

HB

319



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# Alaska Health Project

Providing information about hazardous materials on the job and in the community.  
417 West Eighth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 276-2864

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SUMMARY and EVALUATION of  
Alaska Health Project/ Department of Labor Seminars  
HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE NEW RIGHT TO KNOW LAW IN YOUR BUSINESS

January 4, 1985

Authors:

Mark Catlin and David Wigglesworth, Alaska Health Project  
Max Andrews, Alaska Department of Labor

The Alaska right to know law requires employers, as of July 1, 1984, to collect information on hazardous substances used on their job sites and train their workers on these hazards. Both the Alaska Health Project and the Department of Labor received numerous requests from Alaskan businesses for assistance in implementing right to know programs during the spring and early summer of 1984. In response to these requests, the Alaska Health Project and Department of Labor decided to conduct a joint seminar series in the summer and fall of 1984. The Alaska chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers and Collins and Associates cosponsored the seminars.

Five half-day seminars were scheduled, four in Anchorage and one

in Fairbanks. Two additional seminars were added after the original five were filled because of continuing requests from businesses (see seminar outline, Appendix A). Max Andrews and Stan Godsoe from the Department of Labor and Mark Catlin, David Wigglesworth and Lawrence Weiss from the Alaska Health Project developed the seminar program. Max Andrews, David Wigglesworth and Mark Catlin taught the seminars (Stan Godsoe taught at one seminar when Max Andrews was unavailable).

In all, 94 persons attended the seven seminars (see Table 1). Most of those attending were managers in the private and public sector (see Table 2).

After each seminar, participants were asked to complete an evaluation form (see summary of evaluations in Appendix B). These evaluations were very positive, with 90 % rating the seminar as excellent or good and 96% rating the quality of instruction as excellent or good. Many of the participants specifically liked having instructors from both the Department of Labor and the Alaska Health Project. Participants also said they appreciated the informal nature of the seminars, the ample opportunity to ask questions, the case studies and the written material prepared for the seminar.

During these seminars, participants discussed their problems with implementing the right to know law. Common problems mentioned were: delays in obtaining material safety data sheets from distributors and the Department of Labor; lack of final regulations; need for more specific criteria for acceptable training; and the need for more information about chemical hazards.

Overall, the attitude of the participants was positive toward the right to know law. Many saw the need for and advantages to such programs. Several commented that compliance with the law would be fairly easy for their companies and required only "common sense".

This joint seminar series was successful in reaching many employers in the state, and assisting them to begin or improve their right to know programs. Even so, the Department of Labor and the Alaska Health Project continue to receive requests for assistance with the right to know law. We anticipate the need for additional seminars during 1985. In addition, we also suggest exploring the need for a follow up series of seminars covering chemical hazards, air sampling, and hazard control methods.

APPENDIX A: SEMINAR OUTLINE



# Alaska Health Project

417 West Eighth Avenue — P. O. Box 10-1037, Anchorage, Alaska 99510 — (907) 276-2864

How To Implement the New Right To Know Law  
In Your Business

Denali Tower, Nikko Gardens  
July 30, 1984

8:00 a.m. - 12 noon

Anchorage, Alaska

Time	Topic/Speaker	Materials
8:00 - 8:30	Registration	
8:30 - 8:40	Historical Beginnings/Current Perspective Max Andrews, Mark Catlin, David Wigglesworth	Tab #1
8:40 - 8:50	Need for Right-To-Know: Does it Work? Mark Catlin	Tab #1
8:50 - 9:50	Alaskan Right-To-Know Law - A Review Max Andrews, David Wigglesworth	Tab #2
9:50 - 10:00	Break	
10:00 - 11:25	Alaskan Right-To-Know Legislations - How to Comply and How To Communicate the Information Max Andrews, Mark Catlin, David Wigglesworth	Tab #3
11:25 - 11:35	Break	
11:35 - 11:50	Limitations and Uses of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) Mark Catlin	Tab #4
11:50 - 12:00	Resources for Right-To-Know Issues David Wigglesworth	Tab #5

Table 1: Seminar Attendance

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Seminar date	Attendance	Location
July 17	9	Anchorage
July 30	15	Anchorage
August 9	25	Anchorage
August 31	20	Anchorage
September 7	11	Anchorage
September 17	8	Fairbanks
December 11	6	Anchorage
TOTALS: 7 seminars	94 attended	

Table 2: Affiliation of seminar participants

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Management, private	66%
Management, public	18%
Labor union	6%
Nonprofit organizations	4%
Other	6%
TOTAL	100%

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY

How To Implement The New Right To Know Seminar  
In Your Business

Participant Evaluation

1. Overall, how would you rate this seminar?  
Excellent 22%  
Good 68%  
Fair 9%  
Poor 1%
2. How much did you learn that you didn't know before?  
Much 51%  
Some 41%  
Little 8%  
Nothing 0%
3. How was the class instruction?  
Excellent 26%  
Good 70%  
Fair 3%  
Poor 1%
4. Did you feel that the seminar was  
Too long 12%?  
Too short 18%?  
Just right 70%?
5. Did you have enough time to ask questions?  
Yes 90%  
No 10%
6. What did you like most about the seminar?  
Joint Dept. of Labor/AHP speakers; informal structure; time  
to ask questions; case studies; seminar notebook
7. What did you like least about the seminar?  
Need more information on training; need more information  
on chemical hazards.

# Alaska Foreign Trade, Inc.

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February 10, 1986

FEB 13 1986

Senator Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: H.B. 319

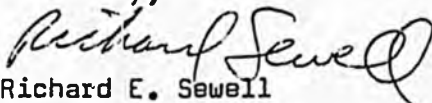
Dear Senator:

I am writing to you in regard to H.B. 319 and my support for it. When the 'Right to Know' law was passed I was pleased to see our legislature act in a responsible manner toward worker and public safety. However at the time it seemed somewhat odd that physical agents were not specifically included. Now with these proposed amendments to the law I believe we are moving more closely to what I believe is necessary in the workplace to protect both the workers and business.

Small business has too much regulation, God only knows. But the long-term health and safety of employees is very important to the longterm profitability of even the smallest of businesses. More complete information for both the business and the worker is good. All too often we in business get so involved in the day to day work that it's hard to keep aware of potential on the job hazards. This bill will force business to rethink their safety efforts at work, and specifically the exposure of workers to potentially harmful physical agents.

Please support this bill and urge others on your committee to push for its approval as well.

Sincerely,

  
Richard E. Sewell  
President

c.c: Governor Bill Sheffield

February 7, 1986

FEB 13 1986

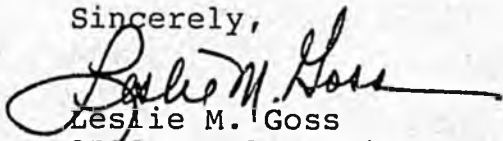
Senator Zharoff  
Chairman, Senate Labor &  
Commerce Committee  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

I am writing to let you know that I support HB319, an act relating to physical agents in the workplace, which I believe is currently before your committee for consideration. In my opinion, it ties in perfectly with the existing Right-To-Know Law.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Leslie M. Goss  
2500 Douglas Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99517

cc: Governor Sheffield  
Representative Pourchot

# EXCELL

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February 10, 1986

Senator Fred Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

FEB 18 1986

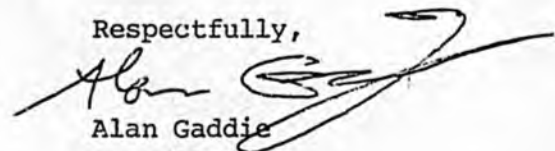
Dear Senator Zharoff,

I am an Alaskan business owner who believes strongly in informing workers about workplace hazards. Existing Worker Right-to-Know legislation has resulted in healthy dialogue between the worker and the employer. The result has been fewer worker injuries and illnesses.

I urge you to support HB 319, that adds physical agents to the workplace hazards covered under the Right-to-Know law.

My understanding is that this bill merely adds ten fact sheets to the information that I, as a business owner, am required by law to provide my employees. If providing information can save a life or circumvent an injury, I am all for it!

Respectfully,



Alan Gaddie

Co-owner/Manager

**WETCO**  
WETCO INCORPORATED

FEB 18 1986

February 11, 1986

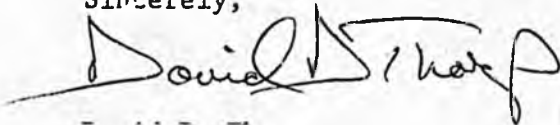
Senator Zharoff  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

As a company that handles a number of chemical compounds and employs many people in manufacturing operations, we are familiar with the many occupational health hazards in the workplace. As an employer, and as concerned citizens, we make a point of being aware of our responsibility and legislation affecting that responsibility.

We feel that the state worker right-to-know law is a good piece of legislation and we further support the proposed amendments to the law currently being considered in both the House and Senate. We urge you to support both HB 319 and SB 253.

Sincerely,



David D. Thorp  
Operations Supervisor

DDT/kaw

cc: Representative Pat Pourchot  
Senator Joe Josephson  
Governor Sheffield



# Alaska Laborers Training School

13500 OLD SEWARD HIGHWAY • (907) 345-3853  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99515

ADMINISTERED BY  
LABOR TRUST SERVICE

## EMPLOYER TRUSTEES

DERALD SCHOON  
SECRETARY

P. D. KOON  
RETIREMENT

WILLIAM REEVES  
LEGAL

HARVEY W. MARLIN  
TRAINING

## EMPLOYEE TRUSTEES

RAY LEE  
CHAIRMAN

MANO FREY  
TRAINING

JIM SAMPSON  
LEGAL

JOE THOMAS  
RETIREMENT

TRAINING DIRECTOR  
LESLIE N. LAUINGER

## AFFILIATED WITH:

LABORERS-AGC  
EDUCATION & TRAINING  
FUND

February 20, 1986

Senator Zharoff  
State Capitol  
PO Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator:

I would like to support HB 319 which would amend the right to know law to include 10 "physical agents" along with the existing several hundred hazardous and toxic substances of which employers must inform employees.

It should not cost any more to accomplish this goal.

I believe hearings would help to identify different feelings on this issue and gather additional information.

I believe this bill would further the intention of the previously passed right to know legislation. We often "assume" people know things and find out too late that they do not. Informing people of hazards before they are confronted seems a minor inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Leslie N. Lauinger  
Training Director

LNL/cz

February 18, 1986

Senator Fred Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99508

Dear Senator Zharoff,

As you are chairman of the Senate Labor and Commerce committee, I hope that you are planning to schedule HB 319, the Physical Agent Amendments to the Worker Right-to-Know law, for hearing soon. These amendments are crucial in filling gaps in the information provided to workers under existing Right-to-Know law. It may prevent catastrophe in the workplace.

As someone who has worked with asbestos, I am acutely aware of the need for workers to be provided information about workplace hazards. The resources gained in circumventing loss time will more than compensate for resources spent in producing ten fact sheets required by the bill. As information about chemical hazards is already required by law, I see no reason why physical hazards should not be included.

Sincerely,

  
Dan Middaugh



Alaska Center for the Environment  
~~1069 W. 6th Avenue~~ 411 W 4th Ave, Suite 1A  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 274-3621

February 19, 1986

Senator Fred Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99811

HB 319

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Traditionally, the Alaska Center for the Environment has spoken out for legislation that minimizes the risk of exposure to hazardous agents. We supported the original Worker Right-to-know bill, that provides workers with information about hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

However, we think that the existing law does not go far enough in protecting workers from workplace hazards. Physical agents such as noise and microwave radiation have a real effect on worker's health in this state. Technicians at the Clear tracking station have had their lives changed profoundly by exposure to microwave radiation.

Please schedule this important bill for hearing.

Sincerely,

Cliff Landesman, Hazardous Waste Specialist, ACE

cc: Alaska Health Project

Rep. Pourchot



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# Alaska Health Project

Providing information about hazardous materials on the job and in the community.  
417 West Eighth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 276-2864

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January 29, 1986

Senator Fred F. Zharoff  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

EBB 3 1986

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Enclosed please find a fact sheet regarding proposed amendments to the current Right to Know law (SB 253 and HB 319). Also included is a summary of responses to seminars addressing implementation of the existing Right-to-Know legislation.

The Alaska Health Project considers the generally positive response to these seminars evidence that the physical agent amendments will be easy to implement. We urge you to schedule this bill for hearing.

Respectfully,

*Bill Slayton*

Bill Slayton  
AHP Intern

Enclosure

cc: Senator Joe P. Josephson  
Representative Pat Pourchot  
Michael Thill, Legislative Aid  
Joyce Thoreson, Legislative Aid

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# ★ ★ ★ Legislative Alert ★ ★ ★

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## FACT SHEET: THE PHYSICAL AGENT AMENDMENTS

HB 319 AND SB 253

### BUILD ON EXISTING RIGHT TO KNOW LAW

Three years ago, the Alaska legislature adopted the Worker Right-to-Know Law (CBSB 79) giving workers the right to request and receive from their employers information about workplace hazardous chemicals. The bill received broad-based support from labor, health, business, and environmental groups.

Two bills introduced last year, HB 319 (Pourchot) and SB 253 (Josephson), seek to amend the existing Right-to-Know Law to include physical agents. Physical agents, such as noise and ionizing radiation, similar to chemical agents, are potentially harmful to the health of workers. Health problems such as hearing loss and cancer can be attributed to exposure to some physical agents.

### LOGICAL EXTENSION

The physical agent amendments are logical extensions of the existing Right-to-Know Law, building on pre-existing regulatory structures. HB 319 passed the house (34-4) last year. Both bills now reside in the Senate Labor and Commerce Committee. There are no fiscal notes attached to either bill.

### NOT DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT

The bill makes the Department of Labor responsible for listing, gathering information, and educating employers about potentially harmful physical agents. This amounts to writing and notifying employers of eight additional workplace hazards. Since the department is already carrying out these responsibilities for chemical hazards, the addition of eight fact sheets should not require any major manpower changes.

The bill makes employers responsible for educating employees about how to work with physical agents safely. As they are already required to train employees about chemical hazards, this additional training should be easy to implement. Employee training will include information about the location, properties, and chronic effects of physical agents, handling procedures, and how to use safety equipment. The employer is required to have updated information on hand about potential hazards of physical agents that are a risk in the workplace. Posters and information about physical agents will be provided by the Department of Labor.

## PHYSICAL AGENTS

Physical agents covered by this bill are those listed by the respected American Conference of Industrial Hygienists in Threshold Limit Values for Physical Agents. Potentially harmful physical agents include:

**NOISE** can cause damage to delicate tissues of the ear. Occupations at risk include construction workers, machine operators, and airport employees. Exposure to excess noise has been linked to:

- \* Permanent hearing loss and deafness.
- \* Stress and high blood pressure.

**IONIZING RADIATION** can be harmful as it can cause genetic damage to workers tissues. Occupations at risk include laboratory workers and x-ray operators. Exposure has been linked to:

- \* Burns, rashes, and skin disease.
- \* Cancer.
- \* Birth defects.

**LASERS** are intense beams of light that can cause burns and blindness. Objects that scatter the lasers can cause inadvertant exposure.

**HEAT** can be harmful when more heat is absorbed into the body than can be dissipated. Occupations at risk include food service workers, roofers, and deep bed miners. Prolonged exposure to heat has been linked to:

- \* High blood pressure and heart disease.
- \* Sexual impotence.
- \* Birth defects.

**RADIOFREQUENCY AND MICROWAVE RADIATION** are non-ionizing radiation produced by radio and television broadcast that produce heat. Occupations at risk include radio and television workers, radar workers, cooks, users of radiofrequency heaters, physical therapists, and electrical workers. Exposure has been linked to:

- \* Depression.
- \* High blood pressure and heart disease.
- \* Birth defects.

**ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION** is high energy non-ionizing radiation that can cause burns. Occupations at risk include welders, solderers, and laborers. Exposure has been linked to:

- \* Severe burns.
- \* Blindness.
- \* Skin cancer.

## What can you do?

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- \*\* Contact your legislator and ask him or her to support this bill. You can write, call, or send a Public Opinion Message. If you are unsure who represents your district, call the Legislative Information Office nearest you.
  
- \*\* Write a letter to sponsoring legislators requesting that this issue be considered a top priority.
  
- \*\* Ask your friends and colleagues to do the same.
  
- \*\* Call the Alaska Health Project (276-2864) for information about the current status of the bill.

## How do you do it?

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- 1) During session, write all legislators or committees at:

NAME  
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE  
POUCH V (MS 3100)  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

- 2) To call a legislator, contact the Legislative Information Office nearest you. There is an Alaska State Legislature Directory (1985-1986), available through Legislative Information Offices, which lists Juneau phone numbers for all legislators.
  
- 3) Send a Public Opinion Message (POM) by contacting your nearest Legislative Information Office. This is a free service that can be used by any constituent to wire a message to any individual member of the legislature or to all members of a committee. Always state who should receive the POM and the specific bill number. Be prepared to give your name, address, and phone number. You can request a POM by telephone.

The Anchorage Legislative Information Office is located on 6th Avenue between K and L Streets. The telephone number is 278-3668. Check your phone book for other regional offices.

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Bill No. Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 319(L&C) Date April 12, 1985

Title "An Act relating to physical agents."

Contact: Richard Arab  
465-4856  
Eileen Plate  
465-2700

Under existing law, employers are required to provide information and training to employees on certain toxic and hazardous substances. This bill seeks to expand the "Right-to-Know" law to include physical agents.

Physical agents are defined as those listed in the "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment" as published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The latest edition of this publication lists the following physical agents:

- Heat Stress
- Ionizing Radiation
- Lasers
- Noise
- Impulse or Impact Noise
- RF/Microwave Radiation
- Ultraviolet Radiation
- Airborne Upper Sonic and Ultrasonic Acoustic Radiation
- Cold Stress
- Hand-Arm (Segmental) Vibration

Exposure to physical agents can result in permanent disabilities, such as deafness. Often employers and employees are not aware of the harmful effects of a particular physical hazard present in the workplace, and the training and information requirements provided in this bill would assist in filling this void. This would, in turn, effect implementation of protective measures by the employer to safeguard employees, as well as provide employees with an understanding of the importance of following safe and healthful work practices.

As part of its Occupational Safety and Health program, the Department of Labor enforces regulations to protect employees from certain physical hazards (ionizing radiation, lasers, noise, RF/microwave radiation, and ultraviolet radiation). The information and training requirement of this bill would, therefore, enhance the Department's efforts to protect Alaska's workers.

The Department of Labor supports Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 319. It will not have a fiscal impact on the Department.

APPROVED:



Jim Robison, Commissioner  
Department of Labor

**POSITION PAPER/**Department of Labor



SUMMARY (CSHB 319 (L&C))  
WORKER RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAW AMENDMENTS  
TO INCLUDE PHYSICAL AGENTS

HB 319 amends the "worker right-to-know" statutes to include "physical agents" with other toxic and hazardous substances about which employers must inform their employees.

The existing statute (AS 18.60) directs the Department of Labor to prepare for employers information data sheets on hazardous and toxic materials to which employees may be exposed in the workplace. Information which is compiled by the Department is transmitted to the workers by employers and includes: description of the substantiated effects of the substance, known threshold levels where effects occur, activities and situations where the substances are encountered and practices, technology and preventative measures which are available to the workers which will reduce or eliminate the negative impacts of the substance. Safety training for new employees is also required.

The same notice and training requirements for hazardous and toxic substances would be applied to "physical agents" under CSHB 319. "Physical agents" are only those identified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and include:

- Ionizing radiation (x-ray)
- Heat and cold stress
- Impulsive and impact noise
- Radiofrequency, microwave, ultraviolet, and infrared radiation
- Lasers
- Hand-arm (segmented) vibration

With enactment of this bill industrial accidents could be reduced in number and severity. For example, accidents such as the microwave exposure at Clear Air Force Station may be avoided if workers are better informed of the substances to which they may be exposed and are aware of preventative and safety precautions. Many occupations are not readily associated with exposure to dangerous levels of physical agents. Welders and pipe fitters, for example, are often exposed to hazardous exposures of ionizing radiation (x-rays) when examining welds and joints.

It should be emphasized that the bill requires only the dissemination of information and safety training by employers. It does not require that employers or employees implement any safety practices or measures.

The fiscal note for the bill is \$0. The Department of Labor essentially will be editing existing information from national organizations relating to health and safety in the workplace, including the ACGIH, the Center for Disease Control, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### Committee on Labor & Commerce

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

#### CSHB 319 (L&C): Sectional Analysis

Section 1) Expands the duties of the Department of Labor concerning occupational health and safety regulation and expands the "worker's right to know" law by including physical agents. The department would be required to publish an annual list of physical agents, maintain a current set of OSHA form 20's or equivalent information for each physical agent, and other information relevant to physical agents.

Department would also be required, upon request, to develop employee safety education programs, and obtain information on physical agents.

Section 2) Employer would be required to conduct a safety education program before an employee performs a new work task and is exposed to physical agents for which he has not already been trained. Also defines the employee safety instruction program.

Section 3) Employer is required to make available on the request of an employee, information on the physical agents to which the employee may be exposed. If the employer does not have a copy of the information requested, he shall request a copy within 3 state government working days after the request has been made.

Section 4) Concerns requirements for the posting of information on physical agents by employers.

Department shall print posters and provide information on each physical agent which the employee may be exposed to.

Section 5) defines "being exposed" to a physical agent

Section 6) defines "physical agent" as defined by the department thru regs; department shall initially define the term to include those agents listed in the 84/85 edition of the "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment". Department shall amend the definition to include physical agents listed in future editions, but not include an agent, the exposure to which does not pose a health hazard.

Section 7) definitions

Section 8) Department may continue using existing posters until the next printing.

CHAIRMAN'S INFORMATION: CSHB 319(L&C)

- 1) BILL TITLE: "An act relating to physical agents"
  - a) Introduced: Pourchot, Gruenberg, Koponen
  - b) Co-sponsors:
  
- 2) INTENT: This measure expands the "worker right to know law" by including "physical agents" among the list of those hazards which employers must inform employees of. The department of Labor will be required to provide posters and information fact sheets to employers for the education of their employees. Additionally, safety training will be required before new employees become exposed to physical agents in the work place.

FISCAL NOTE: 0

N.B. NO EFFECTIVE DATE CLAUSE

- 3) ADDITIONAL REFERRALS: Finance, Rules
  
- 4) PUBLIC HEARINGS:
  - a) Sponsor:
  - b) Public Witnesses:
  
- 5) BILL ACTION:
  - a) Hold in committee?
  - b) Assign to sub committee for further review?
  - c) Move from committee?
  - d) Close public hearings?
  
- 6) COMMITTEE ACTION?
  - a) amendments?
  - b) CS adoption?

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS HB319 (L&C)  
 Title: "An Act relating to  
 physical agents"  
 Sponsor: Pourchot, et. al.  
 Requestor: House H & SS  
 Date of Request: 4/12/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Labor  
 Program Category Affected: Public  
 Protection  
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Occupational Safety & Health

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
900 MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

<b>CAPITAL</b>						
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<b>REVENUE</b>						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Robert J. Bacolas, Sr.

Division: Labor Standards & Safety

Phone: 465-4870

Date: 4/12/85

Approved by Commissioner: Jim Robison

Agency: Labor

Date: 4/12/85

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 319  
 Title: "An Act relating to physical agents"  
 Sponsor: Pourchot, et. al.  
 Requestor: House Labor & Commerce  
 Date of Request: 3/27/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Labor  
 Program Category Affected: Public Protection  
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Occupational Safety & Health

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: *R. Bacolas* Robert J. Bacolas, Sr. Phone: 465-4870  
 Division: Labor Standards & Safety Date: 3/28/85

Approved by Commissioner: *Jim Robinson* Jim Robinson Date: 3/28/85  
 Agency: Labor

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):  
 Legislative Finance  
 Legislative Sponsor  
 Requestor  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Impacted Agency(ies)

*Jim Robinson 4/27*  
*5/6*

7/1/84