety to life is a compelling factor. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The owners and managers of all buildings should set up hard-and-fast rules for fire safety at all structures, and such regulations should be strictly enforced. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Measures should be instituted for personal safety of the admitted public by use of signs and other applicable means. All floor men, and elevator and telephone operators, should be given special instructions in procedures to be followed in emergencies. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | A responsible employee should be delegated to make periodic inspection of all exitways, fire doors, housekeeping, smoking, and fire protective equipment, and of all conditions relating to fire hazards and the safety of the occupants or visiting public. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Competent mechanics should be employed to maintain structures, including roofs, windows, stair/elevator enclosures, fire doors, and all HVAC, and service equipment, so structural conditions/equipment will not cause or spread fire. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | The storage and use of flammable liquids and gases should be arranged according to recognized standards. The use of flammable liquids should be restricted wherever possible, substituting nonflammable or nonexplosive liquids. |
| | 1947 | enforcement | The policies for determining the release of habitual fire setters, or those suspected of being so, from various public hospitals, reformatories, State schools, and prisons throughout the United States, should be reviewed and standardized. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Consideration should be given to providing adequate regulation of flying over areas of special hazard to life or property. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Each State and municipality should create a continuing advisory board of experts, including representatives of industry, charged with the duty of making recommendations that will keep the respective State or city fire prevention regulations up-to-date. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Cities should be given adequate legal authority to adopt properly prepared and approved "model" codes and standards by reference, or by some other simplified method, to avoid the prohibitive cost of publishing lengthy codes in local newspapers. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Adoption of Statewide fire prevention laws and building codes needs further study by all interested in adequate fire prevention. Where such State laws are desirable, division of enforcement responsibility should be avoided. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | Steps should be taken by all States and cities to insure that they are not among the States and cities where future disasters will be caused by lack of adequate enforcement of existing laws. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | enforcement | A model statute permitting adoption of codes and ordinances by reference should be drafted by reps of National Association of Attorneys General, the US Conference of Mayors, and National Institute of Municipal Law Officers |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | The delegation of enforcement authority of building and fire prevention ordinances should be clearly defined and necessary steps taken to insure the closest cooperation between the building department and fire department or other enforcement agencies. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | Building codes now in effect should be examined and revised to assure that the technical provisions are in conformity with modern fire protection practices. Adequate provision should be made for correcting deficiencies in existing buildings. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | Building owners and managers must make certain that conditions conform to recognized construction, exit, and maintenance requirements, even in the absence of specific laws and ordinances; |
| | 1947 | enforcement | safety regulations covering essential features such as housekeeping, smoking and flammable liquids, should be strictly enforced; periodic inspection service and training of employees is advised. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | Cities should be given adequate legal authority to adopt properly prepared, and approved "model" codes and standards by reference, or by some other simplified method, to avoid the prohibitive cost of publishing lengthy codes in local newspapers. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | The incorporation, by reference, should be to a named code to avoid delegation of legislative powers to the preparers of the "model" code or standard; adequate provisions should be made to insure copies which is adopted by reference are readily available. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | enforcement | Adoption of a general ordinance containing legally sufficient standards governing building maintenance and construction with reference in such a general ordinance to certain "model" codes and standards should receive the most careful study. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Enact legislation to make possible the attainment of 25 burn units and centers and 90 burn programs within the next 10 years. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Laws which hamper cooperative arrangements among local fire jurisdictions be changed to remove the restrictions. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Local fire jurisdiction prepare a master plan designed to meet the community's present and future needs in fire protection, to serve as a basis for program budgeting, and to identify and implement the optimum cost-benefit solutions in fire protection. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The proposed United States Fire Administration review current practices in terminology, symbols, and equipment descriptions, and seek to introduce standardization where it is lacking. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | All States adopt the Model State Fireworks Law of the National Fire Protection Association, thus prohibiting all fireworks except those for public displays. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | All local governmental units in the United States have in force an adequate building code and fire prevention code or adopt whichever they lack. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Local governments provide the competent personnel, training programs for inspectors, and coordination among the various departments involved to enforce effectively the local building and fire prevention codes. |
| | 1973 | enforcement | Representatives from the fire department should participate in reviewing the fire safety aspects of plans for new building construction and alterations to old buildings |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The Department of the Treasury establish adequate fire regulations, suitably enforced, for the transportation, storage, and transfer of hazardous materials in international commerce. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The Department of Transportation set mandatory standards that will provide fire safety in private automobiles. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The Department of Transportation undertake a detailed review of the Coast Guard's responsibilities, authority, and standards relating to marine fire safety |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | U.S. Department of Agriculture assistance to such projects be contingent upon an approved master plan for fire protection for local fire jurisdictions. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The Council of State Governments undertake to develop model state laws relating to fire protection in forests and grasslands. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Urge interested citizens and conservation groups to examine fire laws and their enforcement in their respective States and to press for strict compliance |

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| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Annual home inspections be undertaken by every fire department in the Nation. Further, Federal financial assistance to fire jurisdictions should be contingent upon their implementation of effective home fire inspection programs |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Urge Congress to consider amending the Internal Revenue Code to permit reasonable deductions from income tax for the cost of installing approved detection and alarm systems in homes |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | All political jurisdictions require compliance with NFPA/ANSI standard for mobile homes together with additional requirements for early-warning fire detectors and improved fire resistance of materials. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | State and local jurisdictions adopt the NFPA Standard on Mobile Home Parks as a minimum mode of protection for the residents of these parks. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Strongly endorse these new provisions of the Life Safety Code for child day care centers and recommends that they be adopted and enforced immediately by all the States as a minimum requirement for licensing of such facilities. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | Federal agencies and the States should establish mechanisms for annual review and rapid upgrading of their fire safety requirements for facilities for the aged and infirm, to a level no less stringent than the current NFPA Life Safety Code |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The special needs of the physically handicapped and elderly in institutions, special housing, and public buildings be incorporated into all fire safety standards and codes. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | States should provide for periodic inspection of facilities for the aged and infirm, either by the State's fire marshal's office or by local fire departments, |
| | 1973 | enforcement | and also require approval of plans for new facilities and inspection by a designated authority during and after construction. |
| America Burning | 1973 | enforcement | The National Bureau of Standards develop standards for the flammability of fabric materials commonly used in nursing homes with a view to providing the highest level of fire resistance compatible with the state-of-the-art and reasonable costs. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | enforcement | Productivity measurements should be made in accordance with standards that are accepted by the fire service as reasonable |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | enforcement | State efforts to improve protection against fire should not be reduced because the federal government is now attacking the problem |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | enforcement | States need to improve coordination among state and local agencies concerned with the fire problem, as well as to serve as the focal points for coordinating the new federal programs |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | enforcement | There should be a constant effort to improve fire safety through design; the fire service can contribute to this effort by establishing code priorities and educational objectives, and by striving to see that they are met |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | National Fire Protection Association Standard 1500 should be recognized as a guideline by all fire departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | The U.S. Fire Administration should take a leadership role in hazardous materials issues at the federal level. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Duplication of right-to-know legislation should be avoided in state and federal legislation. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Local communities must involve the fire service in all building and fire code development, including its adoption and enforcement. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Any mandated actions by the federal or state governments must be accompanied by adequate funding or funding mechanisms (fiscal impact). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Require builders to include fire safety instructions in new homes. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Brutalize fire consequences to make fire more vivid to the public. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Offer free home inspections by local fire departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Increase fire department inspections of building contents - mandatory for non-residential occupancies and voluntary for residential occupancies. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Mandate code inspections when any change of building occupancy occurs - non-residential. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Require all product manufacturers to publish fire growth characteristics of products stored, shipped and used. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Require all building owners to publish and label fire growth characteristics for all rooms. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Develop an occupancy certification system. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Hold building owners legally liable to record occupant/occupancy changes. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Develop model state laws and codes relating to fire protection in the forest, e.g., burning permits, zoning/building regulations, devices on motorized equipment, construction of fire breaks, access/escape routes, and emergency measures for closing woods |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Codes and standards appropriate for rural areas must be developed, adopted and enforced. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Publicize code enforcement successes. The public needs to know that good fire safety practices work. For example, citizens need to know that the use of non-combustible roofing material can save their house. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Local executives need training in code development and enforcement. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Legislation should be introduced at the state or national level to allow volunteers to attend training sessions or to respond to an emergency incident without penalty from employers. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Urge the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to seek legislation in each state to require on-site inspection of any dwelling prior to any purchase and subsequent renewal of insurance. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Establish national standards for the combustibility of construction materials (e.g., roofing shingles). These standards could be implemented through the model building codes or NFPA 101, The Life Safety Code. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Develop a residential sprinkler standard appropriate for rural use; the standard should take into account such characteristics as longer response times and less water supply. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Change fire service attitude to reward fire prevention accomplishments; suppression efforts should be regarded as failures. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Adopt code requirements mandating maintenance of fire protection systems. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Harsher legal penalties should be established for people whose carelessness results in a fire. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Traffic tickets should be issued for fire protection code violations in structures other than single-family dwellings; fire fighters should have the authority to write tickets. Mandatory public service should be required to work off violations. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Everyone should ask their federal representatives and senators to join the Congressional Fire Services Caucus. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Establish a consolidated and comprehensive political action committee (PAC) to pursue fire safety programs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Consolidate building and fire inspection services under fire departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | enforcement | Increase local fire department authority and responsibility to establish and accomplish goals. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | The fire service must have a universally applicable standard which defines the functional organization, resources in terms of service objectives, operation, deployment, and evaluation of public fire protection and emergency medical services. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | The fire service must support adoption of codes and standards that mandate the use of detection, alarm, and automatic fire sprinklers, which a special focus on residential properties |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | The fire service must comply with the same federal, state, and local ordinances that apply to general industry and which regulate response to and mitigation of incidents, plus personnel safety, and training activities relating to the environment |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | Create nationally developed and accepted standards, applicable to all public fire and rescue organizations, to provide evaluation criteria concerning the effectiveness, efficiency, safety and timeliness of response, deployment, operations and programs |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | The fire service must forge strategies, alliances, and partnerships at the federal, state and local levels, as well as with the private sector. |

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| Wingspread IV | 1996 | enforcement | The development of public policy, as well as the proper management of resources, should be founded upon the critical analysis of uniform data. |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Seek legislative backing that would involve the enforcement community; they should participate in the widespread acceptance and installation of "smart stoves" |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Create legal and financial incentives for designers to incorporate fire safety measures for people with disabilities into the design and construction of a building |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Convene the coalition to propose new codes for elevator standards. |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Promote the coalition's involvement in the code process |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | enforcement | Pay more attention to the fire safety issues of people with disabilities during the code development and enforcement process. |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Disseminate information to disability groups and legislators about existing building codes as they pertain to people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Promote necessary adaptations that will improve how building fire codes address the safety of people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Promote code enforcement at the state and local levels. |
| | 1999 | enforcement | -Advocate for effective legislation that addresses fire protection measures for people with disabilities. |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | enforcement | The Congress should increase its involvement in fire loss prevention in America and exercise more fully its oversight responsibilities under the 1974 Act. |
| | 2002 | enforcement | The Congress should also appropriate for the fire problem appropriate resources commensurate with those it provides to community policing or highway safety |
| | 2002 | enforcement | FEMA should exercise its authority under the 1974 Act and should apply the same prevention emphases and strategies that it has applied to other natural hazards, the Agency's objective being an all-risk, multi-hazard loss prevention program. |
| | 2002 | enforcement | Government leadership in including fire safety measures in its own buildings, and in those that it helps construct or for which it provides any form of financial assistance or guarantee; |
| | 2002 | enforcement | Prioritization standards in the retrofit of existing buildings based on risk to the public; |
| | 2002 | enforcement | Inclusion and enhancement of fire safety requirements in model building codes and standards; and |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | enforcement | The USFA should review its authority under the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 in order to identify those activities it could support, but currently does not, with respect to building codes and standards. These activities would include: |
| | 2002 | enforcement | The development and promulgation of a set of performance standards for buildings, with respect to fire hazards and risks, against which model codes and standards can be measured for equivalency. |

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| | 2002 | enforcement | The active involvement of the fire services community in the consensus process of model code gives the drafters the benefit of real experience in the prevention and suppression of fire, |
| | 2002 | enforcement | and to ensure that the current trend towards "equivalency" does not unintentionally put firefighters at additional risk; |
| | 2002 | enforcement | The development of training courses on the enforcement of building and fire codes in new and existing buildings at the National Fire Academy (NFA) that can be handed off to state and local governments. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | enforcement | Influence the development and advocate the adoption and enforcement of codes and standards that support specific measures designed to improve fire safety for young children, older adults, and people with disabilities |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | Fire is always local, originating from a definite cause in a definite property on a definite location; hence every building - in reasonable relation to its size, character, use and the congestion of its location - |
| | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | should be so constructed as to prevent the passage of fire from within to without and vice-versa |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | Populous communitites should be divided into danger zones; wherein rules reasonably limiting, defining and regulating the presence, form and use of property may be legally imposed, |
| | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | with due regard for the present and hear prospective congestion of life and property in such areas. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | All building construction and reconstruction - having in view the present and near prespective congestion of its location and range of occupancy proposed - |
| | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | should fully include in design, specification, construction and appliances adequate safeguards against danger to life and property. |
| | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | All buildings should be required by law to be fitted with adequate fire exits and escapes proportionaed to their human occupancy in accord with reasonable exit tests. Outside fire escapes are deemed the least desirable of all forms. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | (a) Every building -for its own safety and that of its contents in life and property - should be fitted reasonably, with respect to its location, character and use, with proper mechanical aids to discover, alarm and extinguish fire and to resist lightning. |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>engineering</i> | All equipment for buildings should be adequtely designed and constructed with respect to its fire hazard - productive or receptive - and its use should be predicated on reasonable compliance with such requirements, and be reasonably regulated by law |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Replacement of fire apparatus should be accelerated; that all fire depts. adopt orderly programs for replacement; purchase shall follow standard specifications; program include special equipment for technical applications |
| | 1947 | engineering | Efforts to achieve wider standardization of threads on hose couplings and hydrants be continued; that better apparatus and techniques be developed by research; and that a national proving ground and laboratory be set up for the purpose. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Public fire alarm systems, where incomplete, be extended, and that they be provided where they are lacking in all communities. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Radio be used where appropriate to supplement wired intercommunication systems in fire departments and for rural areas where wired service is impractical; and that advantage be taken of frequencies now available for such service. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Specific responsibility should be placed on mechanically inclined fire department members for a regular schedule of maintenance of mechanical apparatus and all equipment. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Members of the department tactfully secure the cooperation and interest of property owners in the building of driveways leading to natural water supplies, or in providing ponds or other artificial reservoirs. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Fire departments charged with the responsibility of farm fire protection should have complete knowledge of safeguarding special features of hazards prevalent in farm buildings. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Provide for the building of cisterns on farms and near rural public buildings, so fire department pumpers can use them for water supply. Sufficient water supply for at least 1 hour pumping, at not less than a 50 gallon-per-minute rate, should be available |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | The school administrator take every action necessary to insure that safe escape, in event of a fire, is a virtual certainty. This requires that the following features be provided in accordance with current, recognized codes: |
| | 1947 | engineering | Elimination of unprotected vertical openings, with special attention to open stairways. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Provisions of smoke-proof and fireproof escape towers. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Adequate exit doors equipped with panic hardware. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Effective exit drills, carefully planned with provisions for shutting down hazardous operations and obtaining an accurate roll call. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | A committee is suggested with a broad representation of the faculty, which will study and list all existing hazards with the aid of local fire inspection authorities. Particular attention should be devoted to the following features: |
| | 1947 | engineering | Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems: A prolific source of fire, particularly in old buildings. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Electrical systems: Thorough inspection and elimination of overfusing are key points. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Storage arrangements: Elimination of unnecessary storage wherever possible; particular attention should be given to the removal of unused or damaged equipment, and all storage beneath stairways or in stair shafts should be prohibited. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Shops: High-temperature devices and inflammable liquids require special handling. |

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| | 1947 | engineering | Home economics and laboratories: Good housekeeping and proper storage equipment are of paramount importance. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Cafeterias and kitchens: Grease accumulation and isolation of eating areas from kitchen are key points. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Auditoriums: Flame proofing of curtains and scenery, and adequate exit facilities, are major factors. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Aggressive action be taken to accelerate the installation of automatic fire protection in new and existing buildings, particularly where safety to life is a compelling fact |
| | 1947 | engineering | The selection of construction materials with regard to the height, area, occupancy or use, and the facilities that will be available for fighting fires. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Adequate vertical and horizontal barriers are included, to prevent the spread of fire, smoke, and gases. All vertical shafts should be in fire resistive enclosures, and all entrances should be equipped with self-closing doors. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Exitways, so that two independent means of exit will always be available and so that the venting of main areas into exitways is avoided. |
| | 1947 | engineering | The interior facing materials of walls, ceilings, and exitways, so that they be selected with regard to their ability to resist spread of flame, in keeping with the nature of the occupancy or use of the building. |
| | 1947 | engineering | The possibilities of a structure adding to the conflagration hazard in the district. |
| | 1047 | engineering | Private fire protection, so that such protection is included in the original design where needed; any needed water supplies are extended to the structure prior to erection operations; and needed protection keeps pace with construction. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Exitways should conform with the basic principles of recognized standards, and in places of public assembly exit facilities should conform to standards required for new construction |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Stairways and vertical shafts must be suitably enclosed/protected, and horizontal barriers provided, to prevent the spread of flame, smoke, and gases. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Subdivision of fire areas by fire resistive walls, and tight-fitting fire doors to provide for horizontal exits, should be provided where the hazard to life is severe |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | In existing institutional or residential buildings (including hospitals and hotels), the doors of individual rooms should be constructed to retard the spread of fire and the gases of combustion. |
| | 1947 | engineering | The use of door grilles, movable transoms, or fixed transoms glazed with plain glass should be prohibited. Corridor partition doors and stairway doors should be self-closing and of fire resistive materials. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Building owners should provide sufficient private protection for safety of the structure, not protection based solely on insurance credits. Financing of automatic extinguishing equipment and other building construction improvements should be investigated. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | First aid fire extinguishing equipment should be provided in every manufacturing, mercantile, and storage occupancy, school, hospital, hotel, dormitory, restaurant, Institution for care, office, place of public assembly or entertainment |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Automatic sprinklers should be installed more generally in all large industrial and mercantile buildings, schools, institution, and places of public assembly of combustible construction and hazardous areas where fire might spread |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Special extinguishing equipment, such as foam, carbon dioxide, fine water spray, and inert gas should be used more generally for the protection of flammable liquids and other specially hazardous materials. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Standpipe systems should be provided for public fire department and for private use in buildings of unusual height or area, in accordance with recognized standards. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Public fire alarm signaling systems should be expanded to locations convenient to all large mercantile and industrial properties and convenient to all schools, hotels, hospitals, public and private institutions for care, and places of public assembly. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Suitable fire alarm and warning equipment should be provided in all schools, hotels, hospitals, institutions, and places of public assembly. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Supervisory and central station service should be more fully utilized, where available, for all alarm service, including private fire alarms, fire detecting equipment, and automatic sprinkler systems. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Public fire departments should set up at least quarterly inspection schedules for all buildings where there is a potential hazard to life, and should check the operation and condition of all private extinguishing and alarm equipment; |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | The adequacy of public fire alarm boxes for the property; and the storage and handling of flammable liquids; and should insist upon maintenance of excellent housekeeping conditions |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Building owners should advise public fire departments of any impairment to automatic protection, or of any other unusual conditions that could obstruct or interfere with normal procedures during a fire. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Public fire departments should become more familiar with the value and operation of private protection, particularly automatic sprinkler equipment. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | engineering | Where large quantities of flammable liquids/gasses are necessary to operation the maintenance of adequate ventilation, the prevention of ignition, and the installation of special extinguishing equipment should be given careful consideration. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | engineering | Buildings should be designed and construction materials including interior finish should be selected for resistance to fire consistent with height, area and use of the structure. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Adequate fire cut-offs or barriers should be provided to prevent spread of fire, smoke and gases, both vertically and horizontally. Consideration should be given to the prevention of spread of fire from adjoining buildings. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | engineering | The design of exit ways should conform to the basic principle that two independent and easily accessible means of exit should be provided. These exit ways should be of a necessary design and construction to prevent admittance of fire and smoke. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Stair towers should be fully enclosed and equipped with self-closing doors. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | engineering | Adequate fire detection and protection equipment (hand-extinguishing equipment, hose, standpipes, automatic sprinklers and alarm systems) should be provided as needed for the prompt discovery and extinguishment of fires in all buildings. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Hand equipment is advised for general use in most buildings including manufacturing and mercantile establishments, storage buildings, schools, hospitals, hotels, theaters and offices. |
| | 1947 | engineering | More general use of automatic sprinkler systems is recommended for the protection of all large industrial and mercantile buildings as well as schools, institutions, hotels and places of public assembly. |
| | 1947 | engineering | Special extinguishment equipment should be used more generally for protection of flammable liquids and other materials of special fire hazard. |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | Urge rapid implementation of a program to improve breathing apparatus systems and expansion of the program's scope where appropriate. |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | As the model code of the International Conference of Building Officials has already done, all model codes should specify at least a single-station early-warning detector oriented to protect sleeping areas in every dwelling unit. |
| | 1973 | engineering | Further, the model codes should specify automatic fire extinguishing systems and early-warning detectors for high-rise buildings and for low-rise buildings in which many people congregate. |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | Rural dwellers and others living at a distance from fire departments install early-warning detectors and alarms to protect sleeping areas. |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | Urge Americans to protect themselves and their families by installing approved early-warning fire detectors and alarms in their homes |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | The insurance industry develop incentives for policyholders to install approved early-warning fire detectors in their residences |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | The Proposed U.S. Fire Administration support the development of the necessary technology for improved automatic extinguishing systems that would find ready acceptance by Americans in all kinds of dwelling units |

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| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | Early-warning detectors and total automatic sprinkler protection or other suitable automatic extinguishing systems be required in all facilities for the care and housing of the elderly. |
| America Burning | 1973 | engineering | Political subdivisions regulate the location of nursing homes and housing for the elderly and require that fire alarm systems be tied directly and automatically to the local fire department. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | engineering | The fire service should take leadership in encouraging the widespread use and proper maintenance of residential smoke detectors |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | engineering | Fire departments should develop and implement programs to educate the public on use and maintenance of residential smoke detectors |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | engineering | If the public wants a more fire safe environment, they must demand full use of the technology proven to improve fire safety |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Increased use and maintenance of smoke detectors |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Shift the emphasis of the fire department from suppression to prevention. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Develop tests and standards in the areas of ignitability, fire growth (i.e., rates of mass loss and heat release), combustion toxicity and suppressibility. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | All products used in buildings should have a label describing their heat release performance, total heat content and gas generation characteristics. The publication and labeling of these should be a "requirement." |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Require product manufacturers to install fire safety instructions. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Provide a fire safety instruction sheet to all hotel guests. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Establish a heat release limit for rooms to prevent flashover. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Develop heat release criteria for designing sprinklers. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Develop heat release or mass loss information to design detector systems and barriers. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Develop combustion/toxicity tests. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Improve cost-effective fire protection control systems for building contents; develop maximum standard for fuel loading. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Promote the adoption and application of residential sprinklers nationally. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Encourage new technology for automatic fire protection systems; maintain continuous contact between these industries and the fire service. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Fund and begin the development of a new generation of affordable, automatic smoke detection and fire suppression systems, and initiate actions within the model code groups and legislatures around the county to install these systems in all dwelling units. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Institutionalize technology transfer through federal legislation requiring that fire service spin-offs be explored following major technological innovations in the behavioral, managerial or engineering sciences. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | engineering | Develop inexpensive automatic smoke detection and fire suppression systems that can: (1) recognize different types of fires; (2) direct suppressants toward the fire location; and (3) turn off when the fire is out. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | engineering | The fire service must be educated about the technological advancements with alarm and detection systems |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | engineering | Considering the proven effectiveness of built-in fire protection, determine methods of encouraging the use of automatic fire sprinkler systems |
| | 1998 | engineering | -know and communicate the cost benefits to the public and to particular businesses |
| | 1998 | engineering | -develop an overall public education strategy relating to built-in protection |
| | 1998 | engineering | -establish coalitions with organizations and companies having similar interests |
| | 1998 | engineering | -take full advantage of emerging technology |
| | 1998 | engineering | -publicize model programs and best practices from other successful programs |
| | 1998 | engineering | -maintain whatever built-in protection you have |
| | 1998 | engineering | -develop a political strategy to promote the advantages over the costs of built-in protection |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | engineering | Expedite the development of "smart stoves". Cooking has been identified as the leading cause of fire injuries to older adults. |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Solicit support from agencies, such as NIST, Underwriter's Laboratories, and CPSC to test and prove the safety and efficacy of the "smart stove" |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Direct a portion of public education training to people with disabilities, focusing on fire sprinkler systems, specialized smoke alarms, utilizing areas of refuge, and encouraging people with disabilities to alert fire department of special needs. |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | engineering | Improve emergency egress from buildings that house people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Promote the redesign and engineering of current egress provisions |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Expand accessibility standards to include appropriate evacuation procedures. This expansion would include designating areas of refuge to defend in place, developing appropriate detection alarms and developing elevators that are safe for use during fires |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Create a prototype elevator for use in a fire and test it for reliability, functionality, and cost feasibility |

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| | 1999 | engineering | -Combine the expertise of groups such as NFSA, AFSA, NIST and the fire service industry to collaborate on identifying current problems in home fire sprinkler systems, as well as propose solutions for future systems. |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | engineering | Mandate more built-in fire safety in new construction; it is less expensive to install fixtures to outfit a structure during its initial construction phase, than it is to later retrofit. |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Require more of the materials used to build new homes to be fire resistant |
| | 1999 | engineering | -Mandate the installation of appropriate mitigation and early warning devices and components, such as commercial or home fire sprinkler systems, extinguishers, and smoke alarms appropriate to the population being served |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | engineering | FEMA/USFA should develop a long-term implementation strategy for fire sprinklers and smoke alarms. The plan should include the following implementation aspects: |
| | 2002 | engineering | No tactic or strategy should detract from the requirement for sprinklers. Smoke alarms (or other measures) should always be the locality's second option as a loss reduction measure; |
| | 2002 | engineering | Exploration of the technical, economic and practical aspects of utilizing alarm and sprinkler systems that provide automatic notification to a firehouse. These systems should be professionally maintained and monitored; |
| | 2002 | engineering | Confirmation of the accuracy that the emplacement of sprinklers and alarms may be based on rural and urban distinctions, and whether distinctions such as residential or commercial construction and critical facilities may also be appropriate; |
| | 2002 | engineering | The plan should distinguish between requirements for new construction and existing construction. |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Advocate widespread use of available engineered solutions, e.g. fire-safe cigarettes and quick release burglar bars. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Evaluate and employ alternative methodologies and mediums to better educate the public and to promote actions that improve their level of fire safety, both in rural and urban settings. Specifically address the following |
| | 2002 | engineering | -The fire problem |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Installation of early warning, detection and alarm devices |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Installation of fire sprinklers |
| | 2002 | engineering | -A practiced escape plan |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Promote the installation of fire sprinklers in places where people, live, work, and assemble by implementing the following strategies |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Educate the public on the benefits of the fire sprinkler systems in general |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Reduce fire deaths in young children by 50% by 2012 through implementation of strategies that include increasing the number of homes with fire sprinkler installations |
| | 2002 | engineering | A defined goal will support planning based upon an agreed outcome and will increase the likelihood of success |

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| | 2002 | engineering | -Collaborate with groups to establish baseline data so that measurable outcomes can be established |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Determine what outcomes are established by groups working to reduce fire deaths among young children |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Use marketing techniques to motivate people to install smoke alarms, fire sprinkler protection, and to practice their escape plan |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Clearly identify the actions that are needed and why. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Support new and emerging engineering strategies designed to protect children. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Identify, showcase, and recognize communities that have successfully promoted the installation of home fire sprinklers, made the costs more affordable, and educated the public on the benefits in general |
| | 2002 | engineering | Communities that have demonstrated success can offer the benefit of experience to all concerned including the following: |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Homeowners |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Builders |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Installers |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Local officials |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | engineering | Advocate, and propose legislation that all new structures be equipped with early warning, detection and alarm, and fire sprinklers |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Assign a task group to develop criteria for early warning and fire detection devices to meet specific needs of people with disabilities |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Fire door opening pressures that exceed ADAAG standards |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Changing conditions caused by self-closing fire corridor doors that unexpectedly block egress routes for people with vision impairments, cognitive and some physical disabilities |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Unmarked areas of evacuation assistance or designated locations for evacuation chairs |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Some alarm systems with shrill and loud tones that confuse or injure people with cognitive or hearing disabilities |
| | 2002 | engineering | -Signage, including exit signs, that is unusable in a smoke-filled room |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Explore ways meeting the increasing cost a of fire departments. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Insurance rating agencies should review their gradings of cities to see whether it is possible to provide additional incentives for fire prevention work by fire departments. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Explore ways to remove obstacles that keep the fire dept. from being a desirable career service (the provincial attitude of cities that prevents men from advancing); the integration of small fire departments into units large should be studied. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Economies in fire depts. be sought after careful study. The number of fire companies required be established; manpower be determined by needs of the companies; additional personnel for fire prevention bureaus, training, maintenance, and administration; |
| | 1947 | evaluation | and that trained part-time firemen be used to supplement fully paid personnel, when total manpower needs exceed what the fire department has funds to provide on a fully paid basis. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Fire departments should study the operations they are likely to have to perform in fighting fires in all large properties, and thus bring to light, before a fire, the factors that might contribute to life or property loss. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Traditional design of public water systems for fire protection should be reviewed in the light of war experience |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | More carefully made analysis are needed to reveal the jobs and subjects in which officer training needs are the greatest. Both prospective and present officers should be included in a training plan. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | The problem of making the best use of all available supplies at each farm should be given intensive study by the rural fire dept at regular training periods. Water supply records should be studied during training sessions.. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Vital records of the school be properly safeguarded in a fireproof safe or vault, and a designated member of the faculty be assigned the responsibility for their proper storage. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Each student should participate in a survey for fire hazards either in the home, school, or other public building. School authorities should refrain from attempting more than one survey at a time. |
| | 1947 | evaluation | For example, if a survey of homes were the project, it should tie in instructions as to hazards in the home, danger spots, pictures of fires, how to extinguish fires in their early stages, escape methods, and a few interesting statistics on home fires. |
| | 1947 | evaluation | These features, in addition to the completion of an inspection blank with the development of recommendations, will give the students a sound basis for coping with the fire problems of his environment. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Colleges and universities obtain and, if possible, use a listing of available personnel from the various associations, or from organized business and industry, who are qualified to amplify the general study of fire prevention/protection |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Help conduct surveys and evaluations locally to find basic needs and best ways for introducing or improving educational programs. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Seek to have made available a central library facility, to which reports on firefighting, fire prevention, and fire loss can be made, and which shall make available the bibliography of fire, past and present; abstracted and indexed. |

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| | 1947 | evaluation | Source material for public information will become available; enforcing authorities and managers of properties can reach decisions upon factual bases; research on fire problems will be guided to avoid duplications of planning and experiment. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | The requisite studies on crash protection at airports should be made promptly. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Invite the continued cooperation of all concerned in industrial affairs, in the exchange of findings from research/field experience, so fire prevention may add to its accomplishments in safety of persons and conservation of created resources. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Endorse experiments, many now being in progress, that look to an even greater efficiency in the use of water as a fire-loss prevention aid. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | evaluation | Each State and each municipality should initiate immediately a study to determine whether its present fire prevention regulations are so antiquated and obsolete as to create perils to human life. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | evaluation | Each State and each municipality should initiate, immediately, a study to determine whether its present fire prevention regulations are so antiquated and obsolete as to create perils to human life. |
| Wingspread | 1966 | evaluation | Study the impact of the public's complacent attitudes to determine the cause and effect on the total fire loss problem |
| Wingspread | 1966 | evaluation | A comprehensive study needs to be made to determine specific ways in which increased mobility can be attained within the fire service |
| Wingspread | 1966 | evaluation | Studies need to be made as to ways and means for coordination, and communication channels need to be devised and kept open, so all organization with an interest in the fire problem can work toward a common goal of professionalism of the fire service |
| Wingspread | 1966 | evaluation | The traditional concept that fire protection is strictly a responsibility of local government must be re-examined |
| Wingspread | 1966 | evaluation | A thorough cost analysis study needs to be made to determine if fire protection, as a responsibility of local government, is economically feasible |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | evaluation | Redefine public fire protection to recognize new technology and the changing character of community life. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | evaluation | Promote and develop research efforts directed toward increased efficiency and safety for the American fire fighter. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | evaluation | Reassess public fire protection in light of contemporary demands, assuring appropriate fire protection for all communities at a reasonable cost. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | evaluation | Encourage and undertake the research and development necessary for the prompt and successful implementation of the goals stated above |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Commission recommends that a national fire data system be established to provide a continuing review and analysis of the entire fire problem. |

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| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The National Institutes of Health greatly augment their sponsorship of research on burns and burn treatment. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | National Institutes of Health administer and support a systematic program of research concerning smoke inhalation injuries |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Urge agencies to sponsor research appropriate to their respective missions within the areas of productivity of fire departments, causes of firefighter injuries, effectiveness of fire prevention efforts, and skills required for fire department functions |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The proposed National Fire Academy assume the role of developing, gathering, and disseminating, to State and local arson investigators, information on arson incidents and on advanced methods of arson investigations. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Urge the National Science Foundation, in its Experimental Research and Development Incentives Program, and the National Bureau of Standards, in its Experimental Technology Incentives Program, to give high priority to the needs of the fire services. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The proposed USFA undertake a continuing study of equipment needs of the fire services, monitor research and development in progress, encourage needed research and development, disseminate results, |
| | 1973 | evaluation | and provide grants to fire departments for equipment procurement to stimulate innovation in equipment design |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Urge the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations to sponsor a study to identify shortcomings of firefighting equipment and the kinds of research, development, or technology transfer that can overcome the deficiencies |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Research in the basic processes of ignition and combustion be strongly increased to provide a foundation for developing improved test methods. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The new Consumer Product Safety Commission give a high priority to the combustion hazards of materials in their end use. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The present fuel load study sponsored by the General Services Administration and conducted by the National Bureau of Standards be expanded to update the technical study of occupancy fire loads. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Flammability standards for fabrics be given high priority by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The National Bureau of Standards and the National Institutes of Health cooperatively devise and implement a set of research objectives designed to provide combustion standards for materials to protect human life |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Urge the National Bureau of Standards to assess current progress in fire research and define the areas in need of additional investigation. |
| | 1973 | evaluation | Further, the Bureau should recommend a program for translating research results into a systematic body of engineering principles and, ultimately, into guidelines useful to code writers and building designers. |

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| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The National Bureau of Standards, in cooperation with the National Fire Protection Association and other appropriate organizations, support research to develop guidelines for a systems approach to fire safety in all types of buildings |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The National Transportation Safety Board expand its efforts in issuance of reports on transportation accidents so that the information can be used to improve transportation fire safety. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The Forest Service, U.S.D.A., develop the methodology to make possible nationwide forecasting of fuel buildup as a guide to priorities in wildland management |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The proposed United States Fire Administration monitor the progress of research and development on early-warning detection systems in both industry and Government and provide additional support for research and development where it is needed. |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | The Federal Government retain and strengthen its programs of fire research for which no nongovernmental alternatives exist |
| America Burning | 1973 | evaluation | Associations of material and product manufacturers encourage their member companies to sponsor research directed toward improving the fire safety of the built environment. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | evaluation | New criteria are needed to measure impact of fire on national economy and public welfare; data system must have uncomplicated report form if it is to be widely accepted. Other data sources should be developed with emphasis on reliability and usefulness. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | evaluation | Fire departments should thoroughly analyze new demands being places upon them before accepting new responsibilities |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | evaluation | Traditional fire loss management concepts should be reviewed |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | evaluation | Research is needed for improving the capability to keep fires from starting and for limiting the damage to lives and property by fires that do start |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | evaluation | Transfer research findings to those who can utilize them; this calls for a close liaison between researches and the fire service |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | The fire service should review the effectiveness of the federal fire programs of the U.S. Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy to determine if they are of continued benefit in reducing the fire problem. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | The fire service needs to access what has been accomplished and at what cost. More importantly, the fire service should determine what if any, federal focus is required in the future. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | The traditional structure and management techniques found in most fire departments should be re-examined. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | A re-examination should serve to determine if fire departments are appropriate for responsibilities not directly related to fire protection and, if so, how best should fire departments be organized to carry out an expanded role. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | A coordinated national system of data collection is required to better understand and cope with the nation's fire problem |

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| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | Training should be evaluated to assure fire fighter recognition of potential injury or death situations. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | evaluation | Two serious health issues which must be further examined. Fire fighters must be prepared to accept the evidence that shows a clear relationship between smoking and obesity to coronary disease |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | USFA should conduct or sponsor research about the fire problem in the U.S. to be used as "news" in public education campaigns to raise the awareness and concern of targeted fire risk audiences, |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Capture and publicize available information on the burn injury problem and to integrate burn and fire data collection. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | USFA should support the preparation of model data analysis reports from different size departments for other departments to copy. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Companion information on successful ways to tackle a major fire problem should be identified and disseminated, along with the statistics regarding that problem, for example, the fire problems of the elderly and inner-city juveniles. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The treatment of burn victims should be included as part of our concern for the overall fire problem. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The National Institutes of Health should increase significantly their sponsorship of research in burn treatment and rehabilitation. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop a comprehensive program of research conducted by the U.S. Fire Administration to develop minimum standards for all fire service personnel. |
| | 1987 | evaluation | developing a job analysis of fire service positions (volunteer and career) on a broad nationwide basis; |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining the applicability of existing fire service position (volunteer and career) professional qualifications (NFPA 1000); |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining appropriate selection procedures for fire service positions (volunteer and career); |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining appropriate selection procedures for fire service positions (volunteer and career); |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining appropriate selection procedures for fire service positions (volunteer and career); |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining appropriate selection procedures for fire service positions (volunteer and career); |
| | 1987 | evaluation | determining appropriate selection procedures for fire service positions (volunteer and career); |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | National Fire Academy should develop a program to promote and coordinate the research results with the state and local agencies responsible for training and certifying public safety personnel |
| | 1987 | evaluation | Short Term: The fire service should participate actively in extra-jurisdictional issues (e.g., surveys, committees) and national fire service organizations. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | More sophisticated and in-depth data on health and safety issues should be collected and disseminated. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Research programs on fire and emergency service health and safety issues should be re-initiated. These research programs should include, but not be limited to, physiological aspects, psychological aspects, toxicity concerns and protective equipment. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Establish a national evaluation method to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of fire and emergency service agencies and systems; should involve a broad spectrum of fire and emergency service, governmental management and non-governmental resources. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Research should be encouraged to identify fire-safe designs in materials. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop an awareness plan that would start with a survey of the dynamics of the public's current attitude. This survey would update the 1976 USFA study which examined public attitudes with regard to residential fire safety. |
| | 1987 | evaluation | The final stage of the plan would be to develop an implementation strategy outlining target audiences and methods for communicating the message to them |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Institute an upholstered furniture flammability study, examining both fire experience and possible new regulatory requirements. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Begin additional flammability research on building contents for non-residential occupancies. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The fire service must market itself and its mission, needs to make better use of the electronic and print media for these efforts. Initial step of the public relations plan is to conduct a needs assessment to determine the necessary details and scope . |
| | 1987 | evaluation | Research needs to be conducted to identify target audiences, their attitudes toward fire safety and appropriate methods for communicating with them. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The national fire information exchange network needs to be reinstated so that information on successful approaches can be shared. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop a training needs assessment system in order to ensure that programs concentrate on the issues and needs of the fire service. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The scheduling of training programs must be tailored to the unique time constraints of volunteers. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop a national system for forecasting fuel build-up. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Rural master planning needs to be encouraged. Fire departments need to use this tool for organizing and delivering fire protection services effectively and efficiently. Master planning methodologies need to be developed for the wildland environment. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | All fire departments should be contributing their fire loss data to the National Fire Incident Reporting System. The U.S. Fire Administration should develop incentives to encourage fire departments to contribute. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Institute a comprehensive technology transfer program that would compile and disseminate information on new techniques, studies and programs. It is essential that this information be distributed widely to local fire officials. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop vivid and practical information for special groups, including the hotel/motel industry, handicapped, elderly and others at high risk. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Re-evaluate and reorganize the current national data system; a national task force under the aegis of the US. Fire Administration should be formed to review the operations of the National Fire Incident Reporting System. |
| | 1987 | evaluation | The task force should be charged with reviewing the number and type of organizations which should contribute data, methods for disseminating information and reports, data collection methods, |
| | 1987 | evaluation | purposes and uses of data, hardware and software requirements, and scope of data base (whether EMS and hazardous materials data should be included). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Upon the release of the task force's report, the fire service should support and continue to expand the established standardized national reporting system. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The USFA should publicize the data reporting system and all of its products, which should be distributed to fire community. Further, the USFA should educate the fire protection community in the use of the data for decision making at the local level. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | The data system should be an organic one; the organization should provide training to the reporting agencies, a data feedback system and a vehicle for readily sharing information. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Collect objective data on the value of any prevention program. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Upgrade the national data system with in-depth investigation and analysis; dissemination of, and access to, this information should be augmented as well. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Develop and implement a widely accessible fire safety data base network; include the models and data needed for fire risk/hazard prediction and fire safety program productivity measurement. Resources needed to access this data base should be provided |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Research should be conducted to determine what it takes to motivate members of each group in our society to improve its fire safety practices; special attention should be given to identifying positive techniques. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Conduct needed fire research which is complete and thorough enough so the results can be put to end-item use. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Establish an effective mechanism for evaluating new fire protection engineering methods and disseminate results to potential users. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Continue and expand research into the combustion, toxicity and fire suppression phenomena. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Establish a national laboratory network for fire cause analysis and investigation. Ensure that the information is readily accessible to local fire departments. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | evaluation | Establish a national fire information database network that, ideally, would be a combination of NFIRS, UFIRS, and non-incident information and ideas. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | evaluation | To successfully measure service delivery and achievement of goals, the fire service must have relevant data and participate in the revised National Fire Incident Reporting System. NFIRS should provide the local fire service analysis of data collected. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | evaluation | Before the millennium, every fire agency in the country should be a full participant in the state NFIRS-based reporting system. Every state should be a participant in the national system. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | evaluation | Federal, state and local training organizations should provide training in the used, production, and analysis of NFIRS data |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | evaluation | The National Fire Academy should conduct a biannual national survey to determine current staffing levels, equipment operated, fiscal data, work hours, shift patterns, training, education, and inspection achievements and other relevant information |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | evaluation | The fire service must comply with environmental regulations as they relate to mitigation of hazardous materials, structural and wildland fires, as well as training activities that could cause unnecessary personal exposure or environmental contamination |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | evaluation | Get involved with local, state, and national coalitions to review and address common fire and life safety problems to develop a unified focus |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -begin collecting data now and be ready to use real data to justify planning directions |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -include setting benchmarks to achieve, measuring results and impact of the planned activities, and evaluating how well the goals have been achieved or whether the plan needs to be modified |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -balance resources with overall priorities of local government, fire department, the community, and the directly affected parties in mind. |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -pay attention to the needs of all interested and affected groups; neighborhood associations; service groups; churches; schools and parents, chamber of commerce, industry, insurance agents |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -conduct a task or needs analysis to determine what are the specific needs of fire fighters and chief fire officers |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | evaluation | Collect the Data You Need to Support Your Message and Communicate Your Message Effectively |
| | 1998 | evaluation | Make sure that the data you collect can be easily retrieved and understood by the people you want to communicate with |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -data collection forms should be carefully considered to make sure they collect data in a way to allow comparisons to major points, such as comparing geographic areas and times of occurrence |

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| | 1998 | evaluation | -provide feedback data to the responding fire companies |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | evaluation | Integrate national and local data |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -relocate local and fire incident experience from one database to support your priorities in your local fire prevention efforts |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -emergency medical services data collection results can also be integrated with fire related incident data |
| | 1998 | evaluation | -classify data according to what is available for private analysis within the department and available for public use and further analysis |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Collect and review current educational materials for people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Identify the gaps in the educational materials collected |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Collect and review current research, proposed studies, and those works already in progress. |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Collect literature on current elevator egress requirements |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Improve data collection and research on the fire protection issue of people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Continue research into the effectiveness of home fire sprinkler systems, |
| | 1999 | evaluation | -Publish data/findings of research; support the case to install a fire sprinkler system. |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA/USFA should develop a plan to effect appropriate data collection and analysis. It should include a reconciliation of existing FEMA data systems, as well as identifying adequate levels of funding needed to revive data collection and analysis and use. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Resources to achieve the plan should also be identified and pursued. The plan should include the following actions and aspects: |
| | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA and USFA should facilitate or initiate working partnerships that further efforts to institutionalize the compatibility of data on the part of allied organizations and agencies. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | The all-hazards aspect can also be reflected by including organizations such as the Insurance Services Office (ISO), NFPA, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), U.S. Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA/USFA should also have state government partners in the collection of data. To this end, FEMA/USFA should encourage state collection of data by providing financial incentives through the grant process. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | There should be a one-time examination of the practicality of developing a statistical sampling model that can be utilized by the various regions, states and local communities as appropriate. |

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| | 2002 | evaluation | There should be a transparent process for setting the agenda for the center so problem-focused analyses can be prioritized and shared with partners. It may also be feasible for such partners to perform needed analyses on their own initiative. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | After-action data, which is not currently collated, should be collected and analyzed by the center. It should identify the pre-event activities, (e.g., preventive actions, codes or standards, training) and response activities proved most effective. |
| American Burning Recommissioned | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA/USFA should take a leadership role in setting agendas for research into fire and other risks for which the fire and emergency services community have responsibility. As a first step, a reasonable set of priorities should be established. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | In addition, partnerships among NIST and other governmental, university, international and private research organizations can be utilized to develop research agendas that include issues connected with building codes and standards. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | The agendas should be followed by the development of an implementation plan that specifies the organization, institution, or private sector partner responsible for the completion of the research. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Resource needs should also be identified and adequate funding should be pursued vigorously. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Within a reasonable time, the "competing" agendas of these programs should be coordinated and ultimately integrated. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Trade press columns, conferences or conventions, and partnerships with public and private sector organizations can be utilized |
| | 2002 | evaluation | new technologies and other results of relevant research should be incorporated into the courses and documents offered at the National Fire Academy |
| | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA/USFA should directly support or advocate the development of nationally applicable assessment and evaluation systems on the full range of operating capabilities and capacities of public fire departments. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Such systems should be adopted, and if necessary promulgated by the appropriate federal agency. The evaluation system should be based on the minimum functions and tasks required for fire, medical or other emergencies, as well as the min. response times |
| | 2002 | evaluation | The system should measure the effectiveness and efficiency of public fire suppression, emergency medical services, and special operations delivery in protecting both the public and the occupational safety and health of fire department employees. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | FEMA should review the collective support provided by the federal sector to the EMS activity of communities' fire departments and, based on a needs assessment, determine if support can be revised in order to enhance the EMS capability. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | evaluation | Support research and collection of data regarding behaviors, environmental factors, and personal factors so that products and delivery systems designed to improve fire safety can be validated. |

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| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | evaluation | Maintain a central network for sharing resources, for support of increased research related to child behavior and fire setting, and for the dissemination of information |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -Ensure consistency of messages and strengthen support for the initiatives of each. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -Leverage existing organizations to direct national focus to concerns and recommended solutions. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -Support research on developmental issues that relate to child safety behavior, and intervention measures |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -Validate products and messages |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | evaluation | Support expanded research of human fire behavior, and continued surveillance of deaths, injuries, risks, and protective factors. |
| | 2002 | evaluation | Research is needed to support the development of targeted solutions including the following |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -materials and products |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -messages |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -delivery methods |
| | 2002 | evaluation | -Identify, evaluate, and share resources |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | evaluation | Initiate a national review of, and facilitate a discussion about, conditions related to safety and egress for people with disabilities that might be exacerbated by fire safety codes or standards |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | evaluation | A hearing to include the ATBCB, model code organizations, and special interest groups on the fire safety needs of people with disabilities is suggested. The types of issues to be addressed in a hearing include the following: |
| Fire Prevention Convention | 1913 | <i>infrastructure</i> | (a) All communities need physically a sure water supply, broadly usable by citizens for private fire protection, under the least broadly usable by citizens for private fire protection, under the least onerous terms - |
| | 1913 | <i>infrastructure</i> | also adequate modern fire-fighting apparatus with proper personnel to operate same; also an adequate alarm system - all proportionate to the character, area and population of each community |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Fire departments should be regarded as fire prevention as well as firefighting agencies and that substantial parts of their budgets be devoted to fire prevention activities. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Disaster plans be developed in all areas to cover fire department operations, and that the War Department be asked to furnish guidance regarding fire department requirements in event of sneak atom-bomb, incendiary, or biochemical attack. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | State fire marshals provide various technical services available to local fire departments; that State fire marshals provide facilities for assisting in the training of fire department personnel assigned to fire inspection and fire investigation work. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Local department should go just as far as it can and then secure such supplementary training assistance as may be necessary. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Trained fire instructors, if possible, should be located in various parts of the State and be available to some extent beyond the service areas of their own departments |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Continuing, systematic, up-to-date programs of training for firemen are necessary in order that they may discharge their responsibilities in firefighting and fire prevention; . |
| | | infrastructure | that fire chiefs' and firemen's organizations continue to focus attention on and support firemen's training programs; that firemen's training be recognized as one measure of an effective fire department |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Every fire department not having a training program establish and maintain one commensurate with training needs, and departments now having training programs in operation continue to develop and improve them; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | that local fire departments take the initiative in providing training programs, using standard practices and calling upon appropriate outside assistance to improve further such programs from year to year; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | that city departments cooperate with and assist private fire brigades and smaller outlying depts. with training programs; that an adequate supply of carefully selected instructors and conference leaders be developed from within the fire service; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | that training programs be based on specific needs, as revealed by careful surveys of local situations |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The armed services, the merchant marine, the forest services, industrial, mercantile, institutional, and gov. establishments and maintain fire departments be encouraged primarily for their own personnel to develop and extend existing training programs, |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | or to provide programs where they are now lacking; such programs recognize the special needs of the particular department or service, but in the interests of efficiency these be carefully geared to and in harmony with programs of firemen's training |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | That where appropriate specialized training facilities are available, provision be made for extending this training to other firemen. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Instruction be organized around the activities and actual jobs of firemen and complete firemen's training program be considered as having several essential parts: training for rank-and-file men, primarily operational; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | training for officers, of an administrative, supervisory, and leadership nature; training of instructors and conference leaders: and certain highly specialized training for fire prevention and firefighting. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Since training of firemen as a public service occupation through vocational education channels as administered by the U.S. Office of Education and State boards for vocational education has been effective; pattern should be continued and strengthened. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Possibilities be explored for the establishment, at training centers such as those now existing or contemplated by certain States, of suitable buildings and other equipment, so some operational training may include use of equipment in actual fires; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | that similar centers may be possible in some of the largest cities; that while such training facilities are useful, as demonstrated during the war by the armed services, operational training is only one part of a comprehensive training program; |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | that proposals for a nationally operated center for such training be left open, and for the present, State training programs be developed and strengthened. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The principle of public values and public responsibility for problems beyond the control of the landowner needs greater recognition, and public financial support should be extended accordingly. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Full and complete news of all activities - civil, social, and firefighting should be given to the press. In particular, advice as to fire prevention and fire protection should be frequently published. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The development of permanent water supplies for fire dept use at farm property should be promoted extensively by the authorities in charge of administering the affairs of the district and by the fire dept members during regular inspections of property |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | That rural fire protection service should be tax-supported, as the fairest means of distributing the cost. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | An administrative committee for leadership training in fire prevention and protection should be organized, consisting of department heads and other staff members who have a unique contribution to make in the conduct and development of the program. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The current college health committee, with some additions, could serve as this administrative committee and be known as the College Committee on Health and Safety. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | This administrative committee should be acquainted with the basic material, content, objectives, and expected outcome of programs in fire prevention education by such procedures as: |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Outlining and discussing its value as a major phase of the total process of instruction. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Considering the program as a means of training for effective and joyful living in modern society. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Recognizing the program as a means of serving the institution and the community, by protecting the health and conserving the lives of human beings. |

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| | 1947 | infrastructure | Employing the program as an instrument of public relations to work with other community agencies in serving the college and community. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | From the administrative committee, a subcommittee should be appointed, of probably three to five members, to work out the details of the program. The chairman of this subcommittee should serve as coordinator of the program. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | It is probably most desirable to have the chairman of the dept of education and an appropriate staff member serve as co-chairmen of the working safety committee, the former giving detailed attention to the teacher education phase of the program |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | and the latter to specific course content in the program and to the practical fire prevention work to be done in the college. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | A general faculty meeting should be called for the purpose of critically evaluating and approving the plans formulated and recommended by the Committee on Safety of the College Health and Safety Committee. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Coordinators of the program should have specific duties outlined. The following factors are valuable in promoting a successful leadership training program in fire prevention/protection and conducting a practical safety program in the college environment: |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The determination of an adequate amount of time to be allotted for teacher education in fire prevention. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The determination of whether or not fire prevention shall be an integrated phase of the teacher education program, a separate course of study, or a combination of these two methods of teacher preparation. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The allocation of practical and theoretical work in fire prevention education to the several departmental courses of study. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The determination of the fire prevention content of special courses and recommendations concerning fire prevention materials that may be treated in other courses. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Recommendations concerning the amount of credit in safety education necessary for graduation. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Recommendations concerning the type and nature of courses in safety education in a teacher education curriculum with respect to purpose, objective, content, status, and outcomes. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The compilation of courses, materials, and recommendations concerning instructional aids and devices in fire prevention; the construction of teaching units and lesson plans for use in courses where fire prevention may be treated through integration. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The proposal and direction of research in fire prevention in terms of community surveys, program needs, methods and techniques of instruction, and related factors. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | There should be a well-coordinated program of fire prevention in the physical plant of the institution. The following suggestions are concerned with the practical application of these fire prevention procedures: |

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| | 1947 | infrastructure | Development of an inspection and fire prevention reporting system for the institution. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Appointment of a safety council or committee, composed of advanced students, to work with the administrative committee in promoting local and practical fire prevention program. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Organization of clubs, fraternities, sororities, departments of instruction, and other agencies within the institution and community for cooperation in the fire prevention program. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The coordinator, or other department head, should be responsible for the supervision and motivation of the program of teacher preparation in fire prevention. He should delegate supervisory responsibility for the local and practical phase of the program |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Teachers should be encouraged to participate in community fire prevention activities to point out the particular fire problems that need the greatest attention and will enable them to select the most productive fire safety material for his classes. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Outside authorities should be frequently invited to present information on local fires, unusual fires, fire loss data and other pertinent material. This will provide another point of view and also furnish an experience background to be called upon later |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | universities, especially those in or near urban centers, provide courses for training inspectors. These courses should cover various phases of the inspector's job, be at least 32 hours in length, and include such units as: |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The Nature and Causes of Fires; Elimination of Causes; Preventive Measures; Types of Building Construction; Method of Conducting Inspection; Reports and Recommendations for Corrective Action. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Urge that the conference authorize means of effecting a working liaison with the Motion Picture Association of America for immediate planning for production/distribution of 16 mm. film library covering important phases of fire prevention/protection. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | the expense of production of this library could be contributed to by the nationally known associations interested in safety to life and fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Simulate production and use of other/less costly visual aid; filmstrips, slides, pictographs. These devices would permit organizations to share in their general program of fire prevention education. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Plan a series of regional meetings for teachers and administrators in State or county |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Assist in providing speakers for promotional purposes. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Call attention to special projects, through circular letters and newspapers. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Help organize State, county and regional conferences for young people who are taking the lead in fire prevention and education. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Help organize and conduct institutes and other public service training activities for fire companies, fire marshals, and fire brigades in industry. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Maintain close liaison with fire departments and county farm agents and farm groups. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The quality of watchman service should be improved, and more active, intelligent, and well-trained men should be employed. Services should always be recorded. Night-watchman service should be provided in all hotels, hospitals, and institutions. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Public water officials should review the adequacy of distribution systems and water supplies, and urge responsible officials to instigate the appropriation of funds for needed improvements. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Attention is directed to war plants and large residential areas recently erected, particularly areas expanded in outlying districts where normal improvements have been delayed by the war and material shortages. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Excessive costs for private fire service connections should be avoided. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Attention should be given to fundamentals in operation/maintenance for fire safety common to all types of buildings. These are supervisions, organization, training, maintenance, housekeeping, smoking, and handling of hazardous materials |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The use of highly flammable or explosive cleaning fluids in small shops and in the home should be avoided. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Employees in these areas should be fully instructed regarding the hazards involved and the proper procedures to be followed. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The use of flammable decorations, draperies, and highly combustible wall coverings should be avoided in all places of public assembly and where people sleep or are confined, as in hotels, hospitals, and institutions. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The hazard attending promiscuous smoking should be widely advertised. Where smoking is permitted, provision should be made for the safe disposal of butts and matches. "No Smoking" rules should be strictly enforced. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The importance of good housekeeping in preventing/reducing fires should be kept forcefully in mind by persons responsible for the management and operation of buildings. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Standard means of selecting and training firemen and other persons whose work makes them responsible for fire safety should be determined. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | These means should be applied through the adoption of a screen based on known psychological and psychiatric determinations made by the military and other authorities and appropriate for use by properly qualified examiners. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | It is essential that trained examiners apply these screening tests, and where available, State agencies should be called upon for assistance in the selection of tests and in the evaluation of their results. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | All individuals legally charged with originating fires of the pyromaniac type will be subjected to a detailed mental examination by competent persons, and when it is determined an individual is abnormal, he be hospitalized to protect the public. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | An organization be established in which Maritime and allied industries and Government agencies may cooperate on a permanent basis, providing a National Marine Fire Conference, and a clearinghouse for information relating to marine and shoreside fires. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and US Coast Guard should use every effort to complete their investigation of marine fire detection and extinguishment. The Coast Guard should prepare instructions for public use based upon the principles determined. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Training in Navy firefighting schools should be available upon request to the personnel of organized public fire departments, whose increased skill will be in the interest of the public generally. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Training should be made available upon request to civilians from industrial and other enterprises wherein ability in fighting fires is a vital necessity. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Navy firefighting schools should be open to personnel in every rank and rating in the American Merchant Marine, since merchant ships, auxiliaries to the Navy in wartime, must in peace have every facility for assuring safety to life and to property. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | waterfront firefighting forces should employ methods and equipment that will make unnecessary, so far as possible, use of such quantities of water that the stability of the vessel is endangered. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | An industry-wide committee should be appointed to make a study of the procedures for the training of pilots, stewards, stewardesses, and other crewmembers in practical emergency procedures currently in use and evaluate their effectiveness. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Every progressive community must analyze its facilities, with the object of creating airport facilities that are modern. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Assert support and endorsement of national, State, local government, and civilian programs for forest fire, brush fire, and wild-land fire prevention and fire control. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Assert support and endorsement of national, State, local government, and civilian programs for mine fire prevention. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | A Continuing Committee should be appointed by the General Chairman to implement the Action Program of the President's Conference, measure progress made in States, cities, and rural communities throughout the country |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | and keep up the interest in fire prevention on the part of the large number of important national, nongovernmental groups represented on the Committee on Organized Public Support, as well as on the part of the general public. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The personnel of this Continuing Committee should include representatives of the organizations composing the membership of the Coordinating Committee, together with the secretaries of the six Conference committees. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | This Continuing Committee should have a secretary and whatever small secretariat is necessary to carry on its work effectively. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The purpose of the Continuing Committee should be solely to follow up after the Conference and make certain that the entire Nation benefits from the recommendations made and the interest created. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | The Continuing Committee function primarily through the facilities offered by the large number of nongovernmental, national, regional, and State organizations represented on the Committee on Organized Public Support. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Governors of the 48 States and territories, and Commissioners of the District of Columbia, should appoint Statewide fire safety committees composed of appropriate public officials, including State foresters and representatives of nongovernmental groups, |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | to explore the fire loss problem in all its ramifications within their respective jurisdictions, so that practical fire prevention programs can be set up that are tailored to the needs of each particular area. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | As soon as possible after the President's Conference on Fire Prevention, a Statewide fire safety conference should be called by each of the Governors. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Each organization composing the Committee on Organized Public Support, and other interested organizations, should be invited to serve on the State fire safety committees and participate in the Statewide fire safety conference |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | State and local fire safety committees should give special attention to helping to secure long term loans on favorable terms to be used for repairs essential to safety of life. |

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| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference | 1947 | infrastructure | Each of the National and State organizations represented on the Committee on Organized Public Support shall endorse and support, within the limits of the objectives set forth in their charter, constitution, or bylaws, |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | the recommendations of the President's Conference on Fire prevention. Each organization should extend the fullest cooperation possible at the national, State, and local levels. |
| | 1947 | infrastructure | Night watchman service should be provided in all hotels, hospitals and institutions where a people are sleeping or confined. Quality of this service should be improved and more active intelligent and well-trained men should be employed. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | infrastructure | Public water officials should periodically review the adequacy of distribution systems and water supplies, instigating the appropriation of funds for needed improvements. |
| 1947 Fire Prevention Conference - Action Program | 1947 | infrastructure | Each State and municipality should create a continuing advisory board of experts charged with the duty of making recommendations which will keep the respective State or City fire prevention regulations up to date. |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Fire executives and administrators be better educated than their predecessors and better prepared to understand and facilitate change |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | A continuing public relations program designed to project the desired image needed to be devised and implemented to improve the picture of the fire service. |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Fire service must provide the leadership in establishing realistic criteria for determining proper levels of fire protection |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | The operational fire service must have the maturity, professional approach and capability to establish its own standards and to keep them current. |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Public officials must become willing to accept criteria that are realistic and based on life and property protection without depending upon insurance rates as the primary guide |
| | 1966 | infrastructure | A profession should rest on a systematic body of knowledge of substantial intellectual content and on the development of personal skill in the application of this knowledge to specific cases |
| | 1966 | infrastructure | Must set up standards of professional conduct which take precedence over the goal of personal gain |
| | 1966 | infrastructure | Should have an association of members, among whose functions are the enforcement of standards, and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge |
| | 1966 | infrastructure | Should prescribe ways - controlled in some degree by the members of the professional association - of entering the profession by meeting certain minimum standards of training and competence |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Levels of education need to be established within a profession |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | The scope, degree and depth of the educational requirements for efficient functioning of the fire service must be examined |

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| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Educational levels of fire service need to be thoroughly studied to arrive at acceptable knowledge and skill requirements to be met by fire service people to achieve the craftsmen level, the technician or special level and the executive level |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Career development of the fire executive must be systematic and deliberate |
| | 1966 | infrastructure | Requirements for the fire service must be identified; ways and means of individuals to meet the needs and requirements should be established |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Ways must be found to identify those individuals with potential and develop them for future responsibility, providing a comprehensive program of career development |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Programs need to be established in educational institutions for in-service training of executives as well as those who are interested in entering the field or fire service management to acquire a wide frame of reference |
| Wingspread | 1966 | infrastructure | Professionalism must be made a common goal toward which all fire service organizations, municipal officers associations and professional management associations can work |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Develop programs designed to increase public appreciation of the Fire Service as a vital community agency. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Broaden and stimulate channels of communication with local, state and Federal government officials |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Promote national standards for performance and education leading to greater professionalization of the paid and volunteer Fire Service. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Develop a nationwide fire information system and the dissemination of valid data which will result in greater support for research, leading toward solutions of many national fire protection problems. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Develop nationally recognized standards for competency and achievement of skills development, technical proficiency and academic knowledge appropriate to every level of the Fire Service career ladder. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Make public officials at every level of government more aware of their responsibilities in providing increased financial and moral support to aid the Fire Service in carrying out their mission. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Establish realistic standards of educational achievement, and provide to every member of the Fire Service equal educational opportunities commensurate with professional requirements. |
| Williamsburg | 1970 | infrastructure | Identify and establish nationwide information systems that will enable improved analysis of the fire problem with particular emphasis on the life and safety factors for the public and the fire fighter. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Congress establish a United States Fire Administration to provide a national focus for the Nation's fire problem and to promote a comprehensive program with adequate funding to reduce life and property loss from fire. |

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| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Congress, in providing for new burn treatment facilities, make adequate provision for the training and continuing support of the specialists to staff these facilities. Provision should also be made for special training of those who provide emergency care for burn victims in general hospitals. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Communities train and utilize women for fire service duties. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Federal grants for equipment and training be available only to those fire jurisdictions that operate from a federally approved master plan for fire protection |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed United States Fire Administration act as a coordinator of studies of fire protection methods and assist local jurisdictions in adapting findings to their fire protection planning |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | United States Fire Administration provide grants to local fire jurisdictions for developing master plans for fire protection. Further, provide technical advice and qualified personnel to local fire jurisdictions to help them develop master plans. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed United States Fire Administration sponsor research in the following areas: |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | -productivity measure of fire departments. |
| | 1973 | infrastructure | -job analyses |
| | 1973 | infrastructure | -firefighter injuries |
| | 1973 | infrastructure | -fire prevention efforts |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Nation's fire departments recognize advanced and specialized education and hire or promote persons with experience at levels commensurate with their skills. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | A program of Federal financial assistance to local fire services to upgrade their training |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | In the administering of Federal funds for training or other assistance to local fire departments, eligibility be limited to those departments that have adopted an effective, affirmative action program related to the employment and promotion of members of minority groups. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Fire departments lacking emergency ambulance, paramedical, and rescue services consider providing them, especially if they are located in communities where these services are not adequately provided by other agencies |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Establishment of a National Fire Academy to provide specialized training in areas important to the fire services and to assist State and local jurisdictions in their training programs. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The full cost of operating the proposed National Fire Academy and subsidizing the attendance of fire service members be borne by the Federal Government. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The Department of Commerce be funded to provide grants for studies of combustion dynamics and the means of its control. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | In all construction involving Federal money, awarding of those funds be contingent upon the approval of a fire safety systems analysis and a fire safety effectiveness statement |

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| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed National Fire Academy develop short courses to educate practicing designers in the basics of fire safety design. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The Department of Transportation work with interested parties to develop a marking system, to be adopted nationwide, for the purpose of identifying transportation hazards |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The extension of the Chem-Tree system to provide ready access by all fire departments and to include hazard control tactics. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Airport authorities review their firefighting capabilities and, where necessary, formulate appropriate capital improvement budgets to meet current recommended aircraft rescue and firefighting practices |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The railroads begin a concerted effort to reduce rail-caused fires along the Nation's rail system. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The Urban Mass Transportation Administration require explicit fire safety plans as a condition for all grants for rapid transit systems |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed United States Fire Administration join with the Forest Service, U.S.D.A., in exploring means to make fire safety education for forest and grassland protection more effective |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Supports the development of a National Fire Weather Service in NOAA and urges its acceleration |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The States the inclusion of fire safety education in programs educating future teachers and the requirement of knowledge of fire safety as a prerequisite for teaching certification. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed U.S. Fire Administration develop a program, with adequate funding, to assist, augment, and evaluate existing public and private fire safety education efforts |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed U.S. Fire Administration, in conjunction with the Advertising Council and the National Fire Protection Association, sponsor an all-media campaign of public service advertising designed to promote public awareness of fire safety |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Supports the Operation EDITH plan and recommends its acceptance and implementation both individually and community-wide. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The National Fire Protection Association and the American National Standards Institute jointly review the Standard for Mobile Homes and seek to strengthen it, particularly in such areas as interior finish materials and fire detection |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The Federal budget for research connected with fire be increased by \$26 million |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | The proposed U.S. Fire Administration be located in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. |
| America Burning | 1973 | infrastructure | Federal assistance in support of State and local fire service programs be limited to those jurisdictions complying with the National Fire Data System reporting requirements |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | There is a need for better liaison between the fire service and those who build or design buildings |

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| | 1976 | infrastructure | the fire service should approach the concept of regionalization without bias |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | There should be more fire service representation on building code committees and more fire protection courses in schools of architecture |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | The construction industry should encourage the fire service to contribute what it learns in fighting fires about the effects of building structure on fire prevention and control |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | A coordinated effort by the National Fire Academy, state and local delivery systems in the field of fire service education is needed |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | Career ladder opportunities should be designed to encourage and recognize all forms of suitable and approved education and training; personnel structures should make provisions for advancement in all avenues. |
| Wingspread II | 1976 | infrastructure | The fire service should assume more responsibility and leadership in fire loss management |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | infrastructure | Many fire departments and state training agencies have instituted formal certification programs based on these standards. Those who have not done so should adopt similar certification programs as soon as possible |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | infrastructure | Each community must ultimately make its own determination of their fire service needs and criterion. If the fire service is not prepared to implement master planning, it should then develop useful alternatives |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | infrastructure | Personnel who cannot or who are unwilling to stop their dependency on alcohol or drugs should be dropped from the service. |
| Wingspread III | 1986 | infrastructure | Place more emphasis on developing personnel management skills; done in cooperation with academia and other professions by developing programs appropriate to the fire service personnel management needs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Fire service organizations need to find their common ground and present that with one voice |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | We need to support and educate the new Congressional Fire Services Caucus; |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | We must brutalize the fire problem to make it more vivid to the public and to officials; |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The base of organizations having input and/or membership in the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations should be broadened; |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | and locally, the fire service should establish citizens committees or involve community groups to garner support for fire prevention programs |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The National Fire Academy's executive development courses should improve data analysis training. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The federal Health Care Finance Administration should develop a payment system sensitive to the special problems of burn centers. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Government and relevant professional groups need to address the increasing nursing shortage problem |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Federal support of research in burn treatment and rehabilitation programs is needed. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Adequate funding, attention and staffing at the federal level is needed, not additional legislation. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | An enhancement to the federal programs, either as part of the existing agencies or as special federal task forces on these issues, should be considered. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Communicate to the fire world what is going on at the federal level and, in turn, represent the interests of the fire service to Congress and the regulatory agencies. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Additional federal resources to identify and publicize successful local maintenance programs |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish citizens committees or involve community groups to a much greater extent than is done today to secure the resources and involvement of enough people at the local level to implement effective programs |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The federal Health Care Finance Administration should review the entire financial situation facing hospitals with burn centers. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services must work with the appropriate professional groups in addressing this problem (Burn Center Staffing) |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | Medium Term: The fire service should budget to attend national standards meetings and training sessions, adopt the national recruitment and employment development program, and should support performance-based selection processes |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | Long Term: The fire service should adopt validated training programs for minorities and women, should have a comprehensive officer development program, and should formalize the evaluation of state, metro, and county training programs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Programs should be implemented to provide for insurance loss reimbursements to governments or fire departments for fire fighter injuries or deaths on the fireground. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | A program should be developed to test and rate fire equipment and apparatus. The task force members felt that a system similar to the Underwriters Laboratory rating program would be a good model for this type of program. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Physical fitness standards should be developed, adapted, validated and enforced for all fire and emergency service personnel. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | AIDS is a major concern to emergency medical service personnel. This illness is a communicable disease and should be treated as a public health issue, not a civil rights issue. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Employee assistance programs (EAPs) should be designed and made available for fire and emergency personnel and their families. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Any programs imposed on the fire service by federal or state governments should be accompanied by adequate funding to pay for the program, or the mechanism to provide such funding. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Chief fire officers should recognize, lead and implement the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) concepts into fire and emergency service planning and operations at the local level. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Encourage the development of labor-management committees to focus attention on productivity and innovation (given the constraints of labor agreements or legislation). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Encourage aggressive implementation of equal employment opportunity programs, involving recruitment, retention and promotion of minority groups in the fire and emergency services for both career and volunteer departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Develop and distribute specific programs and publications to assist volunteer fire departments in recruiting and retaining volunteer fire fighters. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Management education should be targeted at all position levels within the fire service. Educational opportunities should be made available at the local, state and national levels, as well as at the National Fire Academy. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | There should be an identification of the skills and knowledge necessary for the position of fire chief (volunteer or career, large or small, urban or rural). Continuing education requirements and certification of chief fire officers should be considered |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Master planning must be reinstated as a major program of the U.S. Fire Administration and National Fire Academy. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Fire departments must use the concepts of master planning in the development of long-range goals and objectives. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The U.S. Fire Administration should initiate the evaluation of alternative delivery systems for fire and emergency services. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Research should be done on the identification of alternative revenue sources for fire and emergency services, with a special emphasis placed on user fees to better distribute costs between the public and private sectors. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Fire departments must participate in community-based programs and should use fire stations as the focus of the program. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Incentives that encourage fire safety could have a beneficial effect. Tax, insurance, legal and social incentives, as well as deterrents, would go a long way toward modifying both personal and business behavior. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Have meeting planners check for fire safety. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Require fire drills in public buildings, schools, offices and nursing homes. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Bequest government subsidies of fire safety equipment and public service advertisements. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Use building wardens for fire safety education and inspection. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Involve the American Bed Cross and similar organizations in fire safety endeavors. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Create tax and insurance incentives and disincentives for fire behavior. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Require product manufacturers to develop and implement a fire safety awareness program. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Base insurance rates on the hazards and risks posed by occupancy and building contents. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Educate the political officials to their responsibilities and roles in rural fire protection and control. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The fire service needs to communicate with other groups in the jurisdiction to promote fire safety. Coalitions need to be established with key interests, e.g., other public officials, builders, architects, educators and business leaders. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Urge greater use of fire prevention and control master planning techniques by political jurisdictions. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Seek low-cost loans for water conservation and supply systems through the Rural Development Act. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | State and county agencies should make training easily available to rural fire departments. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Continue to distribute the National Fire Academy training programs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The stipend program at the National Fire Academy needs to be secure. Most volunteer and rural fire departments do not have the resources to participate without financial assistance. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Strengthen state training programs with funds and expertise. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Unify the different incident command systems being used around the country; communications techniques and procedures should be compatible. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Institute programs to coordinate local and state group purchasing of equipment and supplies in order to reduce unit costs through greater economies of scale. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Provide added funding in Title IV of the Rural Development Act for the training and equipping of local fire protection forces. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Rural and wildland fire departments need to reach out to other groups in the community, state and nation to obtain their involvement and increase access to resources. |
| | | infrastructure | The fire service needs to educate and inform elected officials of their responsibilities and roles in fire protection. The fire service needs to communicate with other rural departments in the national wildfire coordination group. |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | Training in community development techniques should be made available to fire departments. |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | The fire service must involve the community in identifying the fire problem, as well as the services and resources required to address it. National, state and local training organizations should expand their programs to teach these skills. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Provide reasonable and justifiable funding. Existing funding vehicles established through the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Development Act should provide no- or low-interest loans. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | New ideas should be encouraged, developed and disseminated throughout the fire service. Such innovative ideas as using retirees for fire prevention programs, employing civilians in fire command positions, |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | and consolidating building and fire inspection services have increased the efficiency and effectiveness of many fire programs. Continued work in this area is essential |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish a national fire weather service. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Encourage use of the National Volunteer Fire Council's recruitment and retention programs. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish a coalition of insurance and fire service interests to develop practical incentives and penalties to modify fire safety behavior. For example, there could be a premium credit or increase based on whether inhabited areas are clear of fuel load. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Develop a train-the-trainer fire safety course for the insurance industry and require it for licensing. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Increased funding should be made available for technological research. Information is needed on the fire performance characteristics of a room, fire suppression equipment, and the combustion/toxicity characteristics of building materials and furnishings. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Require that fire prevention education standards become a part of career paths for fire service personnel. Fifty percent of training time should be devoted to fire prevention. |
| | 1987 | infrastructure | Service requirements should be at least two years active time for entry-level chief officers and three years active time for department chiefs |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The task force should identify total funding requirements and possible funding sources. Funding sources might include federal, state and local government organizations, industry grants, federal incentives and private (for profit) endeavors. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The task force should not have an open-ended agenda, and it should keep to its assigned schedule. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Suggested reporting agencies should be represented on the task force. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Educate the fire service to the need for changing its role (proactive versus reactive). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Recruit non-traditional agencies for assistance, e.g., youth development, parks and planning. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Solicit public official endorsements and support. |

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| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Encourage fire prevention successes, especially for fire service personnel (e.g., increased recognition, financial incentives). |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Build and maintain a national fire safety constituency through the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, a fire safety political action committee (PAC), and a "conference board, composed of leadership from each public interest group and fire association. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Fund and conduct a comprehensive project to develop future fire department roles and priorities and a new dept. name, w/ leadership by the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations and local government officials and national interest groups. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Negative cultural characteristics, which lead to unsafe fire practices, should be identified, and positive, safer behavior should be encouraged and reinforced. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Government and other institutions can encourage fire safety by offering financial incentives (i.e., tax rebates or reductions) to those who do not have fires, practice fire safety behavior or install automatic fire protection systems. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The private sector needs to be an active participant in fire safety. They need to identify and use corporate sponsors for fire safety campaigns. (Note: The negative aspects of fire may preclude some companies from participating in such programs.) |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | A massive public education training program for fire service personnel, with support materials, should be developed and offered nationwide. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish a fire protection "conference board" to lobby for specific issues. The "conference board" would be composed of strong leaders from each public interest group and fire protection professional association. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish a mechanism to educate local, state and national policymakers on fire protection requirements and issues. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Provide incentives for fire protection organizations to work together, and disincentives for not working together. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | The resources and influence of all local and national organizations (e.g., American Association of Retired Persons) should be used to improve fire protection. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish certification and licensing requirements for fire protection professionals. |
| America Burning Revisited | 1987 | infrastructure | Establish a significant national fire leadership training institute, e.g., expand the Harvard program to permit greater participation. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must broaden its focus from the traditional emphasis on suppression to a focus on discovering and meeting the needs of its customers |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | In order to survive, the fire service must market itself and the services it provides, demonstrating to its customers the necessity and value of what it does |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must develop holistic wellness programs to ensure that firefighters are physically, mentally, and emotionally healthy and that they receive the support they need to remain healthy |

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| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | Fire service organizations operate in local political arenas. Good labor/management and customer relations are crucial to ensuring that fire departments have maximum impact on decisions which affect their future. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service needs leaders capable of developing and managing their organizations in dramatically changed environments |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must continue to expand the resources allocated to prevention and health and safety education activities |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | Fire service managers must increase professional standing to remain credible to community policy makers and the public. This should be grounded firmly in an integrated system of nationally recognized certified education and training |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must reach out to others to expand the circle of support to assure reaching the goals of public fire protection and other support activities |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | Departments should develop a culture of citizen assistance which is reflected in the use of department resources to provide non-traditional support to customers in related public safety and community support ways |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must recognize the changing environment of society and develop competitive strategies for marketing its services to its stakeholders, representing a wide spectrum of key individuals, public and elected officials and various organizations |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must move forward to remove barriers and take the needed steps to interact with the community 365 days a year |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must begin to develop total wellness systems to enable firefighters to cope, develop, be safe, and survive a lifetime of responses |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The development and implementation of wellness systems should occur in cooperation with the major fire service organizations. |
| | 1996 | infrastructure | These systems should be long-term, holistic, positive, rehabilitative, and educational |
| | 1996 | infrastructure | They must overcome the historic punitive mentality of physical fitness, move beyond negative times, task-based testing and toward progressive improvement, and require labor and management to commit to a program with testing and private attitude results |
| | 1996 | infrastructure | These systems should have a holistic approach which includes fitness, rehabilitation, behavioral health and nutrition to ensure that firefighters reach and maintain optimal wellness |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | Fire and emergency services must continue to expand the resources allocated to prevention and education activities that have the goal of reducing injuries and deaths from fire and other risks |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must take responsibility in having programs developed and used that will promote the proper maintenance of these fire protection systems. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must reach out to others to expand the circle of support to ensure that the goals of fire and accident prevention are reached |

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| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service must take an active role at the state and federal levels to ensure that its interests are protected in all related environmental issues. |
| Wingspread IV | 1996 | infrastructure | The fire service will need to develop policies that support the protection of the environment from accidental and illegal spills and releases. These policies should be planned in cooperation with federal, state and local agencies. |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Adopt or develop a mandatory certification process, with continuing education requirements, for state and local fire marshals, inspectors, and all other fire prevention/public education personnel |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Get involved in the planned certificate program to achieve fire department accreditation |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -fire service should develop an advanced education standard to meet the varying needs |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -develop college level programs for fire service personnel going into the fire marshal's office |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Develop an effective career path for fire prevention staff |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -job security and internal promotional opportunities must be reachable rewards for motivated individuals who want to continue to work in fire prevention but do not want to sacrifice career options to do it |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Improve labor/management communications by identifying common grounds of mutual interest and start with areas having the greatest crossover interest for both groups |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Work to convince fire chiefs to increase the priority of fire prevention efforts |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -prepare and communicate a model mission statement identifying fire prevention as a top-level priority |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -negotiate to get fire chiefs to move frequently consider the needs of prevention when planning budgets, assignments, and interaction with the public and the fire department |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -show how fire chiefs and other chief officers can introduce more fire prevention content into training in fire suppression and emergency medical service classes. |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -job descriptions should be written to acknowledge the importance of fire prevention |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Increase minimum training/emphasis in fire fighter recruit training and other fire suppression in-service training for the importance of and involvement in fire prevention activities |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -department's screening and hiring processes should be revised to include a fire prevention mind set |

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| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Find innovative ways to bring in more money to support fire prevention programs |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -hire a grant writer |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -implement fees for special services |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -ask for donations from philanthropic organizations or individuals or commercial companies aided by fire department |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Find innovative ways to staff prevention programs |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -make fire prevention part of the daily routine for all department personnel by the beginning of year 2000 |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -recruit more community volunteers |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -help make positions in fire prevention more desirable; improve incentives |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -create an award or recognition program to demonstrate how the department values its fire prevention personnel |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | The primary targets for building coalitions can be divided into internal and external groups. For both, the approach is to find compatible organizations and building mutual-benefit relationships. |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | The foundation for building relationships includes treating potential partners as customers and then exhibiting impeccable customer service attitudes |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | Internal Groups |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -develop a mission statement for top management and labor groups |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -create or improve internal relationships before attempting to form new external coalitions |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -evaluate and look for ways to adjust current contracts to allow for more proactive prevention activities |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -make a major involvement in incorporating fire prevention and public education considerations in recruit academy classes |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -create coalitions with top management |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -showcase fire chief's role in successful fire prevention efforts |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | External Groups |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -need to improve the ability to build coalitions at all levels and educate and recruit new advocacy groups from outside fire service |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -interact with elected officials, city administrators, local department heads, and state and local agencies |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -consider local community leaders from media, chamber of commerce, neighborhood groups, churches and civic organizations |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -extend coalition reach by forming coalitions with established organizations having like goals |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -form mutually beneficial strategic alliances with other fire chiefs and fire marshals |

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| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Fire departments should be aware of the trend for streamlining and be knowledgeable of the advantages and disadvantages of each type of streamlining |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | Consolidation |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -actively pursue opportunities to consolidate activities |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | Privatization |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | Civilianization |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | -select individuals who can speak the language of any significant subgroup |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -address the relevant aspects of the culture when the culture has an impact on the value system of the individual |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -adapt employee training to increase sensitivity and produce more respect and appreciation for other cultures |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -create a multicultural consortium |
| Fire Prevention 2000 Changes and Solutions | 1998 | infrastructure | Be creative in establishing incentives for installing built-in protection |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -consider ways to offer tax exemptions or tax credits for the installation of sprinklers |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -encourage water companies to reduce or eliminate water fees for hookups to sprinkler systems |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -work to convince insurance companies to join in the effort to support built-in protection |
| | 1998 | infrastructure | -identify coalition partners who might offer funding grants or low interest loans for the installation of sprinkler systems |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -seek funding to continue research and prototype development of the "smart stove" |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Work with the insurance industry to create financial incentives for homeowners who install "smart stoves" |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | infrastructure | Educate the fire service and building design community on fire safety considerations for people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -involve national disability groups in the education of the fire service, building industry, and design professionals as to the special needs of people with disabilities |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -educate the fire service on the complications and challenges associated with the evacuation of people with disabilities from a private home or group home |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | infrastructure | Organize disability and fire service representatives into a national coalition with two goals: to raise fire safety awareness among the disabled community, and to raise the awareness of the fire service to the needs of people with disabilities |

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| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Prepare and market disability awareness training, especially evacuation techniques, in the National and State Fire Academy courses |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | infrastructure | Form a coalition to expedite the implementation of the fire safe elevator |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Include representatives from national disability organizations, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, elevator manufacturers and contractors, model codes and standards groups, and state, local, and federal regulatory agencies in the coalition |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Devise an action plan with realistic and measurable goals for the design and implementation of the fire safe elevator |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Seek funding for the coalition |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Work with industry to find ways to make home fire sprinkler systems more affordable |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Create insurance incentives for homes and businesses that do invest in sprinkler systems |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Seek funding for independent agencies to conduct extensive research on home fire sprinkler systems. |
| Solutions 2000 | 1999 | infrastructure | Form a coalition that will make fire safety a primary concern by raising our safety expectations for the environments to which our children, older adults and people with disabilities are exposed. |
| | 1999 | infrastructure | -Solicit grants and Federal funding to help reduce the price of fire detection, notification, and suppression devices/systems to allow the retrofitting of older buildings to become a reality. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The approach should be community based; |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The plan should articulate actions that will result in: Improved use of financial incentives; |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Participation of the private and academic sectors; |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Improvement of technologies and lowering of costs; |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The plan should complement communities' actions to address all their hazards. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | For example, the ability of a community to address fire hazards should not be compromised by an earthquake event that ruptures sprinkler systems. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The identification of improved or enhanced insurance incentives for community-based fire loss prevention measures and homeowner loss reduction implementation, especially fire sprinklers and alarms. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Training to prepare fire officers to deal with the media - for public information, education, and relations |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | infrastructure | Communities that fund fire departments to respond to fire emergencies within their jurisdiction should be fully cognizant of the capacity of the department in terms of: |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Deployment capability, including structural fire response, special operations and hazardous materials response, and emergency medical response. |

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| | 2002 | infrastructure | Fire depts. should be evaluated based on their effectiveness, efficiency and worker safety. Decision of the jurisdictions' level of service should be based on technically, scientifically and medically sound criteria for organization, staffing, deployment |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Fire fighters and emergency medical personnel should be selected for the job based on consistent medical and performance standards. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | All fire departments should provide protective clothing and equipment as well as specific training for the prevention of occupationally acquired infectious diseases, cancer, heart disease and other occupationally related diseases. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Such clothing and equipment must provide continual protection during its use against the hazardous conditions encountered during fire fighting, emergency medical and special operation functions. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | FEMA/USFA and other appropriate federal agencies should encourage all fire departments to adopt a standard operating procedure addressing safe incident-site staffing that includes accountability and teams for fire fighter rescue. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Fire departments should provide a wellness/fitness program to maintain the medical, physical and behavioral health of all personnel. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The federal gov. should provide funding for fire department adoption of wellness/fitness programs based on the Wellness-Fitness Initiative and the Candidate Physical Ability Test of the Int'l Assoc. of Fire Fighters and the Int'l Assoc. of Fire Chiefs |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The federal government should also provide funding for training, equipping and staffing of fire department special operations, including hazardous materials, technical rescue and terrorist/weapons of mass destruction response. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Appropriate government agencies should also provide consistent certification, testing, field research and when necessary, product recall of all fire fighter protective clothing and equipment. |
| American Burning Recommissioned | 2002 | infrastructure | Support for EMS should include advocacy, improved training and equipment, research and data improvements. Strategies should be implemented that improve the practical equality of EMS within the fire service. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | EMS should be adequately funded and staffed. It is the joint responsibility of government and the health care system. EMS delivery should be consistent with medically acceptable response times through deployment of sufficient numbers of trained personnel. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Fire departments should be accountable for activities conducted at the defined incident location as well as for other emergency location safety, including the provision of adequate personnel prior to the commencement of operations. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Each fire department, volunteer and career alike, should assess the EMS training needs of its current staffing. Training programs that treat career and volunteer members differently should be eliminated. |

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| | 2002 | infrastructure | Training policies that allow senior members to avoid enhanced training when newer members must obtain it should also be eliminated. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | FEMA should facilitate the development of a working partnership among the health care/health insurance industry, and fire services with the goal of enhancing the provision of EMS and improving the efficiency/effectiveness of the health service industry. |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | infrastructure | In order to improve fairness and diversity within the fire services, there should be a commitment to alter traditional attitudes with respect to the activities that are most important to the fire services. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | There should be recognition for those leaders and departments that effectively put an end to those traditions that limit evolution toward a diverse fire and emergency services organization. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Such leaders should establish policies and practices that improve the lateral and upward mobility of all, based on merit, and should enhance the connection of the firehouses to their neighborhoods. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Both firefighters and their organizational management representatives should address the issues of fairness to all employees within their organizations. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | The conduct of activities and initiatives that are intended to diminish improper imbalances with respect to diversity within a fire department should also be directed outside of the department, toward the community and the neighborhood. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Fire plans and general response plans that are developed for the community should anticipate the additional concerns and challenges that occur in diverse communities |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Diversity should be considered in the conduct of prevention and preparedness activities, not only to anticipate the concerns that will arise in the response environment, but also to take advantage of the diversity achieved within the department |
| American Burning Re-commissioned | 2002 | infrastructure | Care for burn victims should not be limited to the physical needs of the victim alone, but should be expanded to consider the mental and emotional needs of the victim and his or her family, friends, and often times, co-workers. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | FEMA and the United States Fire Administration should build partnerships that will support both the prevention and care giving and expand the capability to manage all aspects of burn-related issues. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | These should include advocating within the health industry the needs of victims. This should impress on insurers the benefits of immediate and comprehensive treatment as contrasted with the alternative costs of delays with inadequate insurance coverage |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | These should lead to the maintenance of training centers, the development of programs to recruit and retain burn physicians and nurses, and an increase in federal research such as that once provided by Brook Army Medical Center. |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Make the costs more affordable |

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| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Educate the public officials regarding technology |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Identify funding help and incentives |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Identify, showcase, and recognize communities that have successfully implemented programs resulting in increased installation of residential fire sprinklers |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | infrastructure | Implement a strategy for improved safety that encompasses all of the E's: Education, Enforcement, Engineering, Evaluation, Economic incentive, and Empowerment |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Leverage existing coalitions to strengthen prevention activities |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Include local departments and agencies in a grass roots effort to effectively reach all people |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Identify economic benefits and sources of assistance |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Keep the fire service abreast of current technology and recommended practice regarding automatic detection suppression devices. |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | infrastructure | Establish a centralized clearinghouse to identify and disseminate fire safety information |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Ensure that fire safety information and programs are as follows |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Correct and appropriate |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Adaptable |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Consistent in message according to recognized authority |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Readily available to all organizations |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | infrastructure | Identify the audience, funding sources, and delivery system(s) for the recommendations made in the Solutions2000 report (April 1999) |
| Beyond Solutions 2000 | 2002 | infrastructure | Establish a national center for ongoing collaboration and action for improved fire safety for people with disabilities |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | Through the center, develop an action plan and provide support for continuity of initiatives that will achieve the following |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Maintain an active network of experts and advocates in the field |
| | 2002 | infrastructure | -Focus national attention on needed solutions |