

Leg. Finance-House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1991-1992) 868

BILL ANALYSIS - SB 193

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS - CONTINUED:

- Article 6 - Addresses rights of assignment of partnership interests.
- Article 7 - Addresses the dissolution of partnerships.
- Article 8 - Addresses admission, registration, and cancellation of foreign limited partnerships.
- Article 9 - Outlines derivative actions that partners may initiate.
- Article 10 - Outlines the general provisions, including name protection, name reservation, registered agents, record keeping, and definitions.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED - CONTINUED:

3. The provision for not filing a name "deceptively similar" to a name on file poses a potential administrative problem since none of the approximately 1,200 partnerships on file have been verified for name duplication.

FISCAL NOTE.

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. 193
SB 403

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "An Act relating to limited partnerships..." BRU: Legal Services
 Component: Operations
 Sponsor: Senator Rodey
 Requestor: Senator Rodey COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		9	3
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 This bill amends the state's Uniform Partnership Act to add a new chapter covering limited partnerships. The bill deals with transactions between private parties and will not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Law.

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: March 20, 1991
 Approved by Commissioner: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law Date: March 20, 1991

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

This note did not travel with the bill. Outdated 1991 note

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS NOT
BEEN FILMED BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE.**

UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ACT (1976)
WITH 1985 AMENDMENTS

Drafted by the

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

and by it

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT
IN ALL THE STATES

at its

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
MEETING IN ITS NINETY-FOURTH YEAR
IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
AUGUST 2-9, 1985



WITH PREFATORY NOTE AND COMMENTS

Approved by the American Bar Association
Baltimore, Maryland, February 11, 1986

SB 194

USE COMMITTEE REPORT

(17)

Date Referred: May 18, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/19/91

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSSSB 194(FIN)

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 194 (FINANCE)

HEPATITIS B SHOTS FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

"An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical and rescue personnel; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with _____

the same title

a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) DHSS 5/15/91

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) DPS 4/26/91

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<u>Ed Mulean</u> Mulean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Mike Savare</u> NADARVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Mark Baer</u> Bayer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Kay Brown</u> BROWN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Mike Kopmek</u> Kopmek	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Geoff Jacko</u> JACKO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Kenora Barnes</u> BARNES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Bob Sharp</u> Sharp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Roll E. Phillips</u> Phillips	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Donald Hanson</u> Hanson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<u>F. Ulmer</u> Ulmer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Mike Savare NADARVE Ed Mulean Mulean
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SSSB 194

(S) Publish Date: 4/26/91

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to Hepatitis B
vaccinations."
Sponsor: Senator Menard
Requestor: Senate HESS

Department Affected: PUBLIC SAFETY
BRU: Alaska State Troopers
Component: Detachments

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	7	9	9
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not Included)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER/PROG RCPT						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Changes in SSSB 194 (FIN)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.
5/15/91 LD - [Signature]
date Comte Aide (initial)

POSITIONS:

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

Changes in SSSB 194 (FIN)
have no fiscal impact. This
fiscal note is appropriate.

Estimate of current year impact None

26 Apr 91 [Signature]
date Comte Aide (initial)

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact upon the Alaska State Troopers is anticipated.

Prepared by: Lt. Patrick Kasnick Phone: 269-5641
Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 4/18/91
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Richard L. Burton
Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 4/18/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

REQUEST: FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affects: Health & Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Hepatitis B BRU: State Health Services
 Sponsor: Menard, Collins Components: Epidemiology
 Requester: Senate HES

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Federal Funds						
Other						
TOTAL	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

POSITIONS

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Changes in CSSB 194 (FIN) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

5-15-91 MLD
date Comte Aide (initial)_,

Prepared By: Peter N. Nakamura, MD, MPH
 Division: PUBLIC HEALTH

Phone: 465-3090
 Date: 05/13/91

Approved By Commissioner: Theodore Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Date: 5/14/91

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor,
 Office of Management & Budget, Impacted Agency(ies)

CS for SS Senate Bill 194

Estimating the cost of screening and vaccinating emergency medical services providers who do not reside in a municipality that has the power to establish a program of hepatitis B testing and vaccination, is difficult. According to the Alaska Department of Public Safety, there are 258 uniformed State Troopers, plus another 32 uniformed court officers, and 125 village public safety officers (VFSO's). Under recent OSHA requirements, if these people come into contact with blood or other body fluids in the emergency patient care setting at least once a month, then their employer would be required to provide hepatitis B testing and vaccination. We also estimate that there are about 300 volunteer EMT and rescue personnel outside incorporated cities and boroughs in Alaska. Also, without doing a statewide survey, we cannot estimate how many of these people already have been vaccinated.

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 194 (FINANCE)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered: 5/15/91

Referred: Rules

Sponsor(s): SENATORS MENARD, Collins, Sturgulewski

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency
2 medical and rescue personnel; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. AS 18.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 ARTICLE 3A. HEPATITIS B.

6 Sec. 18.15.250. VACCINATION PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY
7 PERSONNEL. (a) The department shall establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and
8 vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all volunteer emergency medical and rescue
9 personnel in the state who provide an emergency medical or rescue service primarily within an
10 unincorporated community or within a municipality that does not provide funding for the service.

11 (b) A municipality that has the power to do so shall establish a program under which
12 hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all law enforcement
13 officers and all volunteer or employed emergency medical and rescue personnel who provide
14 service to the public within the municipality. The department shall, upon request, assist a

1 municipality in establishing a program required under this subsection.

2 (c) The Department of Public Safety shall establish a program under which hepatitis B
3 testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all officers of the state troopers.
4 The Department of Health and Social Services shall, upon request, assist the Department of
5 Public Safety in establishing a program required under this subsection.

6 (d) In this section,

7 (1) "emergency medical and rescue personnel" means a trauma technician, medical
8 technician, rescuer, or paramedic;

9 (2) "employed" means that the person is a paid employee of a first responder
10 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
11 medical or rescue services as part of its duties;

12 (3) "law enforcement officer" means a member of the police force of a
13 municipality;

14 (4) "volunteer" means that the person is an active volunteer of a first responder
15 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
16 medical or rescue services as part of its duties.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Senator Curt Menard

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

SB194 (Finance): "An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for Law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers."

Hepatitis B is second in importance only to tobacco as a known human carcinogen. Hundreds of millions of people are chronically infected with the virus and face an elevated risk of acquiring liver cancer. Many chronic carriers appear healthy but can still transmit the virus through close contact and start the cycle of disease anew.

The Journal of Infectious Diseases reports "Yupik Eskimos of southwestern Alaska have the highest known prevalence of hepatitis B virus infection of any general population in the United States."

The high cost of the vaccine (approximately \$100 each) prevents universal vaccination but we can, and must, protect those at highest risk of infection. Those are the individuals that will benefit from the provisions of the bill before you.

A recent directive from OSHA mandates testing and vaccination programs for health care employees "at substantial risk." Currently that OSHA directive is being interpreted as paid employees only.

SB 194 puts into law the OSHA mandate and extends coverage to volunteers. Clearly all emergency responders are at the same risk independent of their paid or volunteer status.

Section (a): The Department of Health and Social Services is to provide the testing and vaccination program for all volunteers outside of municipalities who have assumed health powers.

Section (b): Municipalities with health powers will provide the program for all law enforcement officers and volunteer or paid emergency medical and rescue personnel.

Section (c): The Department of Public Safety will make the same testing and vaccination program available to all state troopers.

I appreciate your support of this legislation.

COMPARISON OF HB230 AND SB194:

HB 230: "An Act relating to hepatitis B testing and vaccinations for volunteer emergency personnel"

Sponsor: Kubina

HESS: Passed out on 04-05-91
6 DP 1 NR

Section (a) of CSSSSB194 (Fin) is the same as section (a) of the House version. It requires that the Dept. of Health and Social Services provide a hepatitis B testing and vaccination program to all volunteer emergency medical and rescue personnel in the state who work in unincorporated communities or in municipalities who do not have health powers.

Section (b) of the Senate bill expands the required testing and immunization program to include law enforcement officers and all volunteer or employed emergency medical and rescue personnel who provide service to the public within a municipality who has assumed health powers.

Section (c) of the Senate bill requires the Dept. of Public Safety to establish a testing and vaccination program for state troopers.

Section (d) of the Senate bill provides definitions. The definitions for "emergency medical and rescue personnel" and "volunteer" are taken directly from the House version of the bill.

SB 194

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/26/91

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 5-15-91

The Finance Committee considered SSSB 194

"An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with CS ~~SSB-194 (FW)~~ same title
- or adopt CS _____ new title
- attached amendment(s) technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) DH&S 5-13-91 30.0

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Lee Adams
Juan Rivera

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) DPS 4-18-91

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John Kelly (No Roe)

1.

Pat Kunkel do pass

2.

John Kelly do pass

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: SSSB 194

(S) Publish Date: 4/26/91

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to Hepatitis B vaccinations..."
Sponsor: Senator Menard
Requestor: Senate HESS

Department Affected: Public Safety
BRU: Alaska State Troopers
Component: Detachments

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	7	9	9
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not Included)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER/PROG RCPT						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROBATIONARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Changes in CS SSSB 194/195 have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.

Estimated date of current year impact None

26 APR 91 MAF
date Comte Aide (initial)

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact upon the Alaska State Troopers is anticipated.

Changes in CS SSSB 194 (RW) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.
5-15-91
date

Prepared by: Lt. Patrick Kasnick Phone: 269-5641
Position: Alaska State Troopers Date: 4/18/91
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Richard L. Burton
Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 4/18/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

REQUEST: FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Hepatitis B BRU: State Health Services
 Sponsor: Menard, Collins Components: Epidemiology
 Requester: Senate HES

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Federal Funds						
Other						
TOTAL	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

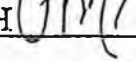
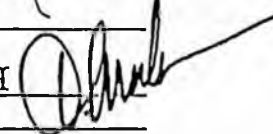
POSITIONS

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Changes in CSSB 194 (614)
 reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original
 fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.
5-15-91 ML
 date Compt. Aide (initial)...

Prepared By: Peter N. Nakamura, MD, MPH 
 Division: PUBLIC HEALTH
 Approved By Commissioner: Theodore Mala, MD, MPH 
 Agency: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Phone: 465-3090
 Date: 05/13/91
 Date: 5/14/91

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor,
 Office of Management & Budget, Impacted Agency(ies)

CS for SS Senate Bill 194

Estimating the cost of screening and vaccinating emergency medical services providers who do not reside in a municipality that has the power to establish a program of hepatitis B testing and vaccination, is difficult. According to the Alaska Department of Public Safety, there are 258 uniformed State Troopers, plus another 32 uniformed court officers, and 125 village public safety officers (VPSO's). Under recent [OSHA requirements, if these people come into contact with blood or other body fluids in the emergency patient care setting at least once a month, then their employer would be required to provide hepatitis B testing and vaccination.] We also estimate that there are about 300 volunteer EMT's and rescue personnel outside incorporated cities and boroughs in Alaska. Also, without doing a statewide survey, we cannot estimate how many of these people already have been vaccinated.

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 194 (FINANCE)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS MENARD, Collins, Sturgulewski

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency**
2 **medical and rescue personnel; and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1. AS 18.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:**

5 **ARTICLE 3A. HEPATITIS B.**

6 **Sec. 18.15.250. VACCINATION PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY**
7 **PERSONNEL. (a) The department shall establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and**
8 **vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all volunteer emergency medical and rescue**
9 **personnel in the state who provide an emergency medical or rescue service primarily within an**
10 **unincorporated community or within a municipality that does not provide funding for the service.**

11 **(b) A municipality that has the power to do so shall establish a program under which**
12 **hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all law enforcement**
13 **officers and all volunteer or employed emergency medical and rescue personnel who provide**
14 **service to the public within the municipality. The department shall, upon request, assist a**

1 municipality in establishing a program required under this subsection.

2 (c) The Department of Public Safety shall establish a program under which hepatitis B
3 resting and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all officers of the state troopers.
4 The Department of Health and Social Services shall, upon request, assist the Department of
5 Public Safety in establishing a program required under this subsection.

6 (d) In this section,

7 (1) "emergency medical and rescue personnel" means a trauma technician, medical
8 technician, rescuer, or paramedic;

9 (2) "employed" means that the person is a paid employee of a first responder
10 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
11 medical or rescue services as part of its duties;

12 (3) "law enforcement officer" means a member of the police force of a
13 municipality;

14 (4) "volunteer" means that the person is an active volunteer of a first responder
15 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
16 medical or rescue services as part of its duties.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

*Proposed CS CHANGES:
see mark ups*

7-LS0362S ✓
Dierdorff/Lauterbach
5/14/91

CS FOR SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 194 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATORS MENARD, Collins, Sturgulewski

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

**1 "An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency
2 medical and rescue personnel; and providing for an effective date."**

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

4 * Section 1. AS 18.15 is amended by adding a new section to read:

5 ARTICLE 3A. HEPATITIS B.

**6 Sec. 18.15.250. VACCINATION PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY
7 PERSONNEL. (a) The department shall establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and
8 vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all volunteer emergency medical and rescue
9 personnel in the state who provide an emergency medical or rescue service primarily within an
10 unincorporated community or within a municipality that does not provide funding for the service.**

**11 (b) A municipality that has the power to do so shall establish a program under which
12 hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all law enforcement
13 officers and all volunteer or employed emergency medical and rescue personnel who provide
14 service to the public within the municipality. The department shall, upon request, assist a**

1 municipality in establishing a program required under this subsection.

2 (c) The Department of Public Safety shall establish a program under which hepatitis B
3 testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all officers of the state troopers.
4 The Department of Health and Social Services shall, upon request, assist the Department of
5 Public Safety in establishing a program required under this subsection.

6 (d) In this section,

7 (1) "emergency medical and rescue personnel" means a trauma technician, medical
8 technician, rescuer, or paramedic;

9 (2) "employed" means that the person is a paid employee of a first responder
10 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
11 medical or rescue services as part of its duties;

12 (3) "law enforcement officer" means a member of the police force of a
13 municipality; [state troopers, village public safety officer]

14 (4) "volunteer" means that the person is an active volunteer of a first responder
15 service, a rescue service, an ambulance service, or a fire department that provides emergency
16 medical or rescue services as part of its duties.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE:

The draft committee substitute better defines which entity is responsible for infection control of the various categories of volunteers and employees who are at risk of contracting hepatitis B.

In this draft, the Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for volunteers in the unincorporated areas of the state and in municipalities who have not assumed health powers and do not fund emergency medical services for their citizens.

Employees and volunteers who serve municipalities who do have health powers will be provided coverage by their respective municipalities. In addition to the defined emergency medical services groups, this section also requires the same coverage for law enforcement officers.

Infection control for the state troopers is the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety. DPS has responded to the draft CS with a zero fiscal note and a statement of support.

The last change in the proposed committee substitute is the addition of "rescuers" to the categories of groups to be covered.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot
Senator Jay Kerttula
Co-Chair - Senate Finance

FROM: Senator Curt Menard *Curt Menard*

DATE: April 26, 1991

RE: Hearing request

1577 2 - 1991

SB 194: "An Act relating to hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers"

The above referenced bill has been referred to your committee. I am writing to request public hearing at your earliest convenience.

Hepatitis B is second in importance only to tobacco as a known human carcinogen. Hundreds of millions of people are chronically infected with the virus and face an elevated risk of acquiring liver cancer. Many chronic carriers appear healthy but can still transmit the virus through close contact thereby starting the cycle of disease anew.

The high cost of vaccine prevents universal vaccination but we can, and must, protect those at highest risk of infection. This proposed legislation is a very important element in the control of hepatitis B virus.

Thank you for your attention to my request. Please call if you have any questions. My staff person working on this issue is Iola Young.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Senator Curt Menard

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

(SS)SB 194: "An Act relating hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers"

Infection control is a growing concern throughout the nation. The legislation before you is a very important element in the control of hepatitis B virus.

Under the provisions of this bill, a program of hepatitis B testing and vaccination would be available to those most at risk of infection: all emergency medical services providers and law enforcement personnel.

Hepatitis B virus is a serious health threat. The Journal of Infectious Diseases reports "Yupik Eskimos of southwestern Alaska have the highest known prevalence of hepatitis B virus infection of any general population in the United States."

An OSHA instruction dated Feb. 27, 1990 requires a testing and vaccination program with respect to workers who are exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials. That instruction is presently being interpreted to mean "paid health care workers" and I believe, given the serious nature of the disease, is much too narrow in its application.

Alaska has over 2500 volunteer care providers, affiliated with 91 ambulance services and 56 first responder services. Each year more than \$4.5 million dollars in uncompensated volunteer services is provided by these dedicated individuals.

This bill does have a fiscal impact but the cost of implementing a hepatitis B infection control program is minimal when compared to the costs--direct, indirect, and non-monetary--resulting from a law enforcement officer or emergency medical services provider contracting this infectious disease.

BILL NO: CS SSSB 194(FIN) DRAFT

DATE: 5/14/91 ..

TITLE: "An Act relating to Hepatitis
B vaccinations. . ."

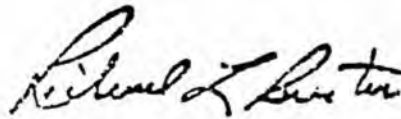
CONTACT: Gayle A. Horetski
465-4322

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

Under the proposed Finance Committee CS for SSSB 194, the Department of Health and Social Services would be required to establish a program in which testing and vaccination for hepatitis B would be provided free of cost to volunteer emergency medical services providers. Certain municipalities also would be required to establish a similar program for their law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers.

A new subsection (c) (page 2, lines 12-15 of the draft) requires the Department of Public Safety to "establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all officers of the state troopers". The Department recommends the deletion of the language "officers of the" as unnecessary duplication. The Department has no objection to this new subsection, as such a program is already in place. State Troopers are required to have a physical examination every other year, and may request hepatitis B testing and vaccination at that time. This physical exam and testing is provided at no cost to the trooper. Additionally, at any time that a state trooper believes he or she may have been exposed to infection in the course of their duties, the trooper is tested, and vaccinated if appropriate. This expense is covered through either insurance reimbursement or the state worker's compensation program.

The Department of Public Safety supports the draft CS for SSSB 194. Hepatitis is one of the many dangers inherent in police and emergency response work, so assuring that vaccination and testing programs are available to all police officers and emergency medical services providers is appropriate, and good public policy.



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

Position Paper

CS for Sponsor Substitute for Senate Bill No. 194

For An Act Entitled: "An Act relating to Hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers; and providing for an effective date."

Section (a) of CS for SS SB 194 will require the Department of Health and Social Services to establish a program to make hepatitis B testing and vaccinations reasonably accessible at no charge to all volunteer emergency medical services and rescue personnel in the state who provide an emergency medical or rescue service primarily within a unincorporated community or within a municipality that does not provide funding for the service. Section (b) would require a municipality that has the power to do so to establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all law enforcement officers and emergency medical service providers who provide service to the public within the municipality. Section (c) would require the Department of Public Safety to establish a program under which Hepatitis B testing and vaccinations is reasonably accessible at no charge to all officers of the state troopers.

Hepatitis B infection is caused by the hepatitis B virus. The incubation period of hepatitis B is long - 45 to 160 days; average 120 days. The virus is transmitted by percutaneous (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intradermal) and permucosal exposure to infective body fluids, as may occur in needle sticks, perinatal exposure, or sexual exposure.

Illness can range from no symptoms to severe illness and death. Clinical symptoms include loss of appetite, malaise, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and jaundice. Skin rashes, joint pain, and arthritis can also occur. The case-fatality rate is approximately 1.4%. Some individuals who become infected with Hepatitis B virus will become chronically infected with the virus.

Excellent guidelines exist to provide information and recommendations on prevention of hepatitis. One of the best is "Protection Against Viral Hepatitis, Recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (IPAC)," MMWR 1990;39S-2. Both nationally and in Alaska the present strategy for hepatitis B prevention is to vaccinate those individuals at high risk of infection. The major deterrents to controlling the viruses include lack of knowledge about risk of the disease, lack of public sector programs, inability to access most of the high risk populations, and the cost of the vaccine.

Without conducting a statewide screening program, it is impossible to know how many public safety providers in Alaska are seropositive for hepatitis B, and it is even more difficult to determine how many may have been infected while providing patient care.

In February 1990, the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) released an OSHA Instruction on "Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)." This instruction required employers of health care workers, including emergency medical services personnel, to offer to each employee, of substantial risk of directly contacting bodily fluids, HBV vaccinations free of charge, and appropriate equipment as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control. This requirement took effect in February 1991. However, the Alaska Department of Labor states that our OSHA laws do not apply to volunteers in this state.

A central issue in hepatitis B vaccine policy is the high cost of the vaccine. If the vaccine were inexpensive, then national and state public health professionals would recommend universal vaccination of all persons. However, the high cost of the vaccine (\$30.64 per dose, 3 doses per person or a minimum of \$91.92 per person plus testing and administrating costs) has required the vaccine to be targeted at those at highest risk of infection.

Active emergency medical service providers in Alaska number about 3000. Statewide, there currently are over 1500 certified EMT-I's, about 450 EMT-II's, 350 EMT-III's and 160 Mobile Intensive Care Paramedics, plus there is an estimated 500 active volunteer Emergency Trauma Technicians (ETT's). There also is a significant turnover among volunteer emergency medical responders with approximately 1,000 to 2,000 newly certified ETT's and EMT's each year.

Although we believe that the risk for emergency medical responders and law enforcement officers to get hepatitis B while providing emergency medical care is low, we cannot say that there is no risk at all. We also note that many emergency medical responders and law enforcement officers have Workers' Compensation coverage and the cost of lost work time and disability benefits for an emergency responder who gets hepatitis B in the emergency care setting could easily exceed \$ 20,000, even if the disease does not progress to the acute carcimona stage.

Volunteer EMT's who are not currently covered under Workers Compensation could have to endure significant personal financial hardship if they get injured or sick in the course and scope of providing patient care.

While recognizing the importance of the volunteer emergency personnel and their concerns regarding hepatitis B, the department has concerns about the policy effects of this bill upon the state vaccination program. If special consideration is granted to law

enforcement and emergency medical service providers, it can be anticipated that public safety and health care workers who are at similar risk would advocate for equal coverage.

If similar coverage were to be provide by the state to all such individual, it is anticipated that the cost to the state could be as much as \$1,100,000 per year for the vaccines.

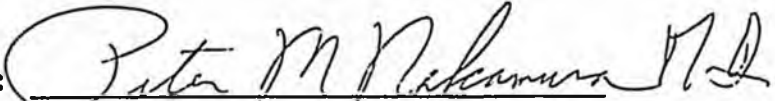
Recommendation

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of CS for SS SB 194, but we are concerned about the potential cost of implementing this bill. We do not believe that law enforcement officers are at significant risk unless they encounter blood or other body fluids in the prehospital setting at least once a month (CDC guidelines).

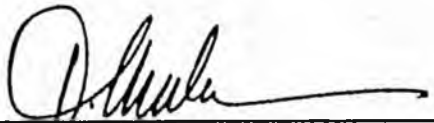
With the proposed amendments to the bill, the cost to the Department of Health and Social Services would be about \$30,000 per year (300 volunteer EMS providers x \$100 per provider = \$30,000). This is not including the cost to vaccinate officers of the state troopers.

Position

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of this legislation, but we don't believe that all law enforcement officers are at significant risk of getting hepatitis B unless they come into contact with blood or other body fluids at least once a month.

Recommended by: 
Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH
Director
Division of Public Health

Date: 5/13/91

Approved by: 
Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner
Dept. of Health & Social Services

Date: 14 May 1991

Position Paper

Sponsor Substitute for Senate Bill No. 194

For An Act Entitled: "An Act relating to Hepatitis B vaccinations for law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers; and providing for an effective date."

SS SB 194 will require the Department of Health and Social Services to establish a program to make hepatitis B testing and vaccinations reasonably accessible at no charge to all law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers in the state who do not reside in a municipality that has the power to establish a program of Hepatitis B testing and vaccination.

Hepatitis B infection is caused by the hepatitis B virus. The incubation period of hepatitis B is long - 45 to 160 days; average 120 days. The virus is transmitted by percutaneous (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, and intradermal) and permucosal exposure to infective body fluids, as may occur in needle sticks, perinatal exposure, or sexual exposure.

Illness can range from no symptoms to severe illness and death. Clinical symptoms include loss of appetite, malaise, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and jaundice. Skin rashes, joint pain, and arthritis can also occur. The case-fatality rate is approximately 1.4%. Some individuals who become infected with Hepatitis B virus will become chronically infected with the virus.

Excellent guidelines exist to provide information and recommendations on prevention of hepatitis. One of the best is "Protection Against Viral Hepatitis, Recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (IPAC)," MMWR 1990;39S-2. Both nationally and in Alaska the present strategy for hepatitis B prevention is to vaccinate those individuals at high risk of infection. The major deterrents to controlling the viruses include lack of knowledge about risk of the disease, lack of public sector programs, inability to access most of the high risk populations, and the cost of the vaccine.

Without conducting a statewide screening program, it is impossible to know how many public safety providers in Alaska are seropositive for hepatitis B, and it is even more difficult to determine how many may have been infected while providing patient care.

In February 1990, the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) released an OSHA Instruction on "Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)." This instruction required employers of health care workers, including emergency medical services personnel, to offer to each employee, of substantial risk of directly contacting bodily fluids, HBV vaccinations free of charge, and appropriate equipment as

recommended by the Centers for Disease Control. This requirement took effect in February 1991. However, the Alaska Department of Labor states that our OSHA laws do not apply to volunteers in this state.

A central issue in hepatitis B vaccine policy is the high cost of the vaccine. If the vaccine were inexpensive, then national and state public health professionals would recommend universal vaccination of all persons. However, the high cost of the vaccine (\$30.64 per dose, 3 doses per person or a minimum of \$91.92 per person plus testing and administrating costs) has required the vaccine to be targeted at those at highest risk of infection.

Active emergency medical service providers in Alaska number about 3000. Statewide, there currently are over 1500 certified EMT-I's, about 450 EMT-II's, 350 EMT-III's and 160 Mobile Intensive Care Paramedics, plus there is an estimated 500 active volunteer Emergency Trauma Technicians (ETT's). There also is a significant turnover among volunteer emergency medical responders with approximately 1,000 to 2,000 newly certified ETT's and EMT's each year.

Although we believe that the risk for emergency medical responders and law enforcement officers to get hepatitis B while providing emergency medical care is low, we cannot say that there is no risk at all. We also note that many emergency medical responders and law enforcement officers have Workers' Compensation coverage and the cost of lost work time and disability benefits for an emergency responder who gets hepatitis B in the emergency care setting could easily exceed \$ 20,000, even if the disease does not progress to the acute carcimona stage.

While recognizing the importance of the volunteer emergency personnel and their concerns regarding hepatitis B, the department has concerns about the policy effects of this bill upon the state vaccination program. If special consideration is granted to law enforcement and emergency medical service providers, it can be anticipated that public safety and health care workers who are at similar risk would advocate for equal coverage. If similar coverage were to be provide by the state to all such individual, it is anticipated that the cost to the state could be as much as \$1,100,000 per year for the vaccines.

Recommendation

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of SS SB 194, but we are concerned about the potential cost of implementing this bill, up to \$115,300 per year.

The intent of this bill can be met at reduced cost to the state if the bill is amended as follows:

Sec. 18.08.081. Hepatitis B Vaccination Program. (a) The department shall establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all volunteer emergency medical services providers in the state who do not provide services in a municipality.

(b) A municipality that has power shall establish a program under which hepatitis B testing and vaccination is reasonably accessible at no charge to all emergency medical services providers who provide service to the public within the municipality. The department shall, upon request, assist a municipality in establishing a program required under this subsection.

With these proposed amendments to the bill, the cost to the state would be about \$30,000 per year (300 volunteer EMS providers x \$100 per provider = \$30,000), and perhaps \$15,000 to \$20,000 in subsequent years.

Position

The Department of Health and Social Services supports the intent of this legislation, but we propose that it be amended to require the department to provide hepatitis B testing and vaccinations only to volunteer emergency medical services providers who do not reside in a municipality that has the power to establish a program of hepatitis B testing and vaccinations.

Recommended by Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH
Peter M. Nakamura, MD, MPH
Director
Division of Public Health

Date:

4/18/91

Approved by:

Theodore Mala, MD, MPH
for Theodore Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner
Dept. of Health & Social Services

Date:

4/18/91

BILL NO: SSSB 194

DATE: April 17, 1991

TITLE: "An Act relating to
Hepatitis B vaccinations."

CONTACT: Lt. Patrick Kasnick
269-5641

POSTION PAPER / DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Under the provisions of this bill, the Department of Health and Social Services would be required to provide a program in which testing and vaccinations for hepatitis B would be provided free of cost to Alaskan law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers.

The Department of Public Safety supports SSSB 194. Hepatitis is one of the many dangers inherent in police work, so assuring that preventative vaccination and testing programs are available to all police officers is appropriate and good public policy.



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

OSHA

Mandates Infection Control For EMS and Fire Service

by Gordon M. Sachs

Infection control is a growing concern throughout emergency services. While EMS and fire service managers recognize the need to protect their employees from the risks of communicable diseases, there has been little information available on the subject specific to their profession.

On Feb. 27, 1990, the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) released OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.44B, "Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)." This document clarifies the requirements of those who employ health-care workers who may be occupationally exposed to HBV and HIV. Thus, the mandate is of vital importance to fire and emergency medical services throughout the nation.

OSHA released this instruction after concluding that the risk of emergency workers contracting HBV and HIV required an immediate response and that documentation existed to define

guidelines for such a response. Specifically, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) infection control guidelines formed the basis for "an appropriate and widely recognized and accepted standard of protection to be followed by health-care employers in carrying out their responsibilities," which could be carried out under the auspices of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act.

The "general duty clause" of the OSH Act provides that, "Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees." This clause allows for the creation of standards, such as OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.44B.

The OSHA instruction's definition of "health-care worker" includes paramedics, EMTs and other personnel, such as firefighters, whose work

involves direct contact with bodily fluids. Similarly, the document mandates that each state with an existing state OSHA plan "extend coverage under its procedures for addressing occupational exposure to HBV and HIV in the public sector, such as police, fire, ambulance and other emergency response workers" (see Table 1).

While the OSHA instruction is intended as an enforcement guideline, it is also an effective tool for identifying critical components of an infection control program. The document mandates that an infection control program address the following personal protective measures:

- Using disposable gloves whenever there is potential for contact with bodily fluids
- Using gowns, aprons or lab coats when splashes to skin or clothing with bodily fluids are likely to occur
- Using masks and protective eye-wear when contamination of mucous membranes (eyes, mouth or nose) with bodily fluids is likely to occur

- Placing pocket masks, resuscitation bags and other ventilation equipment in strategic locations where the need for resuscitation is likely, and providing such equipment to key personnel to minimize the need for mouth-to-mouth contact
 - The mandatory use of the aforementioned personal protective equipment when performing invasive procedures or when the worker's skin or mucous membranes may come in contact with bodily fluids
- The OSHA-mandated infection control program must also address the proper precautions to take while cleaning patient-care areas, equipment and blood spills, as well as procedures for disinfecting these areas. Additionally, the program must address the handling and disposal of potentially contaminated items, such as sharp instruments, disposable items and linens. Needles cannot be recapped or broken, and puncture-resistant containers must be easily accessible and located in any areas in which needles, syringes and other sharp instruments are commonly used. Bags and receptacles containing items contaminated with bodily fluids must be tagged or otherwise identified.

Based on the CDC infection control guidelines and the general duty clause of the OSH Act, the OSHA instruction identifies seven specific items that must be implemented. According to the instruction, "The non-use of any of these methods is likely to result in the continued existence of a serious hazard and may, therefore, allow for citation." These items are:

- All employees at substantial risk of directly contacting bodily fluids shall be offered HBV vaccinations free of charge.
- There shall be specific procedures for dealing with soiled linen.
- Reusable equipment shall be disinfected according to standard procedures.
- Objects contaminated with bodily fluids shall be placed in an impervious bag; if outside contamination of the bag is likely, a second bag shall be added.
- After removing gloves, hands and other skin surfaces shall be washed thoroughly and immediately after contact with bodily fluids.
- Specific follow-up procedures shall be followed after a possible exposure to bodily fluids:
 - a) The source patient shall be

informed of the incident and, on consent, be tested for HIV and HBV infections.

- b) If consent is refused or the source patient tests positive for HIV, the health-care worker shall be evaluated clinically and by HIV antibody testing (and retesting after six weeks, 12 weeks and six months).
- c) If consent is refused or the source

The significance
of the OSHA
initiative is
that emergency
services managers
will now be held
accountable for
the protection of
their workers.

patient tests positive for HBV, follow-up procedures for HBV exposure will depend on the immunization status of the worker.

- All high-risk health-care workers shall receive education on precautionary measures, epidemiology, modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/HBV. In addition, these workers must receive training regarding the location and proper use of personal protective equip-

ment, proper work practices and the concept of universal precautions.

Perhaps the most controversial of these provisions, due to the costs involved, are the requirements for hepatitis vaccination at no charge to the employee; mandatory education and training for all firefighters, EMTs and paramedics; and handwashing capabilities at all emergency scenes where there is potential for bodily fluid contact.

Prior to the release of the OSHA instruction, there was some confusion in the industry as to the meaning of the term "mandated by OSHA." The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), considered by many to be the source for infection control information for fire services and EMS agencies, recognized the ties between the OSH Act's general duty clause and the CDC infection control guidelines. In December 1989, USFA distributed an open letter to all emergency response agencies, identifying hepatitis vaccines as an OSHA mandate and recommending that all emergency response personnel be immunized against all vaccine-preventable diseases. Until the release of the OSHA instruction, however, there were no widely known OSHA documents that specifically discussed those requirements (other than the proposed 29 CFR 1910.1030, "Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens.")

At OSHA public hearings on the proposed regulation in the fall of 1989, former U.S. Fire Administrator, Clyde Bragdon, testified on the need for such protection for firefighters, EMTs, and paramedics, citing examples of circumstances unique to these occupations in which the risk of exposure to communicable diseases is high. His testimony was supported and substantiated by representatives from the National Association of EMTs, the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Association of Fire Fighters, among others.

Testimony at the public hearings seemed to alert OSHA officials to the severity of the problems, which are affecting all aspects of the emergency services. When promulgated, 1910.1030 will stipulate even more specifically the requirements of health-care agencies in the protection of their employees. However, OSHA officials realized that the present risk is too severe to wait until the proposed rule is revised—possibly not until early 1991—to delineate and enforce the pro-

Infection Control Resources

The following resources can provide fire and emergency medical service managers with additional information to assist in meeting the requirements of the OSHA compliance directive. These can be obtained free of charge from the listed agency or from the U.S. Fire Administration's Office of Firefighter Health and Safety.

U.S. Fire Administration:

- *Second Forum on Communicable Diseases*, 1989.
- *Testimony on Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens*, Sept. 14, 1989.
- *Open letter to All Emergency Response Agencies*. December 1989.
- *Model Infection Control Program* (under development). Available early 1991.

U.S. Department of Labor:

- 29 CFR 1910.1030, *Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens; Proposed Rule*. May 30, 1989.
- CPL2-2.44B, *Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)*. Feb. 27, 1990.
- *Joint Advisory Notice, Protection Against Occupational Exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)*. Oct. 19, 1987.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:

- *Joint Advisory Notice* (see above).
- *Guidelines for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Hepatitis B Virus to Health-Care and Public Safety Workers*. CDC, February 1989.
- *A Curriculum Guide for Public-Safety and Emergency-Response Workers*. NIOSH, February 1989.
- *Educational Materials and Resources for Emergency Responder* (printouts). National AIDS Information Clearinghouse (CDC), 800/458-5231.

Other general information on infection control is available from your local hospital, local health agency and state public health agency.

visions outlined by the CDC guidelines to ensure safe and healthy employment and work places.

In addition to the OSHA instruction and information available from USFA and CDC, other information is being developed on a national level for fire service and EMS managers. USFA is preparing to develop a model infection control program. Also, a subcommittee of the National Fire Protection Association's Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health is developing NFPA 1581, "Standard for a Fire Department Infection Control Program," which should be released for public comment in late summer.

For fire and EMS supervisors, USFA and the National Fire Academy (NFA) are working jointly on the development of a two-day field course entitled, "Infection Control for Emergency Response Personnel: The Supervisor's Role and Responsibilities." Depending on the availability of funds, this course will be pilot-tested this fall.

While it is heartening that other organizations are developing such guidelines, the significance of the new OSHA initiative is that emergency services managers will now be held accountable for the protection of their workers. Without a doubt, the impact on fire services and EMS will be great. Managers should look at this initiative as a benefit, however, because the costs of implementing an infection control program are minimal when compared to the costs—direct, indirect and non-monetary—resulting from a firefighter, EMT or paramedic contracting an infectious disease on the job.

The long-term benefits to emergency services, and to society in general, through an increased understanding of the problem and a decreased exposure potential, could result in an overall reduction in the rate of infection of communicable diseases, such as HBV and HIV. This, in itself, is part of the mission of the fire service and EMS—to protect and save lives. It is a rare opportunity for emergency service managers to be able to do so by protecting their own employees. □

Gordon M. Sachs is the EMS program manager for the U.S. Fire Administration in Emmitsburg, Md. He has more than 12 years of fire service and EMS experience, and is a member of the National Fire Protection Association's subcommittee on Infection Control Programs.

Table 1.

Impact of OSHA Instruction by State

States/Territories with Pre-Existing OSHA-Approved Occupational Safety and Health Plans

Alaska	New York*
Arizona	North Carolina
California	Oregon
Connecticut*	Puerto Rico
Hawaii	South Carolina
Indiana	Tennessee
Iowa	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Maryland	Virginia
Michigan	Virgin Islands
Minnesota	Washington
Nevada	Wyoming
New Mexico	

States Covered Under New Federal OSHA Regulations

Alabama	Missouri
Arkansas	Montana
Colorado	Nebraska
Delaware	New Hampshire
District of Columbia	New Jersey
Florida	North Dakota
Georgia	Ohio
Idaho	Oklahoma
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Kansas	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Dakota
Maine	Texas
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin

*Covers only state and local government employees

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE FACT SHEET for FY'92

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a system designed to respond to the needs of the general public when they are suddenly and unexpectedly taken ill or injured. Since these events are relatively rare in the life of an individual, it is easy, but mistaken to believe that these events are rare in a given community. In Alaska's larger communities, the range of calls fluctuates between 5 and 30 every day of the year. In our smaller communities it ranges from 2 to 30 per month. Although this may seem small, emergency situations in rural communities are frequently complicated with inadequate medical facilities, insufficient equipment and logistical problems.

The ultimate goal of the EMS system is the reduction of mortality and morbidity. Injury is the leading cause of death for Americans between 1 and 44 years of age. Virtually half of all children's deaths are accidental. Injuries cause the loss of more working years of life than all forms of cancer and heart disease combined. Clearly those of us interested in the quality of life in our communities must have at least a passing acquaintance with how we are addressing this public health problem.

The major components of the EMS system include citizen access, communications systems, adequate numbers of trained pre-hospital technicians, equipped ground and air transportation, hospital emergency departments and critical care centers, disaster planning and an informed general public. ***IN ALASKA, THE MAJORITY OF EMS RESPONSE IS ACCOMPLISHED BY COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS.*** Because of legislative assistance and the support of the Department of Health and Social Services, more residents now have access to qualified emergency care in their time of need. At the same time, keeping volunteer support programs viable has become an even greater challenge. Currently, Alaska's EMS has over 2500 volunteer care providers, affiliated with 91 ambulance services and 56 first responder services.

As managers and volunteer coordinators, it is eminently clear that what worked yesterday, seldom works today. Recruitment based on an emotional commitment to do one's part following a community tragedy, or to provide a helping hand to one's neighbor no longer competes with the fear associated with individual liability, exposure to communicable diseases, scarce availability of funds and lack of State support.

For every state ems dollar invested there is a \$10 return in benefit. This benefit comes through reduction in mortality and morbidity as well as over \$4.5 Million dollars in uncompensated volunteer services to the state by 2,500 dedicated volunteers. This return is further enhanced through the fact that each regional office generates nearly 30% of its total budget.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SUMMARY SHEET

PRE-HOSPITAL RESOURCES

91 Certified Services
57 First Responder Services

118 Volunteer
17 Municipal
3 Commercial
0 Hospital based

41 Advanced Life Support

107 Basic Life Support

- Over 43,000 Ambulance calls answered annually
- Over 140,00 Emergency room visits annually

HOSPITAL RESOURCES

10 24-hr Emergency Rooms
0 Trauma Centers

10 Military
44 Operational Medical Director (VOL)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

60 Ambulances

10 Hazardous Materials Response teams
9 Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Teams

3 Regional EMS Councils

2500 Volunteer Emergency Medical Responders ———
150 Career Emergency Medical Responders

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version (No. 2)
Publish Date: Bill Version: SSSB 194

(S) Publish Date: 4/26/91

REQUEST: FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Hepatitis B BRU: State Health Services
 Sponsor: Menard, Collins Components: Epidemiology
 Requester: Senate HES

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3
Federal Funds						
Other						
TOTAL	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3

POSITIONS

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached

Prepared By: Peter N. Nakamura, MD, MPH
 Division: PUBLIC HEALTH
 Approved By Commissioner: Theodore Mala, MD, MPH
 Agency: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Phone: 465-3090
 Date: 04/17/91
 Date: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor,
 Office of Management & Budget, Impacted Agency(ies)

SS Senate Bill 194

Estimating the cost of screening and vaccinating emergency medical services providers and law enforcement officers, who do not reside in a municipality that has the power to establish a program of hepatitis B testing and vaccination, is difficult. According to the Alaska Department of Public Safety, there are 258 uniformed State Troopers, plus another 32 uniformed court officers, and 125 village public safety officers (VPSO's). Under recent OSHA requirements, if these people come into contact with blood or other body fluids in the emergency patient care setting at least once a month, then their employer would be required to provide hepatitis B testing and vaccination. We also estimate that there are about 175 volunteer EMT's outside incorporated cities and boroughs in Alaska, but this bill is not limited to volunteers as currently written. We do not know exactly how many paid ETT's or EMT's, such as those that may work as a Community Health Aide, or others in remote communities, may live outside incorporated cities and boroughs, but we estimate the number to be approximately 600. However, Community Health Aides already are provided hepatitis B screening and vaccinations through the Alaska Area Native Health Service, or Native Regional Health Corporations. Therefore, as currently written, this legislation may require the state to provide hepatitis B screening and vaccinations to about 1000 to 1200 law enforcement officers and emergency medical services providers. At a cost of about \$100 per person, the cost of implementing this bill could be up to \$115,000 for the first year, and probably the same per year in subsequent years to provide hepatitis B testing and vaccinations to newly trained law enforcement officers and emergency medical service providers entering the system. Also, without doing a statewide survey, we cannot estimate how many of these people already have been vaccinated.

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS SSSB 194(FIN) DRAFT

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "An Act relating to Hepatitis B
 vaccinations. . ."
 Sponsor: Senator Menard
 Requestor: Senate Finance

Department Affected: Public Safety
 BRU: Alaska State Troopers
 Component: Detachments

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	7	9	9
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not Included)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

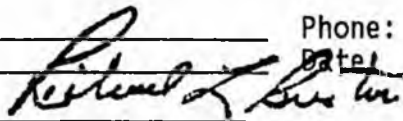
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER/PROG RCPT						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 No fiscal impact upon the Alaska State Troopers is anticipated.

Prepared by: Lt. Patrick Kasnick Phone: 269-5641
 Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 5/14/91
 Approved by Commissioner:  Richard L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 5/14/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: No. 3
 Publish Date: Bill Version: CSSSSB 194 (HES)
 (S) Publish Date: 4/26/91

REQUEST: FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affect: Health & Social Services
 Title: An Act Relating to Hepatitis B BRU: State Health Services
 Sponsor: Menard, Collins Components: Epidemiology
 Requester: Senate HES

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	29.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	29.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds	29.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Federal Funds						
Other						
TOTAL	29.0	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4

POSITIONS

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary)

SUPPLIES

Laboratory screening of 300 persons for FY 92 and 200 persons for each subsequent years @ \$8.04/person. As a result of the screening 5% will only receive the initial Hepatitis vaccine @ \$30.64/shot. The remaining individuals will receive the series of three shots @ \$91.92/series.

Prepared By: Peter N. Nakamura, M.D., MPH *PNN* Phone: 465-3090
 Division: PUBLIC HEALTH Date: 04/24/91
 Approved By Commission: Theodore Mala, M.D., MPH *Jay Mala* Date: 04/24/91
 Agency: HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor,
 Office of Management & Budget, Impacted Agency(ies)

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP ²₁ PAGES ONLY.

**DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILMED BUT ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR SB 194
FROM:**

1. KENAI PENINSULA FIRE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION,
4/14/91, RECOMMENDING INCLUSION OF
VOLUNTEERS AND "RESCUERS"
2. CHARLIE LEAN, LOCAL AMBULANCE SERVICE
VOLUNTEER, NOME, 4/3/91, VOICING
SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF VOLUNTEERS
3. GEORGE F. GARNETT, M.D., SOLDOTNA, 4/2/91,
VOICING SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF
VOLUNTEERS
4. NIKISKI FIRE DEPARTMENT, 4/1/91
5. INTERIOR AMBULANCE RESCUE SQUAD, FAIRBANKS,
3/28/92, VOICING SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION
OF VOLUNTEERS
6. MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH, EMERGENCY SERVICES
DIVISION, 3/29/91, NOTING NEED FOR
INCLUSION OF "RESCUER"
7. KOTZEBUE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, 3/27/91
8. GALENA HEALTH CENTER, 3/26/91
9. CORDOVA MEDICAL CLINIC, 3/25/91, VOICING
SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF VOLUNTEERS
10. NOME VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.,

**3/25/91, SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF
VOLUNTEERS**

- 11. MARKETING BY VANCURA, 3/25/91, VOICING
SUPPORT FOR INCLUSION OF VOLUNTEERS**
- 12. SOUTHERN REGION EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
COUNCIL, INC., 10/31/90, RESOLUTION IN
SUPPORT OF INCLUSION OF VOLUNTEERS**

SB 195

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/17/91

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 5/8/91

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 195

"An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____ new title
- attached amendment(s) technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: DOE 199-1, 5/8/91

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO/PASS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

1. [Signature] 2.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature] - No Rec

[Signature] No Rec

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 195

Revision Date: 5/9/91 Department Affected: Education
 Title: Creating the School Counseling BRU: Education Program Support
Program Grant Fund Component: Basic Education and Instructional
Collins Improvement
 Requestor: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
TRAVEL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CONTRACTUAL	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS. CLAIMS	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This fiscal note assumes retention of existing department staff and resources dedicated to the school counseling function and assumes an allocation of \$150.0 to the grant fund per Senate Finance intent.

Prepared By: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5/9/91
 Approved by Commissioner: Steve Hule, Acting Commissioner
 Agency: Education Date: 5/9/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Fiscal Note Analysis

SB 195: Creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund

Revised May 9, 1991

Page 2

Personal Services

1 PT Education Associate II, Range 15	\$25.3
.25 FTE clerical support, Range 8	\$7.2

It is the Department's intention to utilize existing staff and resources to the maximum extent possible, including use of staff funded with a combination of federal and state general funds.

Travel

Attendance at School Counselor's association training. \$1.0

Contractual

Fiscal management/subgrant accounting functions \$10.0
Phone, postage, photocopying and audioconferencing \$5.6

Commodities

General supplies \$.5

Grants

Per Senate Finance intent, an allocation of \$150.0 is proposed for the School Counseling grant fund.

SENATE BILL NO. 195

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS COLLINS, Menard

Introduced: 3/13/91
Referred: HES and Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

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

3 * Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to

4 (1) provide a comprehensive counseling program to public school students in grades K-
5 12;

6 (2) implement and expand the model school counseling program developed and piloted
7 by the Department of Education as a result of recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission
8 on Children and Youth;

9 (3) create a fund for providing financial aid to school districts specifically for the purpose
10 of implementing and expanding the model Alaska School Counseling Program.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 14.07.020(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

12 (15) administer the grants awarded under AS 14.30.750.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 14.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 ARTICLE 10. ALASKA SCHOOL COUNSELING PROGRAM GRANT FUND.

1 Sec. 14.30.750. ALASKA SCHOOL COUNSELING PROGRAM GRANT FUND. (a)

2 The Alaska school counseling program grant fund is established. The fund consists of legislative
3 appropriations and public or private donations made for the purpose of the fund.

4 (b) The department may make grants from the fund to eligible districts in the public
5 school system for a counseling program in grades K-12. The department may not award

6 (1) more than \$50,000 to a school district in a single fiscal year;

7 (2) a grant to a school district under this section for more than three consecutive
8 fiscal years; or

9 (3) a grant to a school district that is greater than 80 percent of a grant awarded
10 to that district under this section in the preceding fiscal year.

11 (c) In this section,

12 (1) "counseling program" means personnel and materials, including professional
13 training in counseling program delivery, and in the use of counseling materials;

14 (2) "school district" has the meaning given in AS 14.30.350.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

SENATOR VIRGINIA COLLINS

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Virginia Collins

DATE: April 12, 1991

RE: Senate Bill 195, "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund." (pending referral)

Senate Bill 196, "An Act making a special appropriation to the Alaska school counseling program grant fund; and providing for an effective date."

I respectfully request that at your earliest convenience you schedule the above-referenced bills for a hearing.

These bills would create the Alaska school counseling program grant fund and appropriate \$1 million to the fund to provide assistance to school districts to implement and expand the model Alaska School Counseling Program for public school students in grades K through 12. The program was recommended by the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth.

30 states are adopting this counseling program model. Pilot projects have been ongoing for two years in Alaska and the pilot program has expanded from 12 to 34 sites. Funding has been minimal for these projects.

The \$1 million fund would be used primarily for training costs and for updating counseling materials since many counselors in Alaska have very outdated materials. The special training is the key to this program.

If you have any questions, please call Marveen at 465-2828.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

SENATOR VIRGINIA COLLINS

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Bill 195

Senate Bill 195, "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

This bill creates a school counseling program grant fund for public school students in grades K through 12. Grants would be given to school districts to implement and expand the model Alaska School Counseling Program developed in 1988 under the sponsorship of the Department of Education. The funding would consist of legislative appropriations and public or private donations made to the fund.

Pilot projects have been ongoing for two years in Alaska and the pilot program has expanded from 12 to 34 sites. Feedback from teachers indicates improved student performance and classroom behavior. The Alaska program was developed by a professional task force and the success of the pilot projects has been the result of positive administrative support within the participating districts.

The program is comprehensive, curriculum-based, and is designed to assist individuals with total development on a K-12 basis. It is preventive, rather than remedial in nature. The purpose of the program is to focus and revitalize school counseling in Alaska to be more responsive to the challenges which children, young people, and parents face today and into the future. Individual acquisition of knowledge and skills has been and will continue to be a major goal of public education. In addition, parallel efforts to assist students to grow socially and emotionally as well as intellectually and physically are essential.

Support for this concept has come from the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, the Alaska School Counselor's Association, the Alaska Association of Elementary School Principals, the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals, the Alaska Association of School Administrators, the Alaska State Vocational Association, the Lake and Peninsula School District, the National Education Association, and NEA-Alaska. Thirty states are currently involved in adopting the program.

I would appreciate your support of Senate Bill 195.

EVERY DAY 2,989 AMERICAN CHILDREN SEE THEIR PARENTS DIVORCED.

EVERY 26 SECONDS, A CHILD RUNS AWAY FROM HOME.

EVERY 47 SECONDS, A CHILD IS ABUSED OR NEGLECTED.

EVERY 8 SECONDS OF THE SCHOOL DAY, A CHILD DROPS OUT.

EVERY DAY, SIX TEENAGERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

(Source: Children's Defense Fund, 1990)



FOR MANY PEOPLE, THE WORD "COUNSELOR" BRINGS TO MIND THE IMAGE OF SOMEONE THEY SEE ONCE OR TWICE DURING THEIR HIGH SCHOOL YEARS. THE STEREOTYPIC SCHOOL GUIDANCE COUNSELOR OF 20 YEARS AGO WAS THE PERSON WHO GAVE TESTS, PASSED OUT INFORMATION, HELPED HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH THEIR CLASS SCHEDULES, FILLED OUT COLLEGE APPLICATIONS, AND OFTEN ACTED AS A DISCIPLINARIAN. BUT THIS IS NOT AN ACCURATE PICTURE OF WHO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL COUNSELORS ARE AND WHAT THEY DO. FOR MANY CHILDREN, THE SCHOOL COUNSELOR MAY BE THE ONE PERSON WITH WHOM THEY FEEL SAFE AND CAN CONFIDE IN. UNLIKE TEACHERS, COUNSELORS DO NOT GRADE STUDENTS, CAN OFTEN MEET WITH THEM INDIVIDUALLY, AND DO NOT CHANGE CLASSES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

(Source: "Children Achieving Potential: An Introduction to Elementary Counseling and State-Level Policies" by American Association for Counseling and Development and the National Conference of State Legislatures, 1990)

A SCHOOL COUNSELING PROGRAM

DEFINITION

The Alaska program definition for School Counseling is:

School counseling is an integral part of the total educational program. It is developmental by design and includes sequential activities organized and implemented by certified school counselors with the support of teachers, administrators, students and parents. A school counseling program shall include:

- 1. Counseling Curriculum**
- 2. Individual Student Planning**
- 3. Responsive Services**
- 4. System Support**

The program addresses the needs of all students by helping them to:

- * Acquire knowledge of self and relating effectively to others.**
- * Develop competencies in career/vocational planning and exploration.**
- * Achieve educational success.**

Alaska School Counseling Program
SB 195 and SB 196

Grants Distribution Example

\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$300,000
NEW 4 @ \$50,000 = 200,000 3 @ \$40,000 = 120,000 10 @ \$30,000 = 300,000	1 @ 50,000 = 50,000 3 @ 40,000 = 120,000 7 @ 20,000 = 140,000	1 @ 30,000 = 30,000 5 @ 20,000 = 100,000 5 @ 10,000 = 50,000 5 @ 5,000 = 25,000
PHASE I TO PHASE II 7 @ \$20,000 = 140,000	7 @ 10,000 = 70,000	7 @ 5,000 = 35,000
INSTITUTIONALIZATION PHASE II TO DISTRICT WIDE 12 @ \$20,000 = 240,000	12 @ 10,000 = 120,000	12 @ 5,000 = 60,000
TOTAL \$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$300,000

An idea of grant distribution can be seen by increasing or decreasing the total funds using the above sample.

NOTE: This example shows grants ranging from \$50,000 - \$5,000; however, it was the recommendation of the Counseling Group that:

1. Grants range from \$50,000-\$20,000 thus providing enough assistance to make a significant difference.
2. Grants funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 be available.

Prepared on behalf of Alaska School Counselor Association by Wanda J. Cooksey 586-9073

Alaska School Counseling Program

SB 195 and SB 196

The Alaska School Counseling Program is a student oriented program that is curriculum based. The 1990-91 school year is the second year of a pilot program in Alaska.

In 1988, a group of 12 Alaskan school counselors and administrators, with the help of the Department of Education and a national leader in counseling, developed a model counseling program for Alaska. In 1989 the program was piloted, implementing and testing the model. In 1990, the second year of piloting, 34 sites located in 12 school districts are participating.

Forty-two, or 78%, of Alaska's school districts are not yet participating in the program. The Department of Education has been able to use their Carl Perkins Vocational Education Grant funding to assist with this activity over the past two years. The approximately \$100,000 per year has been able to

get the program designed and started but is not adequate to provide the start-up costs that are needed across the state. These federal funds are limited and directed primarily at secondary programs, leaving out a great portion of Alaskan students grades K-12 who would benefit from a comprehensive, high quality, student support service. These services are directed at assisting students with skills to help them succeed in school, work and society. Alaska has approximately 475 school sites. Presently 441 sites, or 93% of the schools, are excluded from the Alaska School Counseling Program.

SB 195 and SB 196 address the need through a grant program providing incentive grants on a diminishing basis over a period of three years. A grant, as called for in SB 196, would provide excellent assistance to districts desiring to implement or further this program.

The grant account would be available to help school districts or school sites:

- Begin a program—Phase I
- Move to Phase II
- Implement program district-wide.

The funds would primarily provide assistance for:

- Counselor, teacher, administrator inservice training
- Materials for counselors and classroom teachers
- Completion of the Curriculum Guides, Scope and Sequence and Needs Assessment Instruments.

It is anticipated that the Alaska School Counseling Program needs financial assistance for getting it into the schools. Once schools have a curriculum-based program in place, it will be a basic component of the education program and supported as such.

The Alaska School Counseling Program grew out of a need identified by the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth.

*Prepared on behalf of Alaska School Counselor Association
by Wanda J. Cooksey
586-9073*



ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

• ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS •
326 Fourth St., Suite 408, Juneau, AK 99801-1101 (907) 586-9702 FAX (907) 586-5879

POSITION STATEMENT

SB 195/SB196

'COUNSELING SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM'

The Alaska Council of School Administrators supports the concept of counseling in the k-12 school program and supports the grant program which will provide incentives for those schools who have not implemented a counseling program, the ability to start a pilot project if they desire to do so.

We recognize the complexity of today's society and the need for a variety of services to the children in schools to provide them with the necessary tools to be successful learners and to become productive members of society.

We caution the legislature on mandating programs and would strongly encourage the continued flexibility for the local school district to make the final determination as to the level and involvement they desire in the counseling project as well as other individual programs which are currently before the legislature.

We also recognize that school counseling has taken on a new meaning in order to meet the changing needs in our schools. The pilot projects which have taken place over the past two years have proven the value to the total commitment to children by the school district.



Rod Poole, Gov't Relations Chair
Alaska School Counselor Association
c/o Sitka High School
1000 Lake Street Extension
Sitka, AK 99835
January 7, 1991

The Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
P. O. Box V-Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

As Government Relations Chair for the Alaska School Counselor Association, I am pleased to write to you with an update from our organization. Enclosed you will find a legislative proposal which is reasonable and positive, an effort to make school counseling more available to more of Alaska's children and teens.

Since I have been sending legislative packets for five years now from ASCA, you are already aware that our state is involved in a counseling pilot project program. If you are new to the legislature, this information may not be familiar to you. From the time that the state Board of Education adopted the Alaska School Counseling Program Guide as the official state model on May 2, 1989, interest has grown rapidly. The model guide is now being piloted in about two dozen schools around the state. A copy of the Alaska School Counseling Program brochure is also enclosed for you and your staff to review. You will find this informative.

You will also want to know that ASCA has engaged the services of Ms. Wanda Cooksey as our professional representative in Juneau during the 1991 legislative session. With her educational experience and legislative staff experience, she is uniquely qualified to speak to school counseling concerns.

No doubt you are aware that the Governor's Interim Commission called for initiating, expanding, and funding school counseling programs K-12 for Alaska. ASCA Executive Board and membership, Alaska State Vocational Association Executive Board and membership, Elementary and Secondary Principals and Superintendents have all gone on the record calling for K-12 school counseling programs in Alaska. NOW is the time to take concrete steps in that direction. We hope you will give serious consideration to our legislative proposal for the sake of Alaska's next generations.

Sincerely,

Rod Poole, Counselor, Sitka High School

cc: Cindy Folsom, ASCA President
Alecia Lybrand, ASCA President-Elect
Robbi Nadeau, ASCA Past President
Wanda Cooksey, ASCA Professional Representative in Juneau

WHY NOT HERE?

by Rod Poole, Government Relations Chair

Alaska School Counselor Association
December 3, 1990

There is a very strong legislative movement nationally towards providing funding for K-12 counseling programs in school districts across the nation. Congress is currently considering funding an Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act to encourage hiring of additional school counselors around the nation in accordance with good standards of professional school counseling procedures.

In Alaska, the Governor's Interim Commission called for the hiring of more school counselors around the state. The Elementary/Secondary Principals, Superintendents, Alaska State Vocational Association and Executive Board, and Alaska School Counselor Association and Executive Board have all called for K-12 school counseling programs statewide.

We have a terrific school counseling pilot program going currently around the state in an ever-growing number of sites. Currently a small amount of money is channeled to some of the pilot sites through the Office of Adult and Vocational Education to provide training for site counselors and principals to gear up to put the model plan into use in as many schools as possible. This model plan was developed by a task force of counselors and administrators in 1988 and 1989. After the model was approved unanimously by the State Board of Education on May 2, 1989, as the official state counseling model, the pilot project got underway full-steam.

I propose that the state legislature in Alaska set aside a specific amount of money, \$ 1,000,000, through the Department of Education budget, either within the regular DOE budget or as a separate incentive grant to be offered to districts which either want to 1) hire more school counselors or 2) want to pay to provide pilot program training for their current counselors and principals. If the grant were to be awarded to hire a new counselor, then it could be issued in the amount of perhaps \$ 40,000.00 or \$ 50,000.00 per site to help defray the cost of hiring the new staff person. Local districts would have to pay the rest, whether salary or benefits, retirement contribution, or whatever the local contract required. Districts that participate in the grant application process would have to agree to structure their programs in accordance with the official model program.

Recent Events in the K-12 Counseling Movement in Alaska
by Rod Poole, ASCA Government Relations Chairperson, 1-7-91

February of 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990--Proclamation of School Counseling Week in Alaska, to coincide with national week.

Jan., 1988--Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth calls for state "to initiate and expand school counseling programs in grades K-12, especially at the elementary level."

Feb., 1988--Office of Adult and Vocational Education funds development of K-12 counseling model for Alaska. Task Force is selected, starts work in Juneau, second meeting in October, 1988.

October, 1988--Alaska School Counselor Association meeting in Anchorage unanimously adopts resolution for Alaska to establish and fund K-12 counseling programs statewide. Same resolution is adopted by Elementary/Secondary Principals and Alaska State Vocational Association in Oct., by Superintendents in November.

February, 1989--final meeting of Task Force group, completion of comprehensive K-12 Alaska School Counseling Program Guide.

May 2, 1989--Alaska State Board of Education unanimously adopts National School Boards Association resolution calling on local school boards to support comprehensive guidance and counseling programs K-12. The Board also unanimously adopts and accepts the Alaska School Counseling Program Guide as the official model for Alaska and encourages its use in Alaska schools.

May, 1989--Legislature funds a full-time statewide counseling coordinator position for the first time since the mid-70's.

September, 1989--selection of 7 official pilot sites for the implementation of the Alaska School Counseling Program Guide.

October, 1989--formal training for all pilot sites in Soldotna with about one dozen schools actually represented.

March, 1990--Dr. Christine Jensen begins work as full-time counseling coordinator for Alaska.

September, 1990--pilot project training in Juneau and Mat-Su for new groups of pilot schools.

October, 1990--training for second year pilot sites in Anchorage. ASCA membership unanimously approves proposal for legislature to set up state grants to get districts to hire school counselors and put state model into practice in more pilot sites.

November, 1990--ASCA Executive Board contracts with Wanda Cooksey to be the ASCA professional representative to 1991 legislature.

January, 1991--ASCA legislative proposal to all 60 legislators.



NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

111 W 33RD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
907) 274-0536
FAX (907) 274-0551

JUNEAU OFFICE

105 MUNICIPAL WAY SUITE 302
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907) 556-3090
FAX: (907) 556-2744

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE

2118 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
907) 456-4435
FAX: (907) 456-2159

Alaska School Counseling Program Grant

RE: SB 195

NEA-Alaska believes that the shortage of school counselors in Alaska public schools is perhaps the greatest weakness in our schools. The problem is especially acute in the primary through eighth grades but is certainly serious in all of our schools.

We believe the number of counselors should be no less than one for every 250 elementary students, or major fraction thereof, or every 175 students of combined grades K-12 or major fraction thereof. In every case there should be at least one certificated school counselor in every school.

It is important that our school counselors have training in drug and alcohol abuse, suicide prevention, crisis intervention and related mental health areas--as well as other guidance skills required by their duties.

The Department of Education should have the financial and technical support needed to implement and expand the model school counseling program developed and piloted by the Department as a result of recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth.

It is good public policy to provide funding for the department for grants to school districts to implement counseling programs--including personnel and materials. Each school district should be encouraged to apply for the grants.

NEA-Alaska believes such grants are only a stop-gap measure and should not be construed as meeting the state obligation to provide adequate counseling services for the schools. A far better social and educational policy would be to provide additional funding on a yearly basis to each school district for counselors on a formula as stated above. Such funding should be in addition to the current foundation allotment.

We believe improved counseling services in our Alaska Public schools will greatly enhance the learning of our students and help our children better work through many of the social and educational problems maturing youngsters face in our rapidly changing environment.

LE04/Counseling/dl

5/8/91 SFC



ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
ALASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

• ALASKA COUNCIL OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS •
326 Fourth St., Suite 408, Juneau, AK 99801-1101 (907) 586-9702 FAX (907) 586-5879

POSITION STATEMENT

SB 195/SB196

"COUNSELING SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM"

The Alaska Council of School Administrators supports the concept of counseling in the k-12 school program and supports the grant program which will provide incentives for those schools who have not implemented a counseling program, the ability to start a pilot project if they desire to do so.

We recognize the complexity of today's society and the need for a variety of services to the children in schools to provide them with the necessary tools to be successful learners and to become productive members of society.

We caution the legislature on mandating programs and would strongly encourage the continued flexibility for the local school district to make the final determination as to the level and involvement they desire in the counseling project as well as other individual programs which are currently before the legislature.

We also recognize that school counseling has taken on a new meaning in order to meet the changing needs in our schools. The pilot projects which have taken place over the past two years have proven the value to the total commitment to children by the school district.

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1

Bill Version: SB195

(S) Publish Date: 4/17/91

Revision Date: _____

Department Affect: _____

Title: Creating the School Counseling Program Grant Fund

BRU: Education Program Support

Component: Basic Education and Instructional Improvements

Sponsor: Collins

Requestor: Collins

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

--	--	--	--

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
TRAVEL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CONTRACTUAL	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	<u>150.0 9/85</u>					
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	<u>198.6</u>	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) This fiscal note assumes passage of SB196 an appropriation to the counseling grant funds. It also assumes retention of existing department staff and resources dedicated to the school counseling function.

Prepared By: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 4/3/91

Approved by Commissioner: Steve Hole, Acting Commissioner
Agency: Education Date: 4/3/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Fiscal Note Analysis

SB 195: Creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund

April 3, 1991

Page 2

Personal Services

1 PT Education Associate II, Range 15	\$25.3
.25 FTE clerical support, Range 8	\$7.2

It is the Department's intention to utilize existing staff and resources to the maximum extent possible, including use of staff funded with a combination of federal and state general funds.

Travel

Attendance at School Counselor's association training. \$1.0

Contractual

Fiscal management/subgrant accounting functions	\$10.0
Phone, postage, photocopying and audioconferencing	\$5.6

Commodities

General supplies \$.5

Grants

This fiscal analysis assumes appropriation of grant funds under SB 196.

2
PLEASE MICROFILM TOP 1 PAGES ONLY.

**DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILMED BUT ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF SB 195
FROM:**

1. SOUTHWEST REGION SCHOOLS, DILLINGHAM, 4/15/91
2. JOSEPH DIGRANDE, SOUTHWEST REGION SCHOOLS,
4/15/91
3. STEVE FOY, DILLINGHAM, 4/12/91
4. PEARL CREEK ELEMENTARY, FAIRBANKS, 4/12/91
5. NANCY ROSI, DILLINGHAM, 4/12/91
6. JUDY TRASK, DILLINGHAM, 4/12/91
7. ALASKA SCHOOL COUNSELOR ASSOCIATION, 4/12/91
8. FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
4/12/91
9. DICK TARDIFF, KOTZEBUE MIDDLE SCHOOL, 4/12/91
10. DENNIS DUNN, 4/12/91
11. ROBBI NADEAU, HUNTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
FAIRBANKS, 4/12/91
12. WASILLA HIGH SCHOOL, 4/12/91
13. GERI AMUNDSON, 4/12/91
14. DOUG WESSEN, JUNEAU SCHOOL DISTRICT, 4/5/91
15. DREW ALEXANDER, JUNEAU-DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL,
4/5/91
16. HOMER HIGH SCHOOL, KATHY HILL, 4/4/91
17. HOMER HIGH SCHOOL, JAMES BALLENTINE, 4/4/91

18. HOMER HIGH SCHOOL, SHAWNIE HOLDERMANN, 4/4/91
19. SOLDOTNA HIGH SCHOOL, 4/3/91
20. ROBBIE NADEAU, HUNTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
FAIRBANKS, 4/3/91
21. ALASKA SCHOOL COUNSELOR ASSOCIATION 4/2/91
22. LYNN MCGEE, NORTH POLE HIGH SCHOOL, 4/2/91
23. LARUE DAVENPORT, DENALI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
ANCHORAGE, 4/1/91
24. GLORIA H. THORSON, ANCHORAGE, 4/2/91
25. DARCY MARGER GEOVENDI, SITKA, 4/1/91
26. LEEANN CRUMBLY, NUNAKA VALLEY SCHOOL,
ANCHORAGE, 3/29/91

SB 159

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: May 16, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5/17/91

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SB 195

SENATE BILL NO. 195

COUNSELING SERVICES GRANT FUND

"An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

the same title

be replaced with _____ a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) DCE 5/10/91

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Mike Navarre</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ed Mader</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mark Boyer</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>John Kapanen</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tom Brown</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>John Simpson</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ullmer</i>		<i>Phillips</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<i>Lansol</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Mike Navarre
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE *Ed Mader*

FISCAL NOTE

Version: 5A 95
 (S) Publish Date: 5/9/91

STATE OF ALASKA
 1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 5/9/91 Department Affected: Education
 Title: Creating the School Counseling BRU: Education Program Support
Program Grant Fund Component: Basic Education and Instructional
Sponsor: Collins Improvement
 Requestor: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
TRAVEL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
CONTRACTUAL	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
SUPPLIES	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This fiscal note assumes retention of existing department staff and resources dedicated to the school counseling function and assumes an allocation of \$150.0 to the grant fund per Senate Finance intent.

Prepared By: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2300
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 5/9/91
 Approved by Commissioner: Steve Hule, Acting Commissioner
 Agency: Education Date: 5/9/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, CMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Fiscal Note Analysis

SB 195: Creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund

Revised May 9, 1991

Page 2

Personal Services

1 PT Education Associate II, Range 15	\$25.3
.25 FTE clerical support, Range 3	\$7.2

It is the Department's intention to utilize existing staff and resources to the maximum extent possible, including use of staff funded with a combination of federal and state general funds.

Travel

Attendance at School Counselor's association training. \$1.0

Contractual

Fiscal management/subgrant accounting functions	\$10.0
Phone, postage, photocopying and audioconferencing	\$5.5

Commodities

General supplies \$3.5

Grants

Per Senate Finance intent, an allocation of \$150.0 is proposed for the School Counseling grant fund.

SENATE BILL NO. 195

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS COLLINS, Menard

Introduced: 3/13/91
Referred: HES and Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

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

3 * Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to

4 (1) provide a comprehensive counseling program to public school students in grades K-
5 12;

6 (2) implement and expand the model school counseling program developed and piloted
7 by the Department of Education as a result of recommendations of the Governor's Interim Commission
8 on Children and Youth;

9 (3) create a fund for providing financial aid to school districts specifically for the purpose
10 of implementing and expanding the model Alaska School Counseling Program.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 14.07.020(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

12 (15) administer the grants awarded under AS 14.30.750.

13 * Sec. 3. AS 14.30 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 ARTICLE 10. ALASKA SCHOOL COUNSELING PROGRAM GRANT FUND.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

SENATOR VIRGINIA COLLINS

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator,

Senate Bill 195, "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund," is before you today.

In a recent survey of 5000 Alaskan students, the following statistics were released:

- * One out of six youths report they have attempted suicide.
- * 25% of all females respondents and 8% of all male respondents reported sexual abuse.
- * 75% of females and 67% of males reported being sexually active by their senior year.
- * Over 20% of Alaska's teenage girls have been pregnant and more than 1 in 4 have been pregnant multiple times.
- * Nearly half of 10-12th grade males and one third of the females report drinking and driving.
- * Nearly 40% of all youth have been involved in violent behaviors.

Alaskan youth are faced with choices and problems no group earlier has ever had to confront.

Senate Bill 195 creates a school counseling program grant fund for public school students in grades K through 12. The program is comprehensive, curriculum-based, and is designed to assist individuals with total development on a K-12 basis. It is preventive, rather than remedial in nature.

Grants would be given to school districts to implement and expand the model Alaska School Counseling Program developed in 1988 under the sponsorship of the Department of Education. The funding would consist of legislative appropriations and public or private donations made to the fund.

This concept has received support from the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, the Alaska School Counselor's Association, the Alaska Association of Elementary School Principals, the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals, the Alaska Association of School Administrators, the Alaska State Vocational Association, the National Education Association, and NEA-Alaska. Thirty states are currently involved in adopting the program.

I would appreciate your support of Senate Bill 195.

Sincerely,

Senator Virginia Collins



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

SENATOR VIRGINIA COLLINS

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SPONSOR STATEMENT

Senate Bill 195

Senate Bill 195, "An Act creating the Alaska school counseling program grant fund."

This bill creates a school counseling program grant fund for public school students in grades K through 12. Grants would be given to school districts to implement and expand the model Alaska School Counseling Program developed in 1988 under the sponsorship of the Department of Education. The funding would consist of legislative appropriations and public or private donations made to the fund.

Pilot projects have been ongoing for two years in Alaska and the pilot program has expanded from 12 to 34 sites. Feedback from teachers indicates improved student performance and classroom behavior. The Alaska program was developed by a professional task force and the success of the pilot projects has been the result of positive administrative support within the participating districts.

The program is comprehensive, curriculum-based, and is designed to assist individuals with total development on a K-12 basis. It is preventive, rather than remedial in nature. The purpose of the program is to focus and revitalize school counseling in Alaska to be more responsive to the challenges which children, young people, and parents face today and into the future. Individual acquisition of knowledge and skills has been and will continue to be a major goal of public education. In addition, parallel efforts to assist students to grow socially and emotionally as well as intellectually and physically are essential.

Support for this concept has come from the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth, the Alaska School Counselor's Association, the Alaska Association of Elementary School Principals, the Alaska Association of Secondary School Principals, the Alaska Association of School Administrators, the Alaska State Vocational Association, the Lake and Peninsula School District, the National Education Association, and NEA-Alaska. Thirty states are currently involved in adopting the program.

I would appreciate your support of Senate Bill 195.