

Chapter 8: Messages for Holidays, Special Circumstances, and Safety Campaigns Pages 169-178

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Objectives (1 of 3)

- Identify seasonal fire and life safety messages and campaigns (NFPA 4.1.1, 4.4.1). (pp. 169–170)
- List important monthly campaigns that have relevance to your community (NFPA 4.4.1). (pp. 170–172)
- Conduct a program for school fire and emergency drills (NFPA 4.4.1, 4.4.2). (p. 174)

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Objectives (2 of 3)

- Identify businesses and places of assembly in your community that need assistance with a fire safety plan. (pp. 174–175)
- Conduct a fire safety program for tenants of a high-rise building (NFPA 4.1.1). (pp. 172–173)

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Objectives (3 of 3)

- Recognize successful national safety campaigns and use them for your community (NFPA 4.4.1). (pp. 176–177)
- Recognize and select additional safety messages based on risks and activities specific to your community (NFPA 4.2.4, 4.4.1). (pp. 172–177) – Community Risk Assessment

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Introduction

- Holidays:
 - Present their own risks and dangers
 - · Celebrations, traditions, and decorations
- Structural challenges
 - High-rise buildings and schools
 - Overcrowded places of assembly
- National campaigns
 - Provide safety messages useable by all

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Seasonal and Holiday Messages and Campaigns (cont'd.)

- Safety and prevention considerations are specific to the risks of specific holidays and seasons
- Monthly safety observances
- Educators can use the resources of these awareness campaigns
 - Direct public attention to topics of concern
 - Refer to Page 172 Table 8-1 months and resources

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Halloween

- Preventive messages include:
 - Wearing fire-resistant costumes
 - Using flashlights instead of candles
 - Placing decorations away from heat sources and paths of egress
 - Reminding children to stop, drop, and roll
 - Talking to children about the dangers of choking and running with food in mouth
 - Reinforcing pedestrian and driver safety messages

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Christmas, Chanukah, and Kwanzaa

- Christmas tree fires and fall-related injuries are most common during Christmas.
- Candle-lighting during Hanukkah and Kwanzaa
- Preventive measures include:
 - Placing trees at least 3 ft from sources of heat.
 - Taking down fresh trees as soon as possible after the holidays.
 - Ensuring candle safety.

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Fourth of July (1 of 2)

 The laws concerning the use of fireworks differ from state to state.



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Fourth of July (2 of 2)

- Preventive measures include:
 - Educating the public about the codes and dangers concerning fireworks
 - Providing information about upcoming community fireworks displays
 - Encouraging people to attend these displays
 - Including other safety messages as well

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What do you currently do in your town for holiday safety?

- Share ideas
- · What should we be doing
- · at a minimum?
- · Who can we partner with?



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Audience-Specific Messages and Programs

- Youth Firesetter Intervention Specialist (YFIS)
 - Youth firesetting annually results in:
 - 300 deaths
 - Over \$300 million in property damage
 - Fireplay versus fire setting
 - Fireplay is not maliciously inspired
 - Youth Firesetter Intervention Handbook
 - · Outlines steps to creating a YFIS program
 - Chapters 21 and 22 in Giesler text for more information

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Youth Firesetter Intervention

- Elements
 - Understand personality profiles
 - · Firesetters and their families
 - Identify and assess at-risk youth
 - Identify levels of firesetting risk
 - Little, definite, and extreme
 - Develop a community network
 - Coordinate the program



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In Illinois, classes to become a Youth Firesetter Interventionist are offered by the

Office of the State Fire Marshal

Note: It is no longer appropriate to refer to these programs as Juvenile Firesetter Programs - It is now Youth Firesetter Intervention

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High-Rise Evacuation

- High-rise buildings
 - Over 75 feet above lowest fire department access level – now changed to 55 feet!
 - Present unique difficulties
 - Occupants
 - · Fire departments
 - Older buildings
 - Less protection,
 - · Protect in place?
 - · How do we promote?



If you have high rise buildings in your jurisdiction, does your department conduct training?

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High-Rise Evacuation (1 of 2)

- Human behavior can compromise the safety provided by any protective system.
- Safety educators need to develop a relationship with the property manager and:
 - Be familiar with the high-rise buildings
 - Work together to develop a fire prevention plan
 - Develop an emergency action plan
 - Discuss methods to educate occupants about the importance of both

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High-Rise Evacuation (2 of 2)

- Emergency action plan drills should be conducted regularly.
- Evacuation messages should include:
 - Understand fire prevention importance
 - Familiarize yourself with your building
 - Know the fire evacuation policy
 - Understand staged evacuation procedures if this is your building's plan.
 - Stay to the right in stairwells
 - Do not rush
 - Provide specific evacuation instructions
 - · Especially for those with disabilities

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Messages for High-Rise Evacuation (cont'd.)

- Use a system of accountability
 - Define roles
- Develop outside meeting places
 - · Away from the building
- Designate a specific person and back-up
 - · To report to the fire department

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School Fire Drills and Crisis **Reaction Planning**

- Form a partnership composed of the:
 - Entire school district
 - Police and fire departments
- Important considerations
 - Relationships (e.g., task force)
 - Communications to everyone involved
 - Develop Information
 - Provide Training and practice

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Places of Assembly

- Fire and life safety educators must work closely with fire inspectors to ensure that messages are delivered.
- Messages include:
 - Comply with prevention codes.
 - All electrical equipment should be from a reliable
 - Regular inspection is required by staff.
 - Enforce occupancy loads.
 - Emphasize get out and stay out as first reaction.
 - Cali 9-1-1.

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Restaurants, Nightclubs, Businesses, and Other Places of Assembly

- Some of the most deadly fires in history
 - Codes help ensure a safer environment
 - · Do not guarantee safety
- Messages for these occupancies
 - Prevention: comply with codes
 - Reaction: provide training
 - Preparedness: develop an evacuation plan
- How does this help firefighters?

Rural Messages

- Fire death rate
 - 35% higher in rural areas
 - · Served by volunteer fire departments
 - · Higher travel distances
 - · Poverty and education challenges
- Most common fire causes
 - Outdoor: open flames
 - Inside: heating

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Rural Messages

- Topics to emphasize
 - Heating, woodstove, and fireplace safety
 - Smoking and fire-safe cigarettes
 - Electrical safety and outdoor burning
 - Visible street addresses
 - Smoke alarms
 - Evacuation planning
 - Multi-hazard surveys with follow-up
 - NFPA and FEMA have a separate 5-Step Process for Rural Fire Safety

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Rural Communities

- Factors that make educating the public even more challenging:
 - Fewer rural fire service personnel trained in delivering messages
 - Greater distance between residents
 - Poverty
- · Effective ways to deliver safety messages:
 - Door-to-door campaigns
 - Through existing community organizations

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Fire Prevention Week

- Fire Prevention Week
 - Established to commemorate the Great Chicago Fire
 - · Always the week in which October 9th falls
 - 1920: President Woodrow Wilson
 - · First National Fire Prevention Day proclamation
 - 1925: President Calvin Coolidge
 - First National Fire Prevention Week

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National EMS Week

- Emergency Medical Services Systems Act of 1973 turned into law in November 1973.
- President Gerald Ford signed the first official National Emergency Medical Services Week proclamation in 1974.
- National EMS Week honors the contributions of EMS providers and provides an opportunity to promote the prevention of medical emergencies.
- · Celebrated in the month of May.

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Smokey Bear

- Smokey Bear (It's not Smokey the Bear!)
 - Fire prevention icon one of the most successful fire prevention messages over time
 - Example: The nationally recognized mascot for the fire service for many years.
- His mission: to raise public awareness to protect American forests.
- His name is inspired by "Smoky" Joe Martin, a New York City Fire Department hero of 1922.
- The unique characteristics of his message: simple, direct, easy to remember, and strong.
 - "Only YOU Can Prevent Forest Fires"



Courtesy of Marsha Giesler

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Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery

- Encourages people to change their smoke alarm and carbon monoxide detector batteries twice a year.
 - Time to change coincides with changing clocks back to standard time and again when setting clocks forward for Daylight Savings Time.
- The simple, straightforward campaign started in 1987.
- · With 10-year lithium batteries, message could be modified to "Change your clock, *check* your battery!"

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Working on new one - Fire is **Everyone's Fight**

- FEMA

This is a nationally recognized initiative designed to unite the fire service and many other partnering organizations in a collaborative effort to reduce home fire injuries, deaths, and property loss.



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Summary (1 of 4)

- Many large life-loss fires and serious injuries are the result of holiday traditions and celebrations.
 - Safety educators need to be aware of these risks and plan to promote safety messages before and during these occasions.
- · As with all community risk reduction programs, the first step to prioritizing messages is for educators to examine their district and determine which buildings and occupants are at the highest risk.

Summar	V	(2 of 4)
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- Associations and agencies pool resources to unify messages and advance the public's awareness of safety topics, statistics, current research, prevention measures, and precautions to be taken.
 - Educators can capitalize on awareness campaigns by using the resources provided by the professionals and creating local proclamations, press releases, and programs to reinforce the messages.

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Summary (3 of 4)

- Educators must also be aware of the highrisk, low-probability situations that exist for high-rise buildings, schools, and places of assembly.
 - The best way to prepare these facilities for emergencies is to develop emergency safety plans and programs that involve stakeholders and experts for their populations.

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Summary (4 of 4)

- Educators should direct outreach efforts at the high-risk target facilities and populations rather than on easier, familiar programming.
- Educators who avail themselves of national prevention campaigns and their tested information and materials will be providing useful and professionally developed programs for their communities.
 - As with all other messages, these messages will be most useful when used in conjunction with local fire and injury data.

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