

2007 inFIRE Conference
Justice Institute of British Columbia
Monday, May 14, 2007

WELCOMES

Susan Walker, Chair, inFIRE
Pat Ross, VP Education & Student Services, JIBC
Barb Kidd, Program Director, Fire & Safety Division, JBIC

JIBC is a full security institute, authorized to award Bachelor's and Master's degrees. The Institute's focus is justice and public safety, providing training and certificate programs in areas of criminal and social justice, public safety, and fire services. The Institute provides training for the BC fire service, which is 80% volunteers. The goal is for BC to be the premier province for fire credentials. Established in 1978, the Institute has four campuses, including a live fire facility.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION—Monday's contributors only

Sue Marsh, NFPA -- We've been adding and cleaning up records in our new library catalog. It's a slow-going process but we're keeping at it. I was able to hire some temps last year to help speed up the process. We are adding categories of materials records never before in the catalog—NFPA codes, non-NFPA codes, unpublished meeting papers, uncataloged technical reports.

We were doing more digitization projects. This year we did the NFPA Reports on Proposals and Reports on Comments back to 1974, to when the reports were first done in their present format. Also, we did the necdigest, and some early Proceedings from the National Board of Fire Underwriters that we had borrowed from the Insurance Library in Boston.

Stephanie Naoum is expecting her first baby – a boy, James, in late May.

Laura Logan, Safety Engineering Labs– We are a small organization, 18 staff members. The new office manager is very good. Our IT person nearing retirement and the consultant we hired is very good, and is making major changes. I'm doing a lot of intranet work and am getting much praise and suggestions/questions.

We need more staff (institutionally) and we are building more offices. We purchased new building, put the archives on a mezzanine then tore the stairs down. Getting to them has been a task, but changes have been positive and are very good. I am happy to be there.

Gwen Schagrin, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities-- The library is within the office of the chancellor and we are becoming more and more integrated with the Chancellor. We added a new safety officer, one of the fire service training specialists. The full-time library technician left in April with two weeks notice. I am only 2/3 time. I am trying to add a librarian position to replace the library technician. And I may also be able to retain the tech position. We are part of a consortium for their catalog Ex Libris' Aleph, new migration coming up. A new circulation system will be up in September. I am teaching information literacy course—all online. I am also an online support person for a course that has a research component, which has an extra credit aspect for coming into the library once to do some kind of research. We have a new assistant director to replace an EMS person who left. We will be closed a lot until staffing is back up to full staff.

Brad Robison: Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism – We appointed library advisory board—15 librarians around the state. We have 4 major databases. Disaster database—Madrid, Katrina Lessons Learned; standardized equipment and clothing. Rand database 20000 terrorists incidents, histories, and philosophies. Terrorism databases. There is a potential \$2M gift which will roll \$1.5M into an endowment

Diana Robinson, New York State Academy of Fire Science – Career and volunteer service people are in-house students. Outreach instruction around the state National certification; cooperate with local community college for degrees. Anyone from the state can request materials and reference help. Half-time evenings position open. In the meantime, I will be working more evenings. We have 7000 books and documents, plus 3000 videos and DVDs. lessons plans, PowerPoint's. 200 periodicals that are indexed by me and added to the catalog. The library is the go-to place for the nearby computer lab.

Last fall, we signed a contract to have Mandarin to host the online catalog. It came up at the beginning of the year with a few bugs. All MARC records and Z29.50 compliant. NY State library has made a lot of databases available, making resources available to patrons that have never been available before. Staffing is the major problem.

Amanda (not present). Get it from Susan

Susan Walker, Oklahoma State University – I do all the copyright and soon will take over all our translation projects: Hebrew, Japanese, Icelandic—contracts and royalty fees. Jenny Brock still there, and we hired a high school student who wants to be a librarian.

Mats Bornstrom, Swedish Rescue Services Agency – Our primary audience are the fire rescue services around Sweden. We're redesigning the catalog software, adding PDFs. We tried to get the older covers into the catalog. We've added a new person, who we hope will stay. We want to get the catalog on the internet. The Agency where we work will be shut down next July. A new agency will replace the Swedish Rescue Service. The four schools will be reduced to two schools. Agencies are being combined, but schools are too big. Psychological defense and crisis support agency are combining. The new agency will be in Karlstad. We don't know if the library will still remain or whether the library will stay or move to Stockholm. Administration is being cut, but the library is under decisions support. This may make this difficult to shut the library down. The decision will be made in September. We have digitized many of our publications that are sold by the bookshop.

Martha Gunnarson,

Worcester Polytechnic Institute – Our main audience (for fire materials) is Masters degree students. We have new buildings built ½ mile away—biology and biotechnology—the offices are just being moved; other buildings demolished. The Provost quit suddenly and the library director is retiring in fall. Our Public Services director left last year. Her replacement may be the replacement for the director. Most of the 2nd floor was renovated (Public Services). There's money for an electronic resource management system--for licensing, etc.

There's not enough time, or people.

Tour of the Facilities

Led by Valder Belgrave, Marketing & Communications Manager, JIBC

The main building and grounds were designed to assist in the curriculum. There are simulation rooms, including a balcony for potential jumpers and the atrium outside the library is used for practicing climbing and rappelling. The highlight of the day was being allowed to watch new police recruits practice in the shooting range.

Emergency Disaster & Crisis Management in Libraries

Guy Robertson, Guy Robertson & Associates

Emergency management covers all aspects of risk management, disaster planning and possibly security. Disaster plans tend to focus on the primary risk factor at the risk of forgetting about everything else. Floods are a problem that affect all libraries. Water flooding, water ingress -- moisture in the carpet closes down libraries because of the odor; plumbing failures; fire is always a risk. Too often the water from firefighter hoses is the

problem. Power outages and brownouts are a risk everywhere. Data can be lost very quickly. Power strips we purchase are often not adequate. Lost data is a problem—some items are invaluable. Medical emergencies can occur anywhere. Structural damage from earthquakes—electrical, plumbing, isolation.

Libraries have levels of risk awareness. Some libraries are risk adverse. I think of it as magic thinking. Thinking about dealing with potential problems later, tomorrow. There is a general way to plan for risk. First do a risk assessment (all those things that might happen) and then risk analysis (what is the likelihood that it will happen). Risk mitigation can help you decrease the problems by deciding ahead of time what you can and should do.

A security program includes everything from anti-theft, to data back-up. Putting things in a 3-ring binder is no good. Make things simple. During an emergency, a small foldout that fits in your wallet can have all the relevant information you need for a disaster for life safety. The little brochure is back-up for orientation and training, which takes place on a regular basis. After recovery planning, resumption planning sustainability.

The way you package the plan determines how it will be used. No more than 50 pages for all plans.

Libraries ignore plans because they are boring, might require expertise, there's an assumption that the risk is somebody else's problem, a lack of money, indifference, tolerance of risk. This kind of inactivity can get you into trouble.

The disaster planning process is ongoing. It involves training. Plan for what people will do, not what they should do. Keep in mind that no plan is perfect.

Business continuity and resumption. The coordinator for response and recovery should respect the management structure to minimize redundancy in training.

An incident could be anything from vandalism to fire, power outages, earthquakes, high winds, drought. Emergencies can be physical or data related. A major emergency is when several people are impacted. All of these can be handled in-house or by local authorities.

Disasters can be catastrophes. Pandemics are catastrophes.

Crisis is too often a problem with media. Whether it is a crisis depends on how the media treats it.

Human caused – largely human error. Oops.

Technological – dam failure, toxic spills, nuclear melt downs.

Security risks – malware, hacking

Proximity risks – how well is your neighbor prepared.

Cascading risks—one risk leads to another—flooding leads to contamination which leads to....

We have to consider basic clean-up. Moisture control vendors. Plan ahead, contact them before disaster happens. Let them know what you have—sprinklers, collections, etc. This is probably the best strategic alliance a library can have. Better back-up.

Need a transportation vendor. Strategic relationships with taxi and courier firms.

Strategic relationships with other libraries. Consortial arrangements are more attractive to vendors.

Loss of communications, including the internet and telecommunications. Phone lines and cell lines can jam. Loss of contact with offices, co-workers and families.

Need a plan to work independently or at home. Wireless communication is good. Road grid problems, bottlenecks and abandoned cars can bring things to a standstill.

Librarians have a responsibility to protect their turf—resume service asap, even if it is limited service

Resumption—things have stopped but will resume (within days, continuity and recovery (maybe within months. and restoration. When do you save a collection? Restore? or replace?

Normalization involves the human factor. Employee Assistance Programs help, but verbal therapy with colleagues will help as well. Post dramatic stress disorder can set in.

Every disaster plan has to be written for a specific library, keeping the local area and insurance coverage in mind. A librarian needs to be proactive in making sure it has its own plan and not rely on higher management. However it needs to coordinate with administration.

Did a sample exercise on pandemics.

Welcome by the president of JI.

The Future is Mine

Kristy Storey, BC Professional Firefighters Fund

Kristy received severe burns about her face and upper body when a science experiment exploded while she was an elementary school student. Although she went through therapy and rehabilitation, she didn't know any other children who had been through what she had. She decided as a young adult to get involved with the burn community and served as a camp counselor at a kids camp for burn survivors. She now serves on the Board of Directors of the camps sponsor, the BC Professional Fire Fighters Burn Fund. Kristy has been a professional fire fighter for two years.

A new program for burn survivors, The Future is Mine, was launched in April 2007. It is a one-of-a-kind program for adult burn survivors. *The Future is Mine* provides information, resources, inspiration, education, current research, and shared experiences from survivors and their families. Interviews have been recorded with individuals from BC sharing their own experiences. These interviews have been captured in a video and book "New Beginnings". A packet along with the book and DVD will be distributed to local burn victims during July and August. It will be offered for sale via the website later in the year.

http://www.burnfund.org/our_programs/adult_survivor_program.php

Tour of the New Westminster Fire Station Led by Chief Coleman

Dinner and Paddleboat tour of the Fraser River and environs.

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Handling Difficult Situations: Collaborative Conflict Resolution
Kent Highnam, JIBC Centre for Conflict Resolution

The Centre for Conflict Resolution is one of ten centers within the Justice Institute and has been in existence for over 20 years. It is a premier trainer for police, social services, private and public entities. The Justice Institute's fire degree program requires a three-credit course which includes the principles of face-to-face conflict resolution.

Kent, whose experience includes working with the United Nations and the Red Cross, introduced us to the principles of conflict resolution and conducted an interactive session. The thumb exercise introduced an experiential way of understanding different conflict resolution styles.

Kent illustrated effective communication techniques and had us participate in forming open questions, which are more useful in all types of communication than closed ones. (As librarians, we know this from the principles of the reference interview.) Another way that open questions help defuse conflict is that the person answering the question must engage the cerebral cortex; the blood flow to the brain for thinking helps take the energy out of anger.

When you must have a difficult conversation, plan it ahead and choose to do it at an appropriate time. Use the R-E-S-T mnemonic: respect, empathy, succinctness, and truth.

Smart Borders: How Canada and the U.S. Cooperate to Secure their Homelands
Brad Robison, Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, Oklahoma

The United States and Canada have a 5,000 mile border with 84 land points of entry, including 13 in Maine, 18 in North Dakota, 5 in Minnesota, 3 in Michigan, 7 in Vermont, and 12 in Washington. Canada is the largest trading partner of the U.S. (and, in fact, the two countries have the largest trading relationship in the world), with the biggest volume border crossing at the Ambassador Bridge connecting Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario (7,000 trucks/day, \$120 billion dollars of trade).

Before 9/11, the focus of the Canada/U.S. border patrol was on illegal immigration. After 9/11, the focus shifted to prevention of terrorism through detection, though the southern border of the U.S. has historically received more attention than the northern border.

In 2005, a Canadian/U.S. border plan emphasized 4 policies: enhanced intelligence, increased technology, increased number of agents, and working together to identify threats. The 2002 Smart Border Declaration works to facilitate the flow of low-risk travelers and goods, including using FAST (Free and Secure Trade) lanes at borders. The U.S. Patriot Act of 2001 had an impact on the border patrol, increasing the number of U.S. agents by a factor of three.

The impact of 9/11 was felt in Canada; 24 Canadian citizens perished (80 nations lost citizens in the attacks). The Canadian government has sent troops and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and has spent over \$49 million to improve its refugee system. Political refugees must now request asylum in their home countries compared to the prior system where they were allowed to do so after coming to Canada.

The biggest plus in the Canada/U.S. border situation is a high degree of cooperation between the two countries.

Brad also did a quick review of the Memorial Institute for Terrorism Prevention (MIPT) databases / resources:

- 1.) LLIS (www.llis.dhs.gov): Lessons Learned Information Sharing - a secure database, not open to international users. Users must complete request for registration. Includes information on Madrid bombings, hurricanes, successes, failures.
- 2.) RKB - Responder Knowledge Base: information on over 4,000 pieces of equipment and protective clothing as to whether they meet standards, etc. Also information on applying for Homeland Security grants.
- 3.) Terrorism Knowledge Base: includes information on over 20,000 incidents, the RAND chronology since 1968.
- 4.) International Security & Counter-Terrorism Reference Center by EBSCO (ISCTRC): can be accessed free from the MIPT site after registering.
- 5.) Thomson/Gale e-books relating to terrorism: can be accessed free from the MIPT site after registering.

Meth Labs and Pot Houses: Problems for First Responders
John Kenyon, Assistant Chief, Port Coquitlam Fire Department

Assistant Chief Kenyon's presentation was informative and illustrated with a wealth of graphic slides.

Meth houses and labs present significant dangers for firefighters and other first responders due to the accumulation of jumbles of trash, junk, clothing piles and bicycle parts (tweaking or teching: taking apart bicycles endlessly) surrounding and invading structures. Local Fire By-Laws are the method by which the fire service can get into these eyesores, and landlords must inspect their rental properties every three months. Some drug users/manufacturers imagine hearing things in the walls and do structural damage and in general like to pull things apart. Many meth labs use toxic substances which are highly explosive and improperly vented.

Grow houses are often signified by increased electrical power consumption. There is a local law by which the power company can notify the police of increased power use. Many grow houses have jerry-rigged electrical systems in an attempt to bypass the power company, some of which are severe fire hazards.

In addition to hazards to responders (fire, explosion, contamination, fortified doors, blocked circulation, trash, tangling in homemade wiring in grow houses, toxic confined spaces), homes are often chemically contaminated and/or official chemists have to be brought in to slow down and stop reactions in home manufacturing facilities. (Frequently first responders decontaminate their footwear using children's swimming pools, an economic solution.) Sewage products can contaminate city lines as well. There must be a declaration on the homes after they are decontaminated and cleaned. Drug manufacturing and growing has been found in a wide range of socio-economic neighborhoods.

Meth labs usually smell like ammonia and ecstasy labs often smell like licorice. Homes have also been stripped of copper plumbing to use in drug manufacturing, contributing to explosion hazards.

Animals and Disasters
Cheryl Rogers, Royal City Humane Society

Cheryl is a founding member of the Canadian Disaster Animal Response Team (CDART).

Cheryl spoke about how to deal with animals in disasters:

- 1: make a grab and go kit for your animal (crate, food, water, medicine and a ziplock bag with the animal's biography)
2. make a disaster plan for your family to include your animal (if you are planning to stay with friends, will they accommodate you and all your animals?)

Cheryl also described emergency reception centers staffed with veterinarians that have been set up after disasters to deal with animals. These centers rarely put animals from the same household together in the same crate but do try to keep them nearby. Many human disaster evacuees get great satisfaction in exercising evacuated animals. Animals under stress tend to behave differently from normal and usually have to be muzzled. Documenting to whom an animal is released is an important detail of these shelters. Shelter volunteers may suffer some type of post traumatic stress reaction. A law has been passed by the U.S. regarding taking animals to shelters.

For more information, go to www.cdart.org

New York State's Cigarette Fire Safety Standard Program
Diana Robinson, Librarian, New York Office of Fire Prevention and Control

Burning cigarettes are the number one cause of fatal home fires in the U.S., killing about 900 people per year, one fourth of whom were not the smoker. Fires started by cigarettes usually occur in soft furnishings. About a third of the smokers have fallen asleep; no smoke detector could have saved them because they fell asleep too close to the source of ignition.

A New York state law of 2000 directed that a fire safety standard for cigarettes was to be established and the Office for Fire Prevention and Control was given three years to do so. Existing standards and documentation from ASTM and NIST were helpful in this process. Previous studies (such as the testing done for the Federal Safe Cigarette Act of 1990) used ignition mock ups and looked at very small samples. New York State directed Kidde Fenwell in Massachusetts to do extensive testing, conducting 14,640 tests on 197 brand styles to determine an appropriate ignition strength performance standard.

A performance standard was established regarding ignition strength. Cigarettes with banded papers tended to do better. After June 28, 2004, no cigarettes could be sold in New York state unless the brand had been tested and met the performance standard. This has added one to two cents per pack and most Native American reservations have been compliant. The standard also defined cigarettes. At this time, cigars are not included. The applicable testing standard is ASTM E2187-02b modified by Appendix A. The New York law also includes packaging notification, which varies among cigarette manufacturers.

Vermont, New York and Canada (October 2005) also have standards. Since the standard has been adopted in New York, smoking -related fires and deaths have generally decreased.

Tour of JIBC Centre for Exercise Design & Simulation
Darren Blackburn

Darren walked us through the brand new facility on the JIBC campus. Situations can be simulated and feedback recorded using HYDRA software, originally developed for Scotland Yard. Exercise participants meet in the main Plenary room and then are subdivided into groups which meet in the adjoining pod rooms. Content experts, sitting in the computer command center can inject inputs through computer, video and audio feeds in each pod, and exercise designers can monitor all the participants. Darren was preparing an exercise for a flood scenario, especially relevant since the Fraser River was near flood stage.

The facility also has a very large multi-story open space with high ceilings and a vehicle door where a wide range of physical scenarios can take place, using real equipment and actors. In addition, participants can rappel on the outside of the building.

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***RSS Feeds in Fire Libraries*
Laura Logan, Safety Engineering Laboratories (Warren, Michigan)**

SEL provides fire analysis, product safety research, etc. In the past, the library had played a reactive support role in the traditional services of collection maintenance, providing research assistance to engineers, collecting and providing access to resources, etc.

SEL's library services have been updated to embrace a much more proactive vision. Laura assists with technology issues (even those unrelated to the library); facilitates communications and knowledge sharing; and anticipates staff needs. Laura uses RSS feeds as one method of achieving these goals.

RSS (Real Simple Syndication or Rich Site Summary) feeds use XML, allowing them to be used across various formats and systems. RSS enables users to track news, websites and blogs through a single, convenient interface. Many different aggregators are available to view RSS feeds (for example, Bloglines.com) allowing you to sort through results more easily and navigate. Recently Google introduced an RSS feed reader, and there's also a component in Outlook 2007.

One can incorporate RSS feeds into a company's intranet or website. For example, you could automatically update a list of CPSC recalls directly on your website. (Laura does this for SEL by using www.RSS-info.com)

Bloglines.com lets you choose which feeds you want. You can set it up with notifiers, but if you subscribe to a lot of them they become annoying. Entries will stay on the list until opened and reviewed. You can set up a list of items you were interested in. If you don't choose to keep/save an item, it gets deleted.

Laura maintains her RSS feed page by reviewing the feeds, then doing a bit of editing and coding to get it to the company site. A screen shot was shown from SEL's page which uses Sharepoint (document management software from Microsoft which runs on the server).

Laura demonstrated the Bloglines aggregator, which lets you save items to a "clippings" file or save item "as new". Laura uses www.make-rss-feeds.com , but noted that www.searchenginewatch.com is also good (it has a page which explains how to create and use feeds). To actually get these entries to the SEL website, Laura cuts/pastes and edits with XML.

The benefit of RSS feeds is that they are streamlined, manageable and malleable. The content is public domain. Some editing may be needed to make the source more obvious, as it will help readers more easily pick and choose what to read. Outlook 2007's interface has an "RSS feeds" box. It may be able to use this to share feeds with a group on an intranet.

Laura distributed a 2-page handout of RSS feeds of interest to fire libraries and links to RSS utilities. InFIRE members interested in RSS feeds are invited to contact her.

***The Librarian Out of the Library*
Elizabeth Hides, Fire & Emergency Service Authority (Australia)**

Elizabeth began with a brief overview of the development of FESA, knowledge management in the organization, and the executive officer's responsibilities during incidents.

FESA was restructured in 2006, with new portfolios and consolidation of branches. The major branches are Operations, Corporate Services, Strategic Policy & Executive Services, and Community Development. Knowledge Management is in the Community Development sector, and includes information resources, operational databases, geospatial management (such as GIS), the Shared Land Information Platform (SLIP), Web administration, and the Bushfire CRC Project (www.bushfirecrc.com has many “lessons learned”, documents, etc.).

Elizabeth applied for and was awarded the Knowledge Management position. Her goal was to improve incident information to make it more current, relevant and accessible. (For example, citizens would often see a TV news report about a fire near their houses and not know whether they could get home from work – or if they still had a house to get home to.)

The immediate priorities were learning about the role of the executive officer, to consult with operational stakeholders, research the documentation, work out what needed to be done, and attend briefings.

The first day as an Executive Officer started off with the death of a local citizen in a bushfire. It was the beginning of a brutal 2 week stretch of bushfires (1/26 – 2/11/07). February started with an extreme fire danger alert being issued. There were 5 fires in the metro area, and 4 large fires in the country area. The 2 command centers don't share data, so Elizabeth was going back and forth between them to find out what was going on. Toodyay and Dwellingup were the 2 large fires. Dwellingup was in parkland, so the Conservation Department was in charge. From a community outreach standpoint, things worked well because the agencies were able to go house-to-house to ask people to evacuate.

This series of events was the first time a bushfire emergency declaration was issued for a whole statewide area. Liz became the knowledge gatekeeper. After the February fires, there were post-incident critiques. There was no backup staffing, so eventually work had to be delegated so she could at least go home to sleep.

The FESA website was updated every 4 hours to keep the public informed. A community hotline was also set up and staffed by volunteers. Often people needed to talk to a person and get advice, not just facts from a website.

Toward the end of this period, Liz asked to manage media and public affairs and learned how to hold press briefings. This turned out to be a good experience, as generally the reporters were both dedicated and useful. Liz also created a paper trail to basically be a timeline of who did what when. All phases of the job were now capable of being delegated. Incoming information was coordinated and shared more effectively.

The next emergencies were cyclones George and Jacob, which struck in quick succession in early March. FESA is the region's prime responder to cyclone emergencies. There were some fatalities. Again, the job was to organize, coordinate, plan. Citizens were calling in to file damage claims; while some staff needed to go home to check on their houses, others would stay and work until they collapsed. FESA worked with other agencies (Army, utility companies, highway departments, etc.)

Critique/debrief was very important so FESA could act on staff recommendations. Existing emergency plans were reviewed and a larger working area and better staffing were recommended.

Lessons learned included the fact that a knowledge professional has a different way of looking at needs/solutions, and has other skills and attributes than other officers. Agency knowledge was important, and this experience brought a new appreciation for what others in the team do. Risk management was also major new responsibility.

FESA has now hired someone new to take over the position of Media & Public Affairs Section Director. Liz found the experience to be extremely valuable.

Preparation for the 2010 Olympics
Richard Simpson, Dep. Fire Commissioner, British Columbia
(currently Acting Commissioner)

DC Simpson spoke of the challenges and opportunities posed by the Olympic and Para-Olympic Winter Games scheduled for 2010 in the Vancouver area. He began with an overview of the BC fire & emergency services.

The BC fire service includes over 400 fire departments, 350 of which are volunteer. The Commissioner's office will be working with all to make sure they have what they need. Fire department focus is suppression; the Commissioner generally provides assistance with related duties (prevention, reporting, training, etc.). Fire service is a local responsibility, so service gaps do exist.

The Winter Games have not been universally embraced by residents. Protests against the Games will probably continue right up to the event, so preparations are needed now, not just in 2010. Readiness plans are being updated and expanded, although not always with "Olympics" as the stated purpose. Even though the Games are years away, the BC government is getting complaints about the money and time being spent. In the long run, all these preparations will leave BC better able to deal with a natural or manmade disaster. Security, emergency responders, law enforcement, prevention officers, and the forest ministry are all part of the plans. The BCFC is together with several other provincial agencies under the Public Safety Ministry, which is quite helpful.

The Commissioner's office wouldn't be able to give 2010 preparations 100% of its attention under the very best circumstances. There are the "usual" hazards to deal with (for example, the flooding along the Fraser River Valley expected next week, and wildfire hazards posed by the huge die-off of trees due to pine beetles).

The Olympic site is actually a corridor which includes Vancouver, Squamish, Richmond, Whistler, etc. The fire departments in those areas run the gamut from large municipal departments to small volunteer companies. Planning was begun in 2004, and includes transportation. The "Sea to Sky" corridor deals with transportation from the coast to the high country. Preplans include everything from conventional traffic accidents to total gridlock. The "Nordic Village" will also need protection, as it is a huge area far from any fire departments. Planning/fire protection of temporary structures, temporary fencing/roadblocks are all considerations.

A report was prepared which made 29 recommendations, from telecommunications (no interoperability currently) to training to response times. Basically, it will come down to a business decision on what can be done with existing resources. Implementation of all 29 recommendations by 2010 is probably not economically feasible. BCFC's role is to assist with implementation. It is expected that other events will benefit by the infrastructure improvements and lessons learned by the 2010 efforts. It will lay the groundwork for improved interagency cooperation. Unreasonable demands on volunteers will be avoided as far as possible.

Although plans and advice from the organizers and public safety personnel who worked on the Salt Lake City Games have been somewhat useful, local/regional variations and post-9/11 security issues have changed the picture.

100 Years of Fire History: NFPA's Quarterly and Journals
Susan Marsh, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy MA

Throughout NFPA's existence, its leaders have recognized fire as the enemy. A study of NFPA's publications reveals its ongoing mission in protecting the public from fire. One can see trends in fire hazards and consumer protection, the beginnings of the standards development process, advances in fire protection technology, and of course a timeline of notable fires.

The first NFPA periodical was the “Bulletin to Members,” which was concurrent at times with another publication called “The Quarterly Bulletin of the Committee on Special Hazards.” The latter was slicker and more formal, with 17 issues published. Both ran from about 1902 to 1907, and were used for member communications, advocacy, research, information about specific fires, public education and to advertise major events. The first full fire report published was on the 1903 Iroquois Theater Fire (which caused 602 deaths and led to many advances in life safety).

The “Bulletin to Members” has an unassuming look to it. The first article (1902) which the Morgan Library has on file is about fire safety of Christmas decorations and displays.

The “Quarterly of the NFPA” began in 1907 and ran for 58 years. Some issues came in 2 parts; even the NFPA’s collection is incomplete, as many of these second parts are missing.

During its run, the “Quarterly” was at the cutting edge of what was going on around the country. There was resistance to running ads, but in 1928 they were allowed since other magazines around the country were starting to place them as well.

The “Quarterly” and its predecessors are most often sought for their documentation of historic fires. The toll from fire during WW II was treated in great detail – but not WW I, and not any subsequent conflicts. 1945 in particular saw a great number of articles related to the war effort. At the height of the war, NFPA Committees were suspended because everyone was working for the War Department. Lessons from the Blitz, the firebombing of Dresden and other incendiary bombings received prominent attention.

Coverage changed again in 1957, and again mirrored technological changes, new consumer products, etc. (The lack of coverage about the 1959 Cocoanut Grove fire is notable. Only a single paragraph was written about it up until the 1980s.) Articles were written internally by NFPA staffers and members – no outsiders. Following WW II, some “Quarterly” covers had “International” tacked on, although there was never a formal title change.

The emphasis on fire incidents decreases as the years go on, with increasing coverage given over to other hazards, threats and concerns.

In 1965 the “NFPA Quarterly” was replaced by two publications: “Fire Journal” (bimonthly) and “Fire Technology” (quarterly). “Fire Journal” had columns for specific groups of readers (fire service, architects, inspectors, etc.) “Fire Technology” kept most of the same kinds of feature articles and editorials as had previously appeared in “NFPA Quarterly.” Starting in the 1980s, it included lots more code information (such as the TIAs).

These last two publications serve NFPA in facilitating member communications, advocacy (such as legislation against the sale and use of fireworks, use of exit signs, banning wood shingles, promoting residential sprinklers, etc.) They have been used to publish many examples of seminal research and to promote fire safety education.

Fire Research Publication in the New Millennium
Jack Watts, Fire Safety Institute, Middlebury, VT

Dr. Watts opened with general remarks about the 21st century scientific journal, which is familiar in the way it “produces print resources, but novel in the way it incorporated advances in information exchange.” As Dr. Watts serves as Editor-in-Chief of “Fire Technology,” the quarterly journal of fire safety science and engineering sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), his presentation was illustrated by examples from that journal.

Scientific peer review benefits especially from the kind of collaboration made possible by the e-journal format, although it is also applied to other types of publications (research proposals, performance-based designs, and

technical books). Scientists can evaluate methods and data, check it for completeness of data, make it widely available and create a permanent record of the process. Note that trade journals, wikis and codes and standards are not peer-reviewed. Science is not consensus-based, and standards developing organizations should not be asked or expected to validate science. The personal and corporate benefits of peer-reviewed publication include ownership of ideas, to establish a reputation in the field, and to facilitate networking and marketing.

Electronic publishing's timeliness, accessibility and ease have further revolutionized the field. Electronic addenda can include full details of proofs, computer codes, dynamic simulations, large data sets and hypertext bibliographies that could not otherwise be incorporated into the print format.

The proprietary software used at Springer Verlag to manage peer review of "Fire Technology" is "Editorial Manager." It can be accessed by authors, reviewers, editors and publishers. (www.edmgr.com/fire) Papers can be submitted online; the editor can ask specific people to act as reviewers. Anyone can register; reviewers sign up for a list of topics they are interested/qualified in.

The speed of online publishing means that articles can be disseminated about 6 months ahead of paper copies.

Dr. Watts also explained the use of digital object identifiers (DOIs). This is a unique string used to act as a "bar code for intellectual property" in the online environment. The DOI is made up of two components, separated by a forward slash. It is issued by www.CrossRef.org, They are organized by publisher (the prefix identifying the publisher). The suffix is designed by the publisher. The example given was 10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238. [Googling that number will bring up additional background information on DOIs.] DOIs should be included in every citation in a scholarly journal or document, whether online or printed. To "resolve" a DOI, go to <http://dx.doi.org>, enter the number in the box provided, click GO, and your browser will take you to the URL associated with that number.

The benefits of open access to digital scholarly journals were discussed, as well as the journal impact factor. This is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. Dr. Watts noted that real statistics for technical fire journals are hard to find; they don't exist at all for non-technical journals (such as Firehouse and Fire Chief).

Recommendations:

1. Researchers should publish their results in peer-reviewed journals, open or otherwise.
2. Practitioners should reject results that have not been peer-reviewed.
3. Research sponsors should require peer-reviewed publication of results.
4. Researchers and scientifically-inclined practitioners should register as reviewers for Fire Technology at www.edmgr.com/fire.

BC Electronic Library Network Together: Cooperation Among the 26 Post-secondary Libraries of British Columbia

Heather Morrison and Gordon Coleman, Project Coordinators BC ELN

The presentation was started off by Ms Morrison with an overview of the project, and Mr. Coleman followed with examples of services.

There are actually 30 partner libraries. The project has a full-time staff of 4, with core funding coming from the Ministry of Advanced Education. It benefits members by providing consortial database licensing of 84 databases and electronic products. Libraries opt-in for whichever products fit their needs. Vendors offer discounts for volume. Because BC-ELN centralizes negotiations, administration and communications, partner libraries save money and staff time.

A new project is the Electronic Health Library of BC (eHLbc), a new consortial partnership of post-secondary and health-sector libraries. It provides a core suite of about 10 medical and health databases.

The presenters asked attendees if they are already participating in consortial database licensing. Would inFIRE be interested in licensing specialized resources as a group?

Resource sharing might involve union databases, link resolving, centralized, cost-efficient invoicing, and policy coordination.

An example of BC ELN is Outlook Online, an OPAC of 3 union databases reflecting the holdings of BC's post-secondary and public libraries. (See <http://www.auto-graphics.com/cgipac/mmx/elnn/Access>). It provides a portal to union databases and library catalogs via Z39.50, and includes an integrated ILL management system. In the future it may include government libraries.

BC ELN also put reSearcher (<http://researcher.sfu.ca/>) on the Web. It is a collection of open-source software for libraries which includes resource comparison, journal lookup, Cufts2marc (free MARC serials records) and a Directory of Open Access Journals. inFIRE members are invited to view the CUFTS Knowledgebase (which includes many screencast tutorials and guides) at <http://researcher.sfu.ca/cufts> . CJDB is an A-Z serials list; dbWIZ is a federated search tool.

The presenters asked if inFIRE libraries have special resource-sharing arrangements, and whether we have looked into archiving and sharing of specialized resources created by local researchers.

A discussion and demo of AskAway virtual reference followed. AskAway was launched in September 2006, and is staffed more than 70 hours a week. All members contribute staff time. Patrons contact a librarian via QuestionPoint online chat software to ask a reference question. For more information, see Librarian's portal (http://www.eln.bc.ca/vr_portal/) and overview (<http://www.eln.bc.ca/view.php?id=1324>). The presenters asked if inFIRE libraries could participate in virtual reference service. We discussed the challenges imposed by our nature as a multi-type, international group. A general consensus seemed to be that although virtual reference probably wouldn't be realistic, database access and other centralized services were attractive. Members are invited to contact Ms Morrison and Mr Graham at heatherm@eln.bc.ca and gordonc@eln.bc.ca .

Overview of the JIBC Library **April Haddad**

Ms. Haddad conducted a tour of JIBC's attractive and modern library, answering questions along the way. It was noted that the library webpage (at <http://www.jibc.bc.ca/library/AboutUs.htm>) is divided into research help, finding aids, services, and information about the Library. It includes a link to the "Library News" e-letter (sent out by subscription). This helps keep the Library on patron's minds. The page includes a link to the AskAway virtual reference service and the library's SIRSI online catalog.

The Library has a relatively small book budget (\$8000) but a healthy e-resource budget (\$40,000). As a result they have concentrated on developing a useable collection of e-resources.

"Serials Solutions" is used as an aggregator for what is owned in full-text, instead of CJdb from BC ELN.

The library staff maintains a display of resource lists and current journals organized by subject field (fire, EMS, police, family services, etc.) The Library has about 7,400 square feet of space. The collection includes about 20,000 titles and about 180 journal titles. There's not much theft. No journals are bound. They also subscribe to e-Library books. In an average month the JIBC Library lends about 500 books and 700 videos.

2007 inFIRE Conference
Justice Institute of British Columbia
Thursday, May 17, 2007

Exercise Design
Darren Blackburn – Coordinator for Exercise Design, JIBC

Darren told the members a now familiar story – a hurricane strikes the city of New Orleans, and the levees break, leading to flooding across the city and a massive emergency response. Surprisingly, though, he is not talking about Hurricane Katrina, but instead about an exercise done a year prior to the hurricane. The participants in the exercise included over 300 responders from more than 50 agencies.

Exercise design is the planning of these simulations, for training and preparation. Exercises are very meticulously planned and programmed to provide the participants with an experience as near to the real thing as possible. Because of the difficulties inherent in training emergency responders for the situations, emotions and unpredictability of actual events, exercises may be the only time when responders will actually see how their training is put in action before they are in a situation where lives are at stake. The Justice Institute provides a space to carry out these exercises, as well as staff to design them. Beginning in January of 2008, there will be an Exercise Design Certificate available through the JI.

Juvenile Firesetter Intervention
Barb Kidd – Fire and Safety Division, JIBC

Barb described for inFIRE a program that she was involved with prior to her current position with the Fire and Safety Division of the JI, the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention program. The program was borne of the British Columbia Public Fire & Life Safety Education Advisory Committee, which included all the fire service associations in the province as well as the Justice Institute, and the Ministries of Forests, Health, and First Nations.

Juvenile firesetting is divided into three primary groups – fireplay, firesetting, and arson. Firesetting typically results from a lack of knowledge on the part of the child. Unfortunately, this lack of knowledge leads to kids under the age of 12 setting almost on-half of structure fires, and firesetting is the leading cause of fires in which a child under the age of 6 dies. 88% of all victims of juvenile firesetting are the children. Firesetting can often be a progressive problem, but intervention can reduce recidivism by 80%.

The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention program addresses firesetting as a community responsibility. Since firesetting is usually a behavioral problem, it is necessary to treat both the kids and their families, and to provide resources for education and counseling. The program provides the fire service with a systematic approach, with standard assessment tools, and with consistency. It was initially developed in 1996, and a second volume was added in 2000 to provide fire service training. The system provides firefighters with a framework to identify juveniles who are participating in firesetting, interview them and assess them. At that point the firefighter can determine if the firesetting is a result of curiosity and provide fire safety education, or if it is a problem and provide a referral for counseling in addition to fire safety education. After either of these, the firefighter will follow up with the family later.

Volume 1 of the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program provides the resources for firefighters to conduct the initial parental contact in the form of a pre-interview, a family meeting with a letter to the parents, an interview with the child and a follow up meeting with the family. Volume 2 provides the resources for education to change behavior and promote understanding in a proactive, preventive way by targeting schools and communities and in a reactive way by providing resources for juvenile firesetting education and intervention, targeting juvenile firesetters and their families.

Tour of the Justice Institute's Maple Ridge Campus
Greg Metcalf – Coordinator of Business Development, Fire and Safety Division, JIBC

Throughout the province of British Columbia, there are seven Justice Institute locations and training grounds. The Fire and Safety Division provides education for fire officers and degree programs at the New Westminster campus, while the hands-on training is done at Maple Ridge. The training centered programs are the Basic and Advanced Firefighter and EMS certifications, intended for students interested in becoming certified firefighters by obtaining their professional certificates. More education centered are the Fire Officer I, II, III and IV programs for those interested in leadership positions within the fire service; these programs result in diplomas. Finally are the research centered programs at the JI, including All Risk Inter-Agency programs, Chief Officer and Executive programs, which culminate in Bachelor's degrees, and soon a Master's. The JI offers 25 IFSA accredited and 20 ProBoard accredited levels and is currently the only Canadian part of the IFSAC Degree Assembly.

Greg led the group around the campus, where trainees were practicing hose lays and putting out a simulated ship engine fire using foam. The facility recycles the water used in extinguishment exercises, recapturing and reusing it. There are multiple training buildings and scenes on the campus, including two ship-board simulation areas, an 11 car train derailment and a small plane crash.