

THE CENTER FOR

Campus Fire Safety

www.campusfire.org

Campus

The Official Newsletter of the Center for Campus Fire Safety

FireZone

PUBLISHED BY: **CAMPUS**firesafety.com



Grant Awarded to Center for Campus Fire Safety

AMHERST, MA - The Center for Campus Fire Safety has been awarded a \$386,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security through the Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) grants program to deliver important training and materials to campus fire safety officers across the nation.

The grant provides the Center with the resources required to conduct regional training seminars titled *“Developing an Effective Campus Fire Safety Education Program”* across the country. These classes will afford fire safety professionals a chance to gain an understanding of successful training methodologies for the college age group, as well as to receive tools and resources that they can use to effectively educate students and work further to provide a fire-safe campus environment.

“This training is designed specifically for anyone who has a part in delivering fire safety education to college students. And is intended to help them succeed in this vitally important mission” says Michael Halligan, President of the Center for Campus Fire Safety. “This is the first training program of its kind on a national level and it will provide these officials with invaluable tools to help ensure that students receive the life-saving information that they desperately need.”

“There are more than 17 million students enrolled in colleges and universities across the nation, and too many of them have little, to no, accurate understanding of the true dangers of fire or, worse yet, know how to save themselves should they ever face a fire.” according to Paul D. Martin, Vice-President of the Center.

- Continued on page 4 -

Grant Award CCFS	1
“The Inspector”	1
Campus News Wire	2
Code Corner	4
Training Zone	5
From the President	5
Career Connection	6
Viewer Mail	7
Announcements	7
Contact Info	8
Legislative update	8
Building Safety Wk	10
From the Publisher	10



“The Inspector”

by Philip Chandler



Spring at last! Spring at last! (Or so I thought until last week!) On the campus it’s now time to beat those snow plows back into pruning hooks, or however that goes, and get ready for commencement. But before we do, let’s take a moment and reflect on our snow removal operations this past season and how they may have impacted life safety. I’m always concerned about fire department access to buildings, connections and hydrants; is it maintained? I’m doubly concerned about

emergency egress; is it impaired in any way?

This past winter, despite having had only two significant snowfalls on my campus beat, I have never seen, to borrow the language of the code, as many exits, exit discharges, fire escapes and egress stairwells obstructed, impeded or otherwise unavailable for full and instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. In the most egregious cases, plows and loaders actually deposited snow in front of and

up against exit doorways, completely preventing their opening. This has happened with arenas, residence halls, laboratories, boiler rooms, you name it. Some of the most critical venues were left with only one way out. From my perspective it makes little difference if some one padlocks an exit or otherwise renders it inoperable with a pile of snow and ice. It certainly makes no difference at all to occupants fleeing for their lives!

- Continued on page 9 -



“The Campus Fire News Wire”

This page is only a snapshot of what is happening on college campuses around the country.

What you’re reading is a brief overview of each news story we have information on. If you would like to see the entire news article or view more news not listed in this section, please visit:

CampusFireSafety.com

Real Time Campus News - 24 hours a day

Visit:
CampusFireSafety.com

Click on:
News Wire

Information updated daily
(...well almost daily...)



March 31, 2007

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN

Fumes caused by a chemical reaction in the basement of a dormitory led to the evacuation of the building’s 100 residents. Two maintenance workers sought precautionary help.

April 2, 2007

South Dakota State University
Sioux Falls, SD

A couch fire at the Sigma Phi Delta Fraternity left eight residents homeless. No one was injured; however, the house was severely damaged.

April 4, 2007

Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH

A lava lamp caused a fire in a campus dormitory.

April 6, 2007

University of Georgia
Athens, GA

Students stood outside in the rain for more than an hour after being evacuated from their dormitory because of a false fire alarm.

April 8, 2007

Illinois State University
Normal, IL

A late night fire broke out in a dormitory recycle bin.

DePauw University
Greencastle, IN

Fire ripped through a campus dormitory causing the evacuation of building residents as well as residents of neighboring dormitory. No students were injured. Damages are estimated at nearly one million dollars.

April 10, 2007

State University College of Technology
Delhi, NY

A fire destroyed an off campus apartment building during spring break.

April 11, 2007

Oregon Institute of Technology
Klamath Falls, OR

Three hundred-seventy students were evacuated from a campus dormitory when a custodian found a pipe bomb.

April 12, 2007

Bethany College
Bethany, WV

A fire forced the residents of a campus dormitory to evacuate. Firefighters had the blaze out within minutes. No one was injured.

University of California-San Diego
San Diego, CA

A small fire in a campus laboratory caused minor damage.

April 13, 2007

North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC

A fire at an off campus apartment complex was caused by an electrical short in an HV/AC unit. Nine students were evacuated. Damage is estimated at \$15,000.

Washington State University
Pullman, WA

Burnt bread caused the evacuation of a campus dormitory. The piece of bread, a pseudo pizza, was in the microwave.



News Cont.

April 16, 2007

Virginia State University
Petersburg, VA

A storage room fire caused the evacuation of a men's dormitory. Damage was contained to the storage room. No one was injured.

April 19, 2007

University of Missouri
Columbia, MO

Approximately 900 students were evacuated from a campus dormitory because of an electrical fire. Firefighters rescued two students who were trapped in an elevator.

April 20, 2007

Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity members Eric Musser and Dan Davies traveled to Washington, D.C., this past week to lobby for a bill that would make donations used for sprinklers in collegiate housing tax deductible. The bill, the Collegiate Housing and Infrastructure Act (H.R. 643/S.638), concerns upgrading collegiate housing and installing sprinkler systems. The bill states, "adding fire-protection automatic sprinkler systems can save students' lives," and cites tragic fraternity house fires several university's.

April 25, 2007

University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, CO

An over heated ice machine caused a fire this morning in the Helen Langworthy Theater in Frasier Hall at 3:20 AM. A dry ice machine under one of the sets was left on after a performance that pervious evening. Fire was extinguished by the buildings sprinkler system.

University of Missouri
Columbia, MO

Approximately 900 students were evacuated from a campus dormitory because of small fire in a maintenance shop. This is the second time in six days a fire has forced students out of their rooms.

University of Maryland
College park, MD

Many University of Maryland College Park students were displaced due to a fire in their apartment. Damage estimate is about \$30,000. The fire is still under investigation.

Orange County, FL

-An arsonist accused of setting four fires is targeting an Orange County apartment complex filled with college students. Two of the four fires were set within the last 11 days .

Wesleyan University
Omaha, Neb

Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity suspended its Nebraska Wesleyan University chapter for four years after investigating a fatal fire at its house last year and alleged hazing. The (Nov. 17, 2006) fire that killed one student and seriously injured three others.

April 26, 2007

Green Mountain College
Poultney, VT.

This small college is trying to track down the person responsible for two bathroom fires in a 16-hour period by igniting toilet paper dispensers. Green Mountain College is offering a \$2,500 reward to find the person or people responsible for the fires this week. No one was injured, the fires did do few thousand dollars worth of damage.

*Catch
the rest
of this
months
news
on our
website!*

C-News Sponsors



Code Corner



Chapter 24 of the International Fire Code — Tents and Air Supported Structures

As we approach the end of the school year and graduations are planned, many tents will start showing up on campus for the festive ceremonies. We wanted to share with you portions of the IFC Chapter 24 to provide assistance in ensuring your tent and event are safe.

Though they don't happen often, fires occurring in tents and air-supported structures have historically caused significant loss of life. Perhaps the most notable of these tragedies occurred on July 6, 1944, in Hartford, Connecticut, where a Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey circus tent caught fire during a matinee performance, killing 167 people and injuring 487. Since then, protection of tents and air-supported structures has focused on construction methods and materials, as well as limiting use and occupancy.

The requirements in this chapter are intended to protect tents, canopies and air-supported structures from fire by requiring regular inspections, certifying continued compliance with fire safety regulations, as well as the requirements of the IBC regulating their use and occupancy.

SECTION 2401 - GENERAL

2401.1 Scope. Tents, canopies and membrane structures shall comply with this chapter. The provisions of Section 2403 are applicable only to temporary membrane structures. The provisions of Section 2404 are applicable to temporary and permanent membrane structures.

* This section defines the kinds of structures covered by this chapter and designates which sections apply to temporary structures and which apply to permanent structures. Structures can range from 10-foot by 10-foot (3048 mm by 3048 mm) canvas shelters to major indoor sports arenas. The common feature of all types of tents, whether they are air-supported, air-inflated or tensioned membrane structures, is the nature of the structural skin. In all cases, a textile material is used to create an indoor or protected space by separating the area under the covering from wind, precipitation and temperature extremes. Although most membrane structures are intended for temporary or seasonal use, elegant all-weather permanent.

2404.14 Occupant load factors. The occupant load allowed in an assembly structure, or portion thereof, shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 10 of the IFC.

* This reference to Chapter 10 tells us that a membrane structure used as a place of assembly is treated in the same way as a permanent structure would be. The same means of egress requirements apply whether the structure is conventional construction or a membrane structure (Tent).

- Grant continued from page 1 -

Also working on the this grant with the Center will be two powerhouse partners; UL University and the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM). UL University is the training division of Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), one of the world's largest and oldest not-for-profit product safety testing and certification organizations, and they will be bringing their tremendous expertise in instructional design and development to help evaluate the effectiveness of the training programs. With NASFM being comprised of some of the most senior fire officials in the United States, they are a perfect partner to be working to ensure that the colleges and universities in their respective states receive access to this important training opportunity. Additionally, they will be lending their vast expertise and experience to the overall goal of the grant.

The Training Zone

Sponsored By:  NATIONAL FIRE SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION, INC.

Aging Smoke Alarms: Single-station residential smoke alarms, like almost any other electronic products, have an expected useful life span. Since the early days of residential smoke alarms, this life cycle has been 10 years. Once these devices reach this age their ability to function reliably declines substantially. NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*® requires these devices to be replaced at 10 years of age or when they become inoperable, whichever comes first.

Beginning in 1999, Underwriters Laboratories (UL) required the manufacturing date code on the back of the device to be printed in plain English. Smoke alarms manufactured before 1999 may have plain English or “coded” manufacture dates. This information may appear on the back of the device, on the face of the horn, in the battery compartment or on the top sensing chamber. The labeling requirement appears in Chapter 11 of NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*®, 2002 Edition.

Code enforcement personnel who can readily decipher these date codes can identify those smoke alarms that are due for replacement.



From The President - Mike Halligan

As I was leaving my office and walking across my campus, students were talking to their friends about finals, the snow and their plans for the start of summer. I was thinking about training for Resident Advisers at the end of summer. May is a great time to start planning fall training. June and July will be filled with many projects on campus that will take away from your time to plan out fall training. Take the time before graduation when construction projects take a brief break and think about what you will do to improve your RA training. There should be one element of training that can be improved. Once identified you can start discussions with Housing staff about the changes you would like to make.

As you attend conferences this summer you will be able to ask peers how they handle the elements you want to change. As housing staff attend their conferences they too can ask peers how they approach specific elements you are proposing to change. Not attending any conferences?

Earlier versions of BRK, First Alert and Family Guard devices had a date code consisting of a series of numbers that appeared either on the face of the horn or on the top of the sensing chamber. The date code consists of the first four digits in a series of numbers and letters. The numbers designate the following: The first digit represents the year of manufacture and the next three digits represent the day of the year. For example, in a code of 4015 6J, the first digit is the year (1994); the next three indicate the 15th day of the year or January 15th, 1994. The remaining characters are manufacturing information not necessarily related to the manufacture date.

One problem with the BRK, First Alert and Family Guard system is that there is no way to determine the year of manufacture from the code. The first digit “4” could represent 2004, 1994 or even 1984. An additional tool is to closely examine the circuit board that will include a code like “83R”. This means that this circuit board type was first used in 1983. This can help narrow down the correct manufacturing date.

Fyrnetics (Lifesaver), now Kidde, also used a five- or six-digit coding system before 1999. The first two digits of their codes represent the month of production, the second two digits represent the year of manufacture, and the last digit or digits represents the week of the month. Therefore, a date code of 049203 would be translated as April, 1992, during the third week of the month. For other manufacturers, date code information usually can be obtained by contacting the specific manufacturer.

Ask the campus on the other side of town or pick up the phone and call that person you met at the last conference and reconnect with them or ask the question on the Center for Campus Fire Safety's website www.campusfire.org.

Agree to meet in late June or early July and fine tune the changes. Also decide on training dates now. As housing programs look at the training revisions you certainly don't want to lose the time you have. While there is no standard for how much time you should have, in general I have seen a pretty consistent block of three to four hours as the norm for programs at both large and small schools.

You have already planned system upgrades and improvements for the summer now upgrade and improve your training for the fall.



Career Connection



Arizona State university has two job opening currently posted on their website. We have listed them below for your convenience, further information can be found at <http://www.asu.edu/asujobs>

Facilities Safety Program Manager Arizona State University Environmental Health & Safety

Duties and Responsibilities

Responsible for the management of maintenance safety and health programs including the development, implementation and auditing of these programs at all ASU Campus locations. Coordinates training programs and conducts classroom/field training as necessary for OSHA required programs including powered industrial trucks, confined space entry, fall protection, hazard communication, general safety awareness and related topics. Assists manager responsible for building maintenance operations in conducting incident investigations, PPE hazard assessments and job safety analysis. Evaluates safety equipment including PPE and makes recommendations to management related to procurement. Provides input into EH&S policy development affecting facilities maintenance and building operations. Interprets and evaluates university compliance with applicable safety codes. Coordinates activities of safety task teams. Conducts inspections and issues reports. Tracks corrective action. Monitors performance! Reports progress to facilities maintenance management. Works with management and employees to resolve employee safety concerns. Maintain current knowledge of new and existing safety regulations related to facilities maintenance to ensure compliance.

Lab Safety Manager Arizona State University Environmental Health & Safety

Duties and Responsibilities

Schedules and conducts compliance inspections and generates corrective action reports.

Maintains and identifies opportunities for improvements of the Laboratory Safety Inspection Program including laboratory registration program. Performs safety inspections to identify potential safety and health hazards and determines priority of current hazard corrections. Develops and implements health/safety educational programs or activities to improve awareness of safety and protection procedures. Interprets and evaluates university compliance with applicable safety codes. Provides input into EH&S laboratory safety policies and procedures in consultation with the Environmental Health & Safety management for compliance with all applicable regulations. Assists with maintenance of laboratory safety training. Performs sampling and result analyses to identify, quantify, and mitigate employee exposures to occupational hazards under direction of unit manager. Consults as necessary with laboratory management and employees regarding recognized and potential occupational hazards. !

Maintain current knowledge of new and existing laboratory safety regulations to ensure compliance.

Arizona State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer Close Date May 2, 2007 Instructions to Apply Complete required information and attach cover letter and resume.

Please see page 8 for information on how to submit job announcements

Viewer Mail

In response to the grant announcement for the Center for Campus Fire Safety, we have received the following congratulations:

“This is wonderful news. Thanks everyone for your hard work.”

- Gail Minger, Chair - Kentucky Governor's Task Force on Campus Safety

“Congratulations! I was proud to be a part of the program at Univ. of Maryland last month. Certainly a needed and worthy cause.”

- Charlie Core, Fire Safety Engineer, Old Dominion University

“Please pass my congratulations along to everyone at CCFS! “

- Chris Hasbrook, Vice President & General Manager, Global Fire and Security Sector

“This is great news. I hope that the grant materials will also be delivered to municipal fire departments (such as ours) who provide protection and education for both on/off campus students”

- Cindy Giedraitis, College Station Fire Department, College Station, TX

“Good job....congratulations. Can't wait to take the class.”

- John M. Bokros, Westerville Division of Fire, Ohio

Please see page 8 for information on how to submit viewer mail and announcements

Announcements

Announcement Sponsors



Help Make “The Codes”

Make a difference in building safety and fire prevention at this year's Codes Forum. Scheduled for May 18-26 in Rochester, New York, the Forum features the Final Action Code Hearings, the Design Professional Institute and the 2006 Educational Updates.

The 2007 Final Action Hearings are the final step in the 2006/2007 Code Development Cycle and the results of these hearings will be the basis for the 2007 Supplement.

For more information go to www.iccsafe.org



CampusFireZone; Owner/Publisher
 CampusFireSafety.com, llc
 Randall L. Hormann, Editor
 11711 Princeton Pike
 Suite 341/PMB 313
 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246
 Phone: 1-800-771-3403
 Fax: 1-877-731-FAXX
 E-mail: FireZone@CampusFireSafety.com



www.campusfire.org

The Center for Campus Fire Safety
 PO Box 2358
 Amherst, MA 01004-2358
 Phone: 1-303-947-1093
 E-mail: info@CampusFire.org
 Web: www.CampusFire.org

This is a free newsletter - Pass it along!

To submit Job Openings,
 Announcements, News Stories, Training
 Articles, Viewer Mail, Editorials, and
 other correspondence; send us an e-mail
 to: FireZone@CampusFireSafety.com



View/Download this issue of
 “CampusFireZone” from the Web!!
CampusFireZone.Com

Legislative Update



Listed below are several key pieces of legislation related to campus fire safety that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress. Bills highlighted in red are those for which the Board of Directors of the Center for Campus Fire Safety has formally passed a resolution in support of. We encourage you to contact your US senators and representatives and express your support as well. Remember the key to success in the legislative arena— “the squeaky wheel gets the grease.”

S. 354/H.R. 592 “The Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act” - To provide for disclosure of fire safety standards and measures with respect to campus buildings, other for other purposes.

H.R. 643 “The College Fire Prevention Act” - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in qualified student housing and dormitories, and for other purposes.

S. 582/ H.R. 1742 “Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act of 2007” - To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify automatic fire sprinkler systems as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. Res. 105/H. Res. 95 Resolutions expressing the sense of the Senate/House of Representatives supporting the goals and ideals of Campus Fire Safety Month

H.R. 1409 “College Life Safety and Fire Prevention Act” - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire alarm detection systems, or other fire prevention technologies, in qualified student housing, dormitories, and other university buildings, and for other purposes.

For more information on these and other bills in Congress visit: THOMAS at www.thomas.loc.gov THOMAS was launched by the Library of Congress, during the 104th Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public.

- The Inspector continued from page 1 -

Of equal concern, is plain old neglect of egress components. Keep in mind, an egress is not just a door; steps, stairs, fire escapes, ramps, walkways, all surfaces leading from the building to a public way, are all integral elements of an egress pathway. They all need to be kept free of accumulations of ice and snow or anything else that reduces their viability. This point can not be emphasized enough. Almost every school I have inspected this past season has fallen short of the minimal requirements of maintaining safe emergency evacuation routes. In some cases grounds crews simply failed to recognize exit doors from the exterior or worse, simply were unaware of their responsibilities in this area. In other cases, interior cleaning crews were tasked with clearing the exits. They either failed to do so altogether or only serviced a swath as wide as a door swing, with no coordination with grounds to complete the job. As a result, you might end up with 500 party-fatigued dorm residents dumping out of exit doors in the wee hours of the morning only to find their escape blocked; a six foot semi-circle at each exit surrounded by a wall of snow doesn't cut it!

And we're not just talking snow here. Ice is no less a problem, or for that matter, wet leaves and debris as well. Consider this scenario: It's Friday, 4:00 P.M., 38° F., a heavy cold rain is falling, the grounds crew is set to go home, the temperature is rapidly dropping and an arena full of rap fans is expected at 8:00 P.M. for what promises to be the concert of the year. You might have a concern or two. Not the least of which might be the availability of safe paths of egress if things go wrong. Might the rain turn to snow or freezing rain? Might all the wet surfaces freeze over? Might the soggy leaves and mud freeze, preventing exit doors from opening? Might a fire alarm activation or a pepper-spray release create mass bedlam and a panicky evacuation, all the while television cameras are rolling? Might you get a call at home from the president wondering what in the world is going on and why you are not on the scene? The truth is, time and time again, the whole grounds / life safety equation is overlooked in event management. Moreover, this equation is often overlooked everywhere on the college campus.

So what can be done? In the first place, there needs to be someone or some office with overall responsibility for safety that has a view of the big picture and has the juice to make things happen when the public welfare is at stake. Not every college is there yet.

Further, facilities management needs to prioritize servicing of egress systems. It blows my mind to see personnel removing snow from athletic fields when exits are still blocked! Parking lots should never take precedence over the safety of students asleep in their beds! We need to get our priorities straight here!

Those removing snow need to know where the exits and pathways are. There are places where there are no paved walkways leading to the public way. This may be barely tolerable in the summer but not in the winter. Be prepared to plow up some turf, the absence of a paved surface is no excuse. Obviously, these routes need to be delineated before the snow flies. As for the doors themselves, some schools have taken to marking them on the outside as well; a simple red dot might be sufficient if groundskeepers are on the lookout for them. Other schools have developed detailed maps, color coding priority areas, including hydrant locations as well as exits.

One particularly effective strategy of grounds management that works well for all purposes, is dividing the campus into zones, with the same individuals assigned each day to the same zone. This way each zone crew can develop detailed familiarity with the special needs of their territory and in addition, develop a pride of ownership. One school has further found that awarding prizes each month for the best looking zone works wonders. It's a win, win situation; the campus looks better and is safer to boot!

We are all familiar with the age-old maxim: "the devil is in the details." This is the case with life safety in general and with fire safety in particular. To be sure, there is nothing sexy about snow removal. But honestly, the proper ordering of a whole lot of very mundane details of site management might ultimately make all the difference in the world between a satisfactory outcome to an emergency and the opposite.

Philip Chandler is a long time firefighter and a fulltime government fire marshal working extensively in the college environment – from large public university centers to small private colleges. His primary responsibilities include code enforcement and education. Phil welcomes your comments, thoughts and opinions (whether in agreement or opposition) to his viewpoints. He may be reached at: theinspector@campusfire.org.

“Building Smarter...for Disasters and Everyday Life”

Building Safety Week 2007



The students, faculty and staff on America's colleges and universities live, study, work and play in buildings of all shapes, sizes and configurations; from high-rise residence halls, complex research laboratories and major athletic stadiums, to small apartments, classrooms and private offices. The common link in all these buildings is the vital need for them to be safe for all who occupy them.

May 6 - 12, 2007 is Building Safety Week. Sponsored by the International Code Council Foundation each year since 1980, Building Safety Week promotes the use, enforcement, and understanding of building safety and fire prevention codes to protect lives and property.

The importance of regulating and enforcing building and fire codes is often overlooked until a catastrophic tragedy occurs, evidenced painfully, all too often in America. Each year, approximately 4000 people lose their lives to the ravages of fire in the United States, more than 200 of them New Yorkers.

Many of these deaths might have been preventable though consistent and proper application of building and fire codes. Whether the result of strong code enforcement or by increased voluntary compliance gained through public safety education and awareness, following the requirements in building and fire codes goes a long way toward ensuring a basic level of safety is provided and maintained in a building.

The opening section of the International Fire Code makes a powerful and inarguable sentiment when it states “The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practice for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises.”

Safe and proper construction and use of buildings is rarely on your mind when you enter a home or building. Fortunately, there are hard working professional staff on every campus who think about building safety and fire prevention every day and working diligently to keep the campus population safe. Each day these dedicated individuals work tirelessly to educate and remind others of the critical need to remember to abide by the codes.

Please join The Center for Campus Fire Safety in recognizing Building Safety Week, May 6th - 12th, 2007 and recommit yourself to exercising personal responsibility to build, maintain and use buildings safely.

Take a few minutes to browse our website, in it you will find plenty of helpful fire safety tips, ideas and materials. And while you are surfing, stop over to visit our friends at the International Codes Council, their website www.icc-safe contains a large collection of information about building and fire codes as well as much more.

From the Publisher

I wanted to take this opportunity and congratulate the Center for their hard work and efforts that went into the completing process needed to obtain the fire safety education grant. The Center is a strong group of individuals who dedicate and volunteer their time to ensure the safety of the campus community around the country and then some. Take a second and visit www.campusfire.org and get to know these dedicated people.

As you can see in this issue; “*CampusFireZone*” is growing by leaps and bounds. We need your help in keeping this newsletter one of the best publications out there. We are encouraging our readership to contribute articles for publication. Whether it be a new training program that works on your campus, fire drill problems, or that guest column you contributed to your schools newsletter on fire safety, we would like to help get that information out to the 20,000 + people who receive this *CampusFireZone* each month.

Please visit page 8 for our contact information. Once again, we appreciate being able to serve you and provide you this information FREE of charge - *Randy Hormann, Editor in Chief and Publisher*

THE CENTER FOR

Campus Fire Safety



**PLAN NOW
TO JOIN US FOR**

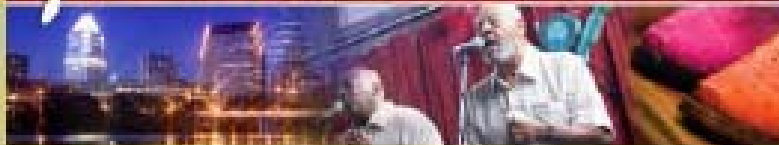
**Campus
Fire
Forum 9**

Austin, Texas

November 14-16, 2007

Austin
OFFICIAL CAPITAL OF THE STATE

www.austintexas.org



WWW.CAMPUSFIRE.ORG