

Leg Finance-House & Senate Fin Comte Files (1985-1986) 2453.13

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. DRAFT CSHB 647 (Fin)

Page 3 of 3

SUPPLIES

74220	Educational/Instructional training materials, pamphlets, books, guides	2.0
74229	Stationery & office supplies	0.4
	Mailing tubes for placards 5K X \$1.00	5.0
74609	Audio Visual training supplies, films, videos, 5 ea X \$500	2.5
	Total Supplies	<hr/> 9.9

REVENUE

5,000 placards per year X \$10.00	50.0
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RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES AND
THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

HB 647

In order to provide standardized protection throughout the state and ease compliance for companies that might otherwise have to contend with varying reporting requirements in different localities, HB 647 calls for participating municipalities and the State Fire Marshal's Office to accomplish the provisions outlined below.

Municipalities that choose to establish Community-Right-To-Know programs SHALL:

- 1) require a business or government agency that handles hazardous substances to fill out a statewide, uniform inventory form on an annual basis.
- 2) require businesses and government agencies that handle hazardous substances to notify the municipality within 24 hours of any significant changes in their inventory.
- 3) require businesses and government agencies beginning to handle hazardous substances to fill out the required information within 30 days.
- 4) make the information readily available to the public.

Municipalities MAY:

- 1) add any substance it determines to be hazardous to the list of chemicals required to be included in the inventory.
- 2) require a business or government agency that handles hazardous substances to submit a Material Data Safety Sheet (OSHA) or equivalent information.
- 3) impose Community-Right-To-Know provisions outside municipal boundaries if emergency response service is provided outside those boundaries or if a fire or other emergency involving hazardous substances would affect people within the municipality.
- 4) impose fees to compensate for administration costs and inspections.
- 5) conduct inspections and establish penalties to ensure compliance.

RESPONSIBILITIES
PAGE TWO

The State Fire Marshal's Office is required to:

1) provide municipalities with inventory forms (The design of which can be taken almost directly from those developed by the Municipality of Anchorage).

2) provide a descriptive summary of the hazardous materials and waste that are required to be included in the inventory. (This is expected to be only several pages long).

3) provide a business, government agency or municipality with a copy of the list of the hazardous substances required to be included in an inventory. (This is basically a definitive list used by the Department of Transportation (federal) and is the most widely and commonly used list on hazardous substances by the general public - It is approximately 100 - 200 pages).

4) develop posting regulations. (Anchorage has already drafted such guidelines and the Department could use those as a basis).

5) provide posting placards to handlers of hazardous substances around the state.

HB 647 also states that the State Fire Marshal's Office MAY:

1) add any substance it determines to be hazardous to the list of chemicals required to be included in the inventory.

2) impose appropriate fees to compensate for the costs of the statewide placard program.

3) provide other education materials related to hazardous substances.

4) request copies of inventories submitted to the municipalities.



Katie Hurley, House of Representatives

Alaska State Legislature

Chair, House State Affairs Committee
Member, Health Education & Social Services Committee
Member, Alaska Legislative Council
Member, House Special Committee on Fisheries
Member, Finance Subcommittee on Corrections
Member, Joint Committee on Local Option Elections

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TO: Representative Al Adams
Chair, House Finance Committee

FROM: Katie Hurley *Katie Hurley*
Representative

DATE: April 17, 1986

SUBJ: Scheduling of House Bill 647 -
Community-Right-To-Know

I would appreciate your scheduling House Bill 647, the "Alaska Community-Right-To-Know Law," for a hearing before the House Finance Committee.

As you are aware, Community-Right-To-Know laws give firefighters, emergency responders, health professionals, elected officials and the public the right to know the existence, location and potential dangers of hazardous chemicals being used, stored or produced in their communities.

House Bill 647 provides communities across Alaska with guidance and structure in addressing the health and safety dangers posed by hazardous substances.

I am enclosing some selected background information you may wish to include in the Committee's materials on this bill.

Please contact me if you need any further information on this legislation. Thank you.

Committee Substitute for
Bill No. House Bill 647 (State Affairs)

Date March 27, 1986

Title "An Act establishing requirements for
warning placards and for municipal
reporting programs for hazardous
materials and hazardous waste."

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

Committee Substitute for House Bill 647 provides for the placarding of places where hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are located; and further provides that municipalities may establish "community right-to-know" programs with respect to hazardous materials and wastes.

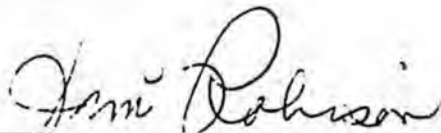
The Department of Labor currently requires employers to provide information to their workers on toxic and hazardous substances to which they may be exposed. However, there is presently no requirement that such toxic and hazardous substances be placarded so that emergency response agencies are aware of the existence of such toxic and hazardous materials. This information could be vital to emergency response personnel because such materials are often volatile and can cause fires to spread faster than anticipated. The placarding requirements of this bill should, therefore, assist emergency responsive personnel in protecting both the public and property.

Further, the opportunity provided in the bill for municipalities to establish hazardous materials and wastes reporting and inspection programs would enable municipalities to inventory such materials and thereby focus action plans, including the proper training and equipping of emergency response personnel, on specific hazardous materials and substances in their jurisdictions.

The Department of Labor appropriately would not have an active role in the implementation of Committee Substitute for house Bill 647. However, because it does afford an opportunity for additional protection for emergency response workers, the department supports its proposed provisions.

The educational and technical assistance that the Department of Labor would provide in designing warning placards, as outlined in proposed Section 18.70.310(b), and in furnishing information on hazardous materials as outlined in proposed Section AS 29.35.530, would not have a fiscal impact on the Department.

APPROVED:



Jim Robison, Commissioner
Department of Labor

POSITION PAPER/Department of Labor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POSITION PAPER - CSHB 647 (C&RA)

Support

March 19, 1986

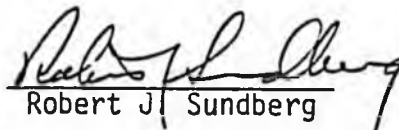
CSHB 647 (C&RA) - An Act establishing requirements for warning placards and for municipal reporting programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste; and providing for an effective date."

The Department of Public Safety supports CSHB 647 (C&RA) with minor amendments.

The bill will provide a common framework for placarding structures housing hazardous materials and wastes which will alert emergency services responders and the public of potential dangers associated with its contents.

Municipalities which establish programs for the reporting of hazardous materials and wastes will receive reports of these on a standard inventory form developed by the Division of Fire Prevention and furnished to the handlers of hazardous materials and wastes.

The bill establishes a uniform approach to allow the recognition and identification of places handling hazardous materials and wastes.


Robert J. Sundberg

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 19, 1986

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis of CSHB 647 (State Affairs)

TO: Representative Katie Hurley
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Edward H. Hein *EH*
Legislative Counsel

Section 1 states that the legislature's intent in this bill is to ensure the safety of emergency response personnel, permit development of a chemical profile of municipalities, protect the health and safety of state residents and visitors, and inform the public about hazardous materials and wastes.

Sec. 2 requires businesses or government agencies that "handle" hazardous materials or hazardous wastes to post warning placards provided by the division of fire prevention and in accordance with Department of Public Safety regulations. This section also requires the department to adopt a design for the placards in conjunction with the Department of Labor and the Department of Environmental Conservation; to adopt regulations for posting the placards; and authorized the department to impose fees to cover costs of enforcement and of providing placards.

Sec. 3 amends AS 29.10.200 so that the reporting and other provisions of AS 29.35 added by this bill apply to home rule municipalities.

Sec. 4 establishes minimum requirements for municipalities that establish hazardous materials and hazardous wastes reporting programs. Sec. 29.35.500 requires businesses and government agencies to submit inventories to the municipality on a form provided by the division of fire prevention, and specifies what information must be contained in the inventory. The section specifies the minimum quantities of materials and wastes that must be reported in the inventories. These

(8)

Representative Katie Hurley
Page 2
March 19, 1986

quantities can be reduced by the division of fire prevention or by a municipality. The section also specifies a 30-day limit for submitting the report and provides for amending the inventory if there are additions or significant changes in the materials or wastes handled. This section allows municipalities to require businesses and government agencies to submit OSHA form 20 sheets and to impose requirements outside of municipal boundaries under certain circumstances.

Sec. 29.35.510 provides for municipal inspections and penalties.

Sec. 29.35.520 allows municipalities to impose fees for processing inventories and administering inspections.

Sec. 29.35.530 requires the division of fire prevention to provide inventory forms and summaries or lists of materials and wastes that must be reported. This section also allows the division and the Departments of Environmental Conservation and Labor to obtain copies of inventories submitted to municipalities and to provide educational materials.

Sec. 29.35.540 requires municipalities to make information collected under this bill readily available to the public.

Sec. 29.35.590 defines various terms used in the bill.

Sec. 5 provides a January 1, 1987 effective date.

EHH:mkr
m4/025



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

Testimony on House Bill 647

Presented By

Alaska Health Project

March 12, 1986

Alaska Health Project (AHP) is a private non-profit organization dedicated to providing information and education about hazardous materials on the job and in the community. We appreciate the opportunity to testify in support of House Bill 647, the so called "community right to know bill"

Now, more than ever, hazardous materials management has become a highly charged community issue drawing the attention of community planners and decisions-makers.

Access to information about hazardous materials is central to the development of local hazardous materials management programs. HB 647 provides communities with the mechanism for accessing such information. All Alaskan communities should be required to develop right to know programs. Specifically, HB 647:

- * Establishes a workable framework for development of local community right to know programs.
- * Prevents conflicting local ordinances by requiring uniform program elements.

The bill needs strengthening in the area of public access to hazardous materials information. While the intent is to allow for such access no provisions have been included in the current version of the legislation.

There Is Alaskan Support For Community Right To Know Programs

- * In 1985, the Alaska Municipal League passed a resolution supporting adoption of state enabling legislation to allow local governments to develop CRTK programs.
- * A 1983 survey conducted by Hellenthal & Associates shows that over 93% of 500 randomly selected Anchorage residents

support the creation of a community right to know law.

- * The Anchorage Hazardous Waste Task Force, a multi-representational group of business, labor, health, and citizen interests, recently drafted a local CRTK ordinance (1986). Many of the elements of this ordinance are incorporated into HB 647.

There Is Precedence For The Bill

There have been a number of hazardous materials incidents in Alaska impacting communities and the health and safety of emergency responders. The recent situation in Moose Pass underscores this fact.

Perhaps best surmizing all of these incidents is a statement by the Fairbanks Hazardous Materials Commission upon investigating the hydrochloric acid spill that occurred in the city in 1983.

" The fact that the Fairbanks North Star Borough has not had a serious hazardous materials incident resulting in loss of life or environmental quality damage is largely a matter of luck and the activities of individual agencies working on their own to address preceived needs within their own domains."

Clearly it's time to take the "luck" out of hazardous materials planning in Fairbanks and elsewhere in the state. Literally thousands of pounds of hazardous materials are shipped annually to Alaskan ports via air, rail, barge, and road transportation. These ports include both urban and rural Alaska including Nome, Kotzebue, Dillingham, Whittier, and others. Some of the materials shipped such as chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and amonia could quite possibly require community evacuation if accidentally released. Other materials include chemcials such as toluene, and xylene which, at certain concentrations, are considered priority pollutants under the Clean Water Act.

Communities need the guidance and structure provided by HB 647. The public is deserving of this information. Firelighters and emergency responders are long overdue for this vital information in order to protect themselves and the community. Alaska Health Project urges the Alaska legislature to join other Alaskans who who support passage of House Bill 647.

We are available to provide documentation of hazardous materials incidents in Alaska and information on hazardous materials shipped into Alaskan ports. Thank you.

POSITION PAPER (AMENDED)

HOUSE BILL 647

"An Act requiring Municipalities to establish reporting and inspections programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste."

This bill requires municipalities to establish hazardous materials reporting and inspection programs to ensure the safety of individuals who may come in contact with the materials. Under the terms of HB 647, individuals who utilize such materials must annually submit a detailed inventory and notify the municipality within 24 hours any changes in the status of the inventory. In addition, such individuals must place warning placards to notify the public of the presents of the materials.

Position

The Department of Health and Social Services supports HB 647 and its intent to protect the general public and inform emergency response personnel regarding the type and location of hazardous materials in a community. The right of public awareness to the presence of hazardous materials is an effective means of minimizing the dangers. Implementation of this bill will be the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention and local municipalities. The department will work with the responsible agencies to provide assistance in coordinating with emergency medical services personnel and other appropriate health care providers. The Department of Health and Social Services feels the development of guidelines by the Department of Public Safety relating to placarding will be a positive step in developing a uniform statewide system and has our endorsement.

Recommended by:

Elizabeth Ward
Elizabeth Ward, M.N.
Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

3/6/86

Approved by:

John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health and
Social Services

Date:

3/10/86

Alaska


MUNICIPAL

League

TELEPHONE
(907) 586-1325

105 MUNICIPAL WAY, SUITE 301
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

TO: Representative Peter Goll, Chairman
Members of the House Community and Regional Affairs Committee

FROM: Scott A. Burgess, Executive Director 

DATE: March 5, 1986

SUBJECT: HB 647 - Hazardous Waste Reporting and Inspection

The Alaska Municipal League supports the concept of HB 647 as another piece of the legislation needed to address a critical and growing threat to the people who live, work and visit in our communities; however, without a financial commitment by the State to fund additional mandates on local government, the mandatory "shall" language referring to municipal action should be changed to "may". The current language appears to place the mandate on municipalities to set up a potentially expensive reporting mechanism. Instead, the language should allow local option by those communities able to implement such a program. The mandatory language requiring the "handler" to report the information should remain. With such a change, the AML supports the program, and appreciates the work of the sponsors of this and other hazardous waste legislation this year. From the attached resolutions debated and adopted by the AML in Fairbanks in November, the Committee can see that hazardous waste and substance issue is a significant one for municipalities.

In addition to the resolutions attached, the following policy language appears on page 8 of the AML 1986 Policy Statement:

"The League supports legislation which would require producers, shippers, distributors, and commercial and industrial users to submit to all affected municipal governments, the Standard Material Safety Data Sheet on all toxic material physical agents being shipped to or through, or stored, manufactured, utilized, produced as a by-product, or otherwise found at any time, on the property or rights-of-way of any enterprise or site within the municipal boundaries."

This legislation gives the legislative intent and statutory language needed for the municipalities and the State to work together to begin developing and implementing a "community right to know" program. Many municipalities are faced with problems presented by our advanced, industrialized and often complex society. HB 674 begins to address the problem by allowing information to be collected and posted on the storage and use of hazardous wastes and substances. The legislation is only a part of the solution because we have not adequately address hazardous wastes and substances clean-up, transportation and disposal disposal. Several other bills are before the legislature this session which do attempt to begin addressing these other problems.

RESOLUTION OF THE ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

RESOLUTION NO. 86-09

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING STATEWIDE
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISCLOSURE LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, the handling, storage, transportation, use, processing, and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous waste occurs in all communities in Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the potential impacts of accidents associated with hazardous materials and hazardous wastes can have devastating impacts on the public health and the environment, and

WHEREAS, knowledge of the types of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are critical and central to a community's ability to recognize potentially dangerous situations, and

WHEREAS, firefighters, police officers and other public safety and medical professionals often lack the information necessary to respond quickly and safely to emergencies involving hazardous materials and hazardous waste, and

WHEREAS, the public has the right to know what hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are in their community;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Municipal League supports the adoption of state enabling legislation to allow local governments to establish a Hazardous Materials Disclosure (Community Right-to-know) Program. Such a Hazardous Materials Disclosure law should address minimum program requirements for a municipality, including:

- a. Notification
- b. Placarding
- c. Transportation Routing
- d. Transportation requirements for selected materials
- e. Emergency Coordination Procedures

AML Testimony on HB 647

March 5, 1986

Page 2

I want to reiterate that the solution to the problems presented by hazardous materials in our communities is not for the federal and state governments to mandate additional responsibilities on local governments. Effective laws are part of the solution; individual and corporate responsibility is another part; and, finally, money, whether from fees and penalties on the generator or from society as a whole in the form of taxes.

One final concern in relation to money that I would request the Committee address in reviewing this and other legislation is the adequacy of training funds and programs to adequately prepare local emergency response personnel. Whether it is to be provided by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention, or the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, Division of Emergency Affairs, training in emergency response and clean-up needs to be provided statewide.

Again, the AML is in support of HB 647 with permissive rather than mandatory statute language.

Study: Officials unprepared for waste accidents

by David Goeller
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three-fourths of the nation's police and firemen are inadequately trained to respond to accidents involving transportation of hazardous materials, a new congressional study says.

And even if a trained team reaches the scene of a ruptured tank truck, improper labeling of the vehicle's contents can produce a wrong, dangerous response, the Office of Technology Assessment said in a study released today.

OTA quoted state officials as saying that from 25 percent to 50 percent of the identification placards required on hazardous ma-

terial shipments are incorrect and that shipping documents "are sometimes incomplete or inaccessible."

"Emergency crews must assess the risks of the hazardous material and make decisions on how to respond based on information that may or may not be accurate," said OTA, a nonpartisan congressional agency.

"The wrong response to a hazardous material endangers both emergency personnel and the neighboring communities," said the study, which urged adoption of federal training and response standards to replace a mishmash of state requirements.

Asked why so many placards are incorrect, Edith Page, who

directed the study, said: "In some cases it's ignorance. In some cases it's carelessness."

OTA said the most pressing need is to develop better ways of training safety personnel to handle accidents involving the 500,000 daily shipments of hazardous materials on U.S. highways, rail lines and waterways.

"Three-quarters of the first responders are not adequately trained to deal with hazardous substances," Page told a news

briefing.

She said that a joke among response personnel is that you bring tennis shoes and binoculars to a toxic or nuclear material spill — using the shoes to quickly get a safe distance away and the binoculars to read the placard.

"Then you call for expert help," Page said. "This is often said in jest, but there's a strong element of truth in it."

OTA said that while some states and metropolitan areas

have good response programs, "most first responders in smaller urban and rural areas have not been trained to deal with hazardous materials, despite many existing training programs."

"No national standards for training programs are currently in place, leading to the independent development of different training programs, some of which are inadequate," the study said.

Although it did not specifically urge more federal spending, OTA said continued support for state enforcement programs "is important, since federal inspection forces are shrinking due to budget constraints."

OTA recommended better

training and a national license for operators of vehicles carrying hazardous substances in an effort to reduce the average of 11,462 accidents the Transportation Department says occurred yearly between 1973 and 1983.

In most states, Page said, a truck driver needs no special license for hazardous cargoes. "The nephew or son of the owner can drive a gasoline truck," she said.

Page said OTA doesn't trust Transportation Department figures indicating that the incidence of accidents involving hazardous materials is decreasing.

"The data collected is so poor we don't know whether things are getting better or worse,"

— Edith Page, director of OTA study



Katie Hurley, House of Representatives

Alaska State Legislature

Chair, House State Affairs Committee
Member, Health Education & Social Services Committee
Member, Alaska Legislative Council
Member, House Special Committee on Fisheries
Member, Finance Subcommittee on Corrections
Member, Joint Committee on Local Option Elections

COMMUNITY-RIGHT-TO-KNOW
FACT SHEET
HB 647

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WHAT IS "COMMUNITY-RIGHT-TO-KNOW"?

Community-Right-To-Know laws give firefighters, emergency medical technicians, health professionals and community residents the right to know the existence, location and potential dangers of hazardous chemicals being used, stored or produced in their communities.

With basic information about hazardous chemicals in their communities, citizens and emergency response personnel are better able to take measures to protect themselves against dangers posed to health and safety.

ISN'T THIS INFORMATION ALREADY AVAILABLE?

No. According to the Alaska Department of Labor and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, there is no comprehensive list or systemic method for identifying or locating the use or storage of toxic and hazardous substances in Alaskan municipalities.

IS THERE A NEED FOR THIS LEGISLATION?

There have been a number of hazardous materials incidents in Alaska impacting communities and the health and safety of emergency responders. The recent chlorine episode in Kodiak, the hydrochloric spill in Fairbanks and the Moose Pass situation underscore this fact.

Literally thousands of pounds of hazardous substances are shipped annually to Alaskan ports via air, rail, barge and road transportation. These ports include both urban and rural Alaska including Nome, Kotzebue, Dillingham, Whittier and others.

There is no unified system in existence which would enable residents to spot potential chemical hazards and, when necessary, prepare and advocate for their own safety.

Communities need the uniform guidance and structure provided for by the proposed legislation. HB 647 provides standardized protection through out Alaska and eases compliance for companies that might otherwise have to contend with varying reporting and posting requirements in different localities.

Unless the names and hazardous properties of chemicals being produced, used or stored in a community are publicly available, community residents, government officials and others charged with protecting property and public health are left virtually blindfolded waiting for a crisis to occur.

The price of this ignorance can be much higher than the cost of implementing a local Community-Right-To-Know Law.

WHAT ARE THE MAJOR PROVISIONS OF HB 647?

HB 647 was introduced in response to recommendations made by municipal officials that a statewide framework be established under which municipalities could directly collect information and develop procedures to address problems posed by the presence of hazardous chemicals in their communities. Specifically, HB 647:

- o Enables Alaskan municipalities to enact Community-Right-To-Know ordinances by instituting minimum reporting and posting requirements for businesses or government agencies that handle hazardous chemicals. Municipalities then would be able to effectively monitor the type, quantity and location of hazardous substances within their boundaries and service districts.
- o Requires the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention, to develop and provide municipalities with inventory forms and information about the hazardous substances required to be reported.
- o Calls for the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention, to design warning placards and develop posting regulations to be used in throughout Alaska.
- o Provides the potential for the future development of a statewide inventory and emergency resource network and coordination system.

WHY DESIGNATE THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AS THE RESOURCE AGENCY?

Almost every incorporated community in Alaska has a fire hall or public safety officer. The Department of Public Safety has the greatest potential, in comparison to other state agencies, to provide the most effective outreach to municipalities throughout Alaska.

WILL IT BE HARDER FOR SMALL MUNICIPALITIES TO IMPLEMENT
COMMUNITY-RIGHT-TO-KNOW PROGRAMS?

It may actually be easier for smaller municipalities to implement Community-Right-To-Know and Protection programs if for no other reason than the fact they have fewer chemicals in their communities.

For small municipalities who need assistance with the program there will be information available from the State Fire Marshals Office. Additionally, the Alaska Health Project is nearing the completion of a project for the Department of Health & Social Services that will assist communities in evaluating hazardous substance problems in their areas and provide suggestions in developing programs to address those problems.

Smaller municipalities are often not fully aware of the hazards of the chemicals they use. A Community-Right-To-Know program will serve to provide small communities with more information about potential chemical hazards.

HAVE OTHER STATES ENACTED COMMUNITY-RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS?

Twelve states from New Jersey to Oregon have passed Community-Right-To-Know laws in the past few years. Many cities have also enacted such laws.

Offered: 4/10/86
Referred: Rules

Original sponsors: Hurley, Koponen,
Davis, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 647 (Finance) am

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing requirements for warning placards; establishing requirements and limiting liability for municipal reporting programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste; and providing for an effective date."
7
8
9
10

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

12 * Section 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature,
13 in adopting this Act, to

14 (1) ensure the safety of emergency response personnel who re-
15 spond to fires and other emergencies involving hazardous materials and
16 hazardous wastes, and to effectively contain these emergencies;

17 (2) permit the development of a chemical profile of municipal-
18 ities in order to enable local elected officials and municipal agencies to
19 initiate actions necessary to prevent damage to the public health and to
20 property;

21 (3) protect the health and safety of residents of and visitors
22 to Alaska; and

23 (4) inform the public of the existence, location, and dangers of
24 hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

25 * Sec. 2. AS 18.70 is amended by adding a new section to read:

26 Sec. 18.70.310. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES PLACARDS. (a) A
27 business or government agency that handles hazardous materials or
28 hazardous wastes shall post placards, provided by the Department of
29 Public Safety, division of fire protection, in accordance with

1 regulations adopted by the department under this section.

2 (b) The Department of Public Safety, division of fire preven-
3 tion, shall adopt a design for warning placards for hazardous mater-
4 ials and hazardous wastes in conjunction with the Department of Labor
5 and the Department of Environmental Conservation.

6 (c) The Department of Public Safety shall adopt regulations for
7 the posting of placards that will give adequate warning to the public
8 and to emergency response personnel of the type and location of hazar-
9 dous materials and hazardous wastes.

10 (d) The Department of Public Safety shall establish a fee
11 schedule to fully compensate for the costs of enforcement of, and
12 placards provided under, this section. Fees collected under this
13 subsection shall be deposited in the general fund. The commissioner
14 of administration shall account separately for fees collected and
15 deposited under this subsection. The annual estimated balance in the
16 account may be appropriated by the legislature to the Department of
17 Public Safety to carry out the purposes of this section.

18 (e) In this section, "hazardous material" and "hazardous waste"
19 have the meanings given in AS 29.35.590.

20 * Sec. 3. AS 29.10.200 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

21 (47) AS 29.35.500 - 29.35.590 (hazardous materials and
22 wastes).

23 * Sec. 4. AS 29.35 is amended by adding new sections to read:

24 ARTICLE 8. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND HAZARDOUS WASTES.

25 Sec. 29.35.500. REPORTING. (a) A municipality that establishes
26 a program for the reporting of hazardous materials and hazardous
27 wastes shall require a business or a government agency that handles
28 hazardous materials or hazardous wastes to submit to a designated
29 person or office of the municipality, on a form provided by the

1 Department of Public Safety, division of fire prevention, an inventory
2 of the hazardous materials and hazardous wastes the business or gov-
3 ernment agency handles.

4 (b) An inventory required under this section shall include at
5 least the following information about each of the hazardous materials
6 and hazardous wastes that the business or government agency handles:

- 7 (1) hazard class;
- 8 (2) maximum estimated quantity;
- 9 (3) location;
- 10 (4) method of disposal.

11 (c) The following quantities of hazardous materials and hazard-
12 ous wastes shall be reported in an inventory required under this
13 section, and the division of fire prevention or a municipality may
14 require the reporting of smaller quantities:

15 (1) any quantity of a hazardous material of the hazard
16 class of

- 17 (A) Poison A;
- 18 (B) Poison B;
- 19 (C) Class A explosive;
- 20 (D) Class B explosive;
- 21 (E) Flammable solid (dangerous when wet); or
- 22 (F) Radioactive;

23 (2) a consumer commodity in a quantity of more than 1,000
24 pounds;

25 (3) other hazardous materials handled, stored, used, pro-
26 cessed, or disposed of at one time and place in an aggregate quantity
27 of more than

28 (A) 500 pounds of materials of a single hazard class;

29 or

1 (B) 1,000 pounds of materials of more than one hazard
2 class;

3 (4) acute hazardous waste in a quantity of 2.2 pounds or
4 more; and

5 (5) another hazardous waste in a quantity of 220 pounds or
6 more.

7 (d) A business or government agency required to submit an inven-
8 tory under this section shall submit the first inventory within 30
9 days after the municipality's reporting requirements take effect or
10 within 30 days after beginning to handle the hazardous materials or
11 hazardous wastes. Thereafter, the business or government agency shall
12 submit an inventory annually.

13 (e) A municipality that establishes a program for the reporting
14 of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes shall also require a
15 business or government agency that handles hazardous materials or
16 hazardous wastes to report

17 (1) significant change in the location of hazardous mate-
18 rials or hazardous wastes within 24 hours after moving the materials
19 or wastes; and

20 (2) additions of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes
21 within 30 days after the addition is made.

22 (f) A municipality that establishes a program for the reporting
23 of hazardous materials may require a business or government agency
24 that handles hazardous materials to submit a federal Occupational
25 Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) form 20 (Material Data Safety
26 Sheet) or equivalent information for each of the materials or wastes
27 handled.

28 (g) The requirements of this section may be imposed by a munic-
29 ipality on a business or government agency that handles hazardous

1 materials or hazardous wastes outside of the boundaries of the munici-
2 pality if a fire or other emergency involving the materials or wastes
3 would be

4 (1) likely to adversely affect persons or property in the
5 municipality; or

6 (2) responded to by emergency response personnel whose
7 service area includes all or a part of the municipality.

8 Sec. 29.35.510. INSPECTIONS; PENALTIES. A municipality may
9 conduct inspections, and establish and impose penalties, necessary to
10 ensure compliance with reporting requirements adopted under AS 29.35.-
11 500 and placarding requirements adopted under AS 18.70.310.

12 Sec. 29.35.520. FEES. A municipality may impose appropriate
13 fees to fully or partially compensate for the cost of processing
14 reports and administering inspections under AS 29.35.500 - 29.35.510.

15 Sec. 29.35.530. DUTIES OF DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION. (a) The
16 Department of Public Safety, division of fire prevention, at the
17 request of a business or government agency required to submit an
18 inventory under AS 29.35.500 or of a municipality, shall provide

19 (1) a descriptive summary of the hazardous materials and
20 hazardous wastes that are required to be included in an inventory; and

21 (2) inventory forms.

22 (b) The division of fire prevention, at the request of a busi-
23 ness or government agency required to submit an inventory under
24 AS 29.35.500 or of a municipality, shall provide a list of the hazard-
25 ous materials and hazardous wastes that are required to be included in
26 an inventory.

27 (c) The division of fire prevention, the Department of Environ-
28 mental Conservation, or the Department of Labor may

29 (1) request copies of inventories submitted under

1 AS 29.35.500; and

2 (2) provide educational materials related to hazardous
3 materials and hazardous wastes.

4 Sec. 29.35.540. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION. Information
5 obtained by a municipality under AS 29.35.500, 29.35.510, and 29.35.-
6 530 shall be made readily available to the public for inspection and
7 copying.

8 Sec. 29.35.550. APPLICATION. AS 29.35.500 - 29.35.590 apply to
9 home rule and general law municipalities.

10 Sec. 29.35.560. MUNICIPAL LIABILITY. The establishment by a
11 municipality of a program for the reporting of hazardous materials and
12 hazardous wastes does not increase the liability that may otherwise be
13 imposed on the municipality for damages resulting from hazardous
14 materials or hazardous waste.

15 Sec. 29.35.590. DEFINITIONS. In AS 29.35.500 - 29.35.590

16 (1) "acute hazardous waste" means a waste listed by the
17 administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance
18 with the criteria in 40 C.F.R. 261.11(a)(2);

19 (2) "consumer commodity" means a material that is packaged
20 and distributed in a form intended or suitable for sale through retail
21 sales agencies or instrumentalities for consumption by individuals for
22 purposes of personal care or household use, including a drug or medi-
23 cine;

24 (3) "handles" includes disposes of, generates, processes,
25 stores, treats, and uses, but does not include transports;

26 (4) "hazard class" means the class of a hazardous material
27 defined in 49 C.F.R. 173;

28 (5) "hazardous material" means a toxic or hazardous materi-
29 al or substance, as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171.8, and any other

1 substance determined by the division of fire prevention, or by a
2 municipality for purposes of its own reporting program, to pose a
3 significant health and safety hazard; "hazardous material" does not
4 include food, drugs, cosmetics, tobacco, or tobacco products intended
5 for personal consumption;

6 (6) "hazardous waste" means a hazardous waste as identified
7 by the Environmental Protection Agency under 40 C.F.R. 261, and any
8 other hazardous waste defined by the division of fire prevention or by
9 a municipality for purposes of its own reporting program;

10 (7) "quantity" means the total amount of a material or
11 waste handled at a time and includes the aggregate of a material or
12 waste that is divided among multiple containers.

13 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect January 1, 1987.

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: ~~ELIMINATE~~

5/2/86

Date

5/9/86

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered CSHB 647(Fin)am

establishing requirements for warning placards; establishing requirements and limiting liability for municipal report programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste; efd.

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

~~do pass~~

do pass with attached amendment(s)

replace with/or adopt CS for _____

new title

same title and recommends _____

and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT"

NEW FISCAL NOTE

reports it back without recommendation

recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

Edna Kelly
J. T. Schum

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Bill Ray No Note

Robert Adams
Chairman

Robert Adams
Chairman recommendation

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER

FINANCE

4/16/86

Date

5/1/86

Mr. President

The Committee on C&RA considered CSHB 647(Fin)am

establishing requirements for warning placards; establishing requirements and limiting liability for municipal reporting programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste; efd.

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

do pass with attached amendment(s)

replace with/or adopt CS for CS HB 647 (C&RA)

new title

same title and recommends

and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT"

reports it back without recommendation

recommends referral to

Committee

NEW FISCAL NOTE
NO Same as
House

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

J. Ferguson
V. Fischer
Julian Sturgis
J. E. ...

Edu. W. ...
Chairman
W. ...
Chairman recommendation

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

4/2

(9)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: April 2ND, 1986

The RESOURCES Committee has considered HB 651

"An Act relating to management of mental health land."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note *Sup 106*
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Shultz *Dink Shultz*

Sund *[Signature]*

Cato *Bete Cato*

Miller (NP) *M.W. Miller*

Wallis *F. Kay Wallis*

Jenkins *Roger Jenkins*

House Finance No Rec

David W. Thompson NO REC

Dink Shultz

Co-Chairman Shultz

Budley

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Resources
and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY M.M.MILLER AND PIGNALBERI

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 651

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to management of mental health
7 land."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 38.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 12A. MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH LAND.

11 Sec. 38.05.510. MENTAL HEALTH LAND MANAGEMENT COMMISSION ESTAB-
12 LISHED. (a) The mental health land management commission is estab-
13 lished in the Department of Natural Resources.

14 (b) The members of the commission established under (a) of this
15 section include the commissioner of natural resources, the commis-
16 sioner of health and social services, and three members appointed by
17 the governor.

18 (c) The members of the commission shall elect a presiding offi-
19 cer. A majority of the commission constitutes a quorum. The affirma-
20 tive vote of three members is required to take official action. A
21 vacancy does not impair the power of the remaining members to exercise
22 the powers of the commission.

23 (d) Members of the commission serve without compensation but are
24 entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for other
25 boards under AS 39.20.180.

26 Sec. 38.05.515. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSION. The commis-
27 sion is responsible for the management of the mental health land of
28 the state. The commissioner of natural resources may not sell, lease,
29 or exchange mental health land of the state without the approval of

1 the commission. The commission shall seek to maximize the income
2 received by the state from the management of its mental health land.
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H6651

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Handwritten: 1/2 Service

Page 1 of 3

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No. : HB 651
Title : Management of Mental Health Land

Agency Affected : Natural Resources
BRU : Land and Water Management

Sponsor : M. M. Miller and Pignalberi
Requestor : House Resources
Date of Request : 4-1-86

Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES		160.6	160.6	160.6	160.6	160.6
TRAVEL		24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
CONTRACTUAL		17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
SUPPLIES		1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL		203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME		4	4	4	4	4
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

see attached

Prepared by : Mike Vediner
Division : Commissioner's Office

Phone : 465-2400
Date : 4-1-86

Approved by Commissioner : Ann O. Smith, Deputy
Agency : Department of Natural Resources

Date : 4/1/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Department of Natural Resources
4-1-86
HB 651 Page 2 of 3
Fiscal Note Addendum

Analysis

Continuing support for the commission within the department would require both ongoing management oversight for transactions on mental health land and administrative support for the commission.

FY 87

1. Provide management oversight of all transactions and account for funds received from mental health lands.
Estimated costs: \$142,700.

Statewide trust management oversight can be provided by a Natural Resource Manager II with support from a Natural Resource Officer I. That manager would be expected to review a large number of transactions, with research assistance from a subordinate, to ensure that the trust is not breached. It is expected that the manager will also provide the necessary coordination between the department and the plaintiffs, and will be required to travel.

Accounting functions can be broken into two parts: ongoing accounting services, and an independent audit. An accounting Technician I will be needed to receive and separately process that portion of the approximately \$1.5 billion taken in by DNR annually that should be assigned to the mental health accounts.

Line items in this total are: 124.0 personal services; 6.0 travel; 11.3 contractual; and, 1.4 commodities.

2. Provide administrative support to the commission.
Estimated costs: \$53,600.

The department would need to provide administrative support to the commission-which includes arranging meetings, preparing briefing packets, documenting meeting results, and clerical support. The Natural Resource Officer I listed in item 1 above could assist with the details of action review and a Clerk Typist III would be needed to assist with typing and organization of meetings. Contractual monies would cover duplication costs, phone charges, postage, etc. Travel and per diem funding is for meetings of the commission. Commodities money is to cover routine supplies and maps (27.1 personal services; 18.0 travel; 6.0 contractual; 2.5 commodities).

FY 88 - FY 91

The department would continue to provide the oversight function described in item 1 for FY 87 with annual costs of 124.0 personal services, 6.0 travel, 11.3 contractual, and 1.4 commodities.

Annual administrative support for the commission will include 3 months of an NRO I, the clerk typist III, and similar support costs (36.6 personal services; 18.0 travel; 6.5 contractual; 2.7 commodities).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

14th Legislature SECOND Session

HOUSE ... BILL..... NO. ..651..

By ... M.M. MILLER, PIGNALBERI

"An Act relating to management of mental health land."

mental health land

Introduced in the House ... 2/17, 19... 86

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19 986

Feb 17

Read first time and referred to Committee on RESOURCES AND FINANCE

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reconsideration

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by Speaker
Sent to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19

Read first time and referred to Committee on

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reconsideration

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President
Returned to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Received from Senate

Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting:
VOTE

Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede
VOTE

Senate receded from amendment
VOTE

Senate failed to recede from amendment
VOTE

CC appointed by House

CC appointed by Senate

CC adopted by House
VOTE

CC adopted by Senate
VOTE

To enrolling
Reported correctly enrolled
Sent to Governor

..... by Governor

Filed with Lt. Governor

Chapter No.

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY M.M.MILLER AND PIGNALBERI

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 651

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to management of mental health
land."

7

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

9

* Section 1. AS 38.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10

ARTICLE 12A. MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH LAND.

11

Sec. 38.05.510. MENTAL HEALTH LAND MANAGEMENT COMMISSION ESTAB-

12

LISHED. (a) The mental health land management commission is estab-
lished in the Department of Natural Resources.

13

14

(b) The members of the commission established under (a) of this
section include the commissioner of natural resources, the commis-
sioner of health and social services, and three members appointed by
the governor.

15

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17

18

(c) The members of the commission shall elect a presiding offi-
cer. A majority of the commission constitutes a quorum. The affirma-
tive vote of three members is required to take official action. A
vacancy does not impair the power of the remaining members to exercise
the powers of the commission.

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23

(d) Members of the commission serve without compensation but are
entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for other
boards under AS 39.20.180.

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25

26

Sec. 38.05.515. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMISSION. The commis-
sion is responsible for the management of the mental health land of
the state. The commissioner of natural resources may not sell, lease,
or exchange mental health land of the state without the approval of

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1 the commission. The commission shall seek to maximize the income
2 received by the state from the management of its mental health land.

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

3/14

(7)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: _____

The TRANSPORTATION Committee has considered HB 664

"An Act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

and attaches:

- letter of intent
- ~~first~~ fiscal note *Supplement 97*
- new fiscal note
- zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bette Cuta

Dick Schultz

Mike ...

A. M. Marrou

McQuibben

Bette Cuta
Chairman

704

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Transportation
and Finance

FRANK, DAVIS, RINGSTAD
AND SHULTZ

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 664

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell
7 Expressway."

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

9 * Section 1. FINDINGS. Robert J. Mitchell was a life-long Alaskan and
10 a life-long resident of the interior, born on November 2, 1918. Mr.
11 Mitchell was an employee of the Alaska Road Commission during early adult-
12 hood and, was a founder of Mitchell Truck and Tractor, an early interior
13 transportation company. Robert J. Mitchell was also one of the founders of
14 GHEEN, Inc., an important Alaska construction firm and was one of the first
15 persons to develop the potential of the current south Fairbanks industrial
16 area. Through Robert J. Mitchell's efforts, a major rail spur from
17 Fairbanks through the south Fairbanks industrial area to the east side of
18 the International Airport was constructed. The new South Fairbanks
19 Expressway is routed immediately adjacent to the area that Robert J.
20 Mitchell was so deeply involved with before passing away on February 23,
21 1980. Robert J. Mitchell left behind a legacy of a strong family unit,
22 friendship to all, knowledge of the value of positive thought, and
23 undaunting faith in the future of Fairbanks and Alaska. The legislature
24 wishes to remember Robert J. Mitchell's positive contribution to the people
25 of the Interior and to the development of the south Fairbanks industrial
26 area. It is to accomplish this goal that the section of the Alaska Highway
27 System from the new Airport Road Interchange to the Richardson Highway is
28 to be named the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway.

29 * Sec. 2: AS 35.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

1 Sec. 35.40.030. ROBERT J. MITCHELL EXPRESSWAY. The South Fair-
2 banks Expressway between the Parks Highway and Airport Road inter-
3 change to the Richardson Highway is named the Robert J. Mitchell
4 Expressway.
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STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB664/SB461 No. 1
 Title: An act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway.

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DOT&PF
 BRU: Design and Construction

Sponsor: _____
 Requestor: Senator Coghill
 Date of Request: 3-10-86

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						
CAPITAL		12.0				
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		9.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		3.0				
OTHER						
TOTAL		12.0				

POSITIONS:

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						
TOTAL						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Signs must be changed from "Parks Highway" to "Mitchell Expressway". Six existing signs must be replaced and four proposed signs must be increased from 7 ft. to over 12 ft. in length. This portion of road is currently designated as the Parks Highway on the State road system. Recommend that the Fairbanks community be made aware of the proposed renaming and that they be allowed adequate opportunity for comment.

Prepared by: Paul Prusak Phone: 474-2427
 Division: DOT&PF, Planning Date: 3-12-86
 Approved by Commissioner: *Paul Prusak* Date: 3/12/86
 Department: DOT&PF R. J. Krapp

Distribution: (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HB 664 No. 2
 Title : An Act relating to naming
the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway
 Sponsor : Rep. Franks
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	2000	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Amy M. Daugherty
 Division : House Transportation Committee

Phone : 465-4858
 Date : 3/14/86

Approved by Commissioner : Bette [Signature]
 Agency : Chairperson

Date : _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

14th Legislature SECOND Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 664

By FRANK, DAVIS, RINGSTAD, ...

"An Act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway."

naming the expressway

Introduced in the House ... 2/17, 1986

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

1986

Feb 17

Read first time and referred to Committee on

TRSP AND FINANCE

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reconsideration

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by Speaker
Sent to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19

Read first time and referred to Committee on

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reconsideration

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President
Returned to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Received from Senate

Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting:
VOTE

Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede
VOTE

Senate receded from amendment
VOTE

Senate failed to recede from amendment
VOTE

CC appointed by House

CC appointed by Senate

CC adopted by House
VOTE

CC adopted by Senate
VOTE

To enrolling
Reported correctly enrolled
Sent to Governor

..... by Governor

Filed with Lt. Governor

Chapter No.

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Transportation
and Finance

BY FRANK, DAVIS, RINGSTAD
AND SHULTZ

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 664

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell
7 Expressway."

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14 GHEMM, Inc., an important Alaska construction firm and was one of the first
15 persons to develop the potential of the current south Fairbanks industrial
16 area. Through Robert J. Mitchell's efforts, a major rail spur from
17 Fairbanks through the south Fairbanks industrial area to the east side of
18 the International Airport was constructed. The new South Fairbanks
19 Expressway is routed immediately adjacent to the area that Robert J.
20 Mitchell was so deeply involved with before passing away on February 23,
21 1980. Robert J. Mitchell left behind a legacy of a strong family unit,
22 friendship to all, knowledge of the value of positive thought, and
23 undaunting faith in the future of Fairbanks and Alaska. The legislature
24 wishes to remember Robert J. Mitchell's positive contribution to the people
25 of the Interior and to the development of the south Fairbanks industrial
26 area. It is to accomplish this goal that the section of the Alaska Highway
27 System from the new Airport Road Interchange to the Richardson Highway is
28 to be named the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 35.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

1 Sec. 35.40.030. ROBERT J. MITCHELL EXPRESSWAY. The South Fair-
2 banks Expressway between the Parks Highway and Airport Road inter-
3 change to the Richardson Highway is named the Robert J. Mitchell
4 Expressway.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB664/SB461
 Title: An act relating to naming the Robert J. Mitchell Expressway.

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: DOT&PF
 BRU: Design and Construction

Sponsor: Rep. Cato/ Sen. Coghill
 Requestor: Senator Coghill
 Date of Request: 3-10-86

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						
CAPITAL		12.0				
REVENUE						

FUNDING:(Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		9.0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		3.0				
OTHER						
TOTAL		12.0				

POSITIONS:

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						
TOTAL						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Signs must be changed from "Parks Highway" to "Mitchell Expressway". Six existing signs must be replaced and four proposed signs must be increased from 7 ft. to over 12 ft. in length. This portion of road is currently designated as the Parks Highway on the State road system. Recommend that the Fairbanks community be made aware of the proposed renaming and that they be allowed adequate opportunity for comment.

Prepared by: Paul Prusak Phone: 474-2427
 Division: DOT&PF, Planning Date: 3-12-86
 Approved by Commissioner: *Paul Prusak* Date: 3/12/86
 Department: DOT&PF R. J. Knapp

Distribution: (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

3/7

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: 3/5/86

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered HB 676

"An Act relating to implementation of a classification study for the classified service of state employees."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

and attaches:

- letter of intent
- first fiscal note Supplement 95
- new fiscal note
- zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Katie Hurley

Mr. C. W. ...

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Stacy Jenkins No Rec

Cheryl Haller No Rec

Bill Cato No Rec.

Katie Hurley
Chairman

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

Gov letter
7 notes - Sep 87

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 676

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to implementation of a classifica-
7 tion study for the classified service of state em-
8 ployees."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 23.40.210 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 23.40.210. AGREEMENT. (a) Upon the completion of negotia-
12 tions between an organization and a public employer, if a settlement
13 is reached, the employer shall reduce it to writing in the form of an
14 agreement. The agreement may include a term for which it will remain
15 in effect, not to exceed three years. The agreement must [SHALL]
16 include a pay plan designed to provide for a cost-of-living differen-
17 tial between the salaries paid employees residing in the state and
18 employees residing outside the state. The plan must [SHALL] provide
19 that the salaries paid, as of August 26, 1977, to employees residing
20 outside the state [SHALL] remain unchanged until the difference be-
21 tween those salaries and the salaries paid employees residing in the
22 state reflects the difference between the cost of living in Alaska and
23 living in Seattle, Washington. The agreement must [SHALL] include a
24 grievance procedure which has [SHALL HAVE] binding arbitration as its
25 final step. Either party to the agreement has a right of action to
26 enforce the agreement by petition to the labor relations agency.

27 (b) The employer and the organization may not negotiate over or
28 include in the agreement a provision that is contrary to AS 39.27.013.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

HB 676

COMMITTEE COPY

1 Sec. 39.27.013. PAY LEVEL FOR EMPLOYEE MOVED TO HIGHER RANGE.

2 (a) For the purposes of moving an employee to a higher range, either
3 through reclassification or a change in range, the employee must
4 be placed at the lowest step in the higher pay range that does not
5 result in a decrease in salary. This provision applies only to an
6 action taken to implement the classification study that was conducted
7 under the appropriation to the Department of Administration in sec.
8 32, ch. 107, SLA 1983, p. 10, l. 23, as amended by sec. 214, ch. 171,
9 SLA 1984, and sec. 405, ch. 105, SLA 1985.

10 (b) This section supersedes any personnel rules to the contrary.

11 * Sec. 3. This Act does not alter rights or obligations under an exist-
12 ing collective bargaining agreement.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

1 Sec. 39.27.013. PAY LEVEL FOR EMPLOYEE MOVED TO HIGHER RANGE.

2 (a) For the purposes of moving an employee to a higher range, either
3 through reclassification or a change in range, the employee must
4 be placed at the lowest step in the higher pay range that does not
5 result in a decrease in salary. This provision applies only to an
6 action taken to implement the classification study that was conducted
7 under the appropriation to the Department of Administration in sec.
8 32, ch. 107, SLA 1983, p. 10, l. 23, as amended by sec. 214, ch. 171,
9 SLA 1984, and sec. 405, ch. 105, SLA 1985.

10 (b) This section supersedes any personnel rules to the contrary.

11 * Sec. 3. This Act does not alter rights or obligations under an exist-
12 ing collective bargaining agreement.

02/24/86
sub 95

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

HB 676

Revision Date: 02/24/86

REQUEST	FISCAL DETAIL
Bill/Resolution No.: <u>HB 676</u>	Agency Affected: <u>All</u>
Title: <u>"An act relating to implementation of a classification study . . ."</u>	BRU: _____
Sponsor: <u>Rules at request of Governor</u>	Components: _____
Requestor: _____	_____
Date of Request: _____	_____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES		9,824.6	17,461.4	12,820.9	8,048.1	3,518.8
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		9,824.6	17,461.4	12,820.9	8,048.1	3,518.8

CAPITAL						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		6,670.7	11,630.3	8,618.6	5,521.1	2,581.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER		3,153.9	5,831.1	4,202.3	2,527.0	937.2
TOTAL		9,824.6	17,461.4	12,820.9	8,048.1	3,518.8

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Michael P. McMullen *Michael P. McMullen* Phone: 465-2200
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/23/86
 Approved by Commissioner: Eleanor Andrews *Eleanor Andrews* Date: 2/25/86
 Agency: Department of Administration

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

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For HB 676

This revised Fiscal Note incorporates two refinements referenced in the original Fiscal Note of February 13, 1986: 1) An estimate of the savings effect of turnover has been included, and 2) the costs have been broken out by General Fund and all other.

An attachment has been developed showing the costs by department for fiscal years 1987 and 1988.

The Legislature appropriated \$500.0 thousand in 1983 to fund the only comprehensive review of the total classification system since statehood. The study results are scheduled for implementation on January 1, 1987. This bill amends the Personnel Act to allow for implementation in the manner normally used by public employers on studies of this scope. The bill provides a one-time exception to the current Personnel Rules (AS 39.25.150, 2 AAC 07) regarding pay upon the upward movement of an employee. This one-time change will reduce the cost of implementation by more than half. This bill provides the only mechanism to express and discuss the financial impact of the study.

Under current collective bargaining agreements and Personnel Rules, when a position is reallocated to a higher range, the employee is entitled to a pay increase of at least one step on the pay schedule. When all positions in a job class are assigned a higher pay range, all incumbents retain the same step in the higher range. The FY 87 cost for implementing the Classification Study under this approach would be \$19,967.5.

This bill will provide, instead, that the pay of all employees moving to higher pay ranges will be set at the lowest step that does not provide a decrease

An example of this difference is shown below:

MONTHLY SALARY (Partial Table from AS 39.27.011)

Range	Step	A	B	C	D	E	F
12		2,082	2,145	2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445
13		2,217	2,286	2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623
14		2,365	2,445	2,531	2,623	2,715	2,818

Under current provisions, an employee at Range 12, Step E (\$2,365) would move to Range 14, Step B (\$2,445) upon reclassification, and to Range 14, Step E (\$2,715) if the pay range for the employee's job was changed from Range 12 to Range 14. Under this bill an employee would move to Range 14, Step A (\$2,365) in either case.

The Personal Services cost estimates are based on a computer model developed by the Division of Personnel. It is based on changes projected on a class-by-class basis. It considers bargaining unit; actual rates of pay, including current and projected step within a range and geographic

differentials; vacancy factor; benefits, including appropriate retirement system, the Supplemental Benefits System (SBS) cap, and departmental variable rates; and premium pay experience (except sea duty) by department. The model assumes that current pay rates will continue and that the study will be fully implemented on January 1, 1987.

Current Personnel Rules and collective bargaining agreements provide for "frozen" pay for employees who are reclassified or have their ranges changed to lower levels. This bill will not affect these provisions. Beginning in FY 88, the effect of such freezes begins to reduce Personal Services costs.

In addition, as employees with frozen salaries separate from State employment and are replaced by new workers, the new workers enter the work force at lower pay rates. Normally, such savings are offset by current employees receiving merit increases. However, the number of employees who will have frozen salaries as a result of the Classification Study will upset this balance. As turnover occurs, real reduction in Personal Services costs will be realized. A turnover rate of 15 percent has been assumed across all bargaining units and departments. The appropriate adjustment has been made to the savings expected from current employees with frozen salaries forgoing merit increases to reflect this turnover rate.

The combined savings from frozen salaries and turnover of those with frozen salaries is projected at \$2,187.8 in FY 88 (half year). For FY 89, these savings are \$4,640.5. Following FY 91, these savings fall rapidly.

The following table displays the Personal Services costs considering the prior year as the base for each year:

FY 87	\$9,824.6
FY 88	7,636.8
FY 89	-4,640.5
FY 90	-4,772.8
FY 91	-4,529.3

Governor Sheffield will be submitting an FY 87 Budget Amendment for the FY 87 costs. Costs for FY 88 and beyond will be routinely included in preparation of agencies' Personal Services line items.

Attached is a breakdown by department of incremental costs for FY 87 and FY 88.

General Fund and Other Fund Personal Services Cost by Department, FY 87 and FY 88, to Implement the Classification Study under HB 676.

<u>Department</u>	FY 87		FY 88	
	<u>G.F.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>G.F.</u>	<u>Other</u>
Office of the Governor	23.5	.1	23.5	.1
Administration	1,123.1	169.3	1,077.4	125.0
Law	97.4	48.9	87.6	43.9
Revenue	179.5	95.8	115.1	61.4
Education	190.1	94.5	125.2	62.2
Health and Social Services	1,818.4	288.7	1,718.4	272.8
Labor	127.4	310.3	101.9	248.4
Commerce and Economic Development	74.5	38.0	-17.6	-9.0
Military and Veterans Affairs	37.0	27.4	33.5	24.9
Natural Resources	575.9	57.7	465.3	46.6
Fish and Game	769.2	370.4	748.8	360.6
Public Safety	418.7	9.9	-464.6	-10.9
Environmental Conservation	110.6	34.8	89.0	27.9
Corrections	700.3	4.9	659.3	4.6
Community and Regional Affairs	75.8	36.2	31.0	14.8
Transportation and Public Facilities	349.0	1,567.3	166.1	1,403.3
Total	6,670.4	3,154.2	4,959.9	2,678.6

Note: Totals do not match page 1 due to rounding.

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 19, 1986

The Honorable Ben Grussendorf
Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Grussendorf:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to implementation of the classification study that is being completed by the division of personnel in the Department of Administration.

The legislature authorized the division of personnel to undertake a major classification study in 1983. \$500,000 were included in an appropriation to the Department of Administration for this purpose in sec. 32, ch. 107, SLA 1983, p. 10, l. 23. That appropriation has been amended twice to extend the lapse date to June 30, 1986. Sec. 214, ch. 171, SLA 1984, and sec. 405, ch. 105, SLA 1985.

This bill provides for a lower-cost method of implementing the classification actions recommended by the study than would presently be allowed under personnel rules and collective bargaining agreements. Salaries for classified state employees are based on ranges and steps within ranges. See AS 39.27.011. Currently, when an employee's position is reclassified to a higher pay range, the employee is paid at the step in the new range that provides the employee with a salary increase of at least one step over that in the former range. When the pay range for a class of work is increased, all employees are paid at the same step in the new range as the employees' steps in the old range. This bill alters the method of step placement for employees in the classified service whose positions are being moved upward as a result of the reclassification study.

AS 23.40.210 is amended in sec. 1 of the bill to prohibit negotiations for any collective bargaining provision that conflicts with the bill's new AS 39.27.013. The bill does not alter any existing collective bargaining agreements. All existing agreements expire at the end of this calendar year.

Section 2 of the bill creates a new section, AS 39.27.013, that provides for employees whose positions are being moved to a higher pay range to be placed at the lowest step in the higher range that does not result in a decrease in pay. This method of step placement would be statutorily required only for initial implementation of this study, not permanently. It will supersede personnel rules that provide for a different method of step placement for employees.

This legislation provides the opportunity for the State of Alaska to fulfill the obligations identified as a result of the classification study, while it mitigates the financial and personal impacts. The study is certain to cause a number of questions and challenges to the system proposed.

We must keep in mind, however, that this bill would bring to a close a very difficult situation. This is no easy task, and there are no easy answers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Sheffield".

Bill Sheffield
Governor

21 2/87

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Page 1 of 3

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : 14676
 Title : "An Act relating to implementation of a Classification Study"
 Sponsor : Governor
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____

 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES		9,824.6	18,327.7	15,431.1	12,388.5	9,199.9
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		9,824.6	18,327.7	15,431.1	12,388.5	9,199.9

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		9,824.6	18,327.7	15,431.1	12,388.5	9,199.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Michael P. Mullen
 Division : Commissioner's Office

Approved by Commissioner : Eleanor Andrews
 Agency : Department of Administration

Phone : 465-2200
 Date : February 13, 1986

Date : _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HB 676 page 2 of 3

The Legislature appropriated \$500.0 thousand in 1983 to fund the only comprehensive review of the total classification system since statehood. The study results are scheduled for implementation on January 1, 1987. This bill amends the Personnel Act to allow for implementation in the manner normally used by public employers on studies of this scope. The bill provides a one time exception to the current Personnel Rules (AS 39.25.150, 2 AAC 07) regarding pay upon the upward movement of an employee. This one time change will reduce the cost of implementation by more than half. This bill provides the only mechanism to express and discuss the financial impact of the study.

Under current collective bargaining agreements and Personnel Rules, when a position is reallocated to a higher range, the employee is entitled to a pay increase of at least one step on the pay schedule. When all positions in a job class are assigned a higher pay range, all incumbents retain the same step in the higher range. The FY 87 cost for implementing the Classification Study under this approach would be \$19,967.5.

This bill will provide instead that the pay of all employees moving to higher pay ranges will be set at the lowest step that does not provide a decrease.

An example of this difference is shown below:

MONTHLY SALARY (Partial Table from AS 39.27.011)

Range	Step	A	B	C	D	E	F
12		2082	2145	2217	2286	2365	2445
13		2217	2286	2365	2445	2531	2623
14		2365	2445	2531	2623	2715	2818

Under current provision, an employee at Range 12, Step E (\$2365) would move to Range 14, Step B (\$2445) upon reclassification, and to Range 14, Step E (\$2715) if the pay range for the employee's job was changed from Range 12 to Range 14. Under this bill the employee would move to Range 14, Step A (\$2365) in either case.

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HB 676 Page 323

Current Personnel Rules and collective bargaining agreements provide for "frozen" pay for employees who are reclassified or have their ranges changed to lower levels. This bill will not affect these provisions. Beginning in FY 88 the effect of such freezes begins to reduce Personal Services costs. The savings in FY 88 (half year) are approximately \$1,321. For FY 89 they grow to \$2,896.6. The growth in savings continues through FY 91 then drops rapidly.

Turnover of employees with "frozen" salaries also generate savings. This effect has not been calculated.

Governor Sheffield will be submitting an FY 87 Budget Amendment for the FY 87 costs. The Amendment will distribute the costs across the several funding sources.

Costs for FY 88 and beyond will be routinely included in preparation of agencies' Personal Services line items.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

14th Legislature SECOND Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 676

By THE RULES COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

'An Act relating to implementation of a classification study for the classified service of state employees.'

state employees

Introduced in the House ... 2/17, 1986.

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19 86

Feb 17

Read first time and referred to Committee on

STATE AFFAIRS AND FINANCE
Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reconsideration

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by Speaker
Sent to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19

Read first time and referred to Committee on

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reconsideration

PASS	Effective Date
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Absent	Absent
Excused	Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President
Returned to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Received from Senate

Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting:
VOTE

Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Senate to recede
VOTE

Senate receded from amendment
VOTE

Senate failed to recede from amendment
VOTE

CC appointed by House

CC appointed by Senate

CC adopted by House
VOTE

CC adopted by Senate
VOTE

To enrolling
Reported correctly enrolled
Sent to Governor

..... by Governor

Filed with Lt. Governor

Chapter No.

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: State Affairs
and Finance

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 676

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to implementation of a classifica-
7 tion study for the classified service of state em-
8 ployees."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 23.40.210 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 23.40.210. AGREEMENT. (a) Upon the completion of negotia-
12 tions between an organization and a public employer, if a settlement
13 is reached, the employer shall reduce it to writing in the form of an
14 agreement. The agreement may include a term for which it will remain
15 in effect, not to exceed three years. The agreement must [SHALL]
16 include a pay plan designed to provide for a cost-of-living differen-
17 tial between the salaries paid employees residing in the state and
18 employees residing outside the state. The plan must [SHALL] provide
19 that the salaries paid, as of August 26, 1977, to employees residing
20 outside the state [SHALL] remain unchanged until the difference be-
21 tween those salaries and the salaries paid employees residing in the
22 state reflects the difference between the cost of living in Alaska and
23 living in Seattle, Washington. The agreement must [SHALL] include a
24 grievance procedure which has [SHALL HAVE] binding arbitration as its
25 final step. Either party to the agreement has a right of action to
26 enforce the agreement by petition to the labor relations agency.

27 (b) The employer and the organization may not negotiate over or
28 include in the agreement a provision that is contrary to AS 39.27.013.

29 * Sec. 2. AS 39.27 is amended by adding a new section to read:

1 Sec. 39.27.013. PAY LEVEL FOR EMPLOYEE MOVED TO HIGHER RANGE.

2 (a) For the purposes of moving an employee to a higher range, either
3 through reclassification or a change in range, the employee must
4 be placed at the lowest step in the higher pay range that does not
5 result in a decrease in salary. This provision applies only to an
6 action taken to implement the classification study that was conducted
7 under the appropriation to the Department of Administration in sec.
8 32, ch. 107, SLA 1983, p. 10, 1. 23, as amended by sec. 214, ch. 171,
9 SLA 1984, and sec. 405, ch. 105, SLA 1985.

10 (b) This section supersedes any personnel rules to the contrary.

11 * Sec. 3. This Act does not alter rights or obligations under an exist-
12 ing collective bargaining agreement.

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

5/1

(7)

Date referred: 4/24/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: 4/30/86

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICE Committee has considered HB 684

"An Act relating to school vehicle safety; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- _____ new title

and recommends indicated

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Nito Kojima

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Adrian Taylor (Do Not Pass)

Max Zumbach NO REC

David M. Johnson DO NOT PASS - MEMORABLE STUDY

Deane Sharkey No-Rec

Max Zumbach co-ch.
Chairman

Nito Kojima co-ch.

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

4/24

HESS

(7)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: _____

The TRANSPORTATION Committee has considered HB 684

"An Act relating to school vehicle safety; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- replace with _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS: *first*

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

~~_____~~

Butler Cato

Dick Smith Do Not Pass
McQuinn no rec

Michael De...
Vice - Chairman

Introduced: 2/17/86
Referred: Transportation,
Health, Education & Social
Services and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY NAVARRE AND M.N. MILLER
BY REQUEST

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 684

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to school vehicle safety; and pro-
7 viding for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 28.05 is amended by adding a new section to article 2
10 to read:

11 Sec. 28.05.100. SCHOOL VEHICLES. (a) Except as provided in (b)
12 of this section, a school bus or other vehicle for transporting
13 children that is purchased or leased by the state or a school district
14 after the effective date of this Act must

15 (1) be equipped with seatbelts or, if the vehicle is to be
16 used to transport children under four years of age, child safety
17 devices meeting the standards of the United States Department of
18 Transportation for child safety devices for infants; the number of
19 seatbelts or child safety devices in each vehicle must be equal to the
20 seating capacity of the vehicle;

21 (2) be equipped with seat backs that are at least 26 inches
22 high, if the vehicle is over 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight; and

23 (3) comply with the safety standards of the United States
24 Department of Transportation for school vehicles.

25 (b) The Department of Public Safety may exempt a school vehicle
26 from the provisions of (a) of this section to the extent necessary to
27 accommodate a passenger who is confined to a wheelchair or who requires
28 special equipment to ride in a school vehicle.

29 (c) The chief school administrator of each school district and

1 regional educational attendance area shall set standards for instruc-
2 tion in the use of seatbelts and child safety devices.

3 (d) The Department of Public Safety shall provide for periodic
4 inspections of school vehicles to ensure compliance with this section.

5 (e) The driver of a school vehicle is not personally liable for
6 injury to a passenger caused by failure of a passenger in a school
7 vehicle to use a seatbelt or child safety device.

8 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
9 10.070(c).

**STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

Handwritten initials and date: 2/17/86

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HB 684
 Title : An act relating to school vehicle safety.
 Sponsor : Navarre, M. M. Miller
 Requestor : H. Transportation
 Date of Request : 2/17/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Public Safety
 BRU : Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Handwritten initials: K. Lewis

Prepared by : T. Michael Lewis *Tim L*
 Division : Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency

Phone : 465-4371
 Date : 3/3/86

Approved by Commissioner : *[Signature]*
 Agency : Public Safety

Date : 3/3/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
POSITION PAPER - HB 684

SUPPORT

MARCH 3, 1986

"An act relating to school vehicle safety."

The Department of Public Safety supports this legislation because it has the potential to increase the safety of occupants of school vehicles and because it continues the behavior pattern development of regular restraint use introduced by the child restraint law.

Although limited front-end crash tests are inconclusive in regards to the use of restraints in school vehicles, it is considered that restraint use would indeed provide protection in side-angle and rollover crashes. Most bus-related injuries and fatalities, especially in rollover situations, are the result of an unrestrained individual being ejected from the windows or involved with a "second crash" with an object inside the vehicle.

Recommended by:

T. Michael Lewis

T. Michael Lewis, Program Director
Alaska Highway Safety Planning Agency

Date:

3/3/86

Approved by:

Robert J. Sundberg

Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Date:

3/3/86