

**2003 DRAFTING REQUEST**

**Bill**

Received: 11/12/2002

Received By: **mshovers**

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: **Michael Lehman (608) 267-2367**

By/Representing: **Andrew**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **mshovers**

May Contact:

Addl. Drafters:

Subject: **Munis - miscellaneous  
State Govt - miscellaneous**

Extra Copies: **JTK, RPN**

Submit via email: **YES**

Requester's email: **Rep.Lehman@legis.state.wi.us**

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

**Pre Topic:**

No specific pre topic given

**Topic:**

Annual observance of National Fire Protection Week

**Instructions:**

See attached: Redraft 2001 AB 581 (LRB -3712/2), and add AA 1, (01a0848/1)

**Drafting History:**

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/?	mshovers 11/12/2002	kgilfoy 11/14/2002		_____			S&L
/1			chaskett 11/18/2002	_____	lemery 11/18/2002	mbarman 11/19/2002	

FE Sent For:

<END>

↳ At Intro.

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11 MES	11/12	1-11/14	11/18	12/18			
FE Sent For:			1	1-11/18			
			cp	<END>			

**Shovers, Marc**

**From:** Nowlan, Andrew  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 01, 2001 3:00 PM  
**To:** Shovers, Marc  
**Subject:** Firefighter Memorial Day

All materials  
are from  
the bill file  
of 2001  
(AB 58)

Marc,

I have some more info about fire prevention week and our proposed firefighters memorial day.

This first clip comes from <http://www.publicsafe.net/prevention.htm>

*On Oct. 9, 1911, FMANA sponsored the first National Prevention Day. In 1920, President Woodrow Wilson issued the first national Fire Prevention Day proclamation. By 1925, President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed the first National Fire Prevention Week, which was Oct. 4-10, 1925. He noted that in the previous year approximately 15,000 lives had been lost to fire in the United States. President Coolidge's proclamation stated, "This waste results from conditions that justify a sense of shame and horror; for the greater part of it could and ought to be prevented.... It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reform the conditions that have made possible so vast a destruction of the national wealth."*

*National Fire Prevention Week is always the week in which Oct. 9 falls. Each year, a specific theme is chosen and is commemorated throughout the United States.*

In an e-mail from Ron Naab of the Badger Firemen Association, Ron writes:

"Fire Prevention Week is set aside to recognize those that were killed in the 2 most dangerous fires in United States history. These fires were the Great Fire of Chicago and the Peshtigo Fire. Both fires occurred on the same day in the same year [Oct 9, 1871].

"For the past four years, Governor Tommy Thompson has declared Thursday of Fire Prevention Week as Wisconsin Firefighters Memorial Day. This allows all fire departments and government buildings to fly their American Flag at half-mast in honor of those that have served the public as firefighters and have passed away.

In the United States, "approximately 120 firefighters are killed annually in the line of duty with another 500,000 injured."

Does this cover what you need Marc?

Also, Mickey wanted me to let you know that he wants to be able to exec the TIF bill from Ways and Means during the month of September. Do you see any problems with us having the bill in the next couple of weeks so I can circulate it for co-sponsorships?

Thanks,

Andrew Nowlan  
[Andrew.Nowlan@legis.state.wi.us](mailto:Andrew.Nowlan@legis.state.wi.us) (work)  
[Fourlakes\\_99@yahoo.com](mailto:Fourlakes_99@yahoo.com) (home)

*Natl Fire Protection Assoc*

Fire Prevention Week 2001

October 7-13



Latest News

Statistics and Safety Advice

FPW Theme

About FPW

Team Up With Your Teams

Promotional Materials

Lesson Plans

### About Fire Prevention Week



To get people actively involved in "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire," FPW 2001 rallies kids and their families around a specific call to action: conducting a home fire inspection. As the cornerstone of this year's campaign, the Home Fire Safety Checklist (PDF format, 1.2 MB) is a key tool for motivating people to conduct the inspection, and to seek out and eliminate potential cooking, heating, and electrical fire hazards from their homes.

Learn more about this year's FPW theme: "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire"



#### Getting Your Fire Department on the Ball

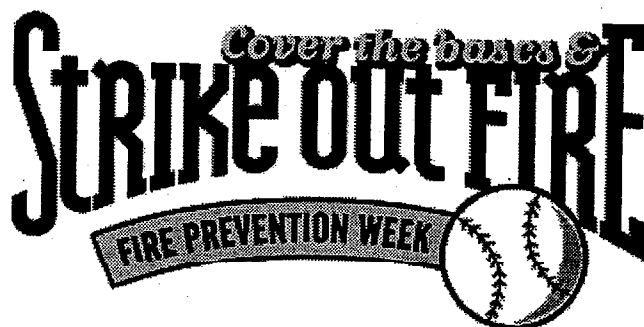
There are countless ways to promote "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire" in your community. This Web site provides all the materials you need to get started, including NFAA's latest statistics and safety advice on cooking, heating, and electrical fire safety. We've also included multiple resources to help you locate and receive the support you need to maximize your FPW 2001 efforts, as well as teach and promote "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire" messages throughout your area.

NFAA will be promoting "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire" a couple of months prior to FPW, building awareness of the campaign throughout the summer. We encourage you to do the same in your community, since many baseball programs end before October.

[FPW history](#) ["Saves"](#) [NFAA Catalog](#) [NFAA Web site](#) [Sparky the Fire Dog@ Web site](#)  
[Contact NFAA](#)

Fire  
Prevention  
Week  
2001

October  
7-13



Statistics and  
Safety Advice

FPW Theme

## Statistics and Safety Advice for FPW 2001

According to NFPA, human error and equipment problems associated with cooking, heating, and the equipment that provides electrical service are among the leading causes of U.S. home fires. Combined, they represent nearly half of all U.S. home fires and one-third of associated home fire deaths each year. However, people can "strike out" most of the risk of these home fires by recognizing how they start and taking simple steps to avoid them.

Use the cooking, heating and electrical safety information below to teach your community the "ins and outs" of home fire safety. These statistics\* and safety advice from NFPA will help you prepare for fire department open houses, media events, school visits, fundraising and partnership opportunities, and other FPW activities.

### Sprinting for First Kitchen Safety

#### KNOW THE FACTS

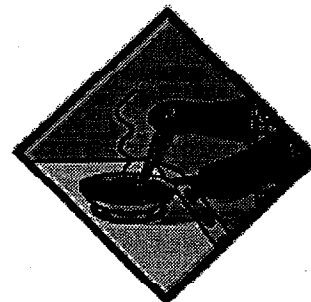
According to NFPA...

- On average, there are 91,700 reported home fires each year associated with cooking equipment, killing 327 people and injuring 4,607.
- Cooking fires are the #1 cause of home fires and home fire injuries.
- Unattended cooking is the leading cause of home cooking fires.
- Three in every 10 reported home fires start in the kitchen – that's more than any other place in the home.

#### Cooking safety tips

**GREASE FIRES:** Always keep a potholder, oven mitt and lid handy. If a small grease fire starts in a pan, put on an oven mitt and smother the flames by carefully sliding the lid over the pan. Turn off the burner. Don't remove the lid until it is completely cool. Never pour water on a grease fire and never discharge a fire extinguisher onto a pan fire, as it can spray or shoot burning grease around the kitchen, actually spreading the fire.

**OVEN FIRES:** Turn off the heat and keep the door closed to prevent flames from burning you and your clothing.



#### SAFETY ADVICE

Never leave food cooking on the stovetop unattended and keep a close eye on food cooking in the oven.

Keep cooking areas clean and clear of combustibles such as potholders, towels, rags, drapes, and food packaging.

Keep children and pets away from cooking areas by creating a three-foot (one meter) "kid-free zone" around the stove.

Turn pot handles inward so they can't be bumped and children can't grab them.



**MICROWAVE FIRES:** Keep the door closed and unplug the microwave. Call the fire department and make sure to have the oven serviced before you use it again. Food cooked in a microwave can be dangerously hot. Remove the lids or other coverings from microwaved food carefully to prevent steam burns.

Wear short, close fitting, or tightly rolled sleeves when cooking. Loose clothing can dangle onto stove burners and catch fire.

Never use a wet oven mitt, as it presents a scald danger if the moisture in the mitt is heated.

### Heading for Second Heating Safety



#### KNOW THE FACTS According to NFPA...

- On average, there are 53,000 reported home fires per year associated with heating equipment, killing 468 people and injuring 1,592.
- Heating fires are the second leading cause of home fires. During the months of December, January, and February, heating is the leading cause of home fires, including people and pets.
- Most heating fires involve space heaters, not central furnaces.
- Installing space heaters too close to combustibles (including combustibles too close to them) are major causes of space heater fires.

#### SAFETY ADVICE

Space heaters should be at least three feet (one meter) away from walls, furniture, and anything else, including people and pets.

Always use the proper fuel in a heater. For example, never use kerosene in a gas heater or oil in a kerosene heater.

Replace combustibles too close to them) are major causes of space heater fires.

Portable space heaters should be turned off every time you leave the room or go to sleep.

#### Heating safety tip

#### CHIMNEYS AND HEATING SYSTEMS:

Have chimneys and heating systems checked at least once a year and cleaned, if needed, by trained professionals. (Fires in wood-burning heating equipment are often caused by the build-up of creosote, which are deposits of unburned fuel.)

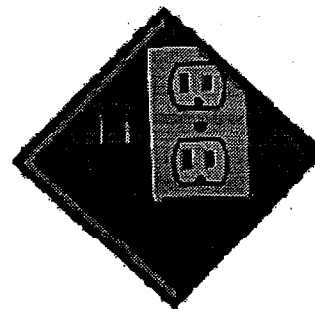
### Rounding Third Electrical Safety

#### KNOW THE FACTS According to NFPA...

- On average there are 38,400 home fires per year associated with wiring, switches, outlets, cords and plugs, fuse and circuit breaker boxes, and other equipment involved in distributing electricity around the home. These

electrical service equipment fires annually kill 352 people and injure 1,343 annually.

- Fixed wiring causes 1/3 of home electrical distribution fires.
- Cords and plugs cause 1/6 of home electrical distribution fires and 1/3 of related deaths. In many cases, people can easily check and fix them, if necessary, without a licensed electrician.
- Each year, electrical shock (not resulting in a fire) causes hundreds of burn deaths and thousands of burn injuries.
- Nearly 2/3 of electrical burn injuries among children ages 12 and under are associated with household electrical cords and extension cords.



**SAFETY ADVICE**

Replace or repair any electrical device with a loose or frayed cord.

Avoid running extension cords across doorways or under carpets.

In homes with small children, electrical outlets should have plastic safety covers.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for plugging an appliance into a receptacle outlet. Most receptacle outlets contain two receptacles. As an added precaution, consider plugging only one high-wattage appliance into each receptacle outlet.

Avoid the use of "cube taps" and other devices that allow the connection of multiple appliances into a single receptacle.

Place lamps on level surfaces, away from things that can burn.

Use bulbs that match the lamp's recommended wattage.

**Electrical safety tips**

**GFCIs:** (ground fault circuit interrupters) can greatly reduce the risk of shock by shutting off faulty electrical circuits and equipment faster than conventional fuses or circuit breakers can. GFCIs are inexpensive; professional electricians can hard-wire them into your home electrical system.

**PUSH BACK:** In the kitchen, push back cords for countertop appliances to keep young children from pulling them off the counter.

**Home Plate  
The Basics**

**KNOW THE  
FACTS  
According to  
NFPA...**



- In the United States and Canada, a home fire is reported to a fire department roughly every 75 seconds. 350 people and more than 1,300 are injured in home fires annually.
- Eighty percent of all U.S. fire deaths occur in the home and in or near all sleeping areas. Smoke alarms should be tested once a month and batteries replaced once a year or when the alarm beeps, warning that the battery is low.
- Someone is killed in a home fire in the United States and Canada roughly every 3 hours.
- Smoke alarms are the most effective early warning device available. Having a smoke alarm in your home cuts your chance of dying in a fire nearly in half.

**Home escape**

**tip****AUTOMATIC  
SPRINKLERS:**

Consider installing an automatic sprinkler system if you are building a new home, or retrofitting your existing home with a system.

**Keep "The Great Escape" Alive!**

"The Great Escape" campaign might be over, but it's not forgotten! Home fire escape planning and practice are the home plate message of this year's campaign. In order to complete a "safety homerun," families need to develop and practice their escape plan. In the grand tradition of "The Great Escape," organize a community-wide fire drill. Planning a community-wide fire drill involves:

- o Picking a time and date for the drill.
- o Asking residents to participate by developing a home fire escape plan, and practicing it during the chosen time.

It is important to get the word out to the community and let everyone know when the fire drill will officially take place.

*\* All statistics reflect NFPA's most recent available data.*

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[FPW history](#)   ["Saves"](#)   [NFPA Catalog](#)   [NFPA Web site](#)   [Sparky the Fire Dog® Web site](#)  
[Contact NFPA](#)

# *The Great Peshtigo Fire Page*

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Peshtigo, Wisconsin- October 8, 1871  
History's Greatest Recorded Loss by Fire

Fiery hell descended on Peshtigo the night of October 8, 1871, mutilating northern Wisconsin with a livid scar of death and destruction still unequaled in the tragic annals of the world's great fires.

Within a few short hours, the lives of 800 persons were snuffed out in an inferno of flame and terror. A flourishing saw mill town was leveled to a desert of smoking ashes, its streets strewn with the blackened bodies of men, women, and children. Miles of rich farm and woodland were scorched into desolation and littered with the seared corpses of burned victims.

And yet, for decades, the horrors of the Peshtigo Fire remained forgotten in history, obscured by the more widely known incident that devoured a part of Chicago that very same night in one of fate's grim coincidences. Chicago reckoned its toll only in the number of its homeless survivors and its gutted buildings, while Peshtigo measured its losses in stark figures of dead and injured, and total destruction.

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## *The Peshtigo Fire Museum: 1 & 2*

## *Peshtigo Fire Cemetery*

- The Peshtigo Fire Museum is housed in the first church built in Peshtigo after the fire of October 8, 1871. Exhibits display the area's past. Guided tours available.  
Open from May 30 to October 8. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.  
Over 17,000 registered guests annually. Free admission. Donations accepted.
  - The Peshtigo Fire Cemetery contains graves of many persons who lost their lives in the fire. A mass grave contains the remains of several hundred unidentified persons and a monument is erected to the 800 persons who died in the holocaust. The cemetery is located on Oconto Avenue next to the museum. Other graves can also be found in the Town of Grover cemetery, three miles south of Peshtigo, and in the town of Harmony.
- 

## The Story of the Peshtigo Fire: October 8, 1871

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### **Timber: King of the Boom Town**

Like other communities on the northern frontier of railroad expansion, Peshtigo was a boom town in 1871. Timber was king here and the mighty spring rush of logs down the surging Peshtigo River brought the substance of life to its industries.

Work was plentiful that year- as the machines and saws of the world's largest wooden-ware factory turned out pails and tubs, broom handles and clothes pins, barrel covers and shingles. Up the river a ways, men hooked logs from the river booms and sheared them into gleaming planks at the saw mill. Nearby was a sash, door, and blind factory, and the village boasted a foundry and a blacksmith shop. There were jobs with the railroad construction crews working near town where the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was then extending its tracks. Hundreds of transient workmen, many of them new immigrants, swelled Peshtigo's population far beyond the official census of 1,750. The stores, hotels, and saloons along the main street on both sides of the river bustled with brisk activity. Farmers from the Sugar Bush- the rural area settled by some 300 families, extending seven miles south and west of the village- came regularly to town.

## Tales of Heroism and Tragedy Swirl Around Fire

By Kim Estep, Green Bay Press-Gazette  
Reprinted with Permission from the Press-Gazette

On October 8, 1871, the most devastating forest fire in American history swept through Northeast Wisconsin, claiming 1200 lives.

The anniversary of the Peshtigo Fire usually receives little note outside the region because another horrific fire the same night -- the great Chicago Fire -- still seems to hog the headlines.

"Part of it is that myth of the cow -- Mrs. O'Leary's cow tipping over the lantern," said Debra Anderson, an archivist for the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay Area Research Center, referring to the way the Chicago fire allegedly started. "And, Chicago was and still is a bigger city."

While Chicago's story may be more colorful, researchers still find the Peshtigo Fire worth studying, Anderson said.



The Area Research Center, the state historical society's depository for records for 11 counties in Northeast Wisconsin, has papers and manuscripts of all kinds, she said.

The story of the Peshtigo Fire, gleaned from survivor accounts and conjecture, is that railroad workers clearing land for tracks that Sunday evening started a brush fire which, somehow, became an inferno.

It had been an unusually dry summer, and the fire moved fast. Some survivors said it moved so fast it was "like a tornado."

The sudden, convulsive speed of the flames consumed available oxygen. Some trying to flee burst into flames.

It scorched 1.2 million acres, although it skipped over Green Bay to burn parts of Door and Kewaunee counties. The damage estimate was at \$169 million, about the same as for the Chicago Fire.

The fire also burned 16 other towns, but the damage in Peshtigo was the worst. The city was gone in an hour. In Peshtigo alone, 800 lives were lost.

"What most researchers find so fascinating is the effect it (the Peshtigo Fire) had on people's lives. It was so horrific," Anderson said. "Some people thought it was the end of the world."

The fire produced countless stories of heroics and tragedy, which are collected at the research center, as well as the Peshtigo Fire Museum in downtown Peshtigo.

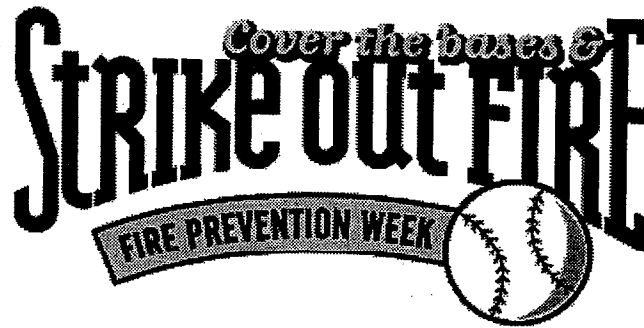
There's the story of a man carrying a woman to safety he thought was his wife. When he found out it wasn't her, he went crazy. People said the Peshtigo River was the only haven from the fire, and one 13 year-old German immigrant girl said she held onto the horn of a cow all night in the river to survive.

Anderson said the Peshtigo Fire receives just a small mention -- if any -- in history books. But Stella Van Bogart, curator of the Peshtigo Fire Museum, maintains that the Peshtigo Fire still generates plenty of attention. "Every year, we get a lot of mail, asking about it," she said. "The whole city was gone within one hour. It still keeps people wondering."

The Peshtigo Fire Museum, located in a former church building, is located at the corner of Oconto Street and Ellis Avenue in Peshtigo. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, beginning Memorial Day weekend. Admission is free.

Fire  
Prevention  
Week  
2001

October  
7-13



Statistics and  
Safety Advice

FPW Theme

## "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire"

Quincy, MA, April 23, 2001—NFAA, the official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week (FPW) for 79 years, today announced a baseball theme, entitled "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire," for this year's campaign, October 7-13.

FPW 2001 combines America's favorite pastime with important fire safety tips to teach children and their families how they can "cover the bases" to "strike out" preventable home fires. Sparky the Fire Dog®, celebrating his 50th birthday this year as NFAA's mascot, will play a visible role in coaching families and communities on the simple steps they can take to avoid fires.

Every year, we make a special effort to include children in our Fire Prevention Week campaign, with help from firefighters and teachers," says Meri-K Appy, vice president of public education for NFAA. "Kids are very effective at driving fire safety messages home, which is where the risk of fire is greatest. This year, we'll use a baseball diamond as a visual cue; each base on the FPW diamond represents important safety tips."

Cooking, heating and electrical fires account for half of all home fires. So, "Cover the Bases & Strike Out Fire" positions kitchen safety at first base, heating safety at second base and electrical safety at third. Home plate serves as a reminder to kids to conduct smoke alarm testing and home fire escape planning with parents and caregivers.

"Just like baseball, fire prevention is a team game, and we encourage parents to work closely with their children to stay safe," said Appy. NFAA's FPW campaigns are often cited by fire safety experts as being extremely useful in delivering fire safety messages to families. For the last three years, "Fire Drills: The Great Escape!" was FPW's campaign theme focusing on home fire escape planning and practice. That campaign reached 7 million children through collaborative work of the fire service, public and private schools, and Weekly Reader, a widely-read grade school publication. So far, documented reports confirm that 74 lives have been saved—mostly children—as a result of that campaign.

As in previous years, NFAA will distribute free FPW materials to more than 40,000 fire departments throughout North America for use as the foundation of their FPW activities in schools and their communities. Also, NFAA will team up with Weekly Reader again, this time targeting school age children, grades 2-4.

Major funding for FPW 2001 is provided by FEMA and the U.S. Fire Administration, with generous support from KIDDE, and contributions from Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), and USAA Property and Casualty Insurance Group.

RMR

2003  
2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 581

October 18, 2001 - Introduced by Representatives M. LEHMAN, SCHNEIDER, LIPPERT, AINSWORTH, ALBERS, BALOW, BERCEAU, BIES, BOCK, BOYLE, CARPENTER, COOGS, J. FITZGERALD, FREESE, GRONEMUS, GROTHMAN, GUNDERSON, HAHN, HUBER, HUNDERTMARK, JESKEWITZ, KEDZIE, KESTELL, KRAWCZYK, KREIBICH, LADWIG, LASSA, F. LASEE, J. LEHMAN, MCCORMICK, MEYERHOFER, MILLER, MUSSER, NASS, OLSEN, PETROWSKI, PLALE, PLOUFFE, POCAN, RHOADES, RICHARDS, RILEY, RYBA, SCHOOFF, SERATTI, SHERMAN, STARZYK, STONE, SUDER, SYKORA, TOWNSEND, TURNER, URBAN, VRAKAS, WALKER and SKINDRUD, cosponsored by Senators PANZER, BAUMGART, BRESKE, BURKE, COWLES, DARLING, ERPENBACH, S. FITZGERALD, GROBSCHMIDT, HANSEN, HARS DORF, HUELSMAN, JAUCH, KANAVAS, LAZICH, M. MEYER, MOEN, ROBSON, ROESSLER, ROSENZWEIG and WIRCH. Referred to Committee on Government Operations.

1 AN ACT <sup>repeal</sup> to create 895.225 of the statutes; relating to: designating Fire  
2 ~~Protection~~ <sup>Prevention</sup> Week and Wisconsin Firefighters Memorial Day.

*Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau*

This bill designates the week in October during which October 8 falls as Fire ~~Protection~~ Week and the Thursday of that week as Wisconsin Firefighters Memorial Day. Under the bill, appropriate observances and activities may be held under state or local auspices to commemorate the Peshtigo fire and the Chicago fire, study fire safety tips to help avoid home fires, recognize the importance of well-trained fire fighters and well-equipped fire departments, honor the accomplishments of the state's firefighters, and memorialize the firefighters of this state who have died while fighting fires.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

3 SECTION 1. 895.225 of the statutes is created to read:  
4 895.225 Fire ~~Protection~~ <sup>Prevention</sup> Week. (1) The week in October during which  
5 October 8 falls is designated Fire ~~Protection~~ <sup>Prevention</sup> Week and the Thursday of that week is



**ASSEMBLY BILL 581**

1 designated Wisconsin Firefighters Memorial Day. In conjunction with the week,  
2 appropriate observances, ceremonies, exercises, and activities may be held under  
3 state auspices to do all of the following:

4 (a) Commemorate 2 of the most devastating fires in U.S. history, both of which  
5 started on October 8, 1871, the Peshtigo fire and the Chicago fire.

6 (b) Study fire safety tips to help avoid home fires.

7 (c) Recognize that well-trained, dedicated, and well-equipped fire  
8 departments are important to all of the residents of this state.

9 (d) Recognize that thousands of state firefighters, both full-time and volunteer,  
10 dedicate themselves to protecting lives and property.

11 (e) Express the gratitude of the residents of this state for the valuable  
12 contributions that firefighters have made to the other residents of this state.

13 (f) Honor those contributions and memorialize the firefighters of this state who  
14 have died while performing their duties.

15 (2) The chief officials of local governments and the people of the state are  
16 invited either to join and participate in the observances, ceremonies, exercises, and  
17 activities under sub. (1) which may be held under state auspices or to conduct similar  
18 observances in their respective localities.

19 (END)

**Barman, Mike**

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**From:** Nowlan, Andrew  
**Sent:** Tuesday, November 19, 2002 9:37 AM  
**To:** LRB.Legal  
**Subject:** Draft review: LRB-0662/1 Topic: Annual observance of National Fire Protection Week

It has been requested by <Nowlan, Andrew> that the following draft be jacketed for the ASSEMBLY:

Draft review: LRB-0662/1 Topic: Annual observance of National Fire Protection Week