

STATEWIDE MASTER PLAN FOR FIRE PROTECTION



Bulletin No. 81-17

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STATE OF NEVADA

October 1980

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 23—Senator Jacobsen

FILE NUMBER 139

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to study and develop a statewide master plan for fire protection and control.

WHEREAS, The State of Nevada has provided for over 44 years invaluable assistance and guidance to the effort of fire services within the state to safeguard the lives and property of Nevadans from damage due to fire; and

WHEREAS, Nevada's rapid growth in population necessitates more assistance for fire protection and control and the avoidance of duplication of effort by the various fire protection agencies throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, The need for fire protection and control should be assessed from the viewpoint of both the fire protection agencies and the general public; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concurring, That the legislative commission is hereby directed to study and develop a statewide master plan for fire protection and control to provide efficient and economical management and direction of the various fire protection agencies throughout the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative commission appoint to the subcommittee appointed pursuant to this resolution one senator and one assemblyman, the state forester firewarden and one member respectively of the Nevada Fire Chiefs' Association, the Nevada State Firefighters' Association, the Nevada State Firemen's Association, the Federated Firefighters of Nevada, the state fire marshal's advisory board, the state board of forestry and fire control and the state fire service training advisory board.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 61ST SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE:

This report is submitted in compliance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 23 of the 60th session of the Nevada legislature. S.C.R. 23 directed the legislative commission to study and develop a statewide master plan for fire protection and control.

The resolution specified that representatives of certain organizations which have responsibilities in the fire service be appointed to the subcommittee which would actually conduct the study. Recommendations for appointments to the subcommittee were solicited from the various organizations, and the following membership was appointed:

Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen Chairman
Assemblyman John W. Marvel, Vice Chairman
Marvin Carr, Nevada State Firemen's Association
Paul Delorey, Federated Firefighters of Nevada
Robert Fielden, State Fire Marshal's Advisory Board
Ron Johnson, State Fire Service Training Advisory Board
John Krenka, State Board of Forestry and Fire Control
Bernard L. Sease, Nevada Fire Chiefs' Association
Lowell V. Smith, State Forester Firewarden

The subcommittee held seven meetings and received testimony from representatives of fire departments from throughout the state. This report presents the subcommittee's findings and recommendations. It also contains a brief overview of the current situation within Nevada's fire service and an analysis of the most significant issues which were brought before the subcommittee.

Respectfully submitted,

Legislative Commission
Legislative Counsel Bureau
State of Nevada

Carson City, Nevada
October 1980

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman
Senator Melvin D. Close, Jr., Vice Chairman

Senator Richard E. Blakemore	Assemblyman Robert R. Barengo
Senator Carl F. Dodge	Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen	Assemblyman Virgil M. Getto
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson	Assemblyman Paul W. May
	Assemblyman Robert F. Rusk
	Assemblyman Darrell D. Tanner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The subcommittee which conducted this study wishes to express its gratitude to the following people who assisted greatly in its preparation:

1. Joseph Nusbaum, Chairman, Nevada Industrial Commission
2. Thomas J. Huddleston, State Fire Marshal
3. Reba Chappell, Coordinator, Emergency Medical Services, State Division of Health
4. Dr. Richard T. Dankworth, Vice President in charge of University Services, University of Nevada-Reno
5. Dave Stephan, Administrator, State Fire Service Training Program
6. Doctors James Fulper and Richard Grundy of Carson City who testified concerning search and rescue programs in the state
7. Fire chiefs and firefighters from throughout the state who participated in the study
8. State and federal agency representatives who testified before the subcommittee

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Place the state fire service training program in the state fire marshal division. (BDR 42-68)
2. Specify that the basic responsibilities within the fire service training section are to include:
 - a. Furnish and administer programs for the training of firemen;
 - b. Describe the programs which are available for training of firemen, and notify fire departments of the availability of these programs;
 - c. Administer a program through which firemen, upon their request, could be certified for having successfully completed a training curriculum;
 - d. Develop a program to train instructors;
 - e. Cooperate with other entities in preparing programs of training which are to be administered by the other entities.

(BDR 42-68)
3. Retain the funding for the state fire service training program in the vocational education division of the state department of education. Appropriate \$10,000 to the state fire marshal division for partial funding of the fire service training section. (BDR 42-68)
4. Combine the state fire marshal's advisory board and the state fire service training advisory board into a single body. (BDR 42-68)
5. Establish a grant program for fire suppression and control throughout the state. Finance the grant program through the state general fund, but base budget requests upon

receipts from assessments on fire related insurance premiums (gross premiums tax). Appropriate \$63,900 in 1981 and \$63,900 in 1982 to the state fire marshal division for grants under this program. (BDR 42-68)

6. Direct the state communications board to designate at least one microwave channel of the state communications system for use by the fire service. Appropriate \$2,000 per year to the state communications board for this purpose. (BDR 42-68)
7. Direct the state division of forestry to purchase a sufficient supply of communications equipment which can use the microwave channels of the state communications system and to store the equipment in regional locations for use in emergencies. Appropriate \$25,990 to the state division of forestry to make the purchase. (BDR 42-68)
8. By resolution to the University of Nevada board of regents, recommend that a consistent curriculum and consistent instructor qualifications be developed and used statewide in the community colleges' fire science classes. (BDR 175)
9. By resolution to the University of Nevada board of regents, recommend that the following actions be taken:
 - a. Work toward a scheduling system which is adequate for firefighters who work alternating shifts;
 - b. Work toward a solution to the problem of classes which are needed by firefighters being cancelled because of an inability to meet a "prescribed student participation ratio;"
 - c. Establish a procedure whereby training obtained at the regional fire schools could receive credit from the community colleges;
 - d. Provide some of the "short courses" and seminars for credit at the fire departments;

- e. Examine the feasibility of using programs taped for educational television as supplementary materials in the present fire science classes.

(BDR 175)

- 10. Include in the report a finding that the responsibility for administering the emergency medical training (EMT) program should remain with the state division of health. Also include a finding that EMT training for certification and recertification of students and instructors has not adequately been made available to the fire service, and that the following areas are of most concern:
 - a. There is a need for funding to support a sufficient number of certification and recertification courses;
 - b. There is a need for procedures to facilitate in-house EMT courses (initial courses and recertification) within the fire departments;
 - c. There is a need for procedures to allow credit for "in-service" training as part of an ongoing recertification program that can be administered in the local fire departments;
 - d. There is a need for additional courses to train instructors;
 - e. There is a need for the staff of the EMT program and the state fire marshal jointly to survey the fire service relative to the needs of the fire service for EMT courses.
- 11. Recommend that the state fire marshal investigate the potential for requiring installation of smoke detectors in new and existing buildings, and that he take appropriate action through his authority to adopt regulations.
- 12. By resolution, recommend that schools institute programs of courses relative to fire prevention and control, and

suggest that the National Fire Protection Association's "Learn Not to Burn Curriculum" could function as a positive element in such a program. (BDR 174)

13. Include in the report a finding that a considerable amount of confusion exists relative to the functioning of programs associated with insurance coverage for firefighters under the provisions of NRS 617.455 (lung disease) and 617.457 (heart disease). Also include in the finding the following points:
 - a. In the past, the specific requirements which firefighters must meet in order to retain coverage were not defined;
 - b. The subcommittee members worked with representatives of the Nevada industrial commission to isolate the issues and design appropriate courses of action;
 - c. A unified, statewide procedure and form for physical examinations for firefighters were developed. It is the subcommittee's understanding that the Nevada industrial commission will hold public hearings concerning the procedure and form, make appropriate modifications, and adopt them by regulation.
14. By resolution, request that the United States Air Force in its studies and plans consider the requirements for fire protection and emergency medical care which are directly associated with the proposed MX missile project itself, that the Air Force meet the fire protection and emergency medical needs of the communities which would be impacted by rapid growth induced by the MX project before the growth actually occurs, and that the U.S. Air Force provide finances for long-term maintenance of fire protection facilities and equipment in these communities. (BDR 171)
15. By resolution, request that training and equipment be made available to handle accidents related to transportation and storage of hazardous materials in the state. (BDR 172)

16. By resolution, direct the state civil defense and disaster agency to study the issues associated with responsibilities for search and rescue in the state and to report findings and recommendations to the next session of the legislature. (BDR 173)
17. Include in the report a finding that there are several issues associated with local fire departments going onto Indian lands and that the legislature should seek to address these issues during the regular legislative session.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE
TO STUDY AND DEVELOP A STATEWIDE MASTER PLAN
FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

I. INTRODUCTION

The 1979 session of the Nevada legislature adopted S.C.R. 23 which directed the legislative commission to study and develop a statewide master plan for fire protection and control. The subcommittee which conducted the study decided to approach the task by analyzing the various issues facing the fire service in the state. For this reason, some of the more traditional approaches to preparing a master plan were eliminated. Although some general background information was gathered, the subcommittee spent the majority of its time considering the issues that were determined to be most crucial and preparing recommendations to address these issues. Thus, the subcommittee's recommendations are the master plan.

The subcommittee held seven meetings in Carson City, Las Vegas, Winnemucca and Fallon. Testimony was received from representatives of fire departments from throughout the state. The meeting in Fallon was primarily a presentation to the Joint Conference of the State Fire Chiefs' and State Firemen's Associations. A broad spectrum of input was also ensured by placing representatives of major organizations within the fire service on the subcommittee. (See page iii.)

As part of its initial activities, the subcommittee reviewed a document entitled "A Plan for Statewide Fire Service Education and Training for the State of Nevada - 1977." This report was prepared by representatives of the fire service from throughout the state, and it outlined many of the issues and recommendations which became integral elements in the subcommittee's study. It was printed by the University of Nevada department of extended programs and continuing education. A copy is available in the research library of the legislative counsel bureau.

In its initial meetings, the subcommittee also attempted to rank by priority the general issues facing the state's fire service. In a poll of the subcommittee members, three subjects received greater priority rankings than the remainder of the choices. These three were (1) financing, (2) firefighter training - subject matter, and (3) firefighter training - administration and delivery system. Testimony at the hearings confirmed that these issues also ranked as the most important ones to the other people associated with the fire service in the state.

The remainder of this report contains a brief overview of the current situation within Nevada's fire service, an analysis of the most significant issues, and a listing of the subcommittee's recommendations.

II. OVERVIEW OF FIRE SERVICES

National Overview

According to information provided by the Nevada state fire marshal, the United States has one of the worst fire records of any developed nation in the world. In 1975, approximately 7,500 people died from fire in this country and an additional 310,000 were injured. The direct loss from fire in that year was estimated at \$4.2 billion, with an additional \$9.4 billion in indirect costs. There are an estimated 23,355 fire departments in the country, and according to the state fire marshal, the death and injury rate for firemen is higher than that for any other profession.

Nevada Overview

In 1977, Nevada fire departments responded to approximately 31,670 calls. These calls included 12,392 fire incidents and 19,278 rescue calls. In that same year, 33 people died in fires in Nevada and an additional 531 were injured. Direct losses attributed to fires in the state in 1977 totalled approximately \$18 million, and indirect costs were estimated at \$54 million. There were 929 reported arson fires and approximately 2,800 investigations to establish causes of fires.

Local Departments and Districts

Currently, there are 158 fire departments in Nevada and approximately 3,600 firefighters. Of these firefighters, approximately 1,300 are paid and 2,300 are volunteer. The metropolitan areas of Clark and Washoe counties employ 977 paid firemen, with the remaining 320 paid personnel working in the smaller communities throughout the state.

Nevada statutes provide that local fire departments can be administered as part of the general responsibilities of cities and counties. Fire districts can also be established under NRS chapters 473, 474, or 318.

Under NRS 474, county commissioners may establish fire districts which are governed by an elected board of directors or by the county commissioners themselves. These "474"

districts are funded strictly from local sources, with ad valorem tax providing the majority of the finances. There are approximately 15 districts in Nevada which have been established under the provisions of NRS chapter 474.

NRS chapter 473 provides that fire districts can be formed by the county commission after the property owners request their establishment by petition and the state forester firewarden assesses the feasibility. State, federal (Clarke-McNary), and local money are combined to finance these "473" districts. The county commissioners sit as the board of directors, and the state forester firewarden is responsible for administration of these districts. There are currently four "473" fire districts in Nevada.

In 1977, the legislature authorized that fire districts may be reorganized under the provisions of NRS chapter 318 if a locality so chooses. These statutes refer to general improvement districts. One "318" fire district has been established in the state.

State Agencies

At the state level, two agencies are directly involved in the fire service. These are the state fire marshal division and the division of forestry. The administrator of the division of forestry is the state forester firewarden.

Among its responsibilities, the division of forestry has duties statewide in the fields of fire protection and training. Three area foresters are located in the western, southern and eastern parts of the state (one area forester in each portion of the state). The division has direct responsibility when a county has established "473" fire districts. In these cases, the division has primary responsibility for wildland fire protection. They also respond to all other emergencies and this action often results in responsibility for suppression of fires in structures. In these "473" districts, the majority of the firefighters belong to volunteer departments that are administered under the division of forestry. The division provides training in control of wildland fires, and also provides training in fighting fires in structures if this training is not available through another source.

The state fire marshal division presently consists of four full-time personnel. NRS chapter 477 defines the duties of the division. Current programs being undertaken in the state fire marshal's office include the following:

- a. Revision of the division's regulations relative to fire and life safety equipment, licensing of industries that sell or install this equipment, restoration of historically significant buildings and classification of health care facilities.
- b. Licensing of companies which handle fire related equipment, health care facilities and child care facilities.
- c. Inspection of health care facilities and state-owned buildings.
- d. Checking of plans for health facilities, state projects, schools, and nonresidential buildings (the last of these only at the request of local officials).
- e. Provision of training to all personnel of health care facilities and to fire departments upon request.
- f. Initiation of a computerized statewide data collection system.
- g. Investigation of possible arson cases, fire-related industries, and status of local departments (the last of these undertaken only at the request of local officials).
- h. Testing of products related to fire and life safety and publication of a listing of all smoke detectors which are approved for sale in the state.
- i. Provision of assistance to local entities in developing and interpreting codes and ordinances related to fire and life safety.
- j. Maintenance of a research library and dissemination of pertinent information.

Federal Agencies

Because 87 percent of Nevada's land is controlled by the Federal Government, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (FS) have major responsibilities in the area of fire protection.

In addition to personnel at the state office, the BLM district offices have the following personnel and equipment:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. <u>Elko District</u>
2 full-time personnel
47 seasonal personnel
2 helicopters
9 pumper trucks | b. <u>Winnemucca District</u>
2 full-time personnel
23 seasonal personnel
6 pumper trucks |
| c. <u>Carson City District</u>
5 full-time personnel
74 seasonal personnel
13 pumper trucks
1 helicopter | d. <u>Ely District</u>
2 full-time personnel
22 seasonal personnel
6 pumper trucks |
| e. <u>Las Vegas District</u>
2 full-time personnel
31 seasonal personnel
6 pumper trucks
1 retardant plant | f. <u>Battle Mountain District</u>
2 full-time personnel
29 seasonal personnel
6 pumper trucks
1 retardant plant |

The U.S. Forest Service also supports a considerable amount of personnel and equipment which are dedicated to fire-fighting in Nevada. The broad structure of the USFS system is as follows:

Regional Level

Director - Aviation and Fire Management
Fuels Management
Fire Operations
Fire Coordination
Aviation Management
Safety and Training
Contracts
Helicopter Operations

Forest Level

Branch Chief - Fire Management

District Level

Fire Management Officer

Prevention Officer

Fuels Officer

Training Officer

The local, state and federal agencies actively cooperate in firefighting activities. Several official agreements exist, and all of the agencies cooperate well on an unofficial basis.

III. ISSUES RELATED TO THE FIRE SERVICE

In the course of its study, the subcommittee identified several issues which were deemed to be of major significance to the fire service in Nevada. A summary and discussion of the most pertinent points is as follows: --

Organization of the State Fire Service Training Program

- I. Issue - Administrative structure within which the state fire service training program should function.

Discussion:

The subcommittee spent more time considering the issues associated with the state fire service training program than was spent on any other subject. A tremendous amount of confusion existed about the way the program was administered, its funding sources, and its effectiveness in training firefighters.

There is no specific legislation in Nevada relative to the state fire service training program. The program originated in the state division of vocational education. When it was determined that the division of vocational education would no longer administer programs directly, the actual administration of the state fire service training program was shifted to the University of Nevada at Reno (UNR). Since that time, the program has been within the UNR department of continuing education and extended programs. However, it should be emphasized that this administrative structure exists by virtue of an agreement between the state division of vocational education and the University of Nevada, rather than having been established by legislation.

The state fire service training program is staffed by a coordinator, an assistant coordinator and a clerk-typist. The principle responsibility of the program as it now exists is to provide training to firefighters. Although the staff is involved in some actual training activities, most of the "hands on" training is done by instructors and consultants who are paid on a contractual basis.

Testimony unanimously supported the need for and value of the state fire service training program. However, the efficiency of the existing administrative structure was questioned. Input from the local departments was virtually unified in its support of moving the training program into the state fire marshal division. The only concerns were that the state fire service training program retain its separate identity within the fire marshal's office and that the state fire marshal division receive enough support from the fire service to ensure its continued existence.

The subcommittee members also felt that the present staff of the state fire service training programs should be given the opportunity to transfer into the state fire marshal's office. This transfer would be allowable under the Nevada Revised Statutes. Rule 606 of the state personnel division specifies the following three criteria for transfer of persons in unclassified positions (as are the two professional positions in this case) into the state's classified service:

- a. The employee must have held the original position for at least 1 year prior to the transfer;
- b. The employee must meet the qualifications of the position into which he is being transferred; and
- c. The employee must pass an examination for the new position or have passed a comparable examination within the past 3 years.

II. Issue - Duties of the state fire service training program.

Discussion:

In the past, the state fire service training program functioned basically as a single-purpose entity. Specific training classes were provided to firefighters either by the program's staff or through contracts with instructors/consultants. In fiscal year 1977-1978, 54 such classes were provided to 1,338 students.

However, most of the subcommittee members voiced the opinion that the responsibilities of the state fire service training program should be broader. "A Plan for Statewide Fire Service Education and Training for the State of Nevada - 1977" proposed broader duties for the state fire service training program. In addition to the responsibility to ensure that basic training is provided, the plan specified the most significant new duties as being coordination of all training activities statewide, design and administration of a voluntary certification program for firefighters and development of an instructor training program.

Under the responsibility to coordinate training activities statewide, the consensus of the subcommittee was that the program coordinator should "outline the ways that all of the fire service training programs fit together and the parts that each plays in the overall training of the firefighter." The following activities were considered to be part of the coordination function:

- a. Outline the relationships which presently exist in the training programs of the state fire service training program, the community colleges, the training offered through the Nevada division of forestry and the state fire marshal's office, the training provided through the University of Nevada, the emergency medical training program, special schools, and local in-service training activities.
- b. Assist in preparing a unified curriculum for the community colleges' fire science classes.
- c. Assist in preparing a system whereby community college fire science students could matriculate into a University of Nevada baccalaureate degree program in public administration, wildland fire management, fire protection engineering and safety, or a related field.
- d. Assist in developing an industrial fire service education and training program.

- e. Prepare and make available a complete basic training package that can be used by the local fire departments for local in-service training programs.
- f. Promote regional fire schools at fixed locations in the state, if they so choose.
- g. Assist in preparing and expanding special schools for short-course training in such subjects as apparatus maintenance; wildland fire prevention; control and investigation; and recordkeeping.

However, the subcommittee members were very clear in their desire that the state fire service training program not be given the authority to direct nor the authority to approve the training activities within local fire departments.

III. Issue - Funding for the state fire service training program.

Discussion:

The funding mechanism for the state fire service training program is somewhat confusing. The legislature makes an appropriation to the state division of vocational education. This appropriation specifies by line item the amount of money that the division is to allocate to the state fire service training program. The division of vocational education then transfers these funds to the University of Nevada at Reno for administration of the program. Testimony indicated that none of the money which is allocated to the state fire service training program is used to defray "overhead" costs within the division of vocational education or the University of Nevada.

In the 1979-1981 budget request, the division of vocational education requested \$75,000 for 1979-1980 and \$76,300 in 1980-1981 for the state fire service training program. The governor recommended the same amounts, and the legislature appropriated these sums. Testimony indicated that funneling the finances through the division of vocational education allows that division to

acquire additional funds through federal matching grants. Thus, the official records indicate that the state fire service training program's 1979-1980 budget is composed of \$37,500 from the state general fund and \$37,500 from a federal grant.

Advisory Boards

I. Issue - Organization of advisory boards.

Discussion:

Several boards perform advisory functions for different aspects of the fire service.

The state fire marshal's advisory board is a statutory body consisting of the following members:

- a. A licensed architect;
- b. A chief of a volunteer fire department;
- c. A chief of a full-time, paid fire department;
- d. A professional engineer; and
- e. The state forester firewarden.

The state fire marshal's advisory board advises the fire marshal concerning the general operations of his office. The board is specifically authorized to make recommendations to the state fire marshal and the legislature concerning needed legislation (NRS 477.020, subsection 6), to recommend persons for appointment as state fire marshal upon request (NRS 477.020, subsection 6), and to sit as a hearings board at the request of any person who is denied a license by the state fire marshal (NRS 477.033, subsection 5).

The state fire service training advisory board was created to provide advice to the coordinator of the state fire service training program and to meet federal requirements to receive grants.

Each of the community colleges which has fire science classes also has an advisory board to provide advice about the most appropriate curriculum, schedules, and other related matters.

Several proposals have been made with respect to these advisory boards. "A Plan for Statewide Fire Service Education and Training for the State of Nevada - 1977" recommends establishment of a state board of fire prevention and control which would have policymaking authorities. The subcommittee also discussed combining some of the boards. There was general agreement that the state fire marshal's advisory board and the state fire service training advisory board should be combined to correspond with moving the state fire service training program into the state fire marshal's office. This new board would be called, "the state board of fire services."

Financing for the Fire Service

- I. Issue - The effects on the fire service if Question 6 were to pass.

Discussion:

Among other things, passage of Question 6 by the Nevada voters would establish a constitutional limit on increases in property taxes. Testimony about possible effects of passage of Question 6 on the fire service was obtained from the deputy executive director of the state department of taxation, several local fire chiefs, and a few citizens.

It is difficult to assess the ramifications of Question 6 because several legal questions about the way it would be applied are still unanswered. The point was also made that the legislature would still have to define several taxing factors, even if Question 6 passes in the vote of the public. However, it was generally clear that local governments and special districts would be affected negatively by passage of the measure. The "474" fire districts which depend almost entirely on the ad valorem property tax would be most drastically affected. The unanimous opinion of fire chiefs who addressed the issue was that their departments and districts would be negatively affected to a very significant degree. Many questioned whether their departments could even remain in existence if Question 6 were to pass.

During the 1979 legislative session, the senate committee on taxation heard considerable testimony relative to the possible effects of passage of Question 6. On January 30, 1979, Mr. Dave Ebner of Kafoury, Armstrong, Turner and Company-Certified Public Accountants presented an analysis of the possible effects of Question 6 and other tax reduction proposals on the North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District and Pershing County. On February 1, 1979, Mr. Al Ashley of Alexander Grant and Company-Certified Public Accountants presented an analysis of the impacts of Question 6 and other tax reduction proposals on Douglas and Churchill counties. The minutes of these hearings were provided to the subcommittee members and are available in the legislative counsel bureau's research library.

II. Issue - Use of income from assessments on fire-related insurance premiums ("gross premiums taxes") to assist the fire service.

Discussion:

A "gross premiums tax" is imposed in every state upon some insurance companies. It is an excise or privilege tax which a state assesses for the privilege of doing business within the state. The rate is usually a fixed percentage of taxable gross premiums and ranges from 1 to 4 percent.

Many states impose an additional assessment on fire insurance companies for the support of the office of the fire marshal or authorize municipalities to levy a tax for the support of the local fire department. Some states also utilize a portion of the proceeds of this type of assessment to supplement the firemen's retirement fund. A listing of the states which employ such an assessment is as follows:

STATES WHICH ASSESS A PORTION OF THEIR GROSS
PREMIUMS TAX SPECIFICALLY TO SUPPORT THE
FIRE SERVICE

<u>State</u>	<u>Tax Summary</u>
Alabama	cities allowed to impose tax
Florida	5/8 percent
Georgia	1 percent
Illinois	1/2 percent
Indiana	2 percent, with credit
Kansas	3/4 percent
Kentucky	
Louisiana	1-1/4 percent, 1/4 training
Maine	3/4 percent
Mississippi	1/2 percent
Missouri	flat fee for \$100,000
Montana	3/4 percent
Nebraska	1/2 percent
New Jersey	1/2 percent
New York	2 percent
North Carolina	1 percent
North Dakota	1/2 percent
Ohio	1/2 percent
Oklahoma	5/16 percent
Oregon	3/4 percent
South Carolina	1 percent, 1/10 file inspection
South Dakota	1/2 percent
Tennessee	1 percent
Texas	
West Virginia	1/2 percent

Source: Insurance Division, Dept. of Commerce

Nevada collects a gross premiums tax of 2 percent on all insurance policies written in the state. These revenues go into the state general fund and are not "earmarked" for any specific use.

The state insurance division was asked to compile some general statistics concerning the portion of Nevada's gross premiums tax which can be attributed directly to fire related insurance. The following calculations based upon 1978 figures were presented to the subcommittee:

Fire premiums	\$ 6,876,000
Homeowners multi-peril premiums (20-25 percent of the \$35,065,000 total is directly related to fire) ..	8,766,250
Commercial multi-peril premiums (40-45 percent of the \$35,934,000 total is directly related to fire) ..	16,170,300
Farmowners multi-peril premiums (20-25 percent of the \$683,000 total is directly related to fire) ..	<u>170,750</u>
Total Fire Related Premiums	\$31,983,300
Two Percent of this Total Equals..	\$ 639,666

As mentioned previously, in Nevada 2 percent of the gross premiums is assessed as the "gross premiums tax." Taking 2 percent of the premiums for fire related insurance indicates that \$639,666 in revenues can be directly attributed to fire insurance.

The subcommittee was presented with a considerable amount of testimony which supported the concept of using at least a portion of this \$639,666 revenue to initiate a grants program within the fire service. (See next discussion section.)

III. Issue - Establishment of a grant program based upon revenues from the "gross premiums tax."

Discussion:

As outlined above, testimony from people in the fire service indicated that a state grant program based upon revenues from the "gross premiums tax" should be initiated.

The state division of forestry currently administers a "Rural Community Fire Protection Grants Program" which is financed through the state general fund. For fiscal year 1979-1980, this grant program was allocated \$30,000. Testimony indicated that these funds should be transferred into the new grant program which should be administered through the state fire marshal's office.

The subcommittee discussed in depth the ways that funds should be put into the new grant program. The following three alternatives were analyzed:

- a. Establish a new assessment on the gross premiums from insurance policies that are directly related to fire coverage, and specify that this new assessment be used to finance the grant program.
- b. "Earmark" a portion of the existing assessment on gross premiums from fire related insurance policies to be used to finance the grant program.
- c. Finance the grant program from the state general fund without reference to "earmarking" revenues, but establish a correlation between the amount of money allocated to the grant program and the amount of revenue generated through the "gross premiums tax" on fire related insurance policies.

The consensus of the subcommittee was to support option number 3. In order to effectuate this approach, the members decided to require that the state fire marshal include in his budget request for this program a statement of the amount of money which the state received during the previous year from taxes on fire related insurance premiums. As outlined in the previous section, the receipt from the assessment on fire related insurance premiums in 1978 totalled \$639,666.

The subcommittee decided that grants through this program should be available to local fire departments and the community colleges for purposes ranging from purchase of equipment to financing for training activities. However, the subcommittee unanimously felt that grant funds should not be used to provide fire-fighters' salaries or similar on-going, long-term department responsibilities.

As justification for relating the grants program to receipts from assessments on fire related insurance premiums, subcommittee members pointed out the relationship between insurance rates and quality of fire service. In concept, as the grant program finances activities which upgrade local fire protection, the fire insurance rates in that area should become lower. This "cause and effect" relationship justifies allocation of receipts from assessments on fire related insurance policies directly back to the fire service.

- IV. Issue - Authorization of local governments to require dedication of sites for fire facilities, accept money in lieu of land, or collect a residential construction tax to provide for fire service.

Discussion:

A considerable amount of time was invested in discussion of ways that development within the different localities could pay for its own fire service. It has been well accepted that local governments can disapprove subdivision applications in cases where fire service is unavailable. For this reason, a person who wants to develop a subdivision will often dedicate a site for a fire station or do something else to ensure that fire protection will be available so that his subdivision will be approved.

Another means of deriving support for the local fire service could be to enact a procedure similar to the one which allows local entities to obtain parkland (NRS 278.497-278.4987). Under this type of procedure, a local government could require dedication of sites for fire facilities, accept money in lieu of land, or

collect a residential construction tax for support of the local fire service. Two points were discussed as being necessary as additions to the concept which is used for parkland. The subcommittee felt that the use of the money collected through the residential construction tax should not be limited to purchase and development of sites, as is the case in the parkland statutes. The local entities should also be able to use these funds for maintenance and department operation. The members also felt that use of money from the residential construction tax should be specified not to be subject to statutory spending limitations on local governments.

The consensus of the subcommittee members was to support such a program related to financing of the local fire service.

Communications Systems

- I. Issue - Lack of capability for fire departments to communicate directly with each other by radio.

Discussion:

The fire departments in the state presently are not able to communicate directly with each other by radio. Each department has its own radio system and frequency. The division of forestry provides some degree of coordination by staffing dispatch stations which have several different radios at the single location. However, experience gained in cases where fires required attention from several departments indicates that communications are inadequate to handle these major incidents.

The subcommittee received a considerable amount of testimony concerning the usefulness to the fire service of the state microwave system. This system which provides statewide communications is capable of having 420 channels, but only 89.5 channels are presently being used. The users are the department of transportation, division of motor vehicles/highway patrol, division of

motor vehicles/automation, department of wildlife, and the division of forestry. The basic system is maintained by the state highway patrol.

The costs for local fire departments to hook up to the microwave system would vary. All departments would require a base radio station. Mobile relays would also be needed. The isolated rural departments would have to purchase their own mobile relay, while a single mobile relay could be shared in the more urbanized areas. According to the state open bid list, a base radio station costs \$1,090 and a mobile relay may be purchased for \$2,460. It was anticipated that the state would pay the \$2,000 annual charge for a channel to be used by the fire service.

Testimony also indicated that the state should provide a cache of radios and accessories with the capability to access the designated channel in cases of major incidents. This equipment could be maintained at regional locations and distributed when needed. The state open bid list shows that a cache of 15 portable radios would cost \$14,190.

A summary of cost is as follows:

Portable repeaters	-	\$ 6,000
Fifteen radios	-	14,190
Relay station	-	2,500
Three base stations	-	<u>3,300</u>
TOTAL	-	\$25,990

Community College Fire Science Classes

I. Issue - Lack of consistent curriculum.

Discussion:

A considerable amount of time was spent in taking testimony relative to the curriculum of the community college fire science classes. Each community college which offers these classes has developed its own curriculum. There are positive and negative aspects to this situation. On the positive side, each area of the state can design

its classes to fit its own needs, and the advisory board for each community college program can have meaningful input about the content of the training which is to be offered. On the negative side, the lack of uniformity in curriculum is extremely detrimental in any effort to establish a system whereby community college credits could be transferred into the University of Nevada baccalaureate degree programs.

II. Issue - Methods of delivering the community college fire science classes.

Discussion:

Several related problems may be categorized within this section. A concise outline of these problems is as follows:

- a. Most firemen work different shifts. For this reason, they have difficulty in attending classes which are scheduled in the traditional once or twice per week nightly manner. Testimony suggested that scheduling of "back-to-back" classes would be very advantageous.
- b. Classes are also most often offered only when a minimum number of students register to take the class. There have been several instances where this "prescribed student participation ratio" has necessitated elimination of classes which were deemed to have been important to the fire service.
- c. The community colleges do not give credit for training that a firefighter receives outside of the classroom. There was discussion of the need to establish a procedure whereby training obtained at the regional fire schools could receive credit. There was also the suggestion that some of the special school short-courses and seminars be provided for credit at the fire departments.
- d. Testimony suggested that the community colleges should examine the feasibility of using programs taped for educational television as supplementary materials in the present fire science classes.

Firefighter Training - General Subject Material

I. Issue - Delivery of emergency medical training (EMT).

Discussion:

Currently, delivery of emergency medical training is being administered through the state division of health. The courses are actually taught through the community college system. Each community college which offers EMT courses has a contract with the division of health. During the present year, 12 EMT classes are being offered and 20 recertification courses are being taught. Since January 1975, the program has issued 3,400 EMT certificates, with recertification averaging approximately 50 percent.

In state-funded EMT courses, a priority is placed upon providing training to "first responders," persons who are expected to be the first ones on the scene after emergency calls. These include ambulance attendants, fire and police personnel, other public safety personnel, and search and rescue teams. However, representatives from several fire departments indicated that they were finding it difficult to obtain the desired initial training and recertification.

In every portion of the state, representatives of the fire service voiced dissatisfaction with the EMT program. The primary subjects of concern may be summarized as follows:

- a. There is a need for funding to support enough EMT courses and recertification courses.
- b. There is a need for procedures to facilitate in-house EMT courses (initial courses and recertification) within the fire departments.
- c. There is a need for procedures to allow credit for "in-service" training as part of an on-going recertification program that can be administered in the local fire departments.
- d. There is a need for additional courses to train instructors.

Part of the overall problem was determined to be inadequate communication between the staff of the EMT program (state health division) and the people in the fire service. For example, testimony indicated that a procedure exists to allow in-house EMT courses to be taught in the local fire departments. However, the specifics of this procedure are not clearly defined (e.g., whether or not a physician or a paramedic must actually be in attendance at the classes), and the local fire departments are not aware of its existence. It was also discovered that only fire departments which operate an ambulance service were on the EMT mailing list. One result of the S.C.R. 23 study has been a better understanding of the EMT/fire service situation and better communications. The EMT mailing list has been expanded to include all fire departments. The EMT staff is preparing written procedures relative to in-house courses (initial courses and recertification) and allowing credit for on-going recertification programs in the local fire departments.

The subcommittee discussed at length a proposal to fund a new position of EMT coordination within the state fire marshal division. It would be the responsibility of this person to coordinate the relationships between the fire service and the EMT program. The conclusion of the subcommittee was that it would not be advisable to create such a position, and that the full responsibility for EMT activities should remain in the state health division.

II. Issue - Training for arson investigation.

Discussion:

Testimony suggested that in many cases arson investigations are impeded because the firefighters are not trained in procedures for protecting the scene. The state fire marshal is charged with the responsibility to investigate possible arson cases in the rural portions of the state and to assist in urban areas upon request. While there is some need to train firefighters to participate in the investigations, the major concern is protection of the scene until investigators can arrive.

III. Issue - Procedures to handle bomb threats.

Discussion:

Very little organized information is available concerning which local agencies are responsible for handling bomb threats in their locality. For this reason, the subcommittee requested that the state fire marshal survey the local fire departments to gather the appropriate data. Following is the result of the questionnaire that was returned by 27 fire departments.

RESPONSES TO BOMB SITUATIONS

- a. What department in your jurisdiction is responsible for handling bomb scares or threats?

<u>Department</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Fire	7
Police	19
Other (Explosive Ordinance Disposal--E.O.D.)	1
Both fire and police	5

- b. What department in your jurisdiction is responsible for actual disposal of found explosives?

<u>Department</u>	<u>Responses</u>
Fire	7
Police	19
Other (E.O.D.)	5
Both fire and police	2

- c. Briefly summarize bomb training that has been received by the responsible department.

	<u>Responses</u>
Have had bomb training	19
Have not had bomb training	6
Unknown	7

- d. Briefly summarize fire department procedure when notified of a bomb threat at a given location.

	<u>Responses</u>
Fire department is on standby	13
No procedure	4
Fire department participates and also is on standby	10

Source: State Fire Marshal's Office.

As the survey on the previous page shows, there is very little consistency across the state in the ways that bomb threats are handled. However, the situation did not appear to constitute a major issue in the rural areas, and the urban areas seemed to have their local systems organized adequately. The state fire marshal is trained in handling bomb situations and is available for such duties on request. Also, the City of Las Vegas fire department has a nine-member bomb squad. This team, upon request, responds to emergencies on a statewide basis.

IV. Issue - Handling of hazardous wastes.

Discussion:

Firefighters are often the first responders in cases of hazardous materials accidents or spills. In many cases, they are not adequately trained in the proper methods for handling the situation.

As in the case of bomb threats, there is little consistency across the state in the procedures that the different local entities use to handle hazardous materials incidents. Mr. Verne Rosse, program director of waste management for the state division of environmental protection, testified on this subject. He indicated that his agency has received a grant from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to compile an "Emergency Response Plan" for Nevada's communities concerning hazardous wastes. The plan will include an inventory of the resources to handle the situation in each community, an inventory of the hazardous materials known to travel through each community, the resources required to handle emergencies relative to these hazardous materials, and the procedures for response in each community. Consultants are interviewing people in each locality, and compilation of the plan is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1980.

However, according to Mr. Rosse, the real issue is training the local people in the implementation of the plan. An additional federal grant is being sought to accomplish this task.

Search and Rescue

I. Issue - Handling of the search and rescue function.

Discussion:

Because of the nature of public safety work, fire-fighters are also often involved in search and rescue activities. As outlined in the "Nevada Overview" section of this document, fire departments in Nevada responded to more rescue calls in 1977 than they did to fire incidents.

Early in the subcommittee's study, it became evident that the lines of responsibility relative to search and rescue are not clearly understood.

Traditionally in Nevada, the search and rescue function has been accepted to be a local activity. The basic programs have been handled by the sheriffs. The statutes do not specifically give this authority to the sheriffs, but the general health and welfare laws provide the broad authorization.

The Nevada Civil Defense Act (NRS 414) describes rescue as a part of the definition of "civil defense," and the Civil Defense and Disaster Compact (NRS 415) also refers to the search and rescue function.

Pursuant to the Nevada Civil Defense Act (NRS 414), the governor issued an administrative order (Civil Defense Administrative Order No. 10) which declares that the director of the state department of motor vehicles shall:

Direct operations and coordinate the activities of supporting agencies in the following types of incidents:

- a. Civil Disturbance
- b. Lost Aircraft
- c. Lost Persons
- d. Transportation accidents, except Military aircraft and water.

To effectuate this administrative order, a person in the Nevada highway patrol was designated as the state search and rescue coordinator. A "Standard Operating Procedure for Search and Rescue" was developed to deal only with missing or lost aircraft. However, no position is actually funded to perform the necessary coordination function. The state civil defense and disaster agency has prepared a job description and budget outline for a full-time search and rescue coordinator position.

Even though the subcommittee decided that the subject of search and rescue was not within its purview, the members unanimously felt that the present situation in the state warrants a coordination effort. Testimony indicated that, in addition to its activities associated with individual search and rescue cases, a coordination program should include the following elements:

- a. Prepare a catalog of local manpower and resources which are available for search and rescue activities.
- b. Make the catalog available to the appropriate state and local entities.
- c. Maintain and update the catalog on a regular basis.
- d. Keep accurate records of searches and rescues on a statewide basis.
- e. Make insurance coverage through the Nevada industrial commission available on a per rescue basis.

Codes and Regulations

I. Issue - Unified fire and building codes.

Discussion:

The subcommittee discussed the advantages and disadvantages of requiring unified fire and building codes on a statewide basis. On the positive side, such a unification would provide designers and builders with a precise knowledge of the requirements for building in the state. From the negative perspective, it would not

allow localities the flexibility to require building standards which will be commensurate with their fire-fighting capabilities.

Through NRS 477.030, the state fire marshal is given the authority to adopt and enforce regulations for specified purposes. He is also directed to assist local governments in drafting local regulations and ordinances upon their request. Within these responsibilities, he can exert an influence toward as much unification of codes and regulations as is reasonable.

II. Issue - Need for smoke detectors in buildings.

Discussion:

The subcommittee looked into the issue of whether installation of smoke detectors should be required. A great deal of concern about this subject was voiced at several of the meetings. The subcommittee members agreed that in many cases smoke detectors could be valuable in protecting lives and property. The group discussed the possibility of requiring through state law the installation of smoke detectors in certain types of buildings. The state fire marshal presently has the authority to adopt necessary regulations relative to fire prevention. It was the consensus of the subcommittee members that the state fire marshal should investigate the situation relative to smoke detectors and take appropriate action through his power to adopt regulations.

Public Information and Education

I. Issue - Lack of education for the public relative to fire prevention and control.

Discussion:

"A Plan for Statewide Fire Service Education and Training for the State of Nevada - 1977" contains a discussion section and recommendations relative to educating the public about fire prevention. The two most significant recommendations in the report are:

- a. To purchase, equip and run a mobile demonstration van; and

- b. To require school districts to include in their programs a minimum number of hours of orientation and training in fire prevention and control for students in elementary and secondary schools.

Testimony and subcommittee discussion highlighted the value of education programs through the schools. However, there was some debate about whether the schools should be required to install these types of classes or whether such courses should only be recommended. The decision was made to recommend that schools institute programs relative to fire prevention and control, and to suggest that the National Fire Protection Association's "Learn Not to Burn" program could function as a positive element in such a curriculum.

Firefighter Health

- I. Issue - Problems associated with administration by the Nevada industrial commission (NIC) of NRS 617.455 and NRS 617.457 (lung and heart coverage).

Discussion:

NRS 617.455 and 617.457 provide a special degree of insurance coverage for firefighters and police officers who contract lung or heart disease. Since the time that these provisions were enacted, there has been a considerable amount of confusion about how the programs were actually to function. The subcommittee heard a great amount of testimony about problems that firefighters have had in pursuing claims under these provisions.

The four primary concerns as expressed by the firefighters were as follows:

- a. Routine denial of claims at the initial levels, thus routinely requiring appeals;
- b. Inadequate procedures for rating of disability;

- c. No provisions for paying claims for preventative medication in cases where the firefighter may have contacted an infectious disease, thus creating a cost and liability problem for the fire departments;
- d. Lack of uniformity in forms and requirements for physicals which must be taken in order to retain coverage.

Testimony indicated that the NIC is preparing a report which will discuss these points. The subcommittee requested that the chairman of the NIC send copies of their report to the members of the legislative commission as supplementary information to the data contained in the present study. The members agreed that if the NIC does not adequately alleviate these four problems, the legislature should specifically address the issues at a future date.

The following two issues were discussed in greater detail, and efforts to reach suitable answers were made.

II. Issue - Lack of uniformity in forms and procedures relative to Nevada industrial commission (NIC) insurance coverage.

Discussion:

The specific requirements that firefighters must meet in order to retain coverage were not defined. Each department was using a different examination form, and different elements were being incorporated in the physical exams being taken by firefighters in the various departments.

Members of the subcommittee met with the NIC chairman and staff to discuss this issue. It was decided that the legislative counsel bureau staff and the NIC representatives should cooperate in designing a single examination form and unified procedure that could be used by firefighters statewide. Several meetings were held, and several draft forms were exchanged. A copy of the final procedure and form is included in this document as appendix A. It is the subcommittee's understanding that

the NIC will hold public hearings concerning the form and procedure, make appropriate modifications, and adopt them by regulation.

- III. Issue - Requirement that a stress EKG (treadmill) be included in physical examinations to retain NIC coverage.

Discussion:

NRS 617.457 requires "an examination of the heart" for firefighters to ensure that they qualify for NIC coverage for heart disease. A question has existed for some time about the specific type of heart exam that is required. The two alternatives are a stress EKG (treadmill) and a resting EKG. Special equipment is necessary in order to administer the treadmill exam. Presently, firefighters would have to travel to urban locations to take this type of heart test. Additionally, most fire departments pay for their firefighters' examinations, and the treadmill test is significantly more expensive than the resting EKG.

There is some debate over whether the treadmill exam is actually more accurate than the resting EKG in isolating potential heart problems. The subcommittee did not solicit testimony from medical specialists on this subject.

The procedure and form discussed in the previous section call for a stress EKG (treadmill) to be performed every second year if the firefighter is 35 years of age or older. If the firefighter is under 35 years of age, a resting EKG must be performed every second year.

The Proposed MX Missile System

- I. Issue - Potential effects of the proposed MX missile system relative to the fire service.

Discussion:

The subcommittee received testimony and discussed the potential effects on rural Nevada of construction of the

proposed MX missile system. The staff compiled preliminary data relative to the numbers of construction employees and support people that may be expected in the project area. Although it was impossible to analyze precisely the socioeconomic ramifications of the project based upon the limited data, it was evident that the impact on the fire service in southeastern Nevada would be significant.

Three specific concerns were voiced by the subcommittee members. They felt that the U.S. Air Force should not underestimate the fire protection requirements directly associated with the MX project itself. There was also a concern that the fire protection needs of the communities which would be impacted by rapid growth should be met before the growth actually occurs. Early assessment of the communities' requirements was deemed to be an essential activity. The most crucial subcommittee concern, however, was related to financing for long-term maintenance of fire protection facilities and equipment in these communities. It would not be adequate for the Air Force to finance the construction of facilities and purchase of equipment, and not provide funding to provide for their maintenance.

IV. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

1. The provision of fire protection is a vital public service which must be maintained at a high level of efficiency within the state.
2. It is essential that firefighters be adequately trained to fulfill their responsibilities in providing a high quality of service to the citizens of the state.
3. The training programs for Nevada's firefighters are fragmented in many cases, and a single entity is needed to provide coordination for these several training programs.
4. Past experiences indicate that local fire departments do not have the equipment to communicate with one another efficiently in cases of major emergencies.
5. Access to emergency medical training is an integral element in the training program which should be available to firefighters. The responsibility for administering the state's emergency medical training (EMT) program should remain with the state division of health. EMT training for certification and recertification of students and instructors has not adequately been made available to the fire service, and the following areas are of most concern:
 - a. There is a need for funding to support a sufficient number of certification and recertification courses.
 - b. There is a need for procedures to facilitate in-house EMT courses (initial courses and recertification) within the fire departments.
 - c. There is a need for procedures to allow credit for "in-service" training as part of an ongoing recertification program that can be administered in the local fire departments.

- d. There is a need for additional courses to train instructors.
 - e. There is a need for the staff of the EMT program and the state fire marshal jointly to survey the fire service relative to the needs of the fire service for EMT courses.
6. A considerable amount of confusion exists relative to the functioning of programs associated with insurance coverage for firefighters under the provisions of NRS 617.455 (lung disease) and NRS 617.457 (heart disease).
- a. In the past, the specific requirements which firefighters must meet in order to retain coverage were not defined.
 - b. The subcommittee members worked with representatives of the Nevada industrial commission to isolate the issues and design appropriate courses of action.
 - c. A unified, statewide procedure and form for physical examinations for firefighters were developed. It is the subcommittee's understanding that the Nevada industrial commission will hold public hearings concerning the procedure and form, make appropriate modifications, and adopt them by regulation. (See appendix A.)
7. Several issues exist relative to local fire departments going onto Indian lands and the legislature should seek to address these issues during the regular legislative session.

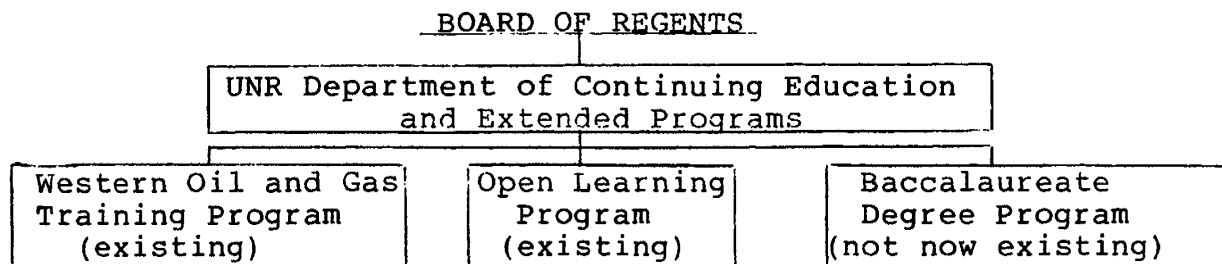
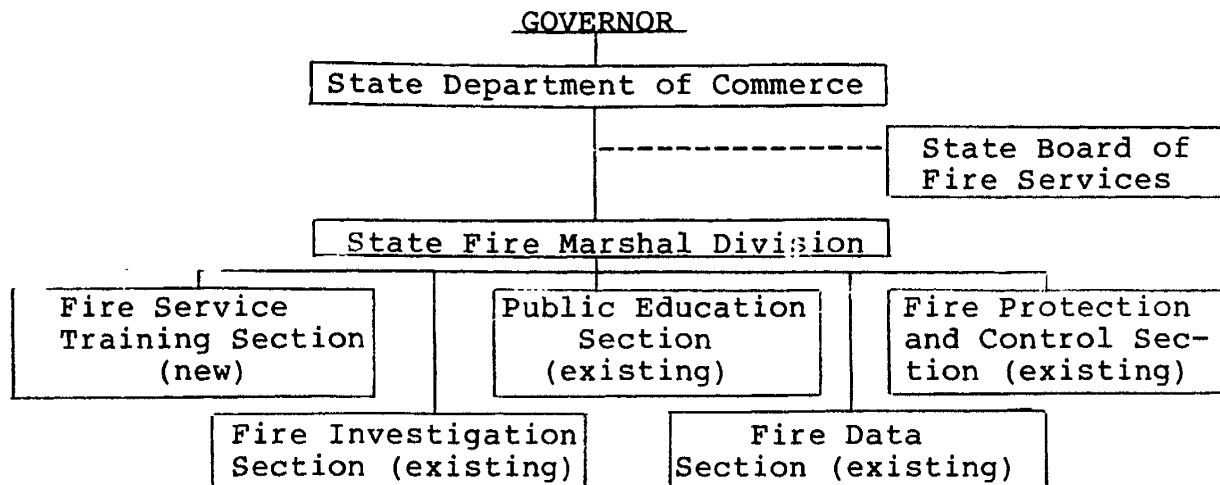
Recommendations

1. Place the state fire service training program in the state fire marshal division. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:

The state fire service training program is to be removed from the University of Nevada at Reno and placed in the state fire marshal's office. The oil and gas training program will be retained at the university. The program and staff associated with the state fire service training program will retain their title and separate identity by becoming a separate section within the state fire marshal's

office. The equipment, training aids, and office furniture which were purchased with funds from the state fire service training program's budget are also to be transferred from the University of Nevada at Reno to the state fire marshal's division. Charts of the new administrative structures are as follows:



See page 8 for additional discussion.

2. Specify that the basic responsibilities within the state fire service training section are to include:
 - a. Furnish and administer programs for the training of firemen;
 - b. Describe the programs which are available for training of firemen, and notify fire departments of the availability of these programs.
 - c. Administer a program through which firemen, upon their request, could be certified for having successfully completed a training curriculum.
 - d. Develop a program to train instructors.
 - e. Cooperate with other entities in preparing programs of training which are to be administered by the other entities.

(BDR 42-68)

Discussion:

See page 9.

3. Retain the funding for the state fire service training program in the vocational education division of the state department of education. Appropriate \$10,000 to the state fire marshal division for partial funding of the fire service training section. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:

Financing for the state fire service training program currently is appropriated to the state division of vocational education and subsequently transferred to the University of Nevada at Reno for administration of the program. Under this recommendation, funds would be appropriated to the division of vocational education and then transferred to the state fire marshal division.

Financing for the state fire service training program has not been increased appreciably in the last several years. During this time period, the number of fire departments in the state has increased from fewer than

100 to the current total of 158. This growth has increased the necessity for travel associated with provision of training. Inflation has significantly reduced the effectiveness of the funds during these years, and the price of gasoline has forced a reduction in travel at the very time that an increase is needed. In addition, during these same years there have been many technical advances in firefighting techniques which should be taught especially in the rural areas that are experiencing increased fire hazards associated with general growth, use of new pesticides and fertilizers, and larger commercial ventures being developed in rural locations.

See page 11 for additional information.

4. Combine the state fire marshal's advisory board and the state fire service training advisory board into a single body. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:

The existing five-person state fire marshal's advisory board is to be expanded by adding a training officer from a volunteer department and a training officer from a part-paid or full-paid department. The new body will be called the "state board of fire services." It should combine the present responsibilities of the two existing boards.

See page 12 for additional information.

5. Establish a grant program for fire suppression and control throughout the state. Finance the grant program through the state general fund, but base budget requests upon receipts from assessments on fire related insurance premiums (gross premiums tax). Appropriate \$63,900 in 1981 and \$63,900 in 1982 to the state fire marshal division for grants under this program. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:

Local fire departments and community colleges could apply to receive grant funds. The newly constituted

state board of fire services would evaluate the proposals and award the grants based on a "points" system. This "points" system would be developed by the board to be similar to the one used in the "rural community fire protection grants program." The state fire marshal's office would handle the administrative matters associated with the new grant program.

The subcommittee decided to require that the state fire marshal include in his budget request for the program a statement of the amount of money which the state received during the previous year from taxes on fire related insurance premiums.

The \$63,900 appropriation is 10 percent of the \$639,000 in gross premiums taxes collected in 1978 which can be attributed directly to fire related insurance premiums.

See pages 14 and 16 for additional information.

6. Direct the state communications board to designate at least one microwave channel of the state communications system for use by the fire service. Appropriate \$2,000 per year to the state communications board for this purpose. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:
See page 19.

7. Direct the state division of forestry to purchase a sufficient supply of communications equipment which can use the microwave channels of the state communications system and to store the equipment in regional locations for use in emergencies. Appropriate \$25,990 to the state division of forestry to make these purchases. (BDR 42-68)

Discussion:
See page 19.

8. By resolution to the University of Nevada board of regents, recommend that a consistent curriculum and

consistent instructor qualifications be developed and used statewide in the community colleges' fire science classes. (BDR 175)

Discussion:
See page 20.

9. By resolution to the University of Nevada board of regents, recommend that the following actions be taken:
 - a. Work toward a scheduling system which is adequate for firefighters who work alternating shifts.
 - b. Work toward a solution to the problem of classes which are needed by firefighters being cancelled because of an inability to meet a "prescribed student participation ratio."
 - c. Establish a procedure whereby training obtained at the regional fire schools could receive credit from the community colleges.
 - d. Provide some of the "short courses" and seminars for credit at the fire departments.
 - e. Examine the feasibility of using programs taped for educational television as supplementary materials in the present fire science classes.

(BDR 175)

Discussion:
See page 21.

10. Include in the report a finding that the responsibility for administering the emergency medical training (EMT) program should remain with the state division of health. Also include a finding that EMT training for certification and recertification of students and instructors has not adequately been made available to the fire service, and that the following areas are of most concern:

- a. There is a need for funding to support a sufficient number of certification and recertification courses.
- b. There is a need for procedures to facilitate in-house EMT courses (initial courses and recertification) within the fire departments.
- c. There is a need for procedures to allow credit for "in-service" training as part of an ongoing recertification program that can be administered in the local fire departments.
- d. There is a need for additional courses to train instructors.
- e. There is a need for the staff of the EMT program and the state fire marshal jointly to survey the fire service relative to the needs of the fire service for EMT courses.

Discussion:

The issue of emergency medical training for firefighters was one of the most significant and thoroughly discussed points which came before the subcommittee. It was apparent that the members of the fire service do not believe that they receive adequate access to enough training courses. The need for better communications between the administrators of the EMT program and the fire service was also highlighted. Several meetings between the subcommittee members and the staff of the EMT program served the purpose of defining problems. A positive dialogue was established. The administrative staff for the EMT program is in the process of drafting several measures which should alleviate many problems. For this reason, the subcommittee chose to adopt a finding in the report which would specifically identify the issues and encourage continued positive action. However, if the problems are not adequately addressed, a more substantial legislative directive to the state division of health may be necessary at a subsequent legislative session.

For additional information, see page 22.

11. Recommend that the state fire marshal investigate the potential for requiring installation of smoke detectors in new and existing buildings, and that he take appropriate action through his authority to adopt regulations.

Discussion:

See page 28.

12. By resolution, recommend that schools institute programs of courses relative to fire prevention and control, and suggest that the National Fire Protection Association's "Learn Not to Burn Curriculum" could function as a positive element in such a program. (BDR 174)

Discussion:

See page 28.

13. Include in the report a finding that a considerable amount of confusion exists relative to the functioning of programs associated with insurance coverage for firefighters under the provisions of NRS 617.455 (lung disease) and NRS 617.457 (heart disease). Also include in the finding the following points:

- a. In the past, the specific requirements which fire-fighters must meet in order to retain coverage were not defined.
- b. The subcommittee members worked with representatives of the Nevada industrial commission to isolate the issues and design appropriate courses of action.
- c. A unified, statewide procedure and form for physical examinations for firefighters were developed. It is the subcommittee's understanding that the Nevada industrial commission will hold public hearings concerning the procedure and form, make appropriate modifications, and adopt them by regulation. (See appendix A.)

Discussion:

See pages 29-31.

14. By resolution, request that the United States Air Force in its studies and plans consider the requirements for fire protection and emergency medical care which are directly associated with the proposed MX missile project itself, that the Air Force meet the fire protection and emergency medical needs of the communities which would be impacted by rapid growth induced by the MX project before the growth actually occurs, and that the U.S. Air Force provide finances for long-term maintenance of fire protection facilities and equipment in these communities. (BDR 171)

Discussion:

See page 31.

15. By resolution, request that training and equipment be made available to handle accidents related to transportation and storage of hazardous materials in the state. (BDR 172)

Discussion:

The subcommittee requested that the following points would be especially relevant to this resolution:

- a. Construction and operation of the proposed MX missile system would raise significantly the potential for accidents in the state involving transportation or storage of hazardous materials.
- b. Because of the character of Nevada, volunteer firefighters in rural portions of the state will usually have to provide the initial response to accidents involving transportation or storage of hazardous materials.
- c. The state division of environmental protection has completed planning related to response to accidents involving hazardous materials, but this planning is of limited value without training of personnel and availability of equipment.

For additional discussion, see page 25.

16. By resolution, direct the state civil defense and disaster agency to study the issues associated with responsibilities for search and rescue in the state and to report findings and recommendations to the next session of the legislature. (BDR 173)

Discussion:

See page 26.

17. Include in the report a finding that there are several issues associated with local fire departments going onto Indian lands and that the legislature should seek to address these issues during the regular legislative session.

A P P E N D I X A

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
PROCEDURE AND FORM

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Information for Employees, Employers and Examining Physicians Re: Firefighters' and Peace Officers' Lung and Cardiac Examinations

The intent of these examinations for firemen and peace officers covered under Nevada Revised Statutes 617.455 and 617.457 is to: --

Identify the presence of significant heart and lung disease.

Identify the presence of significant risk factors (obesity, elevated lipoproteins, hypertension, cigarette smoking and family history of predisposition to heart and lung disease) in order that correcting steps can be undertaken.

To provide a data base to the Industrial Commission for the evaluation of possible future claims.

The following annual procedures will insure that compensation under NRS 617.455 and 617.457 for heart or lung disease will not be lost due to inadequate examinations.

- I. After two years of employment, undergo an annual examination consisting of the following elements:
 - (a) Firemen or policemen must fill in Medical History form (green form).
 - (b) Medical examiner will complete the Annual Examination form (yellow form) which is a screening for lung disease and consists of a chest x-ray and stethoscopic examination of heart and lungs.
- II. After five years of employment and every other year thereafter, undergo an examination consisting of the following element in addition to the elements listed under Section I (above):
 - (a) Medical examiner will complete the Alternate Year Cardiac Examination form (blue form) which is intended to identify heart disease and significant risk factors which may lead to heart disease. An EKG is required or, if person is 35 years or older, a stress EKG is required.

The Medical examiner must provide the employer and employee with a copy of each of the completed forms.

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

FIREFIGHTERS AND PEACE OFFICERS MEDICAL HISTORY FORM (Green)

(To be completed by the fireman or police officer prior to all examinations and presented to the examining physician)

Full Name _____ Age _____ Date of Birth _____

Address _____ Organization _____

Private Physician _____

1. Have you ever had heart trouble or ever been told that you had trouble with your heart? Yes _____ No _____
2. Have you ever been treated for high blood pressure or ever been told that your blood pressure was not normal? Yes _____ No _____
3. In the past five years, have you been hospitalized overnight for any reason? No _____ Yes (note why) _____
4. In the last twelve months, have you seen a doctor for anything other than routine checkups? No _____ Yes (note why) _____
5. Have you, or any of your immediate family (father, mother, sister and/or brother) ever had any of the following?

No Yes (and note who has had the problem)

Allergies (asthma, hayfever, bronchitis, skin rash, eczema)?	_____	_____
Heart Trouble?	_____	_____
Blood Pressure Trouble?	_____	_____
High Blood Pressure?	_____	_____
Stroke?	_____	_____
Heart Attack?	_____	_____
Diabetes?	_____	_____
Gout?	_____	_____
Eye Trouble: (other than glasses)	_____	_____

6. Do you smoke? Yes _____ No _____
7. Do you drink alcoholic beverages? Yes _____ No _____
8. How many cups of coffee do you usually drink per day? _____
9. Do you consider yourself overweight? Yes _____ No _____

The answers to the above questions are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature _____

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM (Yellow)

FIREFIGHTERS & PEACE OFFICERS ANNUAL EXAMINATION

NAME: _____ SEX M F

DATE: _____

AGE: _____

INTERVAL HISTORY

YES NO

CHEST PAIN _____

DYSPNEA _____

CIGARETTE SMOKING _____

AMOUNT _____

OTHER INTERVAL PROBLEMS: _____

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

HEIGHT: _____

WEIGHT: _____

BP: _____

CHEST EXAMINATION (auscultation, palpation, percussion)

CHEST X-RAY (required by law)

1. Normal: _____

2. Abnormal (specify): _____

Date: _____ M.D.

NEVADA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM (Blue)

FIREFIGHTERS & PEACE OFFICERS ALTERNATE YEAR CARDIAC EXAMINATION

NAME: _____ SEX _____ M _____ F _____

DATE: _____

AGE: _____

OCCUPATION: _____

PHYSICAL

HEIGHT: _____

WEIGHT: _____ OVERWEIGHT: Yes _____ No _____

BP (RA): _____

BP (LA): _____

CAROTIDS: Right _____ Left _____ LUNGS: _____

HEART: _____ ABDOMEN: _____

EYEGROUNDS: _____

EKG: 1. Normal _____

2. Abnormal (specify) _____

STRESS EKG (if 35 years or older or if abnormalities with resting EKG)

1. Normal _____

2. Abnormal (specify) _____

TRIGLYCERIDES _____

CHOLESTEROL _____

URINE SUGAR _____

Date: _____ M.D.

A P P E N D I X B

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

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SUMMARY--Assigns duties to state fire marshal division and directs that special radio frequency be designated. (BDR 42-68)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to the state fire marshal division; amending the powers and duties of the state fire marshal; amending the composition, powers and duties of the division's board; directing the designation of a microwave channel of communication for use by fire departments; making appropriations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 472.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

472.040 1. The state forester firewarden shall:

(a) Supervise or coordinate all forestry and watershed work on state- and privately-owned lands, including fire control, in Nevada, working with federal agencies, private associations, counties, towns, cities or private individuals.

(b) Administer all fire control laws and all forestry laws in Nevada outside of townsite boundaries, and perform [such] any other duties [as might be] designated by the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources or by state law.

(c) Assist and encourage county or local fire protection districts to create legally constituted fire protection districts where they are needed and offer guidance and advice in their operation.

(d) Designate the boundaries of each area of the state where the construction of buildings on forested lands creates such a fire hazard as to require the [imposition of roofing materials standards.] regulation of roofing materials.

(e) Make and enforce regulations relating to standards for fire retardant roofing materials to be used in the construction, alteration, change or repair of buildings located within the boundaries of fire hazardous forested areas.

(f) Purchase communication equipment which can use the microwave channels of the state communications system and store this equipment in regional locations for use in emergencies.

2. The state forester firewarden in carrying out the provisions of this chapter may:

(a) Appoint [such] paid foresters and firewardens [as he may deem necessary] to enforce the provisions of the laws of this state respecting forest and watershed management or the protection of forests and other lands from fire, subject to the approval of the board or boards of county commissioners of the county or counties concerned, and when so appointed the foresters and firewardens [shall] have only the police powers necessary to enforce the provisions of such laws.

(b) Appoint [, in such number and localities as he may deem proper,] suitable citizen-wardens who [shall have] may exercise all of the police powers of paid firewardens. [Such citizen-wardens

shall] Citizen-wardens serve voluntarily except that they may receive compensation when an emergency is declared by the state forester firewarden . [or his duly appointed and authorized assistants.]

(c) Appoint, upon the recommendation of the appropriate federal officials, resident officers of the United States Forest Service and the United States Bureau of Land Management as voluntary firewardens. [Such voluntary] Voluntary firewardens [shall] have all of the police powers of paid firewardens, but they [shall receive no] are not entitled to compensation for their services.

(d) Appoint certain paid foresters or firewardens to be arson investigators, who [shall be] are peace officers as provided in NRS 169.125 [. The provisions of this paragraph shall not constitute such investigators as] , but not police officers or firemen for the purposes of NRS 286.510.

(e) Employ, with the consent of the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources, clerical assistance, county and district coordinators, patrolmen, firefighters, and other employees as needed, and expend such sums as may be necessarily incurred for this purpose.

(f) Purchase, or acquire by donation, supplies, material, equipment and improvements necessary to fire protection and forest and watershed management.

(g) With the approval of the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources and the state board of examiners, purchase or accept the donation of real property to be used for lookout sites and for other administrative, experimental or demonstration purposes. No real property may be purchased or accepted unless an examination of the title shows [such] the property to be free from encumbrances, with title vested in the grantor. The title to [such] the real property [shall] must be examined and approved by the attorney general.

3. The state forester firewarden, in carrying out the powers and duties granted in this section, is subject to administrative supervision by the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources.

Sec. 2. NRS 477.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.010 1. The state fire marshal division is hereby established in the department of commerce.

2. The division consists of the fire protection and control section, the fire investigation section, the public education section, the fire service training section and the fire data section.

Sec. 3. NRS 477.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.020 1. The state [fire marshal's advisory board, consisting of five] board of fire services, consisting of seven members appointed by the governor, is hereby created.

2. The governor shall appoint:

- (a) A licensed architect;
- (b) A chief of a volunteer fire department;
- (c) A chief of a full-time, paid fire department;
- (d) A professional engineer; [and]
- (e) The state forester firewarden [,] ;
- (f) A training officer of a volunteer fire department; and
- (g) A training officer of a partially or fully paid fire department,

to the board. No member other than the state forester firewarden may serve for more than two consecutive terms.

3. The board shall select a chairman from among its members to serve for 1 year. The state fire marshal shall serve as the secretary of the board.

4. The board shall meet at least twice each year or on the call of the chairman, the secretary or any three members.

5. The members of the board, except the state forester firewarden, are entitled to receive a salary of \$40 for each day's attendance at a meeting of the board and all members are entitled to the per diem allowances and travel expenses provided by law.

6. The board shall make recommendations to the state fire marshal and to the legislature concerning necessary legislation in the field of firefighting and fire protection. When requested to do so by the director of the department of commerce, the board shall recommend to him not fewer than three persons for appointment as state fire marshal.

7. The board shall advise the state fire marshal on matters relating to the training of firemen.

Sec. 4. Chapter 477 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 5 and 6 of this act:

Sec. 5. The state fire marshal shall:

1. Furnish and administer programs for the training of firemen;
2. Describe the programs which are available for training of firemen and notify fire departments of the availability of these programs;

3. Administer a program to certify firemen, whenever requested to do so, for successful completion of a training program;

4. Develop a program to train instructors; and

5. Assist other agencies and organizations to prepare and administer training programs.

Sec. 6. 1. The state fire marshal shall:

(a) Administer any grants of money which are awarded by the state board of fire services; and

(b) In preparing the budget request to provide money for these grants, include a statement of the amount of money which the state received during the previous year from taxes on fire-related insurance premiums.

2. The state board of fire services shall:

(a) Award grants to fire departments and educational institutions for fire prevention, fire control and education of firemen;

(b) Establish criteria with which to evaluate proposals for grants; and

(c) Evaluate all proposals in accordance with the established criteria.

Sec. 7. Chapter 233F of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

The board shall designate at least one microwave channel of the state communications system for use by the fire services.

Sec. 8. The board of regents of the University of Nevada shall transfer to the state fire marshal division of the department of commerce all inventory and equipment of the fire service training program which was purchased with money received from the division of vocational education of the department of education.

Sec. 9. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the division of forestry of the state department of conservation and natural resources the sum of \$25,990 for purchase of communication equipment.

2. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the state fire marshal division of the department of commerce the following sums:

(a) \$63,900 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, and \$63,900 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1982, for grants to be awarded for fire prevention, fire control and education of firemen; and

(b) \$10,000 to supplement the funding of the fire service training section.

3. There is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the state communications board the sum of \$2,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1981, and \$2,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1982, for the designation of one microwave channel of the state communications system for use by the fire services.

SUMMARY--Requests United States Air Force to consider fire problems incident to MX missile project and provide money for fire protection. (BDR 171)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

JOINT RESOLUTION--Requesting the United States Air Force to consider the need for fire protection and emergency medical care incident to the MX missile project and provide money for fire protection.

WHEREAS, The installation of the proposed MX missile project will produce a tremendous increase in demand for public services in the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, The communities which will grow rapidly as a result of the installation will be unable to furnish adequate fire protection or emergency medical care needed as a result of the project; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE AND OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
JOINTLY, That the Nevada legislature hereby requests the United States Air Force to consider in its studies and planning the need for fire protection and emergency medical care which is attributable to the installation of the MX missile project; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Nevada legislature requests the United States Air Force to provide for this increased need for services in affected communities before rapid growth begins to take place; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the United States Air Force provide money to these communities for long-term maintenance of facilities and equipment for fire protection; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the legislative counsel to the Secretary of the Air Force; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and approval.

SUMMARY--Requests United States government to make training and equipment available for accidents involving hazardous materials. (BDR 172)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

JOINT RESOLUTION--Requesting all appropriate agencies of the United States government to furnish training and equipment for handling accidents involving hazardous materials in this state.

WHEREAS, Construction and operation of the proposed MX missile system will significantly increase the risk of an accident involving transportation or storage of hazardous materials; and

WHEREAS, Volunteer firemen must generally be the first to respond to these accidents in rural areas of the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, The division of environmental protection of the state department of conservation and natural resources has completed plans for responses to accidents involving transportation or storage of hazardous materials but lacks the ability to train people properly in techniques for responding to accidents; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE AND OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
JOINTLY, That the Nevada legislature hereby requests all appropriate agencies of the United States government to furnish training and equipment within the State of Nevada to improve the capability of those who must respond to accidents involving transportation or storage of hazardous materials; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the legislative counsel to the President of the United States, to the Department of Defense, to the Secretary of the Air Force, to the Department of Transportation, to the Environmental Protection Agency, to the Department of Energy, to the Department of the Interior and to all members of the Nevada congressional delegation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and approval.

SUMMARY--Directs civil defense and disaster agency to study search and rescue operations in this state. (BDR 173)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Directing the civil defense and disaster agency to study search and rescue operations in this state.

WHEREAS, Effective coordination of search and rescue operations is often crucial to successful assistance and rescue; and

WHEREAS, Many different state and local agencies have some responsibility for search and rescue operations; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the civil defense and disaster agency is directed to study issues associated with responsibility for search and rescue operations and coordination of searches; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the civil defense and disaster agency report its findings and make recommendations to the 62d session of the legislature.

SUMMARY--Recommends that public schools offer courses in fire prevention and control. (BDR 174)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Recommending that public schools offer courses in fire prevention and control.

WHEREAS, Education of the public with regard to practices of fire prevention and control can contribute to a decrease in risk from fire hazards; and

WHEREAS, A lack of educational programs regarding fire prevention and control is evident; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the Nevada legislature recommends that the public schools of the State of Nevada offer courses which concern practices of fire prevention and control and that the curriculum of the National Fire Protection Association entitled "Learn not to Burn" be used as basis from which to develop these courses; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the legislative counsel to the state board of education and to the board of trustees of each county school district.

SUMMARY--Recommends that board of regents improve classes in fire science at community colleges. (BDR 175)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Recommending that the board of regents improve classes in fire science at community colleges.

WHEREAS, The curriculum of community colleges in the fire sciences is an important part of the program to ensure the education and training of firemen on a continuing basis; and

WHEREAS, Instructors must possess the necessary skills effectively to teach classes in this curriculum; and

WHEREAS, The working schedule of firemen does not generally lend itself to traditional class schedules and thus firemen have difficulty attending most classes; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the Nevada legislature recommends that the board of regents develop for all community colleges in the State of Nevada a uniform curriculum in the fire sciences and a uniform method for determining the qualifications of instructors; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Nevada legislature recommends that the board of regents:

1. Develop a schedule for classes in the fire sciences which accommodates firemen who work alternating shifts;

2. Solve the problem of classes which are needed by firemen being cancelled because they do not meet a prescribed level of enrollment;

3. Establish a procedure for community colleges to grant credit for training obtained at regional fire schools;

4. Permit community colleges to offer shorter courses and seminars at fire departments; and

5. Examine whether programs made for educational television can be used to supplement training in existing classes in the fire sciences; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the legislative counsel to the board of regents.