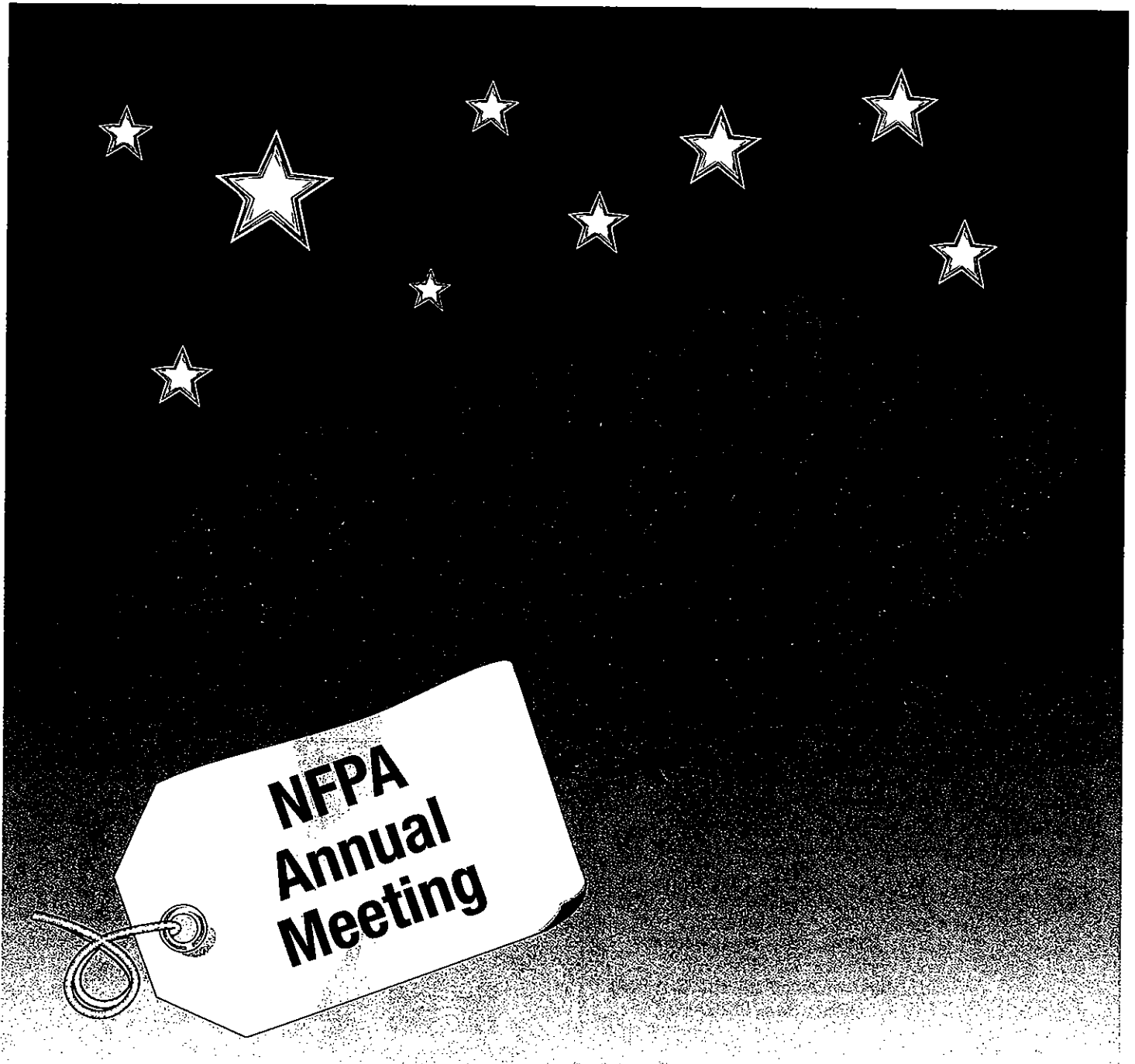


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QUARTERLY FIRE MARSHALS

FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA • April 1997



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Fire Marshals Quarterly
(617) 984-7424
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Three Groups Join to Create Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition

In a collaborative move that brings together the American Fire Sprinkler Association (AFSA), the National Fire Sprinkler Association (NFSA), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), a new partnership has been initiated to increase the rate of adoptions of fire sprinkler ordinances for new construction of one- and two-family dwellings. The partnership will also focus on improving the level of understanding of automatic fire sprinkler technology for homes.

The Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition met at NFPA headquarters in January to kick off the partnership and begin shaping the Coalition's first effort, a pilot project in Connecticut that will incorporate research, public awareness, public education, and code adoption.

"The true strength of this new partnership lies in our ability to bring together credible, private organizations that are not encumbered by bureaucratic administration. The Coalition has what it takes to move us forward in educating the public about the use and effectiveness of automatic residential fire sprinklers," said AFSA President Steve Muncy.

The Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition will launch its efforts in Connecticut, working with Hartford Fire Marshal John Vendetta on a strategic plan for implementation of a statewide residential fire sprinkler awareness campaign. Connecticut will be a model for the Coalition's work nationally.

"It has always been the centerpiece of NFSA's mission to create new and innovative means to increase the public's awareness of the value of residential fire sprinklers," said NFSA President John Viniello. "We are delighted to work with AFSA and NFPA in advancing a focused agenda to reduce home fire injuries, deaths, and property damage."

More than 4,500 lives are lost to fire in the United States each year. According to NFPA, fire sprinklers installed in homes could reduce the fire death rate by 59 percent and, in combination with smoke detectors, by 82 percent.

"My feeling is that we are at a crucial point where we need to be very proactive with regard to fire sprinkler use in homes," says NFPA President George D. Miller. "When most Americans dying from fire are in their homes, homes are where we need to focus the fire safety spotlight."



Coming Events

(For information on any of these events, contact the appropriate sponsoring organization or FMANA Executive Secretary Ben Roy.)

April

14-18 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*®; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Farmington, CT.

16 NFPA Regional Meeting, Sacramento, CA.

28- NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA

May 2 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Towson, MD.

30 Ninth Annual National Fire and Emergency Services Dinner, Washington, D.C.

May

12-16 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Grand Rapids, MI.

18 FMANA Executive Board Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

18-22 NFPA Annual Meeting and Fire Safety Exhibit, Los Angeles, CA.

20 FMANA Annual Business Meeting, Los Angeles, CA.

26-30 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Nashville, TN.

June

2-6 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Lexington, KY.

9-13 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Schaumburg, IL.

16-20 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, Honolulu, HI.

17 NFPA Regional Meeting, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

23-27 NFPA Continuing Education Seminars: NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (1997 edition); NFPA 13, *Automatic Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*; and NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, San Francisco, CA.

July

7-11 FMANA Fire Protection Institute, Denver, CO.

From the President's Desk

by Wade Schaefer, FMANA President



The NFPA Annual Meeting dates of May 18–22 are fast approaching. If you've neglected to make your plans to be in Los Angeles to see the fire safety exhibits and participate in "Fire Safety: The Next 100 Years," you may want to hurry. Advance registration closes on April 18 and on-site registration will be held at the Los Angeles Convention Center. The FMANA board meeting will be held there on May 18. Additional FMANA meetings and training include the following:

Fire Protection Institute

July 7–11, Denver, CO. Please see a related article in this edition of the *Quarterly* or call FMANA Executive Secretary Ben Roy at (302) 653-5700 for information.

Urban Fire Marshals Forum

August 14–17, Quincy, MA.

State and Provincial Fire Marshals Forum

October 23–26, Quincy, MA.

State Chapter Representative

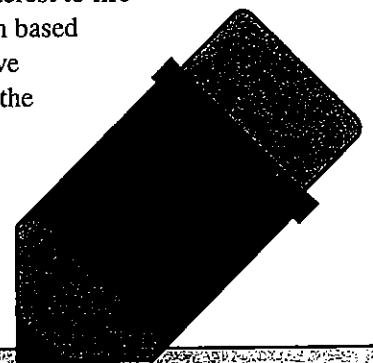
Friday and/or Saturday (tentative) immediately prior to the NFPA Fall Meeting in Kansas City, MO, from November 17–19.

Jim Crawford, Portland, OR, Fire Marshal and FMANA Board member, is chair of a project to develop three new management programs that will be very valuable to FMANA members.

Bylaw changes for the officer and Board nomination processes are being discussed and may be ready for membership approval at the Fall Meeting.

FMANA continues to search for interested members with technical expertise to serve on NFPA Technical Committees. If you're interested, please apprise Ben Roy at (302) 653-5700.

An NFPA 921, *Fire and Explosion Investigations*, proposal, that I understand may be of interest to fire investigators, approves the concept of courtroom testimony for origin and cause determination based solely on photographs from a fire scene. I've received information from organizations that have expressed their concerns with this proposal. For further information, you may wish to review the NFPA report and proposals.



Do You Have a Story to Tell?

The Fire Marshals Association of North America is looking for a few good writers! We're trying to make the *Quarterly* a more member-oriented newsletter, and we'd like to hear from you. In an effort to encourage more participation among Section members, we're offering a free FMANA golf shirt to anyone who submits an article that is printed in the *Quarterly*. How can you lose? Please send all submissions to Ben Roy, Executive Secretary, P.O. Box 600, Smyrna, DE 19977.

Executive Secretary's Corner

by Ben Roy



An article on the upcoming NFPA Annual Meeting and FMANA activities scheduled to take place during that meeting is included in this edition of *Quarterly*.

The activities begin with an Executive Board meeting on Sunday morning, tentatively scheduled to be held in the Bonaventure Hotel. You're cordially invited to attend this meeting to get a chance to know your elected leadership.

You'll note that there are no FMANA meetings scheduled for Monday. This isn't an oversight. Your Educational Committee and Executive Board are responding to the membership's wishes to allow some time for code enforcement officials to attend other Speaker Sessions.

The Tuesday morning session starts with updates on the single fire code issue as well as the Regional Fire Code Development Committees. In addition, the FMANA Annual Business Meeting will be held on Tuesday. This is your opportunity to vote for your officers as well as offer your opinion on code issues of importance to you.

The FMANA educational session on Wednesday, "Using Computer Technology in Prevention Programs," is one that no one should miss, and it directly relates to the theme of the 1997 Annual Meeting, "Fire Safety: The Next 100 Years."

We hope you're able to join us in Los Angeles.

FMANA Membership: Tell a Friend!

Do you have friends or professional colleagues who might benefit from becoming a member of the Fire Marshals Association of North America?

Please remind them that FMANA is an organization of professional people with the goal of minimizing loss of life and property by fire through education in fire prevention fundamentals, enforcement of fire laws, investigation of fire causes, and regulation of fire hazards.

As you know, FMANA members are required to be members of the National Fire Protection Association. The NFPA annual dues (\$95) cover your FMANA membership.

For more information, write to Executive Secretary Ben Roy, FMANA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 or call (617) 984-7424.

Got a Question?

Who to call at NFPA's Public Fire Protection Division:

Gary Tokle, assistant vice president, (617) 984-7490

Carl Peterson, assistant director, (617) 984-7485
(apparatus and equipment, fire reporting)

Jim Smalley, (617) 984-7483
(forestry, urban and wild land interface)

Bruce Teele, (617) 984-7482
(protective clothing and equipment, fireboats)

Jerry Laughlin, (617) 984-7480
(fire investigation, fire fighting professional qualifications)

Chuck Smeby, (617) 984-7420
(hazmats and training, NBFSPQ)

Stephen Foley, (617) 984-7481
(fire department occupational health and safety, public fire service organization)

Steven Sawyer, fire code coordinator, (617) 984-7423

Ben Roy, (617) 984-7424
(Fire Marshals Association of North America)

Staff members in the Public Fire Protection division are responsible for more than 80 NFPA codes and standards and 4 NFPA Member Sections.

State Fire Marshals in the News

Iowa—State Fire Marshal's Office Moves

The new address for the Iowa State Fire Marshal's Office is 621 East 2nd Street, Des Moines, IA 50309-1831.

New York—Fire Administrator's Office Relocates

The new address for the New York State Fire Administrator's Office is 41 State Street, Albany, NY 12231-0001.

Oklahoma—New State Fire Marshal Named

Tom Wilson, a native of Miami, OK, has been appointed Oklahoma State fire marshal.

Wilson has been chief of fire departments in Louisiana, Alabama, and California, and he assumed his new position on February 3, 1997.

Wilson said, "I'm looking forward to facing the challenges of this position and working with agency team members in addressing the fire problems of the state.

"My mission is to bring the State Fire Marshal's Agency to the forefront of the public as it relates to fire investigation, fire safety, and public education," he continued.

Washington—Fire Marshal Retires

Richard "Dick" Small has retired from the position of Washington State fire marshal.

Roger Westside has been appointed acting state fire marshal.

1997 NFPA Annual Meeting & Fire Safety Exhibit

The 1997 NFPA Annual Meeting and Fire Safety Exhibit will be held at the Los Angeles Convention Center from May 18-22. The theme of the meeting is "Fire Safety: The Next 100 Years."

NFPA President George D. Miller has said, "In keeping with our theme, 'Fire Safety: The Next 100 Years,' new products, contacts, and ideas are around every corner. Powerhouse educational seminars and speaker sessions offer insights into industry trends, developments, and strategies that will help you respond to the challenges in your business. A dynamic exhibit floor highlights the industry's biggest names, as well as smaller companies featuring new and one-of-a-kind products and services."

Additionally, nearly 40 technical standards will be considered for acceptance during the Technical Committee Report Sessions.

The Fire Marshals Association of North America also has scheduled several meetings and educational sessions for its membership. A schedule of FMANA Events is listed below. We hope you can join us in Los Angeles for what will be an extremely educational and entertaining event.

1997 NFPA Annual Meeting Schedule of Events

Fire Marshals Association of North America

Sunday, May 18
8:30 a.m.—12:00 Noon

FMANA Executive Board Meeting
Presiding Officer: Wade Schaefer
Michigan State Fire Marshal
President of FMANA

Staff Coordinator: FMANA Executive
Secretary Ben Roy

Tuesday, May 20
9:00—10:00 a.m.
FMANA
Moderator: Robert Melton

Fire Marshal, Dallas, TX, Fire
Department
First Vice-President of FMANA

Single Fire Code Update
Regional Fire Code Development
Committee Update
Steve Sawyer
NFPA Fire Code Coordinator
Quincy, MA

10:00 a.m.—12:00 Noon
FMANA Business Meeting
Presiding Officer: Wade Schaefer
Michigan State Fire Marshal
President of FMANA

Staff Coordinator: FMANA Executive
Secretary Ben Roy

Wednesday, May 21
9:00 a.m.—12:00 Noon
Using Computer Technology in
Prevention Programs
Moderator: Jim Crawford
Fire Marshal, Portland, OR
FMANA Executive Board

Electronic Communication and the
Internet
Jeffery Thompson
Information Systems Consultant
NFPA

Use of Computer Programs in Houston
Fire Department Prevention Programs
Battalion Chief Donald Smith
Houston, TX, Fire Department

John Abbey
President, Abbey Group
Nevada City, CA

Use of Computer Programs in Portland
Fire Department Prevention Programs
Thanh Nguyen
Information Services Manager
Portland, OR, Fire Department

Staff Coordinator: FMANA Executive
Secretary Ben Roy

The Washington Scene

by Tony O'Neill, NFPA Vice President of Government Affairs

Hotel Motel Fire Safety Act Repeal

In a surprise move last year, Congress repealed Section 5 of P.L. 101-391 "Hotel Motel Fire Safety Act." This section of the law requires 90 percent of government employees traveling on official business to reside in "approved" hotels and motels—those with hardwired smoke detectors in every sleeping room and sprinklers in buildings three stories or higher. Section 5 also contains the government reporting requirements and audit procedures.

The repeal was a part of the Defense Department Authorization Act signed into law late last year. According to Defense Department officials, the intent was to remove the reporting and auditing burden and substitute a mandatory requirement for DoD employees to stay in hotels and motels that are on the approved master list through a travel management policy. However, under closer scrutiny, the repeal applies not only to DoD, but to the entire federal government, and there is no longer a percentage compliance requirement, therefore, a federal agency could have zero compliance.

At a recent reauthorization hearing for the United States Fire Administration, which is responsible for maintaining the list of approved hotels and motels, several fire service organizations and the hotel industry objected to the repeal and urged the reinstatement of Section 5 of P.L. 101-391. NFPA has written to the key Congressional committee members responsible for the USFA authorization urging a quick fix legislatively for this repeal.

3-1-1 vs. 9-1-1

In a move that could dilute the effectiveness of the universal 9-1-1 emergency number, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has recently made available a new 3-1-1 number for "quick access" to nonemergency police and other government services. In the FCC announcement, the rationale for this decision is that the new 3-1-1 number could improve the effectiveness of 9-1-1 emergency services by alleviating the congestion in dispatch centers. The FCC action doesn't obligate any municipality to adopt 3-1-1, rather it ensures that any local entity that wishes to use 3-1-1 has the option to do so. Under a grant from AT&T, Baltimore, MD, is currently undergoing a test of the 3-1-1 nonemergency alternative. Many in the fire service believe that this is a step backwards and will only lead to confusion by the public after long years of dedicated effort to educate and train the public to use 9-1-1.

Several fire service organizations are considering filing a petition to FCC for reconsideration of its action. The International Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Municipal Signal Association are leading the effort.

For information on the Hotel Motel Fire Safety Act, 3-1-1 vs. 9-1-1, or the Radio Frequency issue, please contact NFPA's Washington office by fax at (703) 516-4350.

Radio Frequencies for Public Safety

One of the big battles brewing in the 105th Congress is the debate over whether or not the federal government should auction off available radio spectrum to the telecommunications industry to help balance the federal budget. At stake are TV channels 60 through 69 that the industry wants for "enhanced" or "high definition" TV.

The problem for public safety organizations, such as fire departments, is that one TV channel is equal to 200 frequencies for radio transmissions, and there's a growing shortage of available frequencies for public safety use. This, coupled with the tremendous cost of replacing older communications equipment (radios) because of the change of frequency allocations, is becoming a critical problem for fire departments.

A concerted effort by the National League of Cities along with all major fire service organizations, including NFPA, is underway to convince the FCC to reserve an additional 24 megahertz (or 40 percent) of broadcast channels 60 through 69 exclusively for use by public safety officials.

Plug Into Electrical Safety

Promoting electrical safety in the home, school, and workplace is the mission of the National Electrical Safety Foundation (NESF). The Foundation provides home electrical safety brochures to consumer groups, safety tips for electrical utilities to use as bill stuffers, and regular newspapers columns titled "Plug Into Electrical Safety®." Public service announcements are also distributed to college, radio, and TV stations.

To receive a free NESF Promotional Kit, please mail this form to the National Electrical Safety Foundation (NESF), Attention Kathy Lawrence, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1847, Rosslyn, VA 22209, or fax to (703) 841-3329.

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If you use NESF's materials and promotional ideas, please send samples to the Foundation for its files.

Codes and Standards Information Update

Technical Committee Meeting Calendar

Many of you have asked that we include a calendar of Technical Committee meetings in the *Quarterly*. We're pleased to include this important addition.

You're encouraged to attend these meetings to learn more about NFPA's codes- and standards-making process. If you wish to address a Technical Committee on a specific subject, you should make your request in writing to the committee chair or staff liaison at least 21 days before the meeting (the chair may waive the 21-day notice). For specific meeting locations, please contact the FMANA executive secretary or the Technical Committee staff liaison.

April

- 1-2 Industrial Trucks, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 1-2 Household Fire Warning Equipment, San Diego, CA
- 1-2 Western Regional Fire Code Development, Phoenix, AZ
- 3-4 NFPA Standards Council, Washington, D.C.
- 10-11 Protected Premises Signaling Systems, Tampa, FL
- 16-17 Manufacture of Organic Coatings, Philadelphia, PA
- 19-20 Fire Service Administrative Risk Management, Rosemont, IL
- 22-23 Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data, Cleveland, OH
- 28-30 Merchant Vessels, Annapolis, MD
- 28-30 Foam, San Francisco, CA
- 30- Static Electricity, Pittsburgh, PA
- May 1

May

- 1-2 Cultural Resources, Long Island, NY
- 6-8 Atomic Energy, Orlando, FL
- 7-9 Carbon Monoxide and Fuel Gas Detection, Orlando, FL
- 12 Solvent Extraction Plants, Seattle, WA
- 12-16 TCC *National Electrical Code*®, Colorado Springs, CO
- 15-16 Dry and Wet Chemicals, Los Angeles, CA
- 28-30 Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels, Baltimore, MD

June

- 3-5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases, Phoenix, AZ
- 4-5 Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment, Hartford, CT
- 9-11 Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water Based Systems, Montréal, Canada

July

- 22-24 NFPA Standards Council, New York City, NY

Technical Committees Seek New Members

The **Committee on Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemicals** is seeking members in the fire service category. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 49, *Hazardous Chemicals Data*; NFPA 325, *Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids*; NFPA 491M, *Hazardous Chemical Reactions*; and NFPA 704, *Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials*.

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcer, labor, and consumer. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 1999, *Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*.

The **Committee on Exposure Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 80A, *Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*.

The **Committee on Fire Service Occupational Medical and Health** is seeking members in all interest categories. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 1581, *Fire Department Infection Control Program*, and NFPA 1582, *Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*.

The **Committee on Hazardous Chemicals** is seeking new members in all interest categories except special expert. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 40, *Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film*; NFPA 40E, *Pyroxylin Plastic*; NFPA 43B, *Organic Peroxide Formulations*; NFPA 43D, *Pesticides*; NFPA 430, *Liquid and Solid Oxidizers*; and NFPA 490, *Ammonium Nitrate*.

The **Committee on Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities** is seeking members in the following categories: consumer, insurer, enforcer, special expert, and research/tester. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 99B, *Hypobaric Facilities*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications Industrial Fire Brigades** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications Rescue Technicians** is seeking members in all interest categories except users.

The **Committee on Educational and Daycare Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Storage of Scrap Tires** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Wood, Paper, and Cellulosic Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*.

If you're interested in serving on these or any NFPA Technical Committees, write to the Codes and Standards Administration Division and request that an application be sent to you.

Codes and Standards Information Update

1997 Annual Meeting Report on Comments Available

Listed below are the documents that have received comments and will, therefore, have reports appearing in the 1997 Annual Meeting *Report on Comments (ROC)*.

- NFPA 12A *Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*
- NFPA 40 *Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film*
- NFPA 40E *Pyroxylin Plastic (will be renumbered NFPA 42)*
- NFPA 43B *Organic Peroxide Formulations (will be renumbered NFPA 432)*
- NFPA 79 *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*
- NFPA 88B *Repair Garages*
- NFPA 130 *Fixed Guideway Transit Systems*
- NFPA 204M *Smoke and Heat Venting (will be renumbered NFPA 204)*
- NFPA 221 *Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls*
- NFPA 258 *Determining Smoke Generation of Solid Materials*
- NFPA 299 *Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire*
- NFPA 306 *Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels*
- NFPA 491M *Hazardous Chemical Reactions (will be renumbered NFPA 491)*
- NFPA 497A *Classification of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas (will be renumbered NFPA 497)*
- NFPA 497B *Classification of Class II Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas (will be incorporated into NFPA 499)*
- NFPA 497M *Classification of Gases, Vapors, and Dusts for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*
- NFPA 499 *Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Class II Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations*
- NFPA 501 *Manufactured Housing*
- NFPA 501A *Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*
- NFPA 654 *Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries*
- NFPA 705 *Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*
- NFPA 780 *Lightning Protection Systems*
- NFPA 909 *Protection of Cultural Resources*
- NFPA 910 *Protection of Libraries and Library Collections (will be incorporated into NFPA 909)*
- NFPA 911 *Protection of Museums and Museum Collections (will be incorporated into NFPA 909)*

- NFPA 912 *Fire Protection in Places of Worship (will be incorporated into NFPA 909)*
- NFPA 1001 *Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1021 *Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1122 *Code for Model Rocketry*
- NFPA 1500 *Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*
- NFPA 1521 *Fire Department Safety Officer*
- NFPA 1582 *Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters*
- NFPA 1911 *Service Tests of Pumps on Fire Department Apparatus*
- NFPA 1914 *Testing Fire Department Aerial Devices*
- NFPA 1981 *Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire Fighters*
- NFPA 1999 *Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*
- NFPA 8501 *Single Burner Boiler Operation*
- NFPA 8503 *Pulverized Fuel Systems*

If you would like a copy of the 1997 Annual Meeting *Report on Comments (ROC)* please fill out the attached coupon and return it to NFPA. Under the NFPA standards-making system, recipients of the *Report on Proposals (ROP)* have a period of time in which to make comments on the *Report*. This comment period ended October 11, 1996. The ROC will contain all comments received on the *Reports* together with the responses of the respective committees.

Please send me:

___ 1997 Annual Meeting *Report on Comments (ROC-97AM CD-ROM Version)*

___ 1997 Annual Meeting *Report on Comments (ROC 97AM Print Version)*

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Return this coupon to the Fulfillment Center, NFPA, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or send a fax to (617) 770-0700.

PLEASE NOTE: Organization members of the NFPA, NFCSS (National Fire Code Subscription Service) subscribers, and members of NFPA committees and panels who have printed reports in the ROC will be sent the publication automatically and need not return this coupon.

Codes and Standards Information Update

Committees Soliciting Proposals

The following committees are planning to prepare their respective reports. In accordance with the regulations governing committee projects, committees are now accepting proposals for recommendations on content to the documents listed below. The committee will act on proposals received by 5:00 p.m. EDST/EST on the indicated closing date, and the actions will be published in the committee's report. Proposals must be submitted to the Standards Administration Division, NFPA Standards Council, on proposal forms that are available from the NFPA Standards Administration Office.

NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, see the Committee Calendar in this issue or call NFPA's Standards Administration Office.

Please note that for **new documents**, draft copies will be available, on which you can submit proposals. Copies of new document drafts are available from the Standards Administration Office, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 13-1996	<i>Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 13D-1996	<i>Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 16-1995	<i>Installation of Deluge Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 16A-1994	<i>Installation of Closed-Head Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 30-1996	<i>Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code</i>	8/1/97
NFPA 30A-1996	<i>Automotive and Marine Service Station Code</i>	8/1/97
NFPA 33-1995	<i>Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials</i>	8/1/97
NFPA 34-1995	<i>Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids</i>	8/1/97
NFPA 45-1996	<i>Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 51B-1994	<i>Cutting and Welding Processes</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 53-1994	<i>Fire Hazards in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres</i>	7/1/97
NFPA 54-1996	<i>National Fuel Gas Code</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 59A-1996	<i>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 61-1995	<i>Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 72-1996	<i>National Fire Alarm Code</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 75-1995	<i>Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 77-1993	<i>Static Electricity</i>	12/5/97
NFPA 82-1994	<i>Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 86-1995	<i>Ovens and Furnaces</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 86C-1995	<i>Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 86D-1995	<i>Industrial Furnaces Using Vacuum as an Atmosphere</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 91-1995	<i>Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 99-1996	<i>Health Care Facilities</i>	6/1/97
NFPA 99B-1996	<i>Hypobaric Facilities</i>	6/1/97
NFPA 110-1996	<i>Emergency and Standby Power Systems</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 111-1996	<i>Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 120-1994	<i>Coal Preparation Plants</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 123-1995	<i>Underground Bituminous Coal Mines</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 220-1995	<i>Types of Building Construction</i>	1/2/98
NFPA 501C-1996	<i>Recreational Vehicles</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 501D-1996	<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds</i>	9/5/97
NFPA 520-P*	<i>Subterranean Space</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 655-1993	<i>Sulfur Fires and Explosions</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 701-1996	<i>Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 1470-1994	<i>Search and Rescue Training for Structural Collapse Incidents</i>	7/18/97
NFPA 1975-1994	<i>Station/Work Uniforms for Fire Fighters</i>	6/27/97
NFPA 1991-1994	<i>Vapor-Protective Suits for Hazardous Chemical Emergencies</i>	6/27/97
NFPA 1992-1994	<i>Liquid Splash-Protective Suits for Hazardous Chemical Emergencies</i>	6/27/97
NFPA 1993-1994	<i>Support Function Protective Clothing for Hazardous Chemical Operations</i>	6/27/97
NFPA 8502-1995	<i>Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers</i>	7/18/97

P* Proposed NEW drafts are available from the NFPA Standards Administration Division, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

New NFPA Fire Safety Video News Release Now Available

The NFPA is offering a new video news release (VNR) to fire departments in the U.S. and Canada to assist with local fire safety public awareness programs. The VNR contains footage and sound bites addressing leading fire safety hazards as well as advice for installing smoke detectors and automatic fire sprinklers in the home. This new footage from NFPA is useful for inclusion in local television news packages but also can be used as part of a fire safety presentation made to a group.

The VNR was funded and produced by USAA, the San Antonio-based worldwide insurance and diversified financial services association.

"Because 80 percent of all U.S. fires occur in the home, the NFPA targets a good deal of its public awareness outreach to the general public. USAA's sponsorship of this exceptional educational tool will help NFPA reach a wider range of audiences with lifesaving messages of fire safety," says NFPA Director of Public Affairs Julie Reynolds. "We appreciate USAA's support of this important project."

Local fire departments may receive a copy of the VNR at no charge by sending written requests along with name, address, and phone number to NFPA's Public Affairs Office at P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101, or by sending a fax to (617) 770-0200. Please specify the preferred tape format (i.e., 1/2-inch, 3/4-inch, etc.). No telephone requests please.

Casey Grant Named Assistant Vice President of Codes and Standards Administration and Secretary of the Standards Council

NFPA President George D. Miller has announced that Casey Grant, PE, has been promoted to assistant vice president of Codes and Standards Administration. Additionally, Mr. Grant was appointed secretary to the NFPA Standards Council by the NFPA Board of Directors.

Previously, Mr. Grant was technical director of Codes and Standards. He has served NFPA since 1988, having been responsible for supporting the management of all NFPA codes and standards and assisting the secretary of the Standards Council. As secretary to the Standards Council, Mr. Grant will oversee NFPA's codes- and standards-making process and NFPA's standards administration activities.

Before joining NFPA, Mr. Grant worked as a senior engineer at Impell Corporation and was a supervisor for systems design engineering at Fenwal, Inc. He's a member of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers and the Salamander Honorary Fire Protection Engineering Society.

Above-Ground Storage Tank Symposium in Atlanta

In 1996, the Atlanta Fire Department took a bold and innovative step. It sponsored a first-of-a-kind symposium on above-ground storage tanks. While many airport disasters, fires, and explosions were occurring, Atlanta recognized that it was time to become armed with knowledge, from prevention and inspection perspectives as well as suppression and tactics perspectives, and it produced the 1996 conference. As a result of the attendees' enthusiasm, the conference's success, and the bringing together of the world's collective expertise to help fire safety professionals, the Atlanta Fire Department has decided to make this conference open to all interested parties.

The conference is unique because it provides an unbiased and balanced presentation of the state of the art in fire prevention and suppression technology. Since all kinds of industrial operations, such as the airline industry, petroleum and chemical businesses, retail terminals, the military, and others, have petroleum and hydrocarbon products as well as the potential for major catastrophic incidents, there is an extremely high interest level in a symposium such as this.

Henceforth, the Atlanta Fire Department will host another Above-Ground Storage Tank Symposium the week of June 2-6.

For information, call Symposium Coordinator James Brundage at (404) 530-6639 or send a fax to (404) 530-6648, or call Chief H. D. Jones at (404) 853-7015 or send a fax to (404) 853-7006.

The symposium has received endorsements from the Steel Tank Institute, the Georgia State Fire Marshal's Office, Fire Safety Commissioner John Oxendine, and the Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Fire Prevention Engineers.

FMANA Fire Protection Institute Offers Three Continuing Education Units

The Fire Marshals Association of North America Fire Protection Institute course, "Principles of Fire Protection Engineering", has received approval from NFPA's Division of Continuing Education to be part of the curriculum receiving Continuing Education Units (CEUs).

At no additional cost, NFPA will award 3.0 CEUs to all participants who successfully complete this course. To receive the CEUs, you must have at least a 90 percent attendance rate at the end of the program.

FMANA will maintain a permanent record of your participation, which will be available upon request.

The CEU approval covers all courses presented in 1996 and 1997.

"Principles of Fire Protection Engineering" is offered to any interested fire protection oriented person. Prior to the 1995 offerings, these seminars were only available to code enforcement personnel. However, interest by other disciplines led to opening the seminars to all interested persons. Those who attended felt that the interaction between code enforcement officials and people from other disciplines created a very positive learning experience and provided valuable points of view. All future offerings of this seminar are also open to all interested persons.

This program has previously been offered as the "Basic Fire Protection Institute". This seminar is principally designed for individuals that have design, enforcement, or advisory responsibilities concerning the fire protection of facilities. This seminar was developed, is updated, and is taught each year by Dr. John Bryan, professor emeritus, and Dr. James Milke, assistant professor, of the Department of Fire Protection Engineering at the University of Maryland.

"Principles of Fire Protection Engineering" consists of 10, three-hour sessions held during four and one-half days. The sessions involve the following engineering educational subject areas:

Combustion and Ignition

Phenomenon—Theories of diffusion flame combustion, fire dynamics, suppression, and suppression agents.

Fire Endurance Evaluation

Review of the development and application of standard and innovative fire endurance test procedures for building assemblies, including doors, windows, walls, floors, and ceilings.

Construction and Structural

Features—Performance of basic construction materials in the fire environment; the fire compartment involvement process; and the concept of designing building compartmentalization.

Materials Applications—Evaluation procedures for flame spread, smoke production, and toxicity of interior finish, floor coverings, and furnishings.

Life Risk Analysis—Human tenability limits; human behavior variables in fire incidents, including convergence clusters, social inhibition-facilitation, altruistic, and non-adaptive actions.

Fire Protection Design

Evaluation—Procedures for the evaluation of fire safety; smoke management systems design principles and evaluation techniques.

Sprinkler System Developments

Characteristics of design and approval of the various types of sprinklers and water mist nozzles with application implications.

Design of Water Suppression

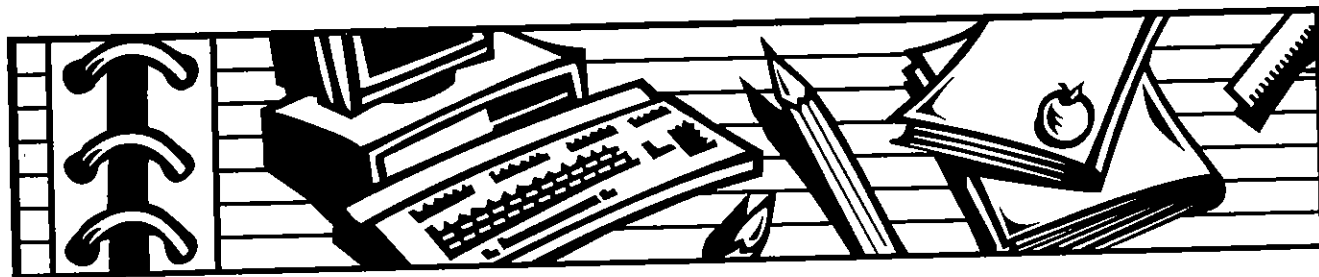
Systems—Design of sprinkler and water mist systems with review of standard procedures and innovative research applications.

Egress and Exits

Basic theoretical code concepts with examination of egress components and design variables.

Detection and Alarm Systems

Review of the types of detectors and the laboratory evaluation test procedures; reliability and installation design characteristics.



"Principles of Fire Protection Engineering" was originally developed and offered in August 1989 on a trial basis by FMANA at the Maritime Institute of Technology and Graduate Studies in Linthicum Heights, MD. In the seven years since the initial offering, a total of 560 students have completed the 13 seminars. These seminars have been conducted in the following 13 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and West Virginia.

For the first time, we've had to raise the seminar's registration fee due to increased costs. The fee for 1997 is \$295 for FMANA or NFPA members and \$350 for nonmembers of either organization. Each seminar participant receives a 345-page seminar instruction course guide complete with detailed references for the seminar session.

The 1997 schedule for the "Principles of Fire Protection Engineering" seminar is as follows:

- July 7-11 in Denver, Colorado

Classes will be held at the Holiday Inn Denver Downtown, located at 1450 Glenarm, Denver, CO. The Holiday Inn is located in the center of Downtown Denver and is easily accessible via I-25. Arrangements have been made with the Holiday Inn to provide rooms at the special rate of \$80/day single or \$90/day double occupancy. You should make room reservations directly with the hotel.

NOTE: In order to secure the listed rates, you must advise the hotel that you're part of the FMANA group.

Holiday Inn Denver Downtown
1450 Glenarm
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 573-1450

The special room rate cut-off date is June 16.

FMANA Fire Protection Institute Registration Form

(Please print or type)

The registration fee for the five-day Institute program is \$295 for NFPA or FMANA members or \$350 for nonmembers. You can register now and we'll bill you later (please include a purchase order). If you prefer, you can provide a \$50 deposit or the complete registration fee of \$295/\$350 with this form.

Name _____
 Title _____
 Organization _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ ZIP _____
 Work Telephone _____
 Social Security # _____

- Check if you're an NFPA Member - NFPA Membership # _____
- Check if you're a FMANA Member
- Check if you're a Chapter Member - Name of Chapter _____

Please enroll me in:
"Principles of Fire Protection Engineering"

- July 7-11 in Denver, CO
- Please register me in the course I have selected and bill me later.
- Enclosed is a purchase order - P.O. number _____

Enclosed is a check for the
 \$50 deposit
 \$295 or \$350 registration fee
 Please make check payable to NFPA

Charge the
 \$50 deposit \$295 or \$350 registration fee to my credit card

MasterCard # _____ Exp. Date _____
 VISA # _____ Exp. Date _____

The registration fee covers the course and course materials only. Expenses associated with travel, lodging, or meals are not covered by the registration fee.

Please mail to:
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 Fire Marshals Association of North America
 P.O. Box 600, Smyrna, DE 19977-0600 USA
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Changing Culture in a Bureaucratic Environment

by Jim Crawford
Fire Marshal in Portland, OR

Introduction

If every company or government agency develops its own culture, there can be only two reasons to attempt a change: to increase performance or to more closely match the culture of the community at large. In a bureaucratic organization such as the Fire Bureau, both goals would be appropriate. However, the purpose of this research paper is to focus on changing the culture to increase performance.

In a study conducted by Lincoln and Kalleberg that compared organizational cultures in Japan and the United States, the link between culture and performance was firmly established. In *Management*, author Stephen Robbins also established the link between organizational culture. All of the evidence encountered in the research for this paper points to the adoption of "Japanese" management styles to increase the productivity of American companies.

These management styles are as much cultural as they are structural. Though they were developed by an American, W. Edwards Deming, their adoption by the Japanese after World War II has created the label "Japanese management." The movement toward Total Quality Management in the U.S. is an example of this kind of cultural and organizational change. It's based on the Quality Circles movement within Japanese companies. The goal of using TQM is to increase productivity, thereby making U.S. companies more competitive with their foreign counterparts. For modern government agencies, the call for increased productivity produces no less pressure for better performance. If there is no outright competition for a local government, then reduced budgets are providing the same kind of impetus for change.

These changes cannot occur without changing the organizational culture that supports the old styles of management. For example, the culture in bureaucratic organizations is typified by a hierarchy of management, centralized spending controls, and centralized decision making. They generally rank low in the cultural attributes of risk-taking and innovation.

As previously noted, a change in management structure cannot occur without a change in culture. Therefore, if public agencies using a bureaucratic form of management wish to increase performance, then a change in the organizational culture must also take place. To change the culture in this type of environment, managers will have to establish a firm **vision** for increased performance and risk-taking. They will have to provide extensive **training** and require mid-level managers to **model** the appropri-

ate behaviors. Finally, they will have to provide **rewards** for those who display the behaviors associated with the new culture.

To understand how culture may be changed, we must examine what it is.

Defining Culture

The simple definition of organizational culture includes the attitudes, values, and norms exhibited by employees within the culture. Robbins lists some characteristics of culture and includes such things as individual initiative, risk tolerance, and conflict tolerance. Organizational culture may also include values about customer service, showing up to work on time, or personal appearance. However, as previously noted, the culture of the organization also includes the norms of employee performance. Some organizations perform at a higher level simply because the group expects it of individuals.

Societal and Organizational Cultures

Lincoln and Kalleberg's research established the link between the culture of the organization and the culture of the society within which the organization operates. For example, the work ethic of the Japanese may be traced, at least in part, to the societal attitudes of devotion to the performance of the group. Individualism is not as prevalent in Japan as it is in the U.S.

Our society places a much higher emphasis on individual priorities. In addition, the changing values related to the two-person (head of household) working family may create different ethics within the workplace. For example, the trend in U.S. companies is toward a more limited commitment to the work ethic and a search for balance between work and family values.

In *Supermanaging*, Arnold Brown and Edith Weiner outline many of these values inherent in our society. They illustrate how more people seek meaning in their work as a way to achieve personal satisfaction. In fact, the search for personal satisfaction in work is very important in our society. Brown and Weiner stipulate that many employees seek active participation in decision-making as a mechanism that helps them realize their own goals. Most surprising, however, is that their research shows that most workers desire a more direct link between compensation and work performance.

This is further illustrated in a 1981 article written by Ann Howard and Douglas Bray of AT&T, published in *Wharton Magazine*. According to their research, workers want to be rewarded for exceptional achievement. While this desire for personal reward can create problems in a bureaucratic environment, it's important to note that employees see the connection between hard work and reward.

The link between the societal culture and the organizational culture is firmly established. It illustrates the need to first understand societal culture when changes in organizational culture are sought. The question for managers in a bureaucratic environment is: What culture should we be trying to establish?

The Desirable Culture

Before any organization attempts a change in culture, some thought must be given to what the culture should be. If changing the culture is meant to increase performance, then an outline of the desirable values and norms would include two characteristics.

First, the workplace would place a strong value on teamwork. Lincoln and Kalleberg's research demonstrates that properly managed teams can accomplish much more than individuals.

Second, employee participation in decision-making must be sought. The Quality Circles example in Japanese management has shown that employee participation in decision-making can improve quality and increase performance. In fact, Lincoln and Kalleberg's research illustrates the link between employee participation and commitment to the organization—leading to an increase in performance.

Employee participation in decision-making leads to a commitment for the organization, thereby increasing productivity. This is further demonstrated by surveys that show a higher level of commitment to the organization from typical decision makers, managers. Similar results are reported for both Japanese and U.S. workers who participate in Quality Circle teams.

Some benefits will affect the level of satisfaction employees have for their jobs. However, if increased commitment to the organization is desired, which leads to increased performance, then employee participation in decision-making is one of the most important elements a manager can apply.

Lincoln and Kalleberg have provided evidence that the link between employee participation and increased commitment to the organization is critical to increased performance. The question of how to create an organizational culture that propagates performance is answered next.

Achieving Cultural Change

The following steps listed here represent a synthesis of the research conducted for this paper:

- Vision.

The first step in changing an organization's culture of is to establish a clear vision of that change. It must be well thought out and communicated to every employee. It also must be supported by the other methods listed in this paper.

The organization's leaders must firmly communicate the desirable norms and values of increased performance, teamwork, and commitment to the organization. Other values may also be established, but these are the ones most likely to affect performance. Especially important to this vision is the expectation that employees will participate in decision-making.

- Modeling.

Establishing and communicating vision aren't enough. The organization's managers must model the new culture. Aside from living the culture and showing the employees, by example, where the organization is headed, managers should consider the following ways that culture is established.

- Symbols.

The symbols we establish that reflect our organization's culture can have a powerful effect on employees' perceptions. The relationship between a symbol and our perception is strong. For example, the hood ornament on a Mercedes-Benz denotes quality, expense, and status. Organizational themes may also become symbols.

Simple themes such as "Quality Is Job One" establish a framework that can change organizational culture. For Ford Motor Company, this theme becomes a symbol denoting a strategic direction of the company.

- Rituals and Ceremonies.

Rituals have a profound effect on human behavior. Anyone who has participated in a ritual of acceptance into a fraternal or other societal organization can attest to its importance. Rituals imply acceptance by the group. However ridiculous they may seem, they are part of our society. And the rituals and ceremonies we establish to promote our new cultural values will have a tremendous impact on the success of our efforts to change them.

- Social and Recreational Activities.

The bonding that occurs between members of a group is enhanced by social and recreational activities between those members. The organization can propagate this effect by encouraging, or even sponsoring, these activities. To strengthen the organizational culture, managers can support and model cultural values, such as "work hard, play hard."

Training

Extensive training must be provided to every employee. The training must reflect the new cultural expectations and reinforce the values and norms that the organization is adopting. Particularly where new employees are concerned, training and indoctrination can establish a base for the new culture that gradually replaces the old. And if employee participation in quality improvement teams is desired, then training will become even more important to the organization's success.

(continued on next page)

Rewards

Individual rewards take on a new form in today's management environment. Whereas pay and benefits were once predominant, other methods of reward are now equally important. Lincoln and Kalleberg have shown that intrinsic rewards, rather than extrinsic, increase employee commitment for the organization and improved performance.

In simple terms, money is no longer the most important factor for achieving employee performance, if it ever was. It's more important to give employees the intrinsic rewards that bring satisfaction.

In the modern organization, employee participation may take on a number of forms. For example, Lincoln and Kalleberg illustrate the positive effect Quality Circles have on employee performance. In short, employees who contribute to the quality of the product and the direction of the organization perform at a higher level than their counterparts in other organizations. The importance of this aspect of reward has been stressed elsewhere in this paper. However, employees may participate in the improvement of the organization in other ways.

For example, employees now desire jobs that are challenging and meaningful. They wish to use their skills and see the results of their efforts in achieving the organization's goals. They want increased flexibility in working hours to meet the demands of joint child-rearing and two heads-of-household working families. In fact, employees who achieve this level of participation are more productive than their mechanistic counterparts found in organizations with older management styles.

Further evidence of these facts is found in anecdotal examples from companies who have instituted modern quality management systems. Nabisco of Portland now outperforms its counterparts in this country. Bids for provision of product are based on cost, and the Portland plant provides products to other parts of the country cheaper than local branches of the same company. It provides "Better Cheddars" to customers in Santa Clara, CA, at a less expensive price than the plant located in that same city can provide them. According to Kevin Haslebacher of Nabisco, that is accomplished by involving the employees in decisions about quality and productivity. The Portland plant now produces more product with less employees, thereby reducing costs and raising competition.

The Portland base of the U.S. Coast Guard provides another example. Commander Jim Townley has established a system of Total Quality Management that allows him to produce increased work levels with fewer employees. Levels of employee satisfaction are improved, and the work is being accomplished in a much more efficient manner. He's an advocate of quality man-

agement and has demonstrated its impact on productivity in a very bureaucratic environment.

Both of these managers see the relationship between new management styles and the organization's culture. Both advocate cultural and organizational change to improve performance.

Summary

There is ample evidence that organizational culture is a critical part of an organization's plan to succeed. And there is little question that organizational culture can be changed. Lincoln and Kalleberg's research has demonstrated this fact, as have the experiences of many managers who have done so.

It is first a matter of management resolve to accomplish the change. In *Supermanaging*, Brown and Weiner quote the Japanese management philosophy of "sunao" or that of the "untrapped mind." Managers with vision who model appropriate cultural values will most likely achieve the changes they desire. A proper commitment for training is required, as is a conscious effort to provide intrinsic rewards.

Managers who are willing to take risks and attempt cultural changes will no doubt experience some problems. They'll also reap the rewards of an "untrapped" work force.

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A History of FMANA

by James "Robbie" Robertson
 Past President of FMANA
 Second of a several part overview of the
 history of FMANA.

FMANA Formally Unites with NFPA

As noted in the first segment of the history of FMANA, the organization has had a close tie with NFPA since its founding in 1906. In this issue, the association's activities from inception through the formal process by which it became an NFPA section will be reviewed. During these years, 1917-1927, a number of important incidents in the development of modern fire safety practices took place.

In 1916, FMANA and the National Safety Council jointly sponsored a National Accident Prevention Day. This approach didn't garner the anticipated response, so, after sponsoring the combined program for several years, FMANA devoted its efforts to reestablishing Fire Prevention Day.

These efforts were successful and resulted in the first presidential proclamation of Fire Prevention Day by President Woodrow Wilson in 1920. Alfred Fleming, president of FMANA from 1918 and former Ohio State fire marshal, gave major support to the reestablishment of Fire Prevention Day. As state fire marshal of Ohio and chair of FMANA, conservationist, and chair of NFPA's Fire Prevention Committee, Mr. Fleming's contributions to the enhancement of fire safety are too voluminous to include in this report.

In 1922, President Warren G. Harding expanded Fire Prevention Day to Fire Prevention Week by proclamation. The dates for that year's observance were October 2-9, incorporating the original Fire Prevention Day date to recognize

the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. FMANA supported this expansion of dates.

Jay Stevens was another individual who had a major impact on fire prevention measures during this era and in later years. He first served as fire marshal of Portland, OR, and later as state fire marshal of California. In addition to FMANA, Mr. Stevens actively promoted fire safety through several organizations, including the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and NFPA. He's recognized as the instigator of the home inspection program, later formally recognized by FMANA.

Mr. Brockwell's dedication to fire prevention was exemplified by the following report he wrote as chair of the NFPA committee:

"I shall never cease to wonder at the amazing stupidity of the man who doesn't know if we have a good fire chief or not because he has no big fires to fight. Any fire chief can have a

big fire if there's stuff in his town to burn. A fire chief who has no big fires is the chief who sees to it that they do not start. That's the feature of fire prevention that blinds the stupid citizen. He can see a big fire. He cannot see the absence of it. That requires imagination. Fire prevention is not spectacular. With the present poor construction that abounds in our cities, a fire chief who goes through the year without a big fire should be serenaded at New Year's and given a new car."

Along the same lines, State Fire Marshal C. L. Topping of West Virginia, FMANA's president in 1923, was a principal supporter of NFPA's field program. He mailed visits by staff personnel to various states. During 1924, NFPA members contributed funds to provide travel for staff members, primarily Percy Bugbee and Franklin Wentworth, to 22 cities in 11 states, ranging from New England to Texas, to improve fire prevention capabilities. Cities with unfavorable fire records were selected for visitation.

This program resulted in the establishment of a number of fire prevention bureaus and the enactment of fire prevention codes. Fire safety education programs were also established as a direct result of the efforts of these two men. Later aided by Horatio Bond, the field outreach program had touched 70 cities by 1926. The enactment of ordinances prohibiting wood shingle roofing materials, a major contributor to conflagrations of the day, was one of the major goals.

FMANA also was responsible for the development and promotion of the Model Arson Law. By 1926, this law had been enacted in 7 states and introduced in legislatures of 21 other states. As noted in the first segment, arson suppression was a major motivate in the organization of the association, and this empha-

sis has never waned. In the same era, state fire marshals were seeking the enactment of statutes prohibiting public sale and use of fireworks. Municipal ordinances had not proven effective in controlling this menace on a state-wide basis.

During the 1926 FMANA meeting in Memphis, Iowa State Fire Marshal J. A. Tracy presented a resolution to make the organization a section of NFPA. This resolution stated that the purpose of FMANA, to foster the cause of fire protection and assist members in their official duties, could best be served by affiliation with a large national organization.

An executive committee, including Marshal Tracy as chair, Kansas Fire Marshal W. A. Elstun as vice chair, and Marshal Topping as secretary, was designated to serve as the emissary group to meet with NFPA. They planned a half-day meeting the day before NFPA's Annual Meeting. Delegates to the 1926 Memphis meeting also proposed that the new Fire Marshal's Section of NFPA open its membership to city fire marshals, noting that these individuals have many of the same problems as state fire officials.

At the 1927 Annual Meeting, the NFPA warmly welcomed the new section. The following section officers were elected at this first meeting: chair, Fire Marshal Stacey Wade of North Carolina; vice chairs, Fire Marshals Goldwater of Detroit, McLellan of the Province of New Brunswick, and Topping of West Virginia; and secretary, Fire Marshal Magruder of Ohio.

References will be noted in the last segment of this report. If you have information that may be of interest to this summary, please contact Executive Secretary Ben Roy.

1997 Fire Prevention Week Theme Selected

The theme for Fire Prevention Week will be "Know When to Go: React Fast to Fire!" National Fire Prevention Week, centered around the October 9 anniversary of the Great Chicago fire in 1871, will be commemorated October 5-11.

For more than 70 years, NFPA has officially sponsored Fire Prevention Week (FPW), and it has been formally proclaimed by the President of the United States annually. FPW is dedicated to raising public awareness about the dangers of fire and how to prevent it. NFPA chose 1997's theme to emphasize the importance of responding immediately to the early warning of fire.

NFPA estimates that approximately 80 percent of all U.S. fires and fire deaths occur in the home. As a result, an important component of this Fire Prevention Week campaign will focus on home escape. "Know When to Go: React Fast to Fire!" encourages people to appreciate the life-threatening power of fire and respond accordingly.

"Too often, people don't react when a fire alarm sounds," said Meri-K Appy, NFPA's vice president of Public Education. "Particularly in public settings, people tend to wait to see what others will do. We know from tragic fire incidents that a quick, decisive response is often what makes the difference between life and death in a fire.

"No matter where you are, or what type of building you're in, if a fire occurs, it's too late to start developing a plan," Ms. Appy said. "People need to know how to respond immediately in a variety of situations and that takes education, planning, and practice."

An adequate escape plan for a single-family home includes everyone in the household knowing two ways out of every room, establishing an outdoor location in front of the home where everyone will meet, and knowing the emergency number of the local fire department, which should be contacted immediately.

However, "Know When to Go: React Fast to Fire!" also addresses circumstances where it may be safer for occupants to remain in the building if a fire occurs. According to Ms. Appy, "In certain occupancies, such as some high-rise buildings, there is a series of alternate steps people might take to protect themselves if a fire alarm sounds and there is, in fact, a fire. These measures often differ from the actions taken by occupants of a single-family home, and need to be understood just as clearly."

One difference between home fires and some other types of occupancies is the initial steps taken if the fire alarm sounds. In a single-family home fire, people should exit the house immediately without investigation. Yet in other structures, such as some high-rise buildings, the safest action may be to stay inside the dwelling unit and take precautions to protect yourself from smoke until the fire department arrives to rescue the occupants.

NFPA urges all people to determine what fire escape procedures are most appropriate for the type of occupancy they live in, which can be done by contacting the local fire department for assistance. For those living in apartment or high-rise buildings, a building official may also be consulted.

"A small, containable fire can grow into a life-threatening one within minutes, so it's crucial to be prepared before a fire occurs," said Ms. Appy. "People need to know how to use the precious minutes available to maximize their safety wherever they are, whether it's at home, in the mall, a high-rise building, a restaurant, or anywhere else."

NFPA Announces 1997 Learn Not to Burn® Champion Award Recipients

For the fourth year in a row, as part of a major initiative to help communities deal proactively with the problem of fire death, injury, and property loss at the local level, the NFPA has selected 61 towns and cities from across the U.S. and Canada to receive "Learn Not to Burn" (LNTB) Champion Awards." The award locations were selected through an application process in which every fire department in the U.S. and Canada was invited to participate.

Under the direction of a designated program manager called a "Learn Not to Burn Champion," each community will receive, at no cost to the community, NFPA's acclaimed LNTB fire safety education materials along with technical support to establish or enhance the implementation of the LNTB program in local elementary schools and daycare centers.

In April, all 1997 Champions will participate in a special workshop conducted by fire and burn prevention education experts who will train the Champions to use the LNTB program materials, including techniques on motivating teachers and students, managing a successful implementation, and evaluating the results of the program. The NFPA Fire Safety Education Representative assigned to each Champion location will visit the community in 1997 to provide additional on-site guidance and support.

"Since we established the program in 1994, we have trained nearly 300 Champions across North America," says Meri-K Appy, NFPA's vice president of Public Education. "So far, we know of 36 lives that have been saved as a direct result of the LNTB lessons children received in schools through the Champion Awards, most of them under the age of 12. Our ultimate goal is to see comprehensive fire safety education programs in every North American classroom, and the Champion Award Program is an important step in this direction."

Twelve of the sixty-one communities selected as 1997 LNTB Champion Award sites are located in Canada, the first country in the world to launch a national implementation of NFPA's *Learn Not to Burn* program. This ambitious effort was sponsored by the Canadian Fire Child Protection Foundation, a not-for-profit charitable organization dedicated to the health, safety, and welfare of Canadian children. The effort was coordinated by Fire Prevention Canada, a nonprofit charitable association aimed at developing a commitment to fire safety by the citizens of Canada.

"We hope all of our Champions will operate in the spirit of the American folk hero Johnny Appleseed—the symbol of the LNTB Champion Award Program—by sharing the gift of their knowledge and experience with others in their states and provinces who want to implement LNTB in their communities," says Ms. Appy.



FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA SECTION NEWSLETTER

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