

S B

5 3 5

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

4/2/80

Date: 5-5-80

Mr. President:

ce

The Committee on COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS has had SB 535

providing for a Task Force on Fire Prevention and Control

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s) same title
- replace with CS for _____ new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Tim Kelly

Larry Thomas - No Rec

William Starnes

CHAIRMAN

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE:

By: SENATE C/PA

To: _____ SENATE BILL No. 535

HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: _____

LINE: _____

PAGE 1, LINE 26: Delete one public member and insert State Fire Marshall or his designee.

PAGE 3, LINE 10: Delete 1984 and insert 1983

PAGE 3, LINE 15: Delete 1984 and insert 1983

Committee Log Book - 1980

SENATE C/RA

Tape Number XXVII
Tapes 1 & 2
Side Number 1&2

Committee

Dates 5/6/80 to ----

Present: Chairman Sturgulewski
Senators Stimson, Mulcahy, Kelly
Absent: Senator Rodey
Bill Numbers Discussed

SB	CSHB								
535	947								

Date & Time	Tape Meter Number	Bill	Significant Information (Witness, Action)
5/6/80 1:30 p	001	SB 535	Chrmn Sturgulewski
	049		Rep. J. Mimsen (Bill Sponsor)
	091		Sen. Stimson
	217		Dept. Pub. Safety Gary Crouse, Dep. Dir., Fire Prevention Office
	320		Sen. Stimson
	420		Tom Munk, St. Firefighters Assoc.
	494		Sen. Stimson
	529		Sen. Kelly - amend. to include fire marshall or designee in membership.
	668		Sen. Stimson - Explanation
	704		Sen. Kelly moved for amend. p. 1, line 20
	734		Sen. Stimson objects/ concern too much flexibility lack of guidelines.
	782		Further amendments discussion.
	804		Sen. Kelly moved to pass bill unanimously with amendments: Page 1, line 26: Delete <u>one public member</u> and insert <u>State Fire Marshall or his designee</u> // Page 3, line 10: Delete <u>1984</u> and insert <u>1983</u> // and Page 3, line 15: Delete
			<u>1984</u> and insert <u>1983</u>

Sen. Stimson objected - wanted w/ ind. rec.
Chairman Sturgulewski "do pass"

OVER

CSHB
947

817 Chairman Sturgulewski/ Summary

838 Sen. Srimson/ Motion to adopt
843 Ginny Chitwood, AML

SIDE 2

70 Sen. Stimson
253 " Kelly / Reapportionment
280 " Stimson
328 " " / Assemblies/ Candidates / run-at-large
468 Chrmn Sturgulewski/ What if CRA does find malapportionment?

504 Sen. Kelly
558 " Stimson
617 " Kelly/ What apply to home rule boroughs?
712 " Stimson/ Sec. A
805 Chrmn Sturgulewski/ summary
810 Lee Sharp, City Attorney, Borough of Juneau
862 " " Recommend taking out unified municipalities

TAPE 2

034 Sen. Kelly
059 Lee Sharp/ feels no reviewing agency needed.
102 " "/ Federal voting procedures act needs provision
for.
276 Sen. Sturgulewski/ will return with CS next committee
meeting.
377 MEETING ADJOURNED.

SB 535

4-14-80

Larry Crouse, 2000 St. Jule

Man. ... 4331

4-30

- The ...
at ...
PO Box 305 D.T.
Hill ...

(Architects)

- ... 299-5591

- H. ...

- ...
Russett & ...
800 ...

Area (299-2022)

- ... 6-3571

...
(...)

- ... 4535

Introduced: 3/27/80
Referred: Commerce, Community &
Regional Affairs and Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 535

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for a Task Force on Fire Prevention
7 and Control; and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. TASK FORCE ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL. The Alaska Task
10 Force on Fire Prevention and Control is established in the Department of
11 Community and Regional Affairs.

12 * Sec. 2. MEMBERSHIP. (a) The Alaska Task Force on Fire Prevention and
13 Control consists of nine members appointed by the governor, without regard to
14 political affiliation, to be selected as follows:

15 (1) one member from the Alaska State Firefighters Association from
16 a list of nominees provided by the association;

17 (2) one member from the International Association of Firefighters
18 from a list of nominees provided by the association;

19 (3) one member from the Alaska Fire Chiefs Association from a list
20 of nominees provided by the association;

21 (4) one member representative of the insurance industry;

22 (5) a contractor or architect licensed under AS 08.18;

23 (6) a commissioner or executive officer of a regional native
24 housing authority created under AS 18.55.996;

25 (7) an educator from the state public school system;

26 (8) one public member; and

27 (9) one member representative of the Alaska Municipal League from
28 a list of nominees provided by the league.

29 (b) There shall be at least one member from each judicial district.

1 * Sec. 3. OBJECTIVES. The objectives of the task force are to

2 (1) identify and provide a detailed account of the fire loss
3 problem in the state, including causal factors;

4 (2) identify and define the present roles and relationships of the
5 agencies in the state which are involved in fire protection activities at the
6 local, regional, state and federal levels;

7 (3) recommend organizational or operational modifications to
8 improve the effectiveness of the state's fire protection system;

9 (4) provide documentation that will assist all government agencies
10 and fire fighting services in effectively meeting their fire protection
11 responsibilities.

12 * Sec. 4. CHAIRMAN. The members of the Task Force on Fire Prevention and
13 Control shall elect a chairman from the membership of the task force.

14 * Sec. 5. PROJECT DIRECTOR. The Task Force on Fire Prevention and Con-
15 trol shall hire an executive director to function as an impartial investi-
16 gator and project director. The executive director shall be under the direc-
17 tion of the chairman and may, with the approval of the chairman, employ
18 additional staff as necessary.

19 * Sec. 6. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS. The Task Force on Fire Prevention and
20 Control shall meet at least once every three months. The first meeting shall
21 be held not later than 60 days following the appointment of the nine members
22 to the task force. Public hearings and meetings shall be held in areas of
23 the state that are representative of its urban and rural fire protection
24 problems.

25 * Sec. 7. COMPENSATION. The members of the Task Force on Fire Prevention
26 and Control serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and
27 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions.

28 * Sec. 8. DUTIES. The Task Force on Fire Prevention and Control shall

29 (1) request and review information concerning the causes and

1 nature of fire losses in the state;

2 (2) hold public hearings and meetings to determine the extent of
3 public awareness of existing fire protection systems;

4 (3) study the activities of the various fire protection agencies
5 in the state;

6 (4) submit an annual report with recommendations for the improve-
7 ment of fire prevention and control in the state to the governor and the
8 legislature; the first annual report shall be submitted by January 1, 1982;
9 and

10 (5) by January 1, ¹⁹⁸³~~1984~~, submit to the governor and the legislature
11 its final report which shall identify those interim report recommendations
12 which have been implemented, evaluate the practical effects of the implemen-
13 tation of the recommendations, and make further recommendations on the im-
14 provement of fire prevention and control.

15 * Sec. 9. This Act terminates on June 30, ¹⁹⁸³~~1984~~.

16 * Sec. 10. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
17 070(c).

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 863 SB 535

Title An Act providing for a task force on fire prevention and control

Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Program Category Affected _____

BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		68.2	73.6	79.5	85.9	92.7
200 TRAVEL		76.7	82.8	89.4	96.6	104.3
300 CONTRACTUAL		53.4	57.7	62.3	67.3	72.7
400 COMMODITIES		5.5	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.5
500 EQUIPMENT		1.6	0	0	0	0
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		205.4	220.0	237.6	256.7	277.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		205.4	220.0	237.6	256.7	277.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME		2	2	2	2	2
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

All the above costs are increased at 8% a year for inflation. Attached is a breakdown of the costs.

IV. DATE 3-27-80

PREPARED BY McKie Campbell

AGENCY Community & Regional Affairs

PHONE 465-4735

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

Personal Services

Project Coordinator (20A) \$2845	\$34,140
Benefits @ .1465	5,002
FICA @ .0665	2,270
Health Insurance	1,524
	<u>\$42,936</u>
Administrative Assistant I (12A) \$1628	\$19,536
Benefits @ .1465	2,862
FICA @ .0665	1,299
Health Insurance	1,524
	<u>\$25,221</u>

Based on new partially-exempt salary schedule effective 3/16/80. \$68,157

Benefits are based on FY81 budget instructions.

Fixed	.1594
Office of Governor variable	.0071
	<u>.1465</u>

Travel

Project Director	
Transportation - 20 instate trips @ \$350	\$ 7,000
Per diem @ \$70 for 60 days	4,200
	<u>\$11,200</u>
Administrative Assistant	
Transportation - 12 instate trips @ \$750	\$4,200
Per diem @ \$70 for 36 days	2,520
	<u>\$6,720</u>

(Locations averaged for transportation estimate)

Task Force members

Transportation - 9 members/4 regular meetings @ \$350	\$12,600
Per diem - 9 members/4 regular meetings for 3 days @ \$70	7,560
	<u>\$20,160</u>

(Estimate 5 of 9 at hearings)

Transportation - 5 members/12 regular hearings @ \$350 plus 5.0 for charter to villages	\$26,000
Per diem - 5 members/12 meetings/hearings for 3 days @ \$70	12,600
	<u>\$38,600</u>

\$76,680

Contractual Services

Communications	7,500
Advertising & Printing	7,000
(annual report, info to task force members & advertising of public hearings)	
Space expense	
Meeting	1,500
Office 400 sq. ft. @ \$2.00	9,600
Equipment rental	
Mag card @ \$232/mo.	2,800
Professional fees	<u>25,000</u>
(study performed by professionals could be more than one contract)	
	53,400
Commodities	
Office supplies	3,000
Photo/video supplies	2,000
misc. operating supplies	<u>500</u>
	\$5,500
Equipment	
1 file cabinet	200
2 desks	750
2 chairs	300
other	<u>350</u>
	\$1,600
Cost Summary	
Personal Services	\$ 68,157
Travel	76,680
Contractual	53,400
Commodities	5,500
Equipment	<u>1,600</u>
	\$205,337



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
JOYCE MUNSON

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

(907) 465-3877
(907) 465-3724

HOME ADDRESS
935 EAST 79TH
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
(907) 334-2013

HB 863: "An Act providing for a Task Force on Fire Prevention and Control; and providing for an effective date."

Statistics:

Alaska doubles U.S. average in life and dollar loss from fire
In 1979, there were 27 deaths, with an estimated \$29.5 million loss to real and personal property due to fire.

Although quarterly runs are currently being done, we do know that for 1980 (the first quarter of) that there has been 14 fire fatalities vs. 9 fire deaths last year at this time ---- 11 of these 14 deaths occurred in rural areas, i.e., Bethel, Sand Point, Salcha (outside of Fairbanks).

Fire deaths per population:

Caucasian--27 deaths per million population (approximately U.S. average)

Indian --210 deaths per million population

Eskimo --600 deaths per million population

A PROSPECTUS OF ALASKA'S FIRE PROTECTION

A Report Furnished to Governor Hammond

by

Thomas W. Monk
Legislative Chairman
Alaska State Firefighters Association

789-7554 (work)
789-7554 (work)

January 4, 1980

A PROSPECTUS OF ALASKA'S FIRE PROTECTION

During the week of October 22, 1979, at their annual conference, the Alaska State Firefighters Association passed several resolutions, one of which was Resolution 79-1 (attached) dealing with the establishment of a State Task Force whose purpose is to: define the fire problems of Alaska; develop a comprehensive State plan to minimize the affects of these problems; and establish an ongoing means to evaluate and monitor the implementation of the plan. This Task Force and its charges are to be appointed by the Governor for a three year period. To clarify the general terms of this resolution and to explain the intent and reasoning of the Alaska State Firefighters Association the following information is provided.

Relevant History

Throughout the history and development of this country, the occurrence of fire has been a key factor. As a tool, weapon, or accident, fire has been an ever-present element of our lives as either a noble friend or unmerciful enemy. Consequently, today the American public is complacent toward the devastation that fire wreaks daily across the country. The only time fire ever receives any particular attention is when its resultant losses are catastrophic and, except for the rare example, the mind soon wipes out any recollection of these incidents. The ability and inclination to bounce back and replace any such losses has a definite bearing on this attitude. Thus, fire problems have gone virtually unchecked and unnoticed for most of America's history.

It wasn't until 1966 that the issue received any serious national attention. Leaders of the nation's fire service gathered to express their concern and desire to generate some public and political action. From this meeting, the now-famous Wingspread Conference, resulted the Federal Fire Research and Safety Act in 1968 which established the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control. Subsequently, the report of this Commission, America Burning, clearly documented the proportion of the fire problem in this country. Quoting from the report,

"Appallingly, the richest and most technologically advanced nation in the world leads all major industrialized countries in per capita deaths and property losses from fire. While differing reporting procedures make international comparisons unreliable, the fact that the United States reports a death per million population rate nearly twice that on the second ranking Canada (57.1 versus 29.7) leaves little doubt that this nation leads the other industrialized nations in fire deaths per capita. Similarly, in the category of economic losses per capita, the United States exceeds Canada by one-third."

Thus, an awareness and true concern for the fire problem were finally born in this country.

Since that time and directly because of the incidents noted above, the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (now known as the National Fire Administration) was established as the federal focal point to address the various needs as identified in the America Burning report. Using the creation of this administration as a model along with its recommendations, many states are conducting and have conducted similar analyses of their own fire problems.

The history of Alaska's fire service deserves mention only to make two critical points. The first point is that in comparison to many other states Alaska's fire protection system is very young. At the local level, the oldest fire department in the state, the Douglas Volunteer Fire Department, is 82 years old, which far exceeds the average age of any other fire department. At the state level, the oldest fire agency is the State Fire Marshal's Office which came into being roughly at the time of statehood. All other state agencies, in relation to their roles pertinent to our issues herein, are ten years old or less.

The point is not their age or history, but this places us in a most advantageous position. With the developing fire issues at the national level we can avail ourselves of national programs and recommendations without vast modification. In many states whose histories are long and firmly molded in tradition, much resistance exists in relation to any nationally born changes. Much of this resistance is based on a parochial attitude as opposed to actually addressing any specific needs. To a large extent, Alaska does not have to overcome such cumbersome obstacles.

The second point relating to Alaska's history is that Alaska leads all other states in the United States in life and property losses per capita from fire. From year to year these loss figures may vary greatly. In a state such as Alaska one large-loss fire has a substantial effect on these statistics. However, over the last ten years the average annual losses have exceeded the national average in the two noted categories by two to three times.

Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that among all industrialized governments in the entire world, Alaska has the twofold distinction of:

1. Theoretically having the potential to create the most advanced statewide fire protection system in the United States and possibly the world; and
2. Actually harboring the worst fire loss record of all the states in the country with the worst fire loss record in the world.

Scope

If one were preparing a ledger or statistical printout of Alaska's fire problem, the bottom line would reflect the life and dollar losses that the state now suffers and the account would be complete. Sadly, this is the approach that has often been used and has failed. The "problem" is much too complex to dismiss it in such cold, hard facts. Furthermore, such facts would only misdirect any attempts to rectify the problems for they lack the in-depth information necessary to identify the causal factors.

Today, the fire service is in the midst of a major philosophical change. That is, it is not the fire service's primary responsibility to suppress/extinguish fire, but rather it is their duty to prevent it. Once a fire starts, the fire protection system has failed. It is far too costly and ineffective to approach the issue from any other perspective. It is a startling fact to deal with, yet it must be realized that a vast majority of all fires are started or contributed to by simple human error. The fire service believes that fire prevention is the primary target for any concerted actions to reduce Alaska's fire losses if there is to be any marked influence on the fire problem.

This is not to say that fire suppression capabilities are not necessary. Despite our best efforts, the tragedy of fire will always exist as long as the human element is present. There are many avenues to investigate on this topic alone, but it is apparent that a definite change of attitude and action is necessary. A shift in everyone's philosophy must be accomplished for a community can no longer believe that simply because they own a big, new piece of firefighting apparatus their community is as safe as possible from fire. A continuing system of fire prevention and education is absolutely necessary and a new outlook on fire suppression is a must.

These issues for the moment may seem somewhat unclear. Whether this misunderstanding is due to simplicity or complexity or possibly to public ignorance or apathy is also an issue that should be further considered. It is sad to think of the dollars wasted in the false pursuit of fire safety across Alaska. Whatever the case, rest assured that complete analysis of the issues is not elementary.

For example, in any such analysis one should include arson and its related problems, building codes and their enforcement, insurance concerns and their effect on the fire problems, fire investigation and its contributions, public fire education programs and their delivery, and the social and economic effects caused by fire. The list of concerns is cumbersome and so interwoven that the issue soon grows to involve almost every area of community activity.

It encompasses the world of designers and builders; it encompasses governmental agencies in the myriad of ways they affect our everyday life, from zoning requirements to the level of risk they are willing to accept on behalf of their community; it encompasses the managers and occupants of buildings, whether they are private or public, commercial or residential.

This list is only limited by one's imagination, yet it should be clearly noted that thus far only the structural fire problem has been addressed. Many of the same concerns, as well as many unique ones, must also be considered in terms of marine fire safety, wildlands fire control and aircrash/rescue concerns. Substantial argument and discussion are easily generated on these areas as to how they fit into the overall fire problem, but the fact is that many of our local and state fire agencies and organizations are simultaneously involved in many of these specialized areas.

Intent

Thus, it becomes readily apparent that the fire problem is not one of limited proportion and scope. The concern is not only with the traditional aspect of what burns and why, but also the organizational and operational aspects of all agencies that exist in the State. This includes those fire entities at the local, as well as the state, level and extends beyond them into departments that assist these fire agencies. As an example, the sources of funding provided by the State must also be included if any such analysis is to be complete. Such a broad-based analysis has never been done before, but it is felt by the fire service that such a task must be accomplished in the best interest of the State. Furthermore, the fire service believes that the time and situation are presently supportive of such a task.

It should be noted that, in this text, we have avoided any reference to specific problems for several reasons. Primarily, we have neither the means nor the time to go into any great detail on the subject. Such is the purpose which the task force is to accomplish. Secondly, much supportive information already exists but is not in any cohesive form. (In conjunction with this writing, several documents* providing much supportive information on these issues will be available on January 4 in a meeting of the Governor's Office and the Alaska State Firefighters Association.)

Proposal

To accomplish this in depth analysis, the Alaska State Firefighters Association requests that the Governor allocate the necessary funds to:

1. Appoint a nine-member task force to review and direct the activities of a project director, as outlined in the objectives listed below; and

*1978 Annual Report of the Alaska State Fire Marshal
America Burning: The Report of the Commission of Fire Prevention and Control
Organizational Design of Fire Service Training and Educational Resources in
Alaska by Alaska Fire Service Training Program
Highlights of Fire in the United States by the National Fire Prevention
and Control Administration

2. Contract with a research analyst to be an impartial investigator to act as the project director.

The goal of this body is to formulate a State plan addressing the fire problems of Alaska that, when enacted, will reduce significantly the fire losses of the state.

The objectives of this body are:

1. To identify and provide a detailed account of the fire loss problem in Alaska, including causal factors.
2. To identify and define the present roles and relationships of all agencies within the State which are involved in the fire protection activities at the local, regional, state and federal levels.
3. To recommend any organizational and/or operational modifications to improve the effectiveness of Alaska's fire protection system.
4. To provide documentation that will assist all levels of government and fire-related agencies in effectively addressing their fire protection responsibilities.

This project is to be limited to a ^{two} three-year time period and broken down into the following three phases:

- | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| 1. Phase I | - Investigation and Research | 6 months |
| 2. Phase II | - Documentation and Development | 18 months |
| 3. Phase III | - <u>Evaluation and Implementation</u> | 12 months |

In anticipation of scheduling changes, the Task Force will have the authority to modify the phase periods as long as completion of the plan is accomplished in three years.

The makeup of the task force should be structured to provide as wide a geographical and involvement representation as possible in a nine-member body. The Alaska State Firefighters Association suggests that representatives from the list below be considered as members of this task force. It is also suggested that representatives of the existing State fire agencies be granted ex officio membership on this board.

Alaska State Firefighters Association	Chamber of Commerce/Municipal League
Alaska Fire Chief's Association	Construction industry
Rural public	Insurance organization
Urban public	<u>Social-economic advisor</u>
Public education system	

The hiring of the project director and levels of funding should be administered by the Governor's Office in conjunction with State policy.

The Alaska State Firefighters Association recommends that the task force not be established within any existing state agency with fire protection responsibility.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

POUCH # - JUNEAU 99811

December 19, 1979

Mr. Thomas W. Monk
Legislative Chairman
Alaska State Firefighters
Association
P.O. Box 3
Auke Bay, Alaska 99821

Dear Mr. Monk:

Thank you for your letter of November 20th and copy of Resolution 79-1 pertaining to the establishment of a three year state task force to address Alaska's fire problems.

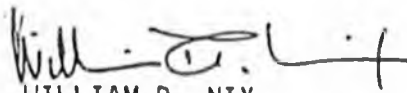
The resolution in concept appears to be calling for a state focused fire prevention and control master planning effort. Assuming this is correct, we feel a cooperative approach such as this is both desirable and necessary if the states fire environment is to be meaningfully improved.

The Department of Public Safety and in particular the Division of Fire Prevention will cooperate and assist in the master planning effort, in any manner possible, to the extent that personnel and other resource capabilities permit.

Please feel free to contact State Fire Marshal Ronald Hendrie, Division of Fire Prevention, Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 6188 Annex, Anchorage, Alaska 99502, tele. 264-5691 or Gary Crouse at 465-4331 in Juneau for any input and/or assistance the Division of Fire Prevention may render.

Best wishes to you and the Alaska State Firefighters Association in your efforts to provide a more fire safe Alaska for our citizens and visitors.

Sincerely,


WILLIAM R. NIX
Commissioner

WRN:RAH:GRC:vrb

ALASKA STATE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION

Conference, 1979

Resolution 79-1

Submitted by John Feero, Gastineau Chapter

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has several serious fire problems, and

WHEREAS, the fire problems of Alaska have never been collectively addressed and/or documented, and

WHEREAS, no existing State agency or organization is charged with or has the resources to address these problems, and

WHEREAS, the attack of these fire problems presently conducted by various local, state, and federal agencies is uncoordinated and has no State focal point, and

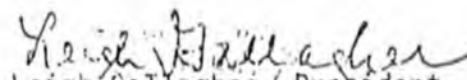
WHEREAS, these fire problems encompass concerns of structural fire protection, wildlands fire protection, marine fire protection, and aircraft fire and rescue, and


WHEREAS, Alaska suffers the largest property loss per capita and life loss per capita of any state in the United States,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Alaska State Firefighters Association recommend and support the establishment of a three-year State task force appointed and funded by the Governor to

1. define these fire problems in the State of Alaska
2. develop a comprehensive State plan to address and minimize the affects of these fire problems
3. establish an ongoing means to evaluate the implementation of this State plan.

Resolution 79-1 passed unanimously this date, October 26, 1979.


Leigh Gallagher, President
Alaska State Firefighters Association



Alaska Fire Chiefs' Association

211 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501
278-4413

December 20, 1979

Governor Jay Hammond
Office of the Governor
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

At the 1979 Alaska State Firefighter's Association Conference a resolution was passed requesting that a task force be established by your office to make an in-depth study of the total fire safety and protection problem in the state.

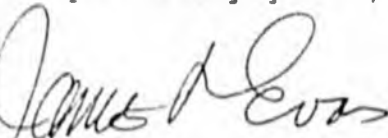
The Alaska State Fire Chief's Association totally supports this resolution, and urge your speedy consideration of this proposal. Additionally, our association suggests that this task force be made up of persons not directly involved in fire protection, either at the State or the local levels. We feel that this will result in an impartial and complete study.

The Alaska Fire Chief's Association is dedicated to improving the catastrophic fire loss record in this state. I am sure that you are aware that our state has the highest per capita fire loss and life loss record in our country; and our country has the highest fire loss record in the world. We all must work to stop these tragic losses.

We are confident that the proposed task force study will lead us toward an improved fire loss record, toward a more effective and efficient fire service, and the results will benefit all Alaskans everywhere.

If I, or our association, can be of service to you in anyway in this endeavor please call upon me at any time.

Respectfully yours,



JAMES R. EVANS
President

FISCAL NOTE

00-57

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CSHB 863
 Title An Act providing for a task force on fire prevention and control
 Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Community & Regional Affairs
 Program Category Affected _____
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		68.2	73.6	79.5	85.9	
200 TRAVEL		60.0	64.8	69.9	75.6	
300 CONTRACTUAL		45.0	48.6	52.5	56.6	
400 COMMODITIES		5.5	5.9	6.4	6.9	
500 EQUIPMENT		1.6	0	0	0	
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		180.3	192.9	208.3	225.0	

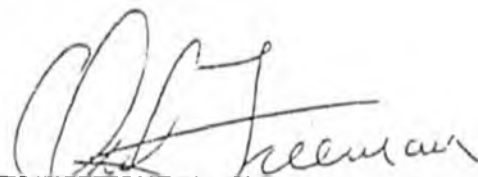
FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	180.3	192.9	208.3	225.0
FEDERAL FUNDS				
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)				

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	2	2	2	2
PART TIME				
TEMPORARY				

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)



Oral Freeman, Vice Chairman
 House Finance Committee
 April 17, 1980

IV. DATE _____ PREPARED BY _____
 AGENCY _____
 PHONE _____

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

ALASKA STATE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION

PROPOSED BUDGET - TASK FORCE

One Year's Activities

Project Director:

Salary - 12 months	\$ 34,200
Benefits - @ 19 per cent	<u>6,498</u>
	40,698

Travel - 20 instate trips @ \$300	\$ 6,000
Per diem - @ \$55/day for 60 days	<u>3,300</u>
	9,300

Sub. \$ 49,998

Secretary/Assistant:

Salary - 12 months	\$ 24,000
Benefits - @ 19 per cent	<u>4,560</u>
	28,560

Travel - 12 instate trips @ \$300	\$ 3,600
Per diem - @ \$55/day for 36 days	<u>1,980</u>
	5,580

Sub. \$ 34,140

Administrative/Operational:

Printing	\$ 10,000
Commodities	5,500
Consultants	9,600
Equipment Rental	<u>14,400</u>

Sub. \$ 39,500

Task Force:

Travel- 9 members/9 meetings @ \$300	\$ 24,300
Per diem - 9 members/9 meetings/3 days @ \$55 per day	<u>13,365</u>

Sub. \$ 37,665

\$161,303

15 % Administrative Charges

24,195

Total

\$ 185,498

STATE OF ALASKA
Inter-Department Route Slip

TO:
MAIL STATION NUMBER _____

DEPARTMENT Comm. & R. A.

ATTENTION Strugulowski

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Note & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Return As Requested |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return For Approval |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Your File | <input type="checkbox"/> Your Information |

Remarks:

100 Assembly
Bldg.

FROM:
MAIL STATION NUMBER 1200

DEPARTMENT Public Safety

BY _____ DATE _____

BILL ANALYSIS

ASSIGNMENT DATE _____

UNASSIGNED 4-1-80

DEPARTMENT Public Safety	SPONSOR (PRINCIPAL) Commerce Committee	BILL NO. SB 535
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support		
DIVISION DIRECTOR <i>Ronald A. Hendrie</i> Ronald A. Hendrie	DATE <i>4/1/80</i> 4/1/80	COMMISSIONER <i>W.R. Nix</i> William R. Nix
DATE 4/1/80		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITION NOTED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION DISAPPROVED		
BY: _____ DATE: _____		
SUMMARY		
(1) RELATED BILLS (SIMILAR OR CONFLICTING) 1. CS HB 863 (2) OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL 2. Refer to comments		
(2) a. ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Alaska Fire Chiefs Association Alaska State Firefighters Association		(2) b. ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown
(3) PROGRAM EFFECTS OF BILL No discernible program effects during the task force study phases other than, upon request, occasional staff time and travel required to provide input concerning our programs and services, activities, including our observations as to the fire problem, to the task force. Eventual short and long term program effects would depend on what recommendations, for the improvement of fire prevention and control, were made and implemented.		
(4) FISCAL IMPACT: <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FISCAL ANALYSIS ATTACHED (<i>informal</i>)		
(5) AMENDMENTS PROPOSED: None		

(6) COMMENTS:
 In our opinion the task force study and report(s), comprehensively and properly conducted and executed, is vital to a long needed analysis and improvement of the state's fire protection system. Without an approach of this type meaningful improvement of the state's fire environment is not favorable and our delivery system cost effectiveness is highly suspect.

Among the objectives of the task force would be the identification and defining of the present roles and relationships of the various agencies in the state which are involved in fire protection activities at the local, regional, state and federal levels. There is considerable overlap and duplication of effort without any viable means of coordination.

In addition to the Department of Public Safety, numerous state agencies, e.g. Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Department of Health & Social Services, Department of Administration, Department of Labor, Department of Education amongst others, are involved in varying levels of fire protection programs

A state focused fire prevention and control master plan is needed and indicated. The task force could and should be the catalyst for this direly needed effort if this legislation is passed.

For additional background material, including the scope of the issue, attached is a copy of A Prospectus of Alaska's Fire Protection (January 4, 1980) a report furnished to Governor Hammond by Mr. Thomas W. Monk, Legislative Chairman, Alaska State Firefighters Association.

BILL ANALYSIS

ASSIGNMENT DATE 2-27-80 *Completed*

UNASSIGNED _____

DEPARTMENT Public Safety	SPONSOR (PRINCIPAL) Munson, Duncan, Rogers	BILL NO. HB 863
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support		
DIVISION DIRECTOR <i>Ronald A. Hendrie</i> Ronald A. Hendrie	DATE 3-3-80	COMMISSIONER William R. Nix <i>W.R. Nix</i>
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> POSITION NOTED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> POSITION DISAPPROVED		
BY: _____ DATE: _____		
SUMMARY		
(1) RELATED BILLS (SIMILAR OR CONFLICTING) (1) None (2) OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL (2) Refer to comments.		
(2) a. ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Alaska Fire Chiefs Association Alaska State Firefighters Association		
		(2) b. ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown
(3) PROGRAM EFFECTS OF BILL No discernible program effects during the task force study phases other than, upon request, occassional staff time and travel required to provide input concerning our programs and services/activities, including our observations as to the fire problem, to the task force. Eventual short and long term program effects would depend on what recommendations, for the improvement of fire prevention and control, were made and implemented.		
(4) FISCAL IMPACT: <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> FISCAL ANALYSIS ATTACHED		
(5) AMENDMENTS PROPOSED: None		

(6) COMMENTS:

In our opinion the task force study and report(s), comprehensively and properly conducted and executed, is vital to a long needed analysis and improvement of the state's fire protection system. Without an approach of this type meaningful improvement of the state's fire environment is not favorable and our delivery system cost effectiveness is highly suspect.

Among the objectives of the task force would be the identification and defining of the present roles and relationships of the various agencies in the state which are involved in fire protection activities at the local, regional, state and federal levels. There is considerable overlap and duplication of effort without any viable means of coordination.

(See reverse side)

In addition to the Department of Public Safety, numerous state agencies, e.g. Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Department of Health & Social Services, Department of Administration, Department of Labor, Department of Education amongst others, are involved in varying levels of fire protection programs and activities.

A state focused fire prevention and control master plan is needed and indicated. The task force could and should be the catalyst for this direly needed effort if this legislation is passed.

For additional background material, including the scope of the issue, attached is a copy of A Prospectus of Alaska's Fire Protection (January 4, 1980), a report furnished to Governor Hammond by Mr. Thomas W. Monk, Legislative Chairman, Alaska State Firefighters Association.