

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

PAGE 1 OF 6

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02

1. INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT NO. EME-2002-IA-0118  
2. EFFECTIVE DATE See Block 16  
3. PROJECT/REQUISITION NO. E359169Y

4. ISSUED BY  
National Emergency Training Center  
Satellite Procurement Office  
Building E  
16825 South Seton Avenue  
Emmitsburg MD 21727

5. NAME, TITLE, PHONE NUMBER OF EACH GOVERNMENT PROJECT OFFICER FOR BOTH AGENCIES  
Kathy Gerstner (301) 447-1350  
(FEMA PO)

6. AGENCY PERFORMING SERVICE  
Consumer Product Safety Commission  
4330 East West Highway  
Bethesda MD 20814-4408

Margaret Neily (301) 504-0508 X1293  
(Other Agency's Project Monitor)

7. PROJECT TITLE  
Joint Fire and Fire Injury Prevention Activities FY 2002

8. PROJECT OBJECTIVE  
This is a joint initiative begun in FY 2001 between the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and a FY 2002 directive from Congress to develop public education campaigns aimed at high-risk population groups. The overall objective is to jointly work to eliminate residential fire deaths through surveillance, data collection, program development and dissemination of information to the public.

9. PERFORMANCE PERIOD OF AGREEMENT  
Date of Award through 12 months

10. ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA See Continuation Sheet  
11. DOLLAR VALUE OF AGREEMENT \$995,000.00

12. FUNDING (The Federal Emergency Management Agency agrees to advance/reimburse funds up to the dollar amount of this agreement, upon receipt of a properly executed Standard Form 1080 or 1081. The appropriate form must be executed in original and six copies, be identified with agreement number and accounting data, and transmitted to the following office for funds action.)  
National Emergency Training Center  
Budget and Finance, E-104  
16825 South Seton Avenue  
Emmitsburg, MD 21727  
FEMA shall reimburse the Agency cited in Block 6 of this form for expenses incurred in providing the requested services with the exception of those that may be caused by administrative error of the agency cited in Block 6 (for example, payment of interest to contractors due to late payment)  
(Any funds not utilized for the performance of the work described in this agreement must be returned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.)

13. PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY OF  
The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, Section 21 (a) as amended 15 USC 2201

(The Federal Emergency Management Agency may enter into this agreement. The person executing this agreement has a written delegation of authority to do so on behalf of the agency.)

14. SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN [Signature] DATE 5/20/02  
15. SIGNATURE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN [Signature] DATE MAY 22 2002

15. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN  
Donna Hutton  
Contracting Officer  
U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

17. TYPE NAME, TITLE OF PERSON AUTHORIZED TO SIGN  
David J. Orris  
Contracting Officer  
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

CONTINUATION PAGE

A.1 PRICE/COST SCHEDULE

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
0001	JOINT FIRE AND FIRE INJURY PREVENTION ACTIVITIES FY 2002	1	Job	\$995,000.00	\$995,000.00
	FUNDING/REQ NO: 01:			\$995,000.00 E359169Y	
GRAND TOTAL ---					<u>\$995,000.00</u> =====

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA:

ACRN APPROPRIATION	REQUISITION NUMBER	AMOUNT
01 2002-03 -6400RA-6400 -E64002-2589-D	E359169Y F	\$995,000.00
CPSC APPROPRIATION		
02 PS EXOB 4300 11282 252e		\$160,000.00
02 PS EXOB 4400 21725 252f		\$500,000.00
02 PS EXOB 4400 21557 253a		\$175,000.00
02 PS EXOB 4200 31103 253a		\$110,000.00
02 PS EXOB 4400 42616 241f		\$ 50,000.00
GRAND TOTAL ---		<u>\$995,000.00</u>

ARTICLES  
TO  
INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT  
EME-2002-IA-0118

I. PURPOSE

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), United States Fire Administration (USFA) hereby enter into an agreement to accomplish the FY 2002 directive from Congress to develop public fire education campaigns aimed at high-risk population groups.

II. AUTHORITY

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, Section 21 (a) as amended 15 USC 2201, and 31 USC 1535, The Economy Act of 1932, as amended.

III. STATEMENT OF WORK AND SCHEDULE OF DELIVERABLES

The statement of work is included as Attachment A to this Interagency Agreement.

IV. ADMINISTRATION

Administration of this requirement is the responsibility of CPSC to monitor contract performance, and other program management functions.

V. PROJECT OFFICIALS

A. ROLES

1. The Project Manager (PM) is designated by the Servicing Agency and shall be that agency's principal official involved in the project. The PM is responsible for assuring performance of the services outlined in this Interagency Agreement and compliance with all its provisions. His/her primary interaction with the Requesting Agency for technical guidance shall be with the Project Officer.

2. The Project Officer (PO) shall be an official of the Requesting Agency. The PO designated shall be responsible for the review and monitoring of the tasks prescribed in the Statement of Work.
  3. The Contracting Officer (CO) has full authority to negotiate, administer and execute all business matters of this Interagency Agreement. Further, should any changes to the scope, budget, schedule or any other terms of the agreement become necessary, only the CO shall have the authority to amend the Interagency Agreement.
- B. The PO does not have the authority to alter any obligations under this Interagency Agreement. He/she is not authorized to make any representations or commitments of any kind on behalf of the CO for the Requesting Agency. Any circumstances which may arise requiring a change in the terms of this Interagency Agreement shall be referred to the CO by the PO with his/her analysis and recommendations. The CO shall retain final authority to implement any changes to this Interagency Agreement.

### C. IDENTIFICATION

1. The Project Manager is: Margaret Neily  
Mneily@cpsc.gov  
(301) 504-0508 X1293
2. The Project Officer is: Kathy Gerstner  
Kathy.Gerstner@fema.gov  
(301) 447-1350
3. The Contracting Officer is: Bryan S. McCreary  
Bryan.McCreary@fema.gov  
(301) 447-1266
4. The Contracting Officer: Donna Hutton  
dhutton@cpsc.gov  
(301) 504-0444 X1421

## VI. ON-CAMPUS HOUSING

A dormitory room on the NETC campus shall be provided to CPSC and CPSC's contractors for overnight housing when such personnel are required to be on campus at the NETC for meetings or for the conduct of activities related to the performance of the agreement. This room shall be made available beginning the night prior to the first day of the period of performance through the night prior to the last day of the period of performance and is provided at no cost to the CPSC/Contractor. CPSC/Contractor shall notify the Project Officer of housing requirements as soon as they are known to allow a reasonable time for arrangements to be made. FEMA policy states that all persons staying on campus for more than one night are required to purchase a meal ticket from the campus cafeteria for each day they are on campus. If a meal ticket is not purchased, the individual will be asked to leave campus and acquire housing at his/her own expense.

## VII. FUNDING

The Federal Emergency Management Agency/USFA agrees to transfer funds in the amount of \$995,000.00 to the Consumer Product Safety Commission to be used to perform the tasks agreed upon and as described in the attached Statement of Work.

## VIII. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance for this Interagency Agreement is one year from the effective date of the Interagency Agreement.

## IX. CANCELLATION OF INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

Termination of this Agreement may be effected by either party upon 60 days written notice.

## X. CONTENT OF INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

This Agreement consists of the following:

- A. FEMA Form 40-3
- B. Schedule of Articles I through XI
- C. Attachment A - Statement of Work

XI. Disagreements:

In the event that CPSC and FEMA/USFA have a disagreement arising under this interagency agreement, the parties shall cooperatively seek to resolve the disagreement by themselves. If the disagreement cannot be resolved between them, the parties agree to seek the assistance of a third party in resolving the disagreement.

**Interagency Agreement Between  
The United States Fire Administration  
And The  
Consumer Product Safety Commission**

**Joint Fire and Fire Injury Prevention Activities  
FY 2002**

**I. Background:**

This Interagency Agreement is based on a joint initiative begun in FY 2001 between the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and an FY 2002 directive from Congress to develop public fire education campaigns aimed at high-risk population groups.

**II. Purpose:**

The overall objective is to jointly work to eliminate residential fire deaths through surveillance, data collection, program development, and dissemination of information to the public.

**III. Authorization:**

The Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, Section 21 (a) as amended 15 USC 2201.

Memorandum of Understanding signed by FEMA's United States Fire Administration (USFA) the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

This Interagency Agreement signed by USFA and CPSC.

**IV. FY 2002 Project Tasks:**

CPSC shall conduct the following tasks:

**SURVEILLANCE**

**Upgrading databases: NFIRS, NEISS fire injuries and Fire Deaths (death certificate data)**

CPSC shall work with USFA to obtain fire cause on fire injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms and fire deaths reported by death certificate to support probability-based national estimates of fire casualties by fire cause.

**Subtasks**

- CPSC will purchase death certificates documenting fire deaths for 1999, 2000, and 2001 as available.
- CPSC shall obtain telephone investigations exploring fire cause for fire injuries reported in NEISS.
- CPSC shall obtain from USFA the fire department incident and investigation reports documenting fire cause for the fire deaths and fire injuries identified by CPSC, along with an electronic database.

- CPSC shall construct *electronic databases integrating the information obtained.*

## **RESEARCH**

### **Determine the effectiveness of detection and suppression of attended and unattended fires.**

CPSC shall conduct a telephone survey to evaluate the prevalence and effectiveness of smoke alarms, sprinkler systems, and fire extinguishers in U.S. households that have had a fire.

#### Subtasks

- CPSC shall oversee survey design and data collection to capture households that have had a fire, either attended or unattended by the fire department.
- *Data collection shall occur over a one-year period to capture the range of fire causes, which could affect alarm performance.*
- *The survey will focus on the extent to which smoke alarms provided the first warning of the fire, and the effectiveness of sprinklers and fire extinguishers in extinguishing the fire.*
- *Data collection will include demographics and fire cause.*
- *Development of survey design and data collection will be coordinated with CDC to facilitate CDC follow-up testing.*

### **Determine the feasibility of interconnecting battery operated smoke alarms.**

The CPSC shall oversee the work to develop the feasibility of interconnecting battery operated smoke alarms. The project will examine a representative range of battery operated smoke alarms currently sold and determine the power characteristics for those smoke alarms. The project will examine various low-cost technologies to allow the smoke alarms to communicate with each other. If feasible, the project will produce a prototype smoke alarm for interconnecting battery operated smoke alarms.

#### Subtasks

- Examine the different amount of egress time between interconnected and non-interconnected smoke alarms.
- Literature search on various non-wired communication technologies
- Power consumption of representative battery operated smoke alarms
- *Power consumption and technical operation of the various communication technologies*
- Feasibility of incorporating the technologies into the battery operated smoke alarms
- Cost analysis of the additional technology in the smoke alarm
- If feasible, produce a prototype smoke alarm for interconnecting battery operated smoke alarms.

### **Improve smoke alarm detection/reduce nuisance alarms**

The CPSC shall oversee the task of preparing the results and conclusions from the Smoke Alarm Research Project in a format for public education materials. These will be posted on the Web using an established format developed for the manufactured housing fact sheets produced for USFA and HUD in 1999.

### **Develop surrogate cigarette ignition source**

CPSC shall oversee the work to evaluate and recommend, as appropriate, changes to the standard cigarette ignition source used for various Flammable Fabrics Act and related voluntary standards. The current standard ignition source (a brand name cigarette) may be phased out due to state legislative actions.

#### **Subtasks**

- Characterize current cigarette ignition source with physical and performance measurements
- Develop potential alternate ignition sources for evaluation
- Evaluate/qualify surrogate ignition sources through a series of tests
- Report and present results to affected standards users/developers
- Consider comments from affected standards users/developers
- Document rationale for recommended surrogate for current cigarette ignition source

### **MARKETING AND COLLABORATION**

#### **Provide CPSC publications through HHS, HCFA, and CDC.**

CPSC shall provide any presently developed CPSC publications to clients who use the public health care systems, typically seniors and at-risk children. Funds will be used to duplicate and distribute appropriate publications.

See more comprehensive task descriptions in Attachment 1.

#### **Future of Project**

A continuation of the project may be justified should this effort continue to yield positive results.

ATTACHMENT 1

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION, FEMA

U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

JOINT FIRE AND FIRE INJURY PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

YEAR 1 (2002)

## SURVEILLANCE

### Justification for surveillance activities, in general:

- Identify risks, consequences and tracking progress, and identify what strategies are working.
- On going surveillance systems of fire deaths and fire injuries, based on probability samples of death certificates and hospital emergency department treated injuries, are proposed to improve the ability to measure trends and goal achievement. Current data sources do not support adequate statistical measures of fire cause trends.
- Track progress in changing knowledge, attitudes and behaviors; reducing fire-related risk factors; increasing use of preventive factors; reducing fires and fire-related injuries and deaths.
- Understand current knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to assist in developing targeted interventions to improve fire safety knowledge and behaviors.

### **Occurrence (USFA/CPSC):**

#### Upgrading the following datasets:

- NFIRS - fire incidence (fire service attended fires, deaths and injuries)
- NEISS - fire injuries (injuries treated in emergency departments)
- Deaths (death certificates)

NEISS and death certificate data sets will be based on follow-up fire cause documentation for probability samples of deaths and injuries. These will produce:

- Improved statistical measures of fire death and injury occurrence associated with specific fire causes.

- Improved ability to measure changes in fire causes over time and evaluate goal achievement.

- Identify segments of fire causes that remain areas of concern.

- NEISS-based injury sample will include emergency department-treated injuries in fires both attended and not attended by the fire service.

### Justification for Behavior and Risk Occurrence:

- Estimates of statistical precision are needed to adequately support cost-benefit analyses of product safety or other rule-making.
- Estimates of statistical precision will improve our ability to measure progress toward fire death and injury reduction goals.
- Emergency room-treated injury estimates will expand the scope of currently available fire injury estimates and the fire causes associated with them.

## RESEARCH

### Current technology (CPSC)

Determine the effectiveness of detection and suppression of attended and unattended fires.

- Sprinklers
- Smoke Alarms
- Extinguishers

Survey of effects of detection and suppression equipment (CPSC):

- CPSC shall do a nationally representative telephone survey to identify attended and unattended fires. CPSC shall obtain data on the effectiveness (or lack of effectiveness) of detection and suppression technologies, fire cause, and demographics.

#### Justification for collecting information on effectiveness of current technology in detection and suppression:

- Current information is lacking on the effectiveness of smoke alarms in providing the first warning and of sprinklers and fire extinguishers in extinguishing the fire.
- Current information on the prevalence of homes with adequate numbers of working smoke alarms is lacking, especially among potential high-risk groups
- Current information is lacking on the long-term functioning of 10-year smoke alarms in actual home use situations
- Need other risk and preventive factor information, such as the prevalence of sprinklers
- Home inspections are needed because self-reports over the telephone are known to be inaccurate
- Information will be used to support efforts to achieve sufficient smoke alarm coverage, especially among high-risk groups, through legislation, fire safety education, and funding for smoke alarm installation and inspection programs

### New Technology (CPSC)

- Wireless smoke alarms (CPSC)
- Improve smoke alarm detection/reduce nuisance alarms (CPSC)
- Develop surrogate cigarette ignition source (CPSC)

#### Justification for New Technology:

- A large majority of older homes use battery operated smoke alarms and do not have the advantage of smoke alarm interconnection as used in AC powered alarms.
- Egress time is a large factor for reducing fire deaths in the event of a fire; interconnected battery operated smoke alarms would help increase the egress time in the event of a fire.
- The older populations who live in these older homes are at high risk.
- Over 1,200 Americans over the age of 65 die as a result of fire each year.
- Older adults comprise over 25 percent of fire deaths of all ages, and 30 percent of fire deaths that occur in the home.
- Fires and burns are a leading cause of deaths from unintentional injuries among older adults; increased egress time may reduce the number of burns to older adults.
- Approximately 30 percent of non-institutionalized older adults live alone, placing them at higher risk for accidental injury.
- The project would support all efforts to achieve improved alarm coverage, or coverage among high-risk groups.

**Wireless smoke alarms:**

- The project would evaluate and develop interconnection for battery operated smoke alarms. The project will incorporate wireless technology or other feasible technology for interconnecting battery operated smoke alarms.

**Improve smoke alarm detection and reduce nuisance alarms:**

- The purpose of this project is to determine if different types of fire alarms can respond to threatening residential fire settings in order to permit egress of typical occupant sets. The ability of the alarm devices to avoid nuisance alarms will also be evaluated. The project will evaluate present and emerging technology to develop improved detection with reduced nuisance tripping. The funds would be used to support the last task of a multi-agency and two-year project. The task is to develop the results and conclusions in a format for public education materials, which will be posted on the Web using established format developed for the manufactured housing fact sheets produced for USFA and HUD in 1999.

Justification for project to improve smoke alarm detection and reduction of nuisance alarms:

- While there is no question that smoke alarms have successfully prevented thousands of residential fire deaths, their beneficial effect may be beginning to plateau. It is recognized that reducing the numbers of non-working alarms may produce some further reduction in fire deaths. Further, introducing more effective alarms in residential dwellings could have a greater impact in reducing deaths.
- However, there seems to be little incentive to produce and install better residential fire alarms until performance improvements can be demonstrated through objective, realistic, and accurate testing.

**Develop surrogate cigarette ignition source:**

- This project is to evaluate and replace the standard cigarette ignition source used for various Flammable Fabrics Act and related voluntary standards to ensure mattresses and upholstered furniture resist cigarette ignition. An evaluation of the standard cigarette ignition source would include characterizing current "standard" cigarettes and developing a surrogate ignition source that will not be subject to product fluctuations and future availability problems.

Justification for developing surrogate cigarette ignition source:

- Current test methods require the use of a specified king size, non-filter cigarette. Changes and variations in cigarette products are anticipated in response to recent market changes and legislative activities. New York State passed new legislation that will require all cigarettes sold in the state to be "safe-burning" (cigarettes having a reduced ignition propensity) by the year 2003.
- Cigarettes are the cause of about 10,700 mattress and upholstered furniture fires per year resulting in about 620 deaths and 1,450 injuries.
- A change in cigarette design prompts a real concern since it will affect standard materials required for conducting laboratory testing (mattresses and upholstered furniture).

## **MARKETING AND COLLABORATION**

- Provide CPSC publications through HHS, HCFA, and CDC.
- Partnership campaign participation (no funds)

### **Justification of marketing and collaboration programs, in general:**

- Increase the level of individual concern and awareness of vulnerability to fires in the U.S.
- Educate and inform a large segment of the U.S. population about how personal responsibility and action is key to preventing fires and fire-related injuries and deaths
- Will provide a complete and quick source of information about how individuals can prevent fires and protect themselves and others from fire-related injuries
- The goal of this national program cannot be achieved without the active participation and support of partners outside of USFA, CDC, and CPSC
- Partnerships will be used to change cultural norms in the U.S. and establish a moral imperative among all citizens to prevent fire deaths through personal action and responsibility

### **Provide CPSC publications through HHS, HCFA, and CDC.**

- Cover the printing and distribution of residential fire safety materials for distribution to clients who use the public health care systems, typically seniors and at-risk children.

### **Justification for distribution of CPSC publications.**

Publications are a well-known positive reinforcement for safety messages and information. If chosen and distributed appropriately they can greatly raise the level of awareness and education of the general public on various topics.

### **Partnership campaign (CPSC):**

- Expand and enhance partnerships at the federal, state, and local level, including non-governmental organizations

### **Justification for partnership campaign:**

- The goal of this national program cannot be achieved without the active participation and support of partners outside of USFA, CDC, and CPSC
- Partnerships will be used to change cultural norms in the U.S. and establish a moral imperative among all citizens to prevent fire deaths through personal action and responsibility

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Memorandum of Understanding  
Between  
The United States Fire Administration (USFA) of the Federal  
Emergency Management Agency  
And  
The Center for Disease Control's National Center for Injury  
Prevention and Control (CDC)  
And  
The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

I. Introduction

The United States Fire Administration (USFA) was established by the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and is now a part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). USFA's primary function is to lead a national effort to meet the needs of state, municipal, and private interests in preventing and controlling this country's fire problem. USFA performs its function through training, data, public education and technology.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), established by the Consumer Product Safety Act, 15 U.S.C. 2051 on October 27, 1972, is charged with protecting the American public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products. Injuries and deaths resulting from fires receive particular emphasis in many of the agency's activities, including data collection, voluntary and mandatory standards, and consumer information.

The mission of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), established by CDC in June of 1992,

works to prevent and control injuries outside the workplace through research, surveillance, implementation of programs, and communications.

II. Background:

USFA, CDC, and CPSC recognize that they share significant common interests in protecting the American public from the dangers and losses associated with fires. The basis for this memorandum of understanding is an initiative started in FY 2001 by the above named agencies to pool resources and information in the area of the reduction of residential fire deaths and injuries. Each agency has a responsibility in this area and recognizes that a joint effort could more efficiently and effectively produce the desired effects. Through this partnership, new and innovative ideas become more possible. In the FY 2002 budget, Congress allocated \$ 5 million to the USFA to develop public fire education campaigns to reduce deaths and injuries in the U.S. and particularly, amongst the very old, very young, and other high-risk populations. Critical elements of an effective public fire education campaign, include adequate surveillance, research, program development and marketing. By working together through this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in each of the above mentioned areas the opportunity exists to make a significant impact on the numbers and severity of injuries from fire in the United States.

III. Purpose:

This MOU provides an opportunity for all three organizations to facilitate the achievement of common goals and to set forth the parameters for a cooperative effort in the area of public fire education and safety, particularly aimed at populations at high risk for death or injury from fire. This effort is based upon the FY 2002 federal budget as described in the budget narrative. This memorandum of understanding reflects a commitment on the part of CPSC, USFA, and CDC. Each of the three agencies agrees to:

- a. maintain continued cooperation in the agencies' activities, as related to the agreed upon work plan and schedule;
- b. establish a general procedure for maintaining technical cooperation and information exchange between the agencies;
- c. describe the conditions under which cooperative efforts between the agencies will be conducted, and
- d. identify the types of services that will be provided by each agency.

By working cooperatively in areas of common interest, USFA, CDC, and CPSC anticipate more efficient and effective use of their individual resources. These efforts should make positive contributions in reducing the risks and losses associated with fires.

#### IV. Statement of Agreement:

Each of the three agencies desire to develop close cooperation and coordination to ensure the maximum use of the data, information, contacts, and technical resources of each in the appropriate areas as described in the interagency agreements and the descriptions of agreed upon tasks. The intent of this document is to provide a framework for such cooperative effort.

USFA, in accordance with its statutory authority, established policies, management priorities, funding, and staffing patterns, agrees to:

1. Share annual National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data and surveillance techniques to both CDC and CPSC.
2. Provide technical advice and consultation to CDC and CPSC in areas in which USFA possesses the appropriate and needed technical expertise.
3. Provide agreed upon funding, as per the FY 2002 FEMA/USFA budget, to both CDC and CPSC. Undertake all cooperative activities as mutually agreed upon.

CPSC, in accordance with its statutory authority, established policies, management priorities, funding, and staffing patterns, agrees to:

1. Provide data to both CDC and USFA, as appropriate.
2. Provide technical advice and consultation to USFA and CDC in areas in which CPSC possesses the appropriate and needed technical advice.
3. Use agreed upon funding to complete work described in an Interagency Agreement.
4. Undertake all cooperative activities as mutually agreed upon.

CDC's NCIPC, in accordance with its statutory authority, established policies, management priorities, funding, and staffing patterns, agrees to:

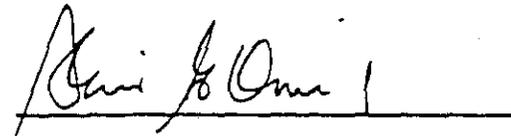
1. Provide data to both CPSC and USFA, as appropriate.
2. Provide technical advice and consultation to USFA and CPSC in areas in which CDC possesses the appropriate and needed technical advice.
3. Use agreed upon funding to complete work described in the attached work plan.
4. Undertake all cooperative activities as mutually agreed upon.

V. Mode of Operation:

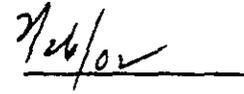
To facilitate the activities described as fulfilling the intent of this agreement, the mode of operation agreed upon will be as follows:

USFA, CDC and USFA agree that all initial communications relating to the cooperative activities described in this document shall be conducted through an identified principal point of contact in each agency. The USFA point of contact will be Denis Onieal or his/her designee. The CDC principal point of contact will be Sarah Olson or his/her designee and the CPSC principal point of contact will be Margaret Neily or his/her designee.

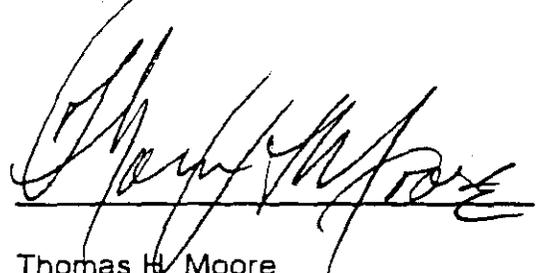
Agency approvals



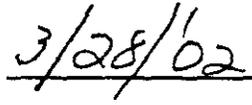
Denis Onieal  
Superintendent  
National Fire Academy  
United States Fire Administration



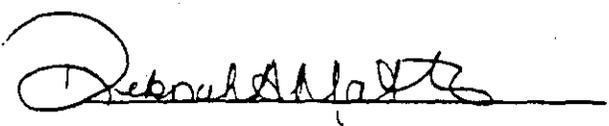
Date



Thomas H. Moore  
Acting Chairman  
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission



Date



Debbie Mathis  
Director  
Office of Program Management and Operations  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



Date