

Calendar No. 868

110TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 110-411

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2008

—
R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

TO ACCOMPANY

S. 2606

TO REAUTHORIZE THE UNITED STATES FIRE
ADMINISTRATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES



JULY 10 (legislative day, JULY 9), 2008.—Ordered to be printed

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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Mr. LIEBERMAN, from the Committee on Homeland Security and
Governmental Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2606]

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2606) to reauthorize the United States Fire Administration, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

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I. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The purpose of S. 2606 is to authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration (USFA) for fiscal years 2009 through 2012, and authorize USFA's activities related to training, public education, data collection, research, and national voluntary consensus standards. With regard to USFA's activities, the legislation would update the curriculum of the National Fire Academy, expand on-site training programs for fire service personnel, upgrade the National Fire Incident Reporting System, encourage more research related to wildland fires and the publication of such research, and promote the adoption of national voluntary consensus

standards for firefighter health and safety. It would also establish a fire service position at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Operations Center and require appropriate coordination at all levels of government with regard to fire prevention and control and emergency medical services.

II. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

USFA is the primary Federal agency for serving the needs of our nation's firefighters and for reducing life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies. It was established in 1974 in response to the dramatic findings of a White House report entitled "America Burning." USFA, among its many activities, trains mid- and senior-level fire and emergency medical services officers at the National Fire Academy, offers fire awareness and education programs, operates the National Fire Incident Reporting System, which collects, analyzes, and disseminates data and information on fire and other emergency incidents, and helps FEMA administer both the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) Program and the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grant Program.

Through these activities, USFA plays a critical role in preparing our nation's roughly 1.1 million career and volunteer firefighters—serving in more than 30,000 fire departments across the United States—for all hazards. This task is not easy. The fire and emergency services are tremendously diverse, ranging from small, rural volunteer fire departments to large, metropolitan, career fire departments and everything in between. And the challenges that they face are equally diverse, ranging from fires, hazardous materials incidents, and rescues, to floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes, to acts of terrorism and other man-made disasters and emergencies. USFA provides leadership, advocacy, coordination and support for the fire and emergency services in meeting these wide-ranging challenges.

Specifically, USFA supports the fire and emergency services by:

- supporting FEMA in the awarding of AFG and SAFER grants, which provide essential assistance to local firefighting and emergency services efforts, by providing professional guidance and subject matter expertise and administering a peer review process for grant applications;
- promoting education and awareness for the general public in fire safety through government agencies, national associations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector;
- training our nation's fire service through a variety of programs, including residential training at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and distance learning in cooperation with State and local fire training organizations and colleges and universities;
- researching and developing fire prevention and safety technology and practices, in conjunction with other Federal departments and agencies, as well as national associations of fire service personnel; and
- collecting and analyzing data, through the National Fire Data Center, on the prevention, occurrence, control, and results of fires.

USFA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS or the Department) in March 2003 when FEMA, the agency

in which USFA was housed, was transferred into DHS by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107–296). Given its prominent role in support of our nation’s fire service, USFA’s missions fit well within both FEMA and the larger Department.¹

Since its last reauthorization in 2003, the challenges that USFA confronts continue to multiply. The increasing incidence of wildfires in undeveloped areas adjacent to populated areas—referred to as the wildland-urban interface—is just one example. In the Autumn of 2007, for example, Southern California suffered an unprecedented series of wildfires, which together burned over 500,000 acres, destroyed over 2000 homes, forced the evacuation of more than half a million people, and required the Federal government to assist overwhelmed State and local officials. As our communities continue to expand into previously undeveloped wildland areas, USFA’s activities must be updated to reflect this reality.

Training, especially in specialized subjects, such as hazardous materials response and technical rescue, also remains a challenge. Indeed, USFA’s report *Four Years Later—A Second Needs Assessment of the U.S. Fire Service*, a cooperative study published in October 2006 as required by U.S. Public Law (108–797), identified numerous training shortfalls in career and volunteer fire departments nationwide. In many cases, fire departments simply cannot afford to lose key personnel for weeks or months by sending them to the National Fire Academy or to State and local fire academies for critical training. Given these constraints, USFA must do more to encourage on-site training at local fire departments, thus allowing personnel to remain on the job and allowing substantially more personnel to be trained.

III. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

USFA was first established as the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration in the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–498)² (FPCA or Act). The most recent reauthorization was the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–169). Senator Dodd introduced S. 2606 on February 7, 2008, with Senators Collins, Biden, and McCain as original co-sponsors, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on the same date. Senators Carper, Clinton, Coleman, Lieberman, McCaskill, Mikulski, and Sanders also co-sponsored S. 2606.

On April 10, 2008, the Committee held a business meeting and, by voice vote, ordered S. 2606 to be reported with a substitute amendment offered by Senators Collins and Lieberman. The members present were Lieberman, Levin, Akaka, Carper, Landrieu, McCaskill, Tester, Collins, and Sununu. The substitute amendment, which was also adopted by voice vote and with the same members present, primarily made technical and clarifying changes, but also increased the maximum percentage of authorized appropriations available for on-site training.

¹ For 18 months, beginning on October 1, 2005, as a result of a DHS-directed reorganization, USFA was placed administratively in the DHS Preparedness Directorate, rather than in FEMA. This situation was reversed, and USFA’s position within a newly strengthened and expanded FEMA restored, by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–295, Title VI).

² 15 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq.

IV. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 establishes the short title of S. 2606 as the “United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008.”

Section 2. Findings

This section finds that, even though the number of fire-related deaths has steeply declined over the last 25 years, the United States still has one of the highest fire death rates in the industrialized world. It also finds that USFA continues to perform an essential role, from its position within FEMA and DHS, in ensuring that the fire service is able to prepare for and respond to all hazards. Finally, it finds that research and development, data collection, training, and national voluntary consensus standards are vital to enhancing the ability of firefighters and others to fulfill their numerous public safety missions.

Section 3. Authorization of appropriations for United States Fire Administration

This section amends section 17(g)(1) of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2216) to authorize appropriations of \$70,000,000 for FY 2009, \$72,100,000 for FY 2010, \$74,263,000 for FY 2011, and \$76,490,890 for FY 2012. Each fiscal year, a certain percentage of authorized funds must be used to carry out section 8(f) of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2207), related to evaluation of technology and development of standards.

Section 4. National Fire Academy training program modifications and reports

This section amends section 7(d)(1) of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2006) to expand the curriculum of the National Fire Academy. Specifically, it permits the Superintendent of the Academy to train fire and emergency services personnel on strategies and techniques to fight fires that cross jurisdictional boundaries, in wildland-urban interface areas, and resulting from hazardous materials, as well as to strengthen advanced emergency medical services. It also amends the language of paragraph (H) of Section 7(d)(1) for consistency with terminology in the Homeland Security Act and the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act regarding “natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.”

Moreover, this section authorizes the USFA Administrator (Administrator) to enter into contracts with nationally recognized organizations to provide on-site training to fire service personnel across the country, with the restrictions that such organizations must either be accredited by an appropriate organization or be determined to provide training of equivalent quality. It also increases the amount of authorized funding from 4 to 7.5 percent that the Administrator may use for such training under section 17 of the Act.

Finally, this section requires the Administrator to submit triennial reports to Congress and the President on changes to the Academy’s curriculum.

Section 5. National Fire Incident Reporting System upgrades

This section amends section 9 of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2208) to require the Administrator to upgrade the National Fire Incident Reporting System to enable real-time availability of fire-related data and information through the Internet; the Administrator must do so by using no more than \$5 million total from the appropriated funding from FY 2009 through FY 2011. It also amends section 9(b)(2) of the Act to clarify that the Administrator, in carrying out the program of the National Fire Data Center, may assist Federal, as well as State and local, agencies, in developing and reporting information related to fire prevention, occurrence, control, and results.

Section 6. Fire technology assistance and research dissemination

This section amends section 8(d) of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2207) to permit the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, to assist the nation's fire service, directly or through contracts, grants, and other forms of assistance, by sponsoring and encouraging research to improve fire prevention and control in wildland-urban interface areas. While the existing language of section 8(d) authorizes the Administrator to provide assistance related to fire prevention and control in rural and remote areas, the addition of this language emphasizes the unique challenges of the wildland-urban interface. The wildland urban interface, defined in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. §6511), are those communities and surrounding areas at risk of wildfires due to unique characteristics of geography and development, and posing challenges of evacuation in the event of wildfires.

This section also directs USFA to make fire-related research available to the public through its Internet website, including information concerning the scope, methodology, and goals of such research, the individuals or institutions that conducted the research, how much it cost, and the research findings or results.

Section 7. Encouraging adoption of standards for firefighter health and safety

This section amends the FPCA to add a new section that requires the Administrator to promote the adoption by the fire service of national voluntary consensus standards for firefighter health and safety. The Administrator may accomplish this requirement by educating the fire service, encouraging all levels of government to adopt such standards, and recommending other methods by which the Federal Government can promote the adoption of such standards.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the dangers to firefighters and others of smoke inhalation and chemical hydrogen cyanide exposure during fires. While the fire service has made substantial progress in implementing respiratory protection programs, too many firefighters still require treatment for smoke inhalation related injuries. We encourage the Administrator, in developing voluntary consensus standards under this provision, to include the establishment of respiratory protection programs, training and enforcement of such programs, reporting standards for inhalation in-

juries, and standards for the use and administration of cyanide antidotes.

Section 8. State and local fire service representation at National Operations Center

This section amends the FPCA to add a new section requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a fire service position at the Department's National Operations Center (NOC). The NOC serves as the principal operations center for DHS and provides situational awareness and a common operating picture for natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters across all levels of governments.³

The section directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to select, on a rotating basis, a State or local fire service official for the position. It also instructs the Secretary to manage the position consistent with the rules, regulations, and practices which govern other rotating positions at the NOC. Specifically, the Committee intends for the Secretary to manage this position similarly to those filled by State and local law enforcement officials. It is also the Committee's intent that the State or local fire service agency filling the fire service position, not DHS, should pay the costs associated with staffing it.

Including a State or local fire service representative at NOC will enhance situational awareness and ensure the effective sharing of information between the Federal government and State and local fire services. Among other things, a fire service representative will be able to interpret information related to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters, including threat information, from a unique perspective, advise the Department on how such information could be useful to State and local fire services, and serve as a source of critical information during major disasters and emergencies.

Section 9. Coordination regarding fire prevention and control and emergency medical services

This section amends section 21(e) of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2218) to require the Administrator to facilitate the coordination of USFA activities with government and non-government entities related to fire prevention and control programs and emergency medical services (EMS). While USFA has focused its efforts on fire service based EMS, it is also responsible for supporting non-fire based EMS. Non-fire based EMS providers, whether hospitals, stand-alone agencies, or private companies, serve tens of millions of Americans, especially in rural areas, and play a vital role in our national preparedness and response system. The Committee believes that USFA may be able to encourage dialogue and better coordination between these various EMS providers. Such coordination by USFA should not interfere with the respective roles of other Federal departments and agencies with EMS-related responsibilities, including the U.S. Departments of Transportation and Health and Human Services.

³ See Section 515 of the Homeland Security Act, 6 U.S.C. §321d.

Section 10. Definitions

This section amends the definitions in section 4 of the FPCA (15 U.S.C. 2203) to acknowledge the position of USFA within FEMA, and to assign the “wildland-urban interface” the meaning given in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. § 6511).

V. EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has considered the regulatory impact of this bill. The Congressional Budget Office states that the bill contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments, or private entities. The enactment of this legislation will not have significant regulatory impact.

VI. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

APRIL 15, 2008.

Hon. JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 2606, the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Daniel Hoople.

Sincerely,

PETER R. ORSZAG.

Enclosure.

S. 2606—United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008

Summary: S. 2606 would reauthorize the United States Fire Administration (USFA) through 2012. The USFA conducts research and development on fire-related technology, collects and disseminates information about fire and other emergency incidents, and provides training to firefighters and emergency responders. Based on historical expenditure data and assuming appropriation of the specified amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2606 would cost \$291 million over the 2009–2013 period. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 2606 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 2606 is shown in the following table. The costs

of this legislation fall within budget function 450 (community and regional development).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law for the U.S. Fire Administration:						
Budget Authority	43	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	42	13	0	0	0	0
Proposed Changes:						
Authorization Level	0	70	72	74	76	0
Estimated Outlays	0	49	71	73	75	23
Spending Under S. 2606 for the U.S. Fire Administration:						
Authorization Level	43	70	72	74	76	0
Estimated Outlays	42	62	71	73	75	23

Basis of estimate: S. 2606 would authorize the appropriation of \$292 million over the 2009–2013 period for the USFA to carry out research and development activities related to fire technology, collect and disseminate information through the National Fire Data Center, and provide training to firefighters and emergency responders. Such funding would include up to \$5 million over three years to upgrade the National Fire Incident Reporting System to accommodate real-time, Web-based incident reporting. In 2008, the Congress appropriated about \$43 million to the USFA (see Public Law 110–161).

S. 2606 also would expand several functions of the USFA. The bill would direct the National Fire Academy (NFA) to provide training to firefighters and emergency responders on: incidents occurring in the wildland-urban interface (areas where structures and other human development intersect with undeveloped land), multi-jurisdictional fires, hazardous materials incidents, and advanced emergency medical services. The bill would increase the amount of appropriated funds that could be used for training programs from 4 percent to 7.5 percent and would authorize the USFA to enter into contracts with certain organizations to provide on-site training. The bill also would direct USFA to issue several reports on the NFA curriculum and ongoing agency research.

Based on historical expenditure patterns, CBO estimates that implementing S. 2606 would cost \$291 million over the 2009–2013 period. This estimate assumes that the bill will be enacted by the end of fiscal year 2008 and that the amounts authorized by the bill will be appropriated for each fiscal year.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 2606 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Those governments would benefit from the authorization of appropriations in this bill for grants, training, and technical assistance.

Previous CBO estimate: On March 3, 2008, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 4847, the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Science and Technology. The two bills are similar, and their estimated costs are identical.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Daniel Hoople; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell; Impact on the Private Sector: Amy Petz.

Estimate approved by: Theresa Gullo, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VII. CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by S. 2606 as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Title: To reauthorize the United States Fire Administration, and for other purposes.

TITLE 15. COMMERCE AND TRADE

CHAPTER 49. FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

§ 2203. Definitions

As used in this Act, the term—

(1) * * *

(2) * * *

(3) “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Fire **[Administration]** *Administration, within the Federal Emergency Management Agency;*

(4) * * *

* * * * *

(7) “place of public accommodation affecting commerce” means any inn, hotel, or other establishment not owned by the Federal Government that provides lodging to transient guests, except that such term does not include an establishment treated as an apartment building for purposes of any State or local law or regulation or an establishment located within a building that contains not more than 5 rooms for rent or hire and that is actually occupied as a residence by the proprietor of such establishment; **[and]**

(8) “State” means any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and any other territory or possession of the United States**[.]; and**

(9) “wildland-urban interface” *has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).*

* * * * *

§ 2204. * * *

§ 2205. * * *

§ 2206. National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control

(a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) **POWERS OF SUPERINTENDENT.**—The Superintendent is authorized to—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(6) conduct short courses, seminars, workshops, conferences, and similar education and training activities in all parts and localities of the United States, *including on-site training*;

* * * * *

(d) PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMY.—The Superintendent is authorized to—

(1) train fire service personnel in such skills and knowledge as may be useful to advance their ability to prevent and control fires, including, but not limited to—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(H) **[response,]** tactics, and strategies for dealing with **[terrorist-caused national catastrophes;]** *natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters*;

(I) *tactics and strategies for fighting large-scale fires or multiple fires in a general area that cross jurisdictional boundaries*;

(J) *tactics and strategies for fighting fires occurring at the wildland-urban interface*;

(K) *tactics and strategies for fighting fires involving hazardous materials*;

(L) *advanced emergency medical services training*;

[(I)] (M) use of and familiarity with the Federal Response Plan;

[(J)] (N) leadership and strategic skills, including integrated management systems operations and integrated response;

[(K)] (O) applying new technology and developing strategies and tactics for fighting **[forest]** *wildland* fires;

[(L)] (P) integrating the activities of terrorism response agencies into national terrorism incident response systems;

[(M)] (Q) **[response]** tactics and strategies for fighting fires at United States ports, including fires on the water and aboard vessels; and

[(N)] (R) the training of present and future instructors in the aforementioned subjects;

(e) * * *

(f) ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL FIRE SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS.—The Administrator is authorized to provide assistance to State and local fire service training programs through grants, contracts, or otherwise. Such assistance shall not exceed **[4 per centum]** *7.5 percent* of the amount authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year pursuant to section 17 of this Act **[15 USCS § 2216]**.

(g) * * *

* * * * *

(m) ON-SITE TRAINING.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Administrator may enter into a contract with nationally recognized organizations that have established on-site training programs that comply with national voluntary consensus stand-*

ards for fire service personnel to facilitate the delivery of the education and training programs outlined in subsection (d)(1) directly to fire service personnel.

(2) *LIMITATION.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—*The Administrator may not enter into a contract with an organization described in paragraph (1) unless such organization operates a fire service training program that—*

(i) is accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation organization experienced with accrediting such training; or

(ii) the Administrator determines is of equivalent quality to a fire service training program described by clause (i).

(B) *APPROVAL OF UNACCREDITED FIRE SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS.*—*The Administrator may consider the fact that an organization has provided a satisfactory fire service training program pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a Federal agency as evidence that such program is of equivalent quality to a fire service training program described by subparagraph (A)(i).*

(3) *RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS.*—*The amounts expended by the Administrator to carry out this subsection in any fiscal year shall not exceed 7.5 per centum of the amount authorized to be appropriated in such fiscal year pursuant to section 17.*

(n) *TRIENNIAL REPORT.*—*In the first annual report filed pursuant to section 16 for which the deadline for filing is after the expiration of the 18-month period that begins on the date of the enactment of the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008, and in every third annual report thereafter, the Administrator shall include information about changes made to the National Fire Academy curriculum, including—*

(1) the basis for such changes, including a review of the incorporation of lessons learned by emergency response personnel after significant emergency events and emergency preparedness exercises performed under the National Exercise Program; and

(2) the desired training outcome of all such changes.

§ 2207. Fire technology

(a)

* * * * *

(d) **■RURAL ASSISTANCE.**—*The Administrator Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is authorized to assist the Nation’s fire services, directly or through contracts, grants, or other forms of assistance, to sponsor and encourage research into approaches, techniques, systems, and equipment to improve fire prevention and control in the rural and remote areas of the Nation.■*

RURAL AND WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE ASSISTANCE.—*The Administrator may, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, assist the fire services of the United States, directly or through contracts, grants, or other forms of assistance, in sponsoring and encouraging research into approaches, techniques, systems, equipment, and land-use policies to improve fire prevention and control in—*

- (1) the rural and remote areas of the United States; and
- (2) the wildland-urban interface.

(e) * * *

* * * * *

(h) PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fire-related research program funded by the Administration, the Administrator shall make available to the public on the Internet website of the Administration the following:

(A) A description of such research program, including the scope, methodology, and goals thereof.

(B) Information that identifies the individuals or institutions conducting the research program.

(C) The amount of funding provided by the Administration for such program.

(D) The results or findings of the research program.

(2) DEADLINES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the information required by paragraph (1) shall be published with respect to a research program as follows:

(i) The information described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) with respect to such research program shall be made available under paragraph (1) not later than 30 days after the Administrator has awarded the funding for such research program.

(ii) The information described in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) with respect to a research program shall be made available under paragraph (1) not later than 60 days after the date such research program has been completed.

(B) EXCEPTION.—No information shall be required to be published under this subsection before the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of the United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008.

§ 2208. National Fire Data Center

(a) * * *

(b) METHODS.—In carrying out the program of the Data Center, the Administrator [Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency] is authorized to—

(1) * * *

(2) encourage and assist *Federal*, State, local, and other agencies, public and private, in developing and reporting information; and

(3) * * *

(c) * * *

(d) NATIONAL FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM UPDATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall update the National Fire Incident Reporting System to ensure that the information in the system is available, and can be updated, through the Internet and in real time.

(2) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts made available pursuant to subparagraphs (E), (F), and (G) of section 17(g)(1), the Administrator shall use not more than an aggregate amount of

\$5,000,000 during the 3-year period consisting of fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2011 to carry out the activities required by paragraph (1).

§ 2209. * * *

* * * * *

§ 2216. Authorization of appropriations

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(g)(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided with respect to the payment of claims under section 11 of this Act [15 USCS §§ 2210], there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act [15 USCS §§ 2201 et seq.]—

(A) \$63,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, of which \$2,266,000 shall be used to carry out section 8(f);

(B) \$64,850,000 for fiscal year 2006, of which \$2,334,000 shall be used to carry out section 8(f);

(C) \$66,796,000 for fiscal year 2007, of which \$2,404,000 shall be used to carry out section 8(f); [and]

(D) \$68,800,000 for fiscal year 2008, of which \$2,476,000 shall be used to carry out section 8(f).];

(E) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, of which \$2,520,000 shall be used to carry out section 8(f);

(F) \$72,100,000 for fiscal year 2010, of which \$2,595,600 shall be used to carry out section 8(f);

(G) \$74,263,000 for fiscal year 2011, of which \$2,673,468 shall be used to carry out section 8(f); and

(H) \$76,490,890 for fiscal year 2012, of which \$2,753,672 shall be used to carry out section 8(f).

§ 2217. * * *

* * * * *

§ 2218. Administrative provisions

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(e) [COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall utilize existing programs, data, information, and facilities already available in other Federal Government departments and agencies and, where appropriate, existing research organizations, centers, and universities. The Administrator shall provide liaison at an appropriate organizational level to assure coordination of his activities with State and local government agencies, departments, bureaus, or offices concerned with any matter related to programs of fire prevention and control and with private and other Federal organizations and offices so concerned.] COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent practicable, the Administrator shall use existing programs, data, information, and facilities already available in other Federal Government departments and agencies and, where appropriate, existing research organizations, centers, and universities.

(2) COORDINATION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall provide liaison at an appro-

appropriate organizational level to assure coordination of the activities of the Administrator with Federal, State, and local government agencies and departments and nongovernmental organizations concerned with any matter related to programs of fire prevention and control.

(3) COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall provide liaison at an appropriate organizational level to assure coordination of the activities of the Administrator related to emergency medical services provided by fire service-based systems with Federal, State, and local government agencies and departments and nongovernmental organizations so concerned, as well as those entities concerned with emergency medical services generally.

§ 2219. * * *

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§ 2222.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, in consultation with the Administrator, establish a fire service position at the National Operations Center established under section 515 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 321d) (also known as the “Homeland Security Operations Center”) to ensure the effective sharing of information between the Federal Government and State and local fire services.

(b) DESIGNATION OF POSITION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall designate, on a rotating basis, a State or local fire service official for the position described in subsection (a).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall manage the position established pursuant to subsection (a) in accordance with such rules, regulations, and practices as govern other similar rotating positions at the National Operations Center.

§ 2223a. * * *

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§ 2234. Encouraging adoption of standards for firefighter health and safety

The Administrator shall promote adoption by fire services of national voluntary consensus standards for firefighter health and safety, including such standards for firefighter operations, training, staffing, and fitness, by—

- (1) educating fire services about such standards;*
- (2) encouraging the adoption at all levels of government of such standards; and*
- (3) making recommendations on other ways in which the Federal Government can promote the adoption of such standards by fire services.*