

COLLEGE

FIRE

SAFETY

FORUM



Final Report

United States Fire Administration
National Fire Protection Association

FINAL REPORT
NFPA/USFA COLLEGE FIRE SAFETY FORUM

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INTRODUCTION

A cooperative agreement was drawn up between the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to look at the issue of fire safety at colleges and universities. A forum was held at NFPA headquarters in Quincy, Massachusetts, on August 25 and 26. The participants represented a variety of different disciplines and included fire chiefs, college administration, college fire safety specialists, insurance and the Greek system as well as USFA and NFPA. (A list of participants is included as Appendix A of this report).

To stimulate discussion, the participants devoted the first part of the forum to presentations. Following these presentations, the remainder of the forum focused on identifying what actions are needed to improve the level of fire safety across the country in academic institutions, what materials are needed, and how to implement fire safety programs.

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1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM

According to statistics from the U.S Department of Education, there will be a record number of students enrolling in colleges and universities. Approximately 14.9 million students will enroll for the 1999 fall semester, which is up from 14.6 million in 1998, and is a 10 per cent increase over the past decade.¹

Because of these record numbers, several attendees stressed that college administrators are going to be challenged to find housing for all of these students. For example, rooms that once housed two students may now house three or more, or lounges may be turned into dormitory rooms. This is going to create a challenge in ensuring that adequate levels of safety are maintained.

Annually, there are approximately 1,700 documented fires in college dormitories, classroom buildings and fraternities and sororities. Within the dormitories, the number one cause of fires is arson or suspected arson, which accounts for 1/6 of the fires. Arson is considered a “young person’s” crime because over half of those arrested for arson in all kinds of properties are under the age of 18 and most are male. Motives for the juvenile arsons include peer pressure, a cry for help, and struggling with the pressures of the environment. All of these conditions can exist in a college environment where young people often encounter more pressure than they have ever experienced.

The second leading cause of college building fires is cooking, while the third leading cause is smoking. In comparison, smoking is the number one cause of fatal fires in society, in general. While the problem of candles in dormitories, fraternities and sororities was not broken out, it is a major cause of campus fires. Also, the overall problem of candle fires is rising nationwide.

¹ [A Back to School Special Report on the Baby Boom Echo, No End in Sight](http://www.ed.gov/pubs/bbecho99/index.html). August 19, 1999, U.S. Department of Education <<http://www.ed.gov/pubs/bbecho99/index.html>>.

In college housing, 2/3 of the fires have flame damage limited to the object in origin. In other words, these fires are relatively small, compared to those seen in structure fires in general. This could explain why there aren't more fatalities in these occupancies since there are a lot of fires that either self-extinguish or are suppressed before reaching full-room involvement

Over 90% of the campus building fires reported to fire departments occurred in buildings where there were smoke alarms present. However, only 27% had sprinklers present. (NOTE: The statistics indicate only that smoke alarms were present. They do not indicate if they were operating at the time of the fire.)

An interesting note is that 25% of the college housing fires are occurring in high-rise dormitory buildings.²

One of the participants noted that he feels there is an under-reporting of fires on campus because the colleges will frequently investigate the incident and not call the fire department if it is not a significant fire. It was noted that the same problem exists in all properties and has been documented in hospitals.

One of the points that emerged during the program on the first day is that many participants believe that the larger area of concern is in off-campus housing (apartments, fraternities and sororities). In many communities, these are not under the control of the institution. These facilities are not as regulated as the campus housing facilities, which means the risk to the students living in them is probably greater. Furthermore, since fires that occur in these facilities are not identified in the statistics as being linked to the academic institutions, there is an underreporting of fires involving students that misses the most critical properties.

² The general definition of a high-rise building is any structure over seven stories in height.

Another participant spoke of the need to have a well thought-out plan of action for responding to a fire and its aftermath from the administration's point of view. For a smaller college or one that might be operating on a financial brink, a serious fire could easily cause them to close their doors. Administrators should have a plan that involves functions such as immediately communicating with the students and parents, providing for housing, arranging to immediately replace lost textbooks and other supplies, and other logistical concerns. This will help to ensure that the students' education can continue with minimum interruption and avoid having them leave the institution, which could have a serious immediate financial impact and a long-term effect on image and visibility.

A number of institutions are doing very effective jobs of providing a fire-safe environment for the students. These efforts, however, are very much focused on the local level and use material developed specifically at and for the institution. In some cases they are using existing programs, videos, etc., but this material was not prepared for the academic environment and is often not directly applicable to the situations that these educators encounter.

There are two products just released that will help to fill this void. Both were developed under contracts with the USFA and were shown at the forum.

The first is a video called "Get Out and Stay Alive" that was developed by the Eau Claire (Wisconsin) Fire Department. It is targeted towards students and carries a number of important fire safety messages, as well as testimonials from parents who have lost children in fires at colleges and universities. This video is packaged with a brochure and a facilitator's guide. (The brochure can be downloaded from the USFA web site at <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/about/press/99-184.htm>).

The second is a video called "Ready to Respond." This tape was developed by the University of Maryland and is directed towards administrators. It explains the value of a multi-pronged approach to fire safety involving fixed suppression and detection, coupled with fire prevention and occupant training.

Both of the videos were released in August and were sent to a broad audience of college administrators, fire departments, state fire marshals and Greek organizations.

2.0 FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS

Based on the participant's presentations and the subsequent discussions, the following findings/conclusions emerged from the forum.

2.1 Matrix

An overall matrix, tying much of the following discussion together, was developed during the forum.

Concept	Product
Champion coalition (build a local team to get the job done)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model strategy (how have coalitions worked elsewhere)
Toolboxes built around USFA videos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce (explain how to best use the videos) • Follow-up (evaluate and re-train) • Customize (adapt to local needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model components (for toolbox elements) • Clearinghouse • Customization methods (how to customize to local needs)
Delivery strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Meetings (e.g., orientation) • Mentors (e.g., parents, alumni) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of ideas • Experiences and evaluations (what works and how well) • Clearinghouse
Information on problem (making the case that action is needed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis (valid statistics) • Anecdotal information (vivid examples)

2.2 Audiences

There are several specific target audiences that could have an impact upon fire safety that were identified as a result of the discussions:

- Students
 - On campus
 - Dormitories
 - Fraternities/Sororities (under control of the institution)
 - Off campus
 - Fraternities
 - Sororities
 - Off-campus housing (apartments, etc.)
- Parents of college students
- Administrators
- Property owners
- Fire service

Some interesting discussion arose regarding two of the audiences-the students and the parents.

While much of the current fire safety efforts have been directed towards the students once they arrive at the university or college, some locales are starting to reach out to the seniors in high school and give them the college fire safety message. By doing so, these organizations have already “primed” the students for reinforcement of the message once they arrive at school as freshman.

The parents are a group that everyone felt has been overlooked. By developing messages targeted towards this group, colleges can help parents to make more informed decisions regarding fire safe housing. Also, if groups of informed parents were inquiring about the

fire safety of the institution, this would place pressure on the institutions to ensure that they do have a fire-safe environment.

Each of the nine audiences listed above has unique needs/demands that cannot be universally met with a “one size fits all” approach, so a “toolbox” concept (which is covered later in this report) was felt to be the best method of reaching out to the various audiences.

2.3 Use of existing programs (video tapes)

The two videotapes developed under grants from USFA (*Get Out and Stay Alive* and *Ready to Respond*) should be included as part of an aggressive fire safety program. Efforts should be made to ensure that both of these tapes are placed directly into the hands of the individuals at the institutions who can best make use of them.

The group suggested that one avenue to do this is to ensure that the local fire chiefs are made aware of the tapes. These individuals often know who, at the college or institution in their jurisdiction, are the proper people to use the tapes during student orientation or who, in the administration, would be most receptive to the messages in *Ready to Respond*.

2.4 Clearinghouse

There is a need to create a mechanism to centralize much of the information that currently exists and to allow for the sharing of information among practitioners. The information could include existing programs, statistics, model ordinances and anecdotal stories. This could possibly be a “virtual” clearinghouse located on the Internet. By having such a clearinghouse available, campus fire safety professionals would be able to build on the successes of others in developing programs. This would also allow them to be more responsive by having valuable information such as statistics, ordinances or

anecdotal information, when an incident should happen, either within their jurisdiction or elsewhere.

2.5 Tools

The colleges and universities across the country have different needs when it comes to fire protection. Some have sprinklered properties, some have control over their fraternities and sororities, and others have some distance to go in making fire safety changes. Because of these differences, coupled with issues such as staffing for fire safety personnel, jurisdictional issues, etc., it is difficult to prescribe a “one size fits all” nationwide solution to a local problem.

The consensus of the group was that there is a need for a “toolbox” approach to the problem that the fire safety personnel at an institution could use and apply to their local needs. This toolbox would include:

- The two videos *Get Out and Stay Alive* and *Ready to Respond*
- Print, audio and video public safety announcements (PSAs)
- Sample ordinances that an authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) can use to implement fire safety measures. These would be especially helpful to have in-hand following an incident.
- Contact lists of other practitioners who can provide guidance or suggestions
- A list of questions for parents to ask colleges and universities regarding fire safety when they are visiting campuses or selecting a school for their child to attend.

One feature of this toolbox is that it should be “customizable” so that the local AHJ or college can modify it (without changing the basic messages) to fit their local needs.

Possible methods for getting this information to the target audiences could include campus radio and television stations, MTV or similar programs/channels, newspapers, brochures and the Internet.

2.6 Fixed protection

A number of the attendees are working on getting the campus housing, fraternities and sororities sprinklered, but with varying degrees of success. In some cases, ordinances have been pushed through following a tragic event. It was stressed that it is important to have a plan in place to start moving on such an initiative quickly, because institutional memory is short. For example, even in the few years since a tragic fraternity fire at the University of North Carolina killed five students, the fire marshal reported that she is receiving resistance in implementing fire safety changes.

2.7 Financial Impact

A fire occurring at a college or university can have ramifications beyond the immediate loss of life or property damage. Longer-term impacts can include

- Students dropping out of the current semester because of the trauma of the fire.
- Students (or parents) demanding tuition reimbursements because the student was not able to complete their studies or perform at their expected level.
- Reduced future enrollments because of the negative image created by a fatal or serious fire.
- Loss of research capabilities or funding if the fire occurs in an academic building.

For some institutions, which may be operating on a financial brink already, a fire may be enough to force them to close their doors.

2.8 Location of the problem

While the potential for significant loss of life exists in the campus environment, this is not the location where the greatest loss of life is occurring. NFPA statistics show the actual loss of life is extremely low, both as a share of the total U.S. fire deaths and relative to their populations. Within the campus environment, loss of life is greater in residential facilities than in other campus buildings, and within campus housing, the greater loss of life occurs in fraternity housing.

There were several reasons for this last point offered by the participants. One is that, typically, dormitories are more under the control of the university, and, therefore, are more likely to meet some level of fire safety and, in particular, to have fixed fire protection systems installed. Furthermore, the students and resident advisors usually receive fire safety training or orientation (but to a varying degree from locale to locale.)

Fraternity properties, on the other hand, are more often not under control of the university, but instead belong to the individual fraternal organization. Some use a property manager to maintain the property, while others do not. Enforcement of local codes falls to the local AHJ. These problems, coupled with issues such as poor maintenance of housekeeping and more frequent risky behavior, contribute to the higher risk of fire death seen in fraternities.

The contrast between the fire risk in sororities and fraternities was highlighted by one of the participants. Sororities tend to have better housekeeping, the women focus on the appearance of the house as a recruitment asset, and there is a very active involvement of the alumnae in the sorority's leadership. A downside of this successful property-loss track record is that it is not possible for an insurance carrier to offer a significant insurance break for sprinklering a property because the property insurance rate is already very low, reflecting a low loss history.

The subject of off-campus housing in apartments (and similar properties) was discussed several times during the forum. It is the opinion of several of the participants with fire experience in college communities that the fire problem involving students living in off-campus housing is serious and because fire incident reports do not record the campus connection, under-reported. A fire that occurs in an apartment occupied by students is not reported as a college-related incident.

These students are some of the hardest ones to reach with a fire safety message, too. Students living in dormitories are relatively accessible and must go through some type of mandatory orientation. Students living in Greek housing are also accessible, although possibly to a lesser degree. Those in off-campus housing, however, lack the same channels of communication and training, and so are extremely difficult to reach effectively with fire-safety messages.

One strategy that was suggested in this area is working with the property owners to ensure that they have properties that meet (or exceed) minimum fire safety requirements, and then encouraging them to use this as a marketing tool. It was also suggested that it might be possible to require students to watch the *Get Out and Stay Alive* video as part of the lease-signing process.

2.9 Alcohol

Nationwide, there is a link between fires and the use of alcohol. Alcohol consumption on campuses has been receiving significant attention lately, and many institutions are undertaking steps to reduce consumption by the students. Greek organizations are also taking steps in this direction by declaring that their houses will be alcohol-free. The National Panhellenic Council has agreed that their women's groups will not participate in events involving alcohol after the year 2001.

By encouraging this movement, and associating fire safety with alcohol consumption, it may be possible to reduce the fire losses on and off campus.

2.10 Umbrella Organization

Right now, much of the networking that is going on between college fire safety professionals is on an informal basis. There are some organizations, such as the New England College and University Fire Safety Officers Organization (get correct name from Sawyer) and an ad hoc group of fire chiefs that meet at the International Association of Fire Chiefs annual meeting. However, there is no nation-wide, umbrella organization that is bringing people together on a formal, structured basis.

The group felt that this would be an invaluable resource to have available. This would allow them to share ideas, ask questions of their counterparts, avoid repeating mistakes that other have made, and work on successes that others have experienced.

2.11 Networking

One of the greatest benefits of any organization or meeting is the networking with peers that develops. Right now, for the most part, those involved in campus fire safety are communicating with each other on an informal basis. The participants believed that it would be invaluable if they could not only keep in touch with one another, but if the networking group of people involved in campus fire safety could be expanded.

It was agreed that the first step in this networking was the continuation of the web site and the list serv that were created for organizing the forum. However, neither of these was set up with a focus on continued use beyond the forum. It was decided to observe how much use was made of these communications tools and then determine if they should be expanded in the future.

Information that the group felt would be valuable to share would include:

- Success stories, such as a fire controlled through sprinkler activation, for example.
- Tragedies
- New resources that become available and may not be widely known to the campus fire safety community.
- Upcoming events of interest.
- Statistics relating specifically to campus fire safety that would be of use to the group in furthering the cause within their jurisdiction.

2.12 Future meetings

There is also a need for opportunities for this group, and other like-minded individuals, to come together on a regular basis to further the exchange of ideas. At this time there are no common conferences or meetings that are universally attended by everyone where such meetings could be held. Therefore, if there were to be future meetings they would have to follow the model of this forum. Several attendees, however, did state that they would be willing to fund their own travel to attend such meetings. Developing a mechanism to make such meetings a reality in the future would be an invaluable asset to campus fire safety professionals.

2.13 Partnerships

Along with networking, it was felt that there are organizations where partnering efforts would be effective in helping to “spread the word.” By joining with other organizations, it might be possible to enlist their assistance and reach out to audiences that are not normally reached through traditional campus fire safety efforts, such as parents or off-campus students.

These organizations could include the national fraternal and Panhellenic organizations, traditional fire safety groups, college administrator professional organizations, and others.

These groups should be identified with the goal of either involving them in a coalition or using them as a conduit to spread the fire safety message to their constituency. (A list of possible groups is included in this report in Appendix C.)

Many Greek chapters embrace a charitable cause for their members to work on throughout the year. If chapters are encouraged to participate in fire safety programs in the community, a higher level of fire safety awareness within the chapter will be a probable result. Indirectly, chapter members will learn fire-safe behaviors and practices as they provide a valuable community contribution.

Greek organizations could also serve as a conduit by using their various leadership and educational programs they offer for their members.

2.14 Campaigns

Discussion was held regarding the possibility of a national campaign, similar to Fire Prevention Week, focused upon college/university fire safety. This campaign (be it a day or a week long event) would use material developed for the toolbox that could be applied by the individual institution in a way that best suits its needs.

The timing on this campaign would have to be flexible because of the different operating schedules of many schools. The beginning of the fall semester was identified as the best time to reach the students with this fire safety message because the students are new to the environment and are the most receptive to receiving new information.

2.15 Internet

The Internet received special mention throughout the forum. Not only was it recognized as a communication medium, but also there was discussion of using it to deliver information to the target audiences. Some organizations, such as insurance companies and national fraternities, have a nationwide audience that they need to reach. Fire safety information could be placed on the Internet for students to download or read. However, to ensure that the information is being read, it would be useful to also have the students take on-line quizzes to reinforce the information. The Internet could be an extremely effective (and cost-effective) method of reaching out to a wide and diverse target audience (on and off campus, fraternity and sorority).

2.16 Marketing

One way of getting administration “buy in” into fire safety is to pose it as a marketing tool to attract students and parents to their institution, as is being done very successfully by one of the institutions at the forum. When prospective students and their parents tour the campus, the fire safety features of the dormitories are emphasized. The parents are encouraged to compare these features with other schools that they might be visiting. In an environment where the schools are competing aggressively for students, this has become a potent weapon.

This could be tied into the trend that seems to be emerging related to crime activities at academic institutions. Colleges and universities are now required to provide statistics on crime within their institutions. By emphasizing their fire safe environment this can help position the school as a safe environment for parents to send their children.

Furthermore, students are being held more responsible for their activities, both on and off campus. This is evident in the recent trend that some institutions are embracing of notifying parents whenever the student is involved in an alcohol-related incident. This “social norming” is an effort to ensure that the students are aware of what is considered

acceptable behavior and then being held responsible for their behavior and the consequences. This could also be extended to include proper fire safety behavior.

3.0 SUGGESTED FUTURE ACTIVITIES

A number of important ideas were brought out as a result of the presentations and discussions during the forum. While the objective of the forum was not to develop a specific list of action items that should be undertaken, there were three specific items that the group agreed would be worthwhile endeavors.

3.1 Umbrella organization There is a need for an umbrella organization to be developed that could serve as a clearinghouse for information and coordination. There is a need for someone to assume a leadership role in this area and to start drawing together all of the necessary resources, information and organizations. There are a number of different organizations either involved in campus fire safety, or that could serve as valuable partners in promoting campus fire safety (a partial list of such organizations is included as Appendix C.)

3.2 Develop a toolbox This could be done in incremental stages and could incorporate existing material, such as *Get Out and Stay Alive* and *Ready to Respond*. Again, someone needs to step forward and assume a leadership role in developing this toolbox.

3.3 Develop a networking mechanism Mechanisms could include email, list servs, web sites, regular meetings/forums. There are several informal, ad hoc mechanisms in place right now, but a more formalized system is needed.

4.0 CONCLUSION

There are some unique challenges faced by those responsible for campus fire safety. These include a large population coupled with an environment that poses a variety of construction types and occupancies. Because of the complexity of the problems faced, it is difficult to develop a uniform solution that will meet everyone's needs across the nation.

There is already a significant amount of information in existence that could be either broadly used, or would be effective in other locations. However, currently there is no structured mechanism to facilitate any information exchange. This forum is a major step in bringing together these people working to provide a fire safe environment and create a strong, collaborative effort that will reduce the impact of fire in higher education facilities across the country.

APPENDIX A

List of participants (in alphabetical order)

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APPENDIX B
Program Agenda

Wednesday, August 25, 1999

Welcome/Introductions	<i>Meri-K Appy</i>
Review program agenda	<i>Meri-K Appy</i>
Definition of the problem	<i>John Hall</i>
Review of existing programs	
USFA Initiatives	<i>Tom Minnich</i>
NFPA Fire Investigations Duval	
BREAK	
Dean College Dormitory Fires	<i>Paula Rooney/Keith Hoyle</i>
Video Tape Program for Administrators	<i>Fred Mowrer</i>
Boulder, Colorado	<i>Larry Donner</i>
Get Out and Stay Out	<i>Bruce Fuerbringer</i>
University of Massachusetts	<i>Michael Swain</i>
LUNCH	
MIT	<i>Joe Pinciario</i>
University of Maryland	<i>Alan Sactor</i>
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University of Cincinnati	<i>Jeff Corcoran</i>
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Fraternity Risk Management Programs	<i>Steve Zizzo</i>
Open Sessions	
Academic/support facility issues	
Shortcomings in existing programs	
Adjourn	

Thursday, August 26, 1999

Future Program Needs
Development of Future Programs
Delivery mechanisms
Networking Methods
Allied Organizations
The Future
Adjourn

Appendix C

List of related organizations

The following is a list of organizations that were identified as either involved in campus fire safety, or might serve as partner organizations in promoting a fire safe campus environment. (NOTE: The annotations for each organization were taken from their web sites.)

United States Fire Administration

16825 S. Seton Ave.
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www.usfa.fema.gov (web site)

As an entity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the mission of the United States Fire Administration is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies, through leadership, advocacy, coordination and support. We serve the Nation independently, in coordination with other Federal agencies, and in partnership with fire protection and emergency service communities. With a commitment to excellence, we provide public education, training, technology and data initiatives.

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(617) 770-3000 (tel)
webmaster@nfpa.org (web site)
www.nfpa.org

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), headquartered in Quincy, Massachusetts, USA, is an international, nonprofit, membership organization founded in 1896 to protect people, their property and the environment from destructive fire. In more than 100 years of advocacy, NFPA has established its role as the leading worldwide advisor on the topics of fire safety and protection. More than 65,000 strong, NFPA's membership represents nearly 100 nations and is open to all individuals interested in promoting a safer world.

Association of College and University Housing Officers-International

Riverwatch Tower
364 West Lane Ave, Suite C
Columbus, OH 43201
(614) 292-0099 (tel)
(614) 292-3205 (fax)
osuacuo@postbox.acs.ohio-state.edu (email)
www.acuho.ohio-state.edu/ (web site)

In response to an unprecedented rise in college enrollment after World War II, and the subsequent concerns of housing and feeding this growing student population, the Association of College and University Housing Officers was officially organized in 1951-52. In 1980, the "I" was added to the ACUHO name, indicating the membership's commitment to international expansion. Today, ACUHO-I boasts a membership of over 5,800 individuals, from to over 900 colleges and universities, serving 1.8 million students worldwide, and over 165 companies.

Association of Fraternity Advisors, Inc. (AFA)

3901 West 86th Street
Suite 390
Indianapolis, IN 46268
(317) 876-4691 (tel)
(317) 876-4692 (fax)
afa29@idt.net (email)
www.fraternityadvisors.org/ (web site)

The Association of Fraternity Advisors exists to support and stimulate persons who advise fraternities and sororities in higher education and to enhance the positive influence of the fraternity and sorority experience in student development by providing definition and recognition for the profession, encouraging research, establishing networks among related interests and creating forums for interaction and learning.

Campus Safety, Health and Environmental Management Association (CSHEMA)

1121 Spring Lake Drive
Itasca, IL 60143
708-775-2026 (tel)
708-285-1613 (fax)
ray_richards@ualberta.ca (email)
<http://www.ualberta.ca/~rrichard/cshema.html> (web site)

The CSHEMA is a member organization of the National Safety Council and is comprised of professionals working in safety, health and environmental management within institutions of higher education. Its officers are volunteers that have been appointed to carry on the excellent work in this organization.

Center for the Study of the College Fraternity (CSCF)

Indiana University
Franklin Hall 206
Bloomington, IN 47405
(812) 855-1228 (tel)

The CSCF encourages research and disseminates information about fraternities and sororities and their contributions to host institutions.

College Parents of America

700 13th Street NW
Suite 950
Washington, DC 20005
202-661-2170 (tel)
202-661-2189 (fax)
collegeparents@worldnet.att.net (email)
www.collegeparents.org/ (web site)

College Parents of America (CPA) is the only national membership association dedicated to helping parents prepare and put their children through college easily, economically and safely. Today, college parents represent an estimated 12 million households. An additional 24 million households are currently saving and otherwise preparing children for college. CPA is a resource, an advisor and an advocate working on behalf of these millions of families.

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

55 Chapel Street
Newton, MA 02158-1060
(800) 676-1730 (tel)
(617) 979-5979 (fax)
HigherEdCtr@edc.org (email)
www.edc.org/hec/ (web site)

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention is a national resource center established by the U.S. Department of Education. The Center's goal is to assist colleges and universities as they work to change campus cultures, foster environments that promote healthy lifestyles, and prevent student alcohol and other drug abuse.

International Association of Fire Chiefs

4025 Fair Ridge Drive

Fairfax, VA 22033

(703) 273-0911 (tel)

(703) 273-9363 (fax)

dirmic@iafc.org (email)

www.iafc.org (web site)

To provide leadership to career and volunteer chiefs, chief fire officers and managers of Emergency Services Organizations throughout the international community through vision, information, education, services and representation to enhance their professionalism and capabilities.

National Association of Campus Activities

13 Harbison Way

Columbia, South Carolina 29212-3401

(803) 732-6222 (tel)

aland@naca.org

www.naca.org/

NACA is a member-based, not-for-profit association composed of colleges and universities, talent firms and artists/performers, student programmers and leaders, and professional campus activities staff. We are a clearinghouse and catalyst for information, ideas and programs promoting a variety of college and university activities, from leadership development to student programming.

National Fire Sprinkler Association

National Fire Sprinkler Association

PO Box 1000

40 Jon Barrett Rd.

Patterson, NY 12563

(914) 878-4200 (tel)

(914) 878-4215 (fax)

info@nfsa.org (email)

www.nfsa.org/nfsahome.html (web site)

To create a market for the widespread acceptance of competently installed automatic fire sprinkler systems in both new and existing construction, from homes to high-rise.

National Panhellenic Conference

3901 W. 86th Street

Suite 380

Indianapolis, IN 46268

(317) 872-3185 (tel)

npccentral@aol.com (email)

www.greeklife.org/npc/ (web site)

National Panhellenic Conference, founded in 1902, is an umbrella organization for 26 inter/national women's fraternities and sororities. Each member group is autonomous as a social, Greek-letter society of college women and alumnae.

Members are represented on over 620 college and university campuses in the United States and Canada and in over 5,300 alumnae associations, making up over 3 million sorority women in the world.

National Safety Council

1121 Spring Lake Drive

Itasca, IL 60143-3201

(630) 285-1121 (tel)

(630) 285-1315 (fax)

webmaster@nsc.org (email)

www.nsc.org/ (web site)

The mission of the National Safety Council is "to educate and influence society to adopt safety, health and environmental policies, practices and procedures that prevent and mitigate human suffering and economic losses arising from preventable causes."

New England College and University Fire Safety Officers

Joe Bouchard

Fairfield University

1073 North Benson Road

MCA Room 111

Fairfield, CT 06430

(203) 254-4000 x2546 (tel)

(203) 254-4239 (fax)

The Chronicle of Higher Education

1255 23rd Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20037.

(202) 466-1000 (tel)

(202) 452-1033 (fax)

editor@chronicle.com. (email)

<http://chronicle.merit.edu/> (web site)

The Chronicle of Higher Education is the academic world's No. 1 source of news and information.

University Risk Management and Insurance Association

Two Wisconsin Circle, Suite 1040

Chevy Chase, MD 20815

(301) 718-9711 (tel)

(301) 907-4830 (fax)

URMIA@uimc.com (email)

www.urmia.org/ (web site)

- Provide higher education's forum for the exchange of risk, insurance and benefits information.
- Encourage the use of common concepts and practices and the implementation of a risk and/or employee management program.
- Provide opportunities for familiarizing members with current developments in related industries.
- Develop and maintain interest in continuous improvement of the principles and practices of risk, insurance, and employee benefits management and corporate loss control in higher education.
- Foster and maintain the pursuit of risk management functions as a profession with professional ideals and standards.

US Department of Education

400 Maryland Avenue, SW

Washington, DC 20202-0498

1-800-USA-LEARN (tel)

CustomerService@inet.ed.gov (email)

www.ed.gov/ (web site)

Appendix D
Internet resources

The following is a list of some useful sites that were identified in the course of the forum. (NOTE: Some annotations were taken from the organization's web sites.)

Get Out and Stay Alive

www.usfa.fema.gov/about/press/99-184.htm

This site contains the press release issued by USFA regarding the Get Out and Stay Alive video. It also includes a link to allow users to download the pamphlet for the video program.

MIT Fire Safety Page

web.mit.edu/afs/athena.mit.edu/org/s/safety/fire/fire.html

This site has information regarding the fire safety policies adopted by MIT.

NFPA Material

Fire Investigation Report Summaries

Berkeley Fraternity Fire

www.nfpa.org/research/summaries/berkeley.html

Chapel Hill Fraternity Fire

www.nfpa.org/research/summaries/chapel_hill.html

Franklin Dormitory Fire

www.nfpa.org/research/summaries/franklin.html

Chapel Hill Fraternity Fire Article

www.nfpa.org/Research/Fire_Investigation/Articles/Chapel_Hill_Fire/chapel_hill_fire.html

ResidentAssistant.com

www.residentassistant.com/

A web site that has a number of resources available for RA's to use. It includes programming ideas and has a free newsletter that is sent, on-line, to subscribers.

RESnet

www.housing.ucf.edu/RESnet/index.htm

RESnet was designed to share ideas in programming, newsletter fillers and motivational tidbits. Many housing departments, and specifically Resident Assistants or Advisors, feel alone in the struggle to increase participation and provide exceptional programming for their residents. This site proves that that is not the case. The programs are written so that they might be replicated at any institution interested in improving their programming efforts.

StudentAffairs.com

www.studentaffairs.com

Welcome to StudentAffairs.com, your guide to the Internet for college student affairs. We strive to be the first place you look when you need to find a student affairs related website or listserv.

The National Residence Hall Association Index

www.netsquirrel.com/rha/

RHA Online is a collection of links to Residence Hall Association Web pages around the world.

The Virtual Pamphlet

<http://uhs.bsd.uchicago.edu/scrs/vpc/vpc.html>

This web site, sponsored by the University of Chicago, is a collection of virtual pamphlets on a number of issues being faced by college students. (Fire is not one of the subjects listed.)

University EH&S Sites

www.uky.edu/FiscalAffairs/Environmental/otherehs.html

A listing of university Environmental Health and Safety web sites across the country.

University of Maryland's fire safety site

www.inform.umd.edu/CampusInfo/Departments/EnvirSafety/fire.html

This site contains information on the University of Maryland's fire safety program in dormitories and Greek occupancies as well as a fire safety screen saver.

Appendix D
Handout material provided by participants during forum