

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

2743

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004

SB

349

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 349
 (S) Publish Date: 4/21/04
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 RDU Health Care Services
 Component Certification and Licensing

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title LICENSURE OF MIDWIFERY BIRTH CENTERS

Sponsor DAVIS

Requester SENATE (L&C)

Component No. 245

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	16.2	18.9	21.6	24.3	27.0	29.7
Travel	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9
Contractual						
Supplies	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Land & Structures	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The above estimated costs for SB349 are based on current registered midwifery birth centers. There are currently 6 midwifery birth centers and the increase in costs for following years are not inflationary, but are estimated on a rate of one new birth center every year, which has been the history. It is assumed that all currently registered midwifery birth centers would apply for full licensure if this bill becomes law. There will be no need for new positions to absorb this function into the licensure program, but staff time will be needed for travel, on-site surveys, and completion of paperwork.

Prepared by: Deb Erickson

Phone 907-465-8615

Division Public Health

Date/Time 02/23/2004

Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner

Date 02/24/2004

Agency Department of Health and Social Services

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Senator_Bettye_Davis@legis.state.ak.us
<http://www.akdemocrats.org>

Senator Bettye Davis

**Senate Bill 349: "An Act requiring licensure of midwifery
birth centers; and providing for an effective date."**

Sponsor Statement

Currently there are 6 birth centers in Alaska, 5 registered and 1 licensed. The owners of these birth centers, both certified direct entry and certified nurse midwives, concluded the need to have one licensed standard for all birthing centers. These licensed birth centers will have one set of regulations to follow, comply with annual inspections, and put safeguards in place to guarantee the birth center is a safe environment for families.

In March of this year, the birth center owners collaborated together to rewrite regulations for licensed birth centers, which have not been changed since 1983, and have submitted their recommendations to the rewriting regulation process. With this bill, the registered birth centers will be considered licensed until six months after the effective date of new adopted regulations. After this six-month period, the birth centers will be governed by the new regulations. The Midwives Association of Alaska have agreed there should be one uniform standard birth center and encourage the members of the Legislature to support the passage of this important legislation.



J U N E A U
F A M I L Y B I R T H
C E N T E R

3225 Hospital Drive Suite 106, Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-1203 fax (907) 586-5765

Testimony on SB 349 "An act requiring licensure of midwifery birth centers; and providing for an effective date."

My name is Kaye Kanne. I am a Certified Direct-Entry Midwife and Executive Director of the Juneau Family Birth Center. I sat on the Board of Certified Direct-Entry Midwives from its inception in 1992 until I had completed two terms and resigned in 2000. I am also the volunteer lobbyist for the Midwives Association of Alaska.

I was the volunteer lobbyist for the Midwives Association of Alaska in 1992 when the original legislation creating "registered" birth centers was passed and I would like to educate this committee on how we came to have two different kinds of birth centers in Alaska. It was never their intention of the Midwives Association of Alaska or the legislature to create two kinds of birth centers, one registered and one licensed. The intention of this language in the original legislation, House Bill 382 (1992) was to insure that Certified Direct-Entry Midwives could practice independently in birth centers without the supervision of a physician or Certified Nurse Midwife. This was necessary because the regulations governing licensed birth centers at the time required the presence of a CNM or physician at every birth in a birth center. These regulations are still in effect and have not been updated since 1983. These regulations were written before the passage of legislation to license Certified Direct-Entry midwives. The use of the word *registered* instead of *licensed* was overlooked by all of us at the time.

Our intention was at the time, and still is, to have one kind of birth center in Alaska that all providers licensed to attend childbirth, can own or operate. One kind of facility where providers can work together, if desired, to provide comprehensive care. As it stands today, CDM's can not work in or own a licensed birth center. This creates a situation where, as an example, we have a birth center in Anchorage that has two birth rooms, one is licensed and one is registered, so that nurse midwives and Certified Direct-Entry Midwives can both work in the same birth center. This is the only licensed birth center in Alaska. There are 5 registered birth centers in Alaska, owned and operated by Certified direct-Entry Midwives.

Registered birth centers currently have no regulations governing them. Because Certified Direct-Entry Midwives are so closely regulated this does not effect the quality of care given by CDM's in registered birth centers, but it is an area of concern for those registered birth centers currently voluntarily committing to high standards for the facility its self.

It is the recommendation of the Midwives Association of Alaska that all birth centers conform to one standard that allows the independent practice of each profession in that birth center. Certified direct-Entry Midwives are currently attending 10% of the births in Alaska, and the majority of birth center and home births. I would add that Certified Direct-Entry Midwives are the experts in out of hospital birth and I hope that the legislature and this administration continue to look to us for guidance and information concerning these issues.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this bill.

LEGAL SERVICES

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MEMORANDUM

February 20, 2004

SUBJECT: Licensure of Midwifery Centers (SB 349)

TO: Senator Bettye Davis
Attn: Myra

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
Legislative Counsel



You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1. Replaces the requirement that the commissioner of health and social services adopt regulations pertaining to the registration of midwifery birth centers with a new requirement to adopt regulations pertaining to licensure of midwifery birth centers.

Section 2. Amends the uncodified law to allow midwifery birth centers that were registered before the effective date of the bill to be considered to be licensed under the bill until six months after the effective date of the new licensure regulations.

Section 3. Amends the uncodified law to allow the Department of Health and Social Services to proceed to adopt regulations setting up licensure under the bill.

Section 4. Provides an immediate effective date for sec. 3 pertaining to regulations.

Section 5. Provides a July 1, 2004 effective date for the remainder of the bill.

JMM:med
04-217.med

THE BIRTH CENTER EXPERIENCE

Birth Centers Lead Cost Containment Efforts While Providing Quality Care

"Few innovations in health service promote lower cost, greater availability, and a high degree of satisfaction with a comparable degree of safety. The results of this study suggest that modern birth centers can identify women who are at low risk for obstetrical complications and care for them in a way that provides these benefits."

New England Journal of Medicine, 12/28/89

What is a birth center?

- The birth center is a homelike facility, existing within a healthcare system with a program of care designed in the wellness model of pregnancy and birth.
- Birth centers are guided by principles of prevention, sensitivity, safety, appropriate medical intervention, and cost effectiveness.

Birth centers provide family-centered care for healthy women before, during and after normal pregnancy, labor and birth.

What is the birth center experience?

- The quality of care in birth centers reported in the "The National Birth Center Study" reflects the low overall intrapartum and neonatal mortality rate of 1.3/1000 births; 0.7/1000 if lethal anomalies are excluded. These rates are comparable to studies of low risk, in-hospital births.¹
- The cesarean section rate for women receiving care in birth centers averages 4.4%, approximately one half that in studies of low risk, in-hospital births.¹
- Birth centers nationally have consistently displayed charges for care for normal birth that average up to 50% less than regular hospital stays and 30% less than short stays - including practitioner fees.^{2, 3}
- More than half of birth centers include routine laboratory exams, childbirth education, home visits, extra office visits, and initial newborn examinations in their charges.
- Most major health insurers reimburse contract with birth centers for reimbursement. Because charges reflect cost and since the birth center is a single service unit, there is no opportunity for cost shifting or operating the birth center as a "loss leader" to other services.
- 98.8 percent of women using the birth center would recommend it to friends and/or return to the center for a subsequent birth.¹

What are the potential benefits to families?

- The birth center approaches pregnancy and birth as a normal family event until proven otherwise. The program encourages family involvement and provides a safe environment for families to experience the social, emotional, and spiritual renewal inherent in birthing forth new life -- while attending to the possibility that a problem may arise that will require medical intervention or care in the acute care setting of the hospital. This is in opposition to the view that pregnancy is an illness and birth a medical/surgical event that needs to be cured.
- The birth center program of education encourages parents to become informed and self-reliant; to assume responsibility for their own health and the health of the family.
- The birth center brings generations together to celebrate new life by encouraging grandparents and children to participate in the birth center program.
- Birth centers have demonstrated that they are a viable alternative to unattended home birth and to costly hospital acute care for 20 years. It is now time to mainstream these services.

What are the benefits to business and industry?

- Birth centers offer business and industry direct savings in the cost of health benefits. If only 100,00 births were attended in birth centers, annual savings could be almost \$314 million.^{2, 3}
- The birth center program provides a starting base for the wellness and prevention programs being established in industry.
- The family in the hinge pin of the employee. Industry's support of a program that encourages family unity, self-determination and responsible health can only improve employee performance.
- Birth center care encourages childbearing women (who may also be employees) to be confident in the design of their bodies. Such confidence, in turn, builds self-esteem and starts the young family off on thinking of pregnancy, birth and family health as wellness, not disease.
- The nine-month intensive focus on improving family health by promotion of lifestyle changes in pregnancy can have a significant ripple effect in the long-term improvement of family health.

How will it affect the hospital acute care service?

- Birth centers have had a major impact on humanizing the acute care maternity services provided by hospitals. Note the rise in hospital birthing rooms, in privileges for nurse-midwives, in childbirth education programs, and in more liberal attitudes about family participation.
- Birth centers are showing that the majority of women can safely proceed through pregnancy and birth using acute care services only as needed. In a wellness orientation to pregnancy and birth, birth centers would be the managed care gatekeepers for the acute care obstetric newborn services.
- Birth centers eventually will help to reduce the number of costly hospital beds and expand primary care services.
- Birth centers will help to reduce dependency fostered by institutional confinement and strengthen the family's ability to share responsibility for maternity care and family health.
- Birth centers will help to develop a system of care based first, on the needs of the family and second, on the needs of medical education or product promotion.

How will it affect the obstetricians?

- Birth centers provide an opportunity for obstetricians and family physicians to learn and practice midwifery - time and education intensive, "with woman" - care.
- Birth centers provide an opportunity for obstetricians to invest in a service in which they can expand their interests.
- Birth centers offer obstetricians an opportunity to develop teams of professional care providers that will improve primary care services to families and better use their specialist skills.

How is the quality of care assured in birth centers?

- Through the promotion of state regulations for licensure (37 states currently license birth centers).
- Through established National Standards (adopted 1985).
- Through a Continuous Quality Improvement Program for Birth Centers (model program available).
- Through accreditation by the Commission for the Accreditation of Birth Centers.

How do birth centers contain costs?

- By retaining autonomy (control) over birth center operations and program regardless of ownership (some hospitals own freestanding birth centers).
- By providing "high touch" rather than "high tech" care, birth centers minimize the overuse of technology.
- By providing a program of primary care that emphasizes education, wellness, prevention, self-help and self-reliance in family health maintenance.
- By using staff efficiently; staff are only in-house when a mother is in-house. Since birth centers do not compete with emergency services or hospital acute care, levels of staff are used efficiently and appropriately.
- By sharing responsibility with the childbearing family for health and prevention of illness.
- By using existing community services when available (instead of creating costly duplications) for transport services, social services, medical consultation, laboratories, etc.
- By using established policies and procedures for screening and transfer of women with problems to acute care services.
- By using low cost construction that meets safety codes.

REFERENCES

1. Rooks, J., et al., "Outcomes of Care in Birth Centers: The National Birth Center Study", *New England Journal of Medicine*, 321:1804-1811, (December 28), 1989
2. Health Insurance Association of America, *Source Book of Health Insurance Data - 1996*, 1996, Washington, DC.
3. National Association of Childbearing Centers, *NACC 1996 Annual Survey Report of Birth Center Experience*, 1997, Perkiomenville, PA.
4. Rooks, J., et al., "The National Birth Center Study: Part I - Methodology and Prenatal Care and Referrals", *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, Vol. 37, No. 4: 222-253, July/August, 1992
5. Rooks, J., et al., "The National Birth Center Study: Part II - Intrapartum and Immediate Postpartum Neonatal Care", *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, Vol. 37, No. 5: 301-340, September/October, 1992
6. Rooks, J., et al., "The National Birth Center Study: Part III - Intrapartum and Immediate Postpartum Neonatal Complications and Transfers, Postpartum and Neonatal Care, Outcomes and Client Satisfaction", *Journal of Nurse-Midwifery*, Vol. 37, No. 6: 361-397, November/December, 1992



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[◀ Previous](#)

Volume 321:1804-1811

December 28, 1989

Number 26

[Next ▶](#)

Outcomes of care in birth centers. The National Birth Center Study

JP Rooks, NL Weatherby, EK Ernst, S Stapleton, D Posen, and A Rosenfield

Abstract

We studied 11,814 women admitted for labor and delivery to 84 free-standing birth centers in the United States and followed their course and that of their infants through delivery or transfer to a hospital and for at least four weeks thereafter. The women were at lower-than-average risk of a poor outcome of pregnancy, according to many but not all of the recognized demographic and behavioral risk factors. Among the women, 70.7 percent had only minor complications or none; 7.9 percent had serious emergency complications during labor and delivery or soon thereafter, such as thick meconium or severe shoulder dystocia. One woman in six (15.8 percent) was transferred to a hospital; 2.4 percent had emergency transfers. Twenty-nine percent of nulliparous women and only 7 percent of parous women were transferred, but the frequency of emergency transfers was the same. The rate of cesarean section was 4.4 percent. There were no maternal deaths. The overall intrapartum and neonatal mortality rate was 1.3 per 1000 births. The rates of infant mortality and low Apgar scores were similar to those reported in large studies of low-risk hospital births. We conclude that birth centers offer a safe and acceptable alternative to hospital confinement for selected pregnant women, particularly those who have previously had children, and that such care leads to relatively few cesarean sections.

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 - ▶ [Rosenfield, A.](#)
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Source Information

Center for Population and Family Health, School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York.

COST DIFFERENTIAL FOR BIRTHING CENTERS AND HOSPITALS IN ALASKA

ANCHORAGE

Geneva Woods Birth Center	\$1200.00
Providence Hospital	\$3460.00(1)
Alaska Regional	\$3475.00(2)

JUNEAU

Juneau Family Birth Center	\$1200.00
Bartlett Regional Hospital	\$2695.00-\$3850.00 (mom) plus \$1170.00-\$1755 (baby) (3)

FAIRBANKS

Alaska Family Health & Birth Center	\$1200.00
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	\$2500.00-\$3500.00 (4)

1. Quote is for Providence Hospital, uncomplicated delivery and 24 hour stay after delivery. Epidural anesthesia is \$1300.00 additional. Cesarean section is \$7104.00 for 3 day stay, not including anesthesia or physician charges.
2. Cesarean section at Alaska Regional is \$7206.00.
3. Bartlett Regional Hospital does not have all-inclusive pricing. They quote a range of prices and everything from an IV to oxygen and medication is an additional charge. Cesarean section in Juneau costs \$7203.00-\$8295.00 (mom) with an additional charge for the baby of \$1995.00-\$2310.00.
4. Fairbanks Memorial does not have all-inclusive pricing and charges for labor and delivery by the hour. Baby is an additional charge, as is any medication, oxygen, etc. Cesarean section is approximately \$8,000.00.

Juneau Family Birth Center

The JFBC midwives have attended **392** (as of September 30, 2003) births since opening in April 1998. This number includes all women who started their labor intending to deliver at the birth center or at home.

1998 77 women served

30 women prenatal care only

6 hospital support

41 births attended Births in Juneau 407

11 home births

27 birth center births

3 hospital transports

0 cesarean sections

1999 118 women served

36 women prenatal care only

5 hospital support

79 births attended (18.8% of Juneau births-421)

17 home births

46 birth center births

16 hospital transports

9 cesarean sections

2000 101 women served

39 women prenatal care only

5 hospital support

68 births attended (16.2% of Juneau births-421)

12 home births

48 birth center births

8 hospital transports

7 cesarean sections

- 2001 **118 women served**
 45 prenatal care only
 10 hospital support
 73 births attended (17% of Juneau births-435)
 9 home births
 56 birth center births
 8 hospital transports
 4 cesarean sections
- 2002 **125 women served**
 42 prenatal care only
 14 hospital support
 83 births attended (20.5% of Juneau births-405)
 14 home births
 55 birth center births
 14 hospital transports
 6 cesarean sections
- 2003 **140 women served (as of September 30, 2003)**
 6 hospital support
 48 births attended
 4 home births
 33 birth center births
 7 hospital transports
 6 cesarean sections

Total births attended to as of September 30, 2003 by JFBC
 midwives - 392

Total women served by the birth center- 700

Statistics as of August 24, 2003

Number of women transported in labor	56	15.5%
Number of cesarean sections	32	8.2%
(Number of cesarean sections nation wide		28%)
Number of transports of mom postpartum	6	1.8%
Number of transports of baby postpartum	7	1.8%
Baby deaths at birth	0	
Baby deaths before 6 weeks	2	
One of heart problems at 5 weeks		
One of a birth defect incompatible with life		
Homebirths	67	17.3%
Breastfeeding rate for the first 6 weeks		98%
(Most of our moms breastfeed for years, but we have no official way of tracking this)		
Average baby weight		8 lbs



J U N E A U
F A M I L Y B I R T H
C E N T E R

3225 Hospital Drive Suite 106, Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-1203 fax (907) 586-5765

03/12/2004

Dear Legislator

I am a Certified Direct-Entry Midwife and an Executive Director of the Juneau Family Birth Center, a non-profit Registered birth center here in Juneau. I have worked on midwifery issues in Alaska since 1984 and look forward to helping to clarify for you midwifery and birth center issues. I served on the State Licensing Board for Certified Direct-Entry Midwives from its inception in 1992 until 2000.

Midwifery is a growing profession, as I am sure you are aware. Alaska's Certified Direct-Entry Midwives deliver almost 10% of the babies in Alaska. This is an amazing statistic considering that nationwide, Direct-Entry Midwives attend 2% of the births. Alaska is at the forefront of midwifery and other states look to our law when crafting legislation.

I would like your support of SB 349, a bill changing registered birth centers to licensed birth centers. It was never our intention, or the legislature's intention, to have two kinds of birth centers in Alaska when this law was passed in 1992. The wording of the law was meant to allow us to practice autonomously in birth centers as the regulations at the time allowed only for CNM's and Physicians to practice in birthing centers. While focusing on this, we mistakenly used the word registered instead of licensed in the language of the bill. It wasn't until later when the Dept of H&SS interpreted this to mean a completely different kind of birth center that the mistake became apparent. Registered birth centers have also been without regulations since this time, even though this law stated that regulations would be developed by the Commissioner. It is in the best interests of the State of Alaska, our birthing women and their families to have one standard for birth centers with good updated regulations.

I appreciate your support on this bill. I would be happy to meet with you if you need more information.

Sincerely,

Kaye Kanne, CDM
Executive Director,
Juneau Family Birth Center

Woman's Way Midwifery, Inc.

149 E. Corral Ave. Suite 2
Soldotna, AK 99669
907-262-9446
Fax: 907-262-9354

March 1, 2004

Senator Con Bunde, Chair
Senator Ralph Seekings, Vice Chair
Senator Bettye Davis
Senator Gary Stevens
Senator Hollis French

It would be of great benefit to families and the state of Alaska to pass SB349 and I am writing this letter to strongly urge you to do so.

Birth centers are a popular option for families and are integral in prenatal education and providing a variety of early prevention programs that reduce the likelihood of costly birth complications and health issues in the mother and baby. Providing licensing and standardized regulations for birth centers will make the midwifery model of care more accessible to parents and increase the quality of birth centers in our state.

Midwives are highly trained and licensed by the state of Alaska to provide individualized care and to dedicate time to families that is simply not possible for most health care providers to spend. Each prenatal at our clinic averages 1 hour and much of that time is spent on nutritional and healthy living education. Prevention is the key to health improvement in the individual and ultimately cost savings to the state. In addition, there is much evidence that increasing the involvement of the parents in their prenatal care will have a remarkable long-term impact on the family. In our own practice we could cite many examples of parents who have made huge lifestyle changes due to their active involvement in their pregnancy. Midwives emphasize the importance of healthy nutrition, eliminating alcohol, drugs and cigarettes from the home, preventing premature

labor, early bonding and educate on parenting skills. We also provide other free services to the community. Our birth center has a classroom and we teach a variety of free classes, we offer a free lending library and a lactation consultant volunteers her services from our building.

Making birth centers available to the public is the next step in supporting families, encouraging them to make healthy decisions for their children and providing adequate health care. In addition to the cost saving of preventative health care, midwifery care (health care as well as facility fees) simply cost less. Midwives and birth centers need your support to continue with important services.

The state of Alaska has 22 licensed midwives attending 10% of the births. We and the families that we serve encourage you to support SB349.

Thank you,

Kelly de Sleyes, LDM LPM
Kelly de Sleyes, CDM CPM



Geneva Woods Birth Center

Barbara Norton, CNM, ANP
Geneva Woods Birth Center
3730 Rhone Circle, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK. 99508

Honorable Senators Seekings, Bunde, Davis, Stevens and French,

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss with you my support for Senate Bill 349. As I am sure you are aware, this bill would require licensure for birthing centers, effectively changing currently registered birthing centers into licensed birth centers. This is an important bill because there are currently two standards for birthing centers in Alaska. Licensed birth centers have regulations to follow, annual inspections and safeguards in place to guarantee the birth center is a safe environment for families. Registered birth centers, on the other hand, have no regulations, no inspections and no oversight at all.

The establishment of this "double standard" was inadvertent, and there is no better time to remedy the situation. All owners of registered and licensed birth centers agree, and in fact, have worked together to rewrite the regulations (which haven't been changed since 1982) to accommodate both certified nurse midwifery practice and certified direct-entry midwifery practice.

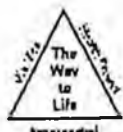
The registered birth centers in Alaska will be given six months to upgrade their facilities, and put the appropriate safeguards in place. As an owner of a licensed birth center, I will work with the other birth centers to prepare for their conversion to licensure by sharing policy & procedure information, risk assessment tools, and quality assurance programs.

Approximately 5 % of Alaskan families choose out-of-hospital birth, which represents several hundred families each year choosing the birth center option. There are numerous studies showing the safety of birthing centers for low-risk women, and in addition to significant cost savings, families overwhelmingly report positive, rewarding experiences in birthing centers.

There should only be one standard for birthing centers in Alaska and I trust our representatives in Juneau will agree that this is an essential bill that will remedy the double standard and serve to protect the public.

Sincerely,

Barbara Norton, CNM, ANP
Barbara Norton, CNM, ANP



Alaska Family Health & Birth Clinic

728 Gullinoy Rd. Suite 100, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 • (907)456-3719

March 3, 2004

Subject: Senate Bill 294
Senate Bill 349

My name is Dana Brown and I have been a licensed Certified Direct Entry Midwife (CDEM) since January 1993. I am writing in Support of SB294 and SB349.

I am the director of Alaska Family Health & Birth Center, a non-profit registered birth center. I am in favor of all birth centers becoming licensed with inclusion of CDEM's as providers. Licensing birth centers assures high standards and is in the best interest of the public. SB 349 supports this. Birth centers have been proven safe for low risk pregnancies and offer an affordable alternative. In fact, birth centers can provide a savings of 50 - 75% less than hospital births. Birth centers benefit consumers as well as the economy. SB294 offers a promise of savings and cost effectiveness. Please support SB294 and SB349. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Dana Brown
Certified Direct Entry Midwife



Alaska Family Health & Birth Clinic

728 Gaffney Rd. Suite 100, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 • (907)456-3719

Danielle Baham, CMA
728 Gaffney Street, Suite 100
Fairbanks, AK 99709

March 3, 2004

Subject: Senate Bill 349
Senate Bill 294

Dear Senator:

I am the Office Administrator at AHF&BC a non-profit birth center in Fairbanks.

I am support of SB 294 & SB 349 and ask that the legislative please pass these bills.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Danielle Baham, CMA



Alaska Family Health & Birth Clinic

728 Gaffney Rd. Suite 100, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 • (907)456-3719

Vanessa R. Dunham
Apprentice Direct-entry Midwife
728 Gaffney Street, Suite 100
Fairbanks, AK 99709

March 3, 2004

Subject: Senate Bill 349
Senate Bill 294

Dear Senator:

I am in favor of SB 349, an act which would require the licensing of birth centers. As a soon to be direct-entry midwife, working for Alaska Family Health and Birth Center I feel that licensing contributes to the high standards of birth centers.

I am in favor of SB 294. This bill is cost effective and will give medicaid recipients the same options as private and insurance clients.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Vanessa R. Dunham



Alaska Family Health & Birth Clinic

728 Gaffney Rd. Suite 100, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 • (907)456-3719

March 3, 2004

RE: Senate Bill 294
Senate Bill 349

I am writing in support of SB294 and SB349. These bills would require all birth centers to be licensed and provide for Certified Direct entry Midwives to be the attendants at these births. This would provide a safe alternative to low risk women at a savings to the State for all Medicaid and Denali Kid Care patients. Certified Direct Entry Midwives typically have a high percentage of Medicaid and DKC clients and charge 50-75% less overall for prenatal care and childbirth services. CDEMs are currently doing homebirths or working in birth centers that may be registered through the State but do not have any licensing provisions. These bills would provide for consistent quality for all birth centers.

Thank You,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cheryl Corrick".

Cheryl Corrick
Certified Direct Entry Midwife

Moonlight Midwifery

Laura Gore C.D.M.
P.O. Box 112051
Anchorage, Alaska 99511

March 2, 2004

Honorable Senators Seekings, Bunde, Davis, Stevens, and French,

I am writing in support of Senate Bill 349. As I'm sure you are aware, this bill would require licensure for all birthing centers, changing currently registered birthing centers to licensed birthing centers. This is an important bill because there are currently two standards for birthing centers in Alaska. Licensed centers have regulations to follow and annual inspections to insure public safety. Registered birth centers currently have no established regulations or inspections but instead rely on the Certified Direct-Entry Midwives, Statutes and Regulations to provide some standard of care.

The establishment of these two different types of birthing centers was not intentional; rather it was an error in wording. I currently operate a registered birth center and I am the Administrator for a licensed birth center. I can assure you the standards (as proposed in the rewrite 2/04, using input from owners of both licensed and registered birth centers) for licensed birth centers is both achievable and practical for all birthing centers and will benefit the public by assuring one uniform standard for this type of facility.

Sincerely,

Laura Gore C.D.M.
Certified-Direct Entry Midwife

Sharon K. Evans, CPM, CDM
PO Box 67
Palmer, AK 99645
March 3, 2004

Subject: Senate Bill 349

Dear Senator:

I am in favor of SB 349, an act which would require licensure of midwifery birth centers. As a licensed midwife and Alaska State Direct Entry Midwifery Board member, I am currently involved in the regulation of midwives. I am interested in our state providing quality assurance through the regulation/licensure of birth centers.

At this time, 34 states currently license birth centers. Standards and quality of care is assured through the licensing of Birth Centers, with Alaska's requirements being comparable to other states, allowing consumers and the economy to be greatly benefited.

Please support SB 349. By doing so, our state would be on the leading edge in quality, cost-effective maternity care in Alaska state licensed birth centers.

Sincerely,

Sharon K. Evans, CPM, CDM

Sharon K. Evans, CPM, CDM

Mat-Su Midwifery, Inc.

2650 Broadview Ave., Wasilla, AK 99654

907-373-3420 Fax 907-376-7847

March 2, 2004

Subject: Senate Bill 349

Dear Senator:

I am writing this letter in support of SB 349, an act which would require licensure of midwifery birth centers. I am a certified direct-entry midwife licensed in this state since 1993. I own and operate Mat-Su Midwifery, Inc. in Wasilla, AK which is a registered out-of-hospital birth center. We currently deliver over 100 babies per year at our birth center. I would like to be able to assure our clients that the standard and quality of care we provide here is state-approved, as is our practitioner's license.

At this time, 34 states currently license birth centers. With Alaska's requirements being comparable to other states, consumers and the economy would be greatly benefited.

Sincerely,

Judi Davidson, CDM, CPM

Judi Davidson, CDM, CPM

FRONTIER MIDWIFERY SERVICES

March 1, 2004

Dear Senator,

I am writing regarding rewriting of one set of regulations for all licenced birth centers. I am the owner of a birth center in Soldotna. We serve a large community including, Homer, Seldovia, Seward, and individuals from bush communities all over the state who commute to town to receive prenatal, labor and delivery and postpartum care.

We are encouraging this change as a benefit to the individuals, the community and the state. Midwifery care is most importantly safe and cost effective. The focus of A Midwifery Model of Care is quality and prevention. Each patient spends an average of 45 minutes with a highly trained licenced health care provider concentrating on early parenting education and bonding. Our goal is to offer a personalized care. All of these factors have been cited as significant contributors to reducing adverse outcomes, especially prematurity and low birth weight.

In conclusion we would like you to consider Midwifery and Birth Center care for an innovative and cost effective approach to the escalating costs of health care.

Sincerely,



Katherine Piatt, CDM

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: SB 349
 (S) Publish Date: 4/21/04
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: LICENSURE OF MIDWIFERY BIRTH CENTERS RDU Health Care Services
 Component: Certification and Licensing

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Sponsor: DAVIS

Requester: SENATE (L&C)

Component No. 245

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	16.2	18.9	21.6	24.3	27.0	29.7
Travel	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9
Contractual						
Supplies	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Land & Structures	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	19.4	22.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	35.7

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: _____

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The above estimated costs for SB349 are based on current registered midwifery birth centers. There are currently 6 midwifery birth centers and the increase in costs for following years are not inflationary, but are estimated on a rate of one new birth center every year, which has been the history. It is assumed that all currently registered midwifery birth centers would apply for full licensure if this bill becomes law. There will be no need for new positions to absorb this function into the licensure program, but staff time will be needed for travel, on-site surveys, and completion of paperwork.

Prepared by: Deb Erickson
 Division: Public Health
 Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 907-465-8615
 Date/Time 02/23/2004
 Date 02/24/2004

COMMITTEE COPY

SB

350

SFIN

FILE

SB 350

was referred to the
Senate Finance
Committee

Hearing(s) were held

The bill did not move
from Committee

SESSION ADDRESS:
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-4925
Fax: (907) 465-3517
Toll Free: 1-800-821-4925

Senator Gary Stevens

Alaska State Legislature

INTERIM ADDRESS:
112 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-4925
Fax: (907) 486-5264

Sponsor Statement CS Senate Bill 350 (L&C)

"An Act allowing a joint action agency to encumber property interests for security purposes; declaring certain joint action agencies to be political subdivisions for certain purposes; restricting the sale of property of the joint action agency; allowing the joint action agency to transfer property to security interest holders under a security interest or to other parties without legislative approval; and providing for an effective date."

The legislation will enable the Four Dam Pool Power Agency (FDPPA -- the first agency formed under the statute allowing "Joint Action Agencies" -- JAA's) to refinance the approximately \$73 million loan owed to AIDEA.

This legislation will thus return \$73 million liquid cash to AIDEA's coffers while at the same time benefiting electricity consumers in Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, the Kodiak area and the Valdez-Glennallen areas. These benefits will flow from the FDPPA's borrowing at lower interest rates and shedding many of the administrative burdens and arbitrage losses on reserve funds inherent in the complex state financing.

The bill includes three highly technical corrections to the existing joint action agency statute. Neither of these corrections changes the essential nature of such agencies under state law. However, Bond Counsel and AIDEA counsel deem it necessary to re-state these principals in specific language to allow the financing to proceed in a way most beneficial to the agency and its member/citizen-customers, and to give specific authorization to change the MOU between AIDEA and the agency that was referenced in previous legislation.

First, the legislation states in explicit language that JAA's are political subdivisions of the state *for the purposes of securities law*. This language is necessary if the FDPPA is to avoid certain expensive and damaging hurdles having to do with registration of securities under some bond sale circumstances.

Second, the legislation explicitly allows the agency to mortgage the four dam pool assets. Such a mortgage will likely be necessary in order to sell the bonds as contemplated. The facilities are presently mortgaged to AIDEA, just as it is contemplated they would be mortgaged to the new lenders under the new financing. The legislation re-states the important principal established by the legislature that the four dam pool assets may not be sold to a party outside the FDPPA without legislative approval; however, it makes it clear that mortgaging the assets -- or a foreclosure under the terms of that mortgage -- does not constitute a sale under this restriction, providing that certain requirements are met.

Finally, the legislation allows amendment of the MOU to accommodate the contemplated mortgage.

None of these technical changes alters the previous legislative treatment of JAA's. The changes; however, are required to allow a smooth and beneficial refinancing.

When this refinancing occurs and the AIDEA loan is retired, the State and consumers in a large part of Alaska will benefit by:

- Allowing the FDPPA to return approximately \$73 million to AIDEA for other uses,
- Helping consumers of Four Dam Pool power by lowering interest, arbitrage costs, and administrative costs associated with the acquisition; and,
- Enhancing options available to the FDPPA and its members concerning interties and other activities.



CITY OF PETERSBURG

P.O. BOX 329 • PETERSBURG, ALASKA 99833

TELEPHONE (907) 772-4511

TELECOPIER (907) 772-3759

March 5, 2004

Senator Gary Stevens
Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Subject: HB495 and SB350 re: Joint Action Agencies

Dear Senator Stevens:

The City of Petersburg is writing in support for HB495 and SB350 and ask your continued support in passage of this proposed legislation.

HB495, introduced by Representative Bill Williams and SB350, introduced by yourself, provide certain technical corrections to earlier legislation authorizing the sale of the state's interest in four hydroelectric projects that constituted the Four Dam Pool Power to a joint action agency formed by the participants in the Pool. The City of Petersburg is a member of the agency, along with the cities of Wrangell and Ketchikan, the Kodiak Electric Association and the Copper Valley Electric Association. The acquisition was financed with a loan from AIDEA, at interest rates currently in excess of those available from other sources. This legislation:

- Clarifies the ability of the joint action agency to refinance the AIDEA debt and lower the cost of power for citizens of Alaska;
- Returns up to \$74 million to the State of Alaska;
- Provides for the use of the hydroelectric resources as security for new debt; and
- Assures that the resources will continue to serve the members of the Pool, as intended by original authorizing legislation.

We urge your continued support in the passage of this important legislation.

Sincerely,

Theodore M. Smith, Mayor

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
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COPIES



Alaska Power Association
703 West Tudor Road, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Ph: 907-561-6103, Toll-free: 1-877-992-7322
Fax: 907-561-5547, URL: www.alaskapower.org

March 31, 2004

Senator Gary Wilken, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee
Capitol Building, Room 532
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Subject: Alaska Power Association's Support of Senate Bill 350

Dear Senator Wilken:

Alaska Power Association (APA), which represents electric utilities from Barrow to Metlakatla providing approximately 90 percent of the power in our State, strongly supports passage of Senate Bill 350.

The association unanimously supports the changes to the charter of the Four Dam Pool Power Agency, comprised of utilities serving consumers in Southeast Alaska, the Copper Basin area and Kodiak Island. SB 350 will allow the Four Dam Pool Power Agency to use its assets as security for the issuance of bonds and other securities, and to function as a political subdivision only in regard to acquisition and operation of its assets. Except in limited situations involving foreclosures or other security-interest issues, SB 350 will require legislative approval before the agency could sell any of its assets.

SB 350 will significantly strengthen the Four Dam Pool Agency's operating abilities, and APA urges your support of the passage of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eric P. Yould".

Eric P. Yould
Executive Director

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

SB 350-4 DAM POOL JOINT ACTION AGENCY

NAME: Ron Miller Subject/Bill No: SB 350
Co./Dept./Title: Executive Director / AIDEA-BA Phone: 269-3000
Address: 813 W. Northw Light, Anchorage Zip: 99503
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: Tom LOVAS Subject/Bill No: SB 350
Co./Dept./Title: CEO, FOUR DAM POOL POWER AGENCY Phone: 258-2281
Address: 203 W. TUDOR RD. SR 102 ANCH. Zip: 99503
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____
Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Zip: _____
Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

SB

351

HFIN

FILE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: SB 351
(S) Publish Date: 3/10/04

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
Title: An Act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents RDU: Alaska Public Offices Commission
Sponsor: Senate Finance Component: Alaska Public Offices Commission
Requester: Senate State Affairs Component No.: 70

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	*	*	*	*	*	*
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	*					
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	*	*	*	*	*	*

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	*	*	*	*	*	*
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part-time	*	*	*	*	*	*
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill seeks to reverse mandatory electronic filing as requested by the administration and approved by the legislature in 2003. This bill could have a significant fiscal impact on the Commission in meeting its mission by publishing campaign disclosure information before election day.

It is not known at this time how much of an impact this bill will have. The determining factor will be how many people choose to participate electronically without a legal requirement to do so.

Prepared by: Brooke Miles, Director Phone 907-276-4176
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission Date/Time 3/9/04 2:56 PM
Approved by: Mike Miller, Commissioner Date 3/9/2004
Agency: Department of Administration

Interim:
600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
(907) 376-3370
(907) 376-3157 Fax



Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600
(907) 465-3805 Fax

SENATOR LYDA GREEN
SENATE DISTRICT G

HCS CSSB 351 (STA) SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCS CSSB 351 (STA) "An act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents by nonelectronic means."

Recent changes to the Alaska Statutes have allowed the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accommodate electronic reporting and distribution of information to the public. However, an unintended consequence is that APOC has determined that it will no longer accept filing of Public Official Financial Disclosures, Campaign Disclosures, Lobbyist Reports, and Legislative Financial Disclosures in a format other than electronic. Essentially, the Legislative intent to encourage APOC to develop the ability to accept electronic filing has resulted in an unnecessary obstacle for those members of the public not accustomed to using computers. Further, the electronic filing requirement will discourage candidates from running for office if they lack computer knowledge or cannot afford to hire someone to complete the electronic filing process.

APOC is working to provide alternative filing plans for communities that lack reliable internet service but the alternative will likely be that they can just submit their disk, not that they can continue to use paper forms. No accommodations are being contemplated for those members of the public who wish to continue to file in paper form. Ironically, paper copies of submitted filings will still be available through the APOC and the entire database can be purchased from APOC.

This bill addresses broadens the acceptable format for filing of APOC mandatory reports. Specifically, while electronic filing may be encouraged, APOC shall continue to accept paper filing from those who do not want to take advantage of electronic filing opportunities.

The Committee Substitute is the result of conversations with APOC in order to address their concerns with the proposed legislation while at the same time staying true to the purpose of SB 351. The CS limits proposed changes to the filing required of an elected official or a candidate in an election and no longer addresses lobbyist filings.

Additionally, in order to make the paper filings more streamlined the CS standardizes the format of the forms and requires that they be legible and typed or written in ink.



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Majority

Web: <http://www.akrepublicans.org>

Sponsor: Sen. Lyda Green
Current Version: CSSB 351 (FIN)
Contact: Kim Carnot, 455-6600
Date: April 14, 2004

Fact Sheet for: Senate Bill 351

Short Title: APOC Reports by Non-electronic Means

Summary:

- Broadens the acceptable format for filing of APOC mandatory reports. Specifically, while electronic filing may be encouraged, APOC shall continue to accept paper filing from those who do not want to take advantage of electronic filing opportunities.
- Standardizes the format of APOC forms for ease of completion by the filer.

Benefits:

- Gives APOC time to develop and test its electronic filing system.
- Makes running for office as user friendly as possible by giving candidates the choice of filing electronically or in paper format.

Background:

Recent changes to Alaska Statutes have allowed the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accommodate electronic reporting and distribution of information to the public. However, an unintended consequence is that APOC has determined that it will no longer accept filing of Public Official Financial Disclosures, Campaign Disclosures, and Legislative Financial Disclosures in a format other than electronic. Essentially, the Legislative intent to encourage APOC to develop the ability to accept electronic filing has resulted in an unnecessary obstacle for those members of the public not accustomed to using computers.



Center for Governmental Studies

10951 West Pico Blvd., Suite 120
Los Angeles, CA 90064
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e-mail: center@cgs.org website: http://www.cgs.org

ELECTRONIC FILING AND DISCLOSURE SURVEY 2002 UPDATE

64 responses
50 states
6 Canadian provinces
6 Cities
Federal Election Commission
Elections Canada

1. Has your jurisdiction developed an electronic filing system for campaign finance, lobbyist, or personal financial disclosure statements?

- (a) Yes (46) U.S. AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI
- (6) U.S. Cities Austin, Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, San Francisco (S.F.), Seattle
- (5) Canada British Columbia, Elections Canada, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec
- (b) No (4) U.S. MT, SC, TN, WY
- (2) Canada Alberta, Yukon

Internet users can access scanned data from Alabama, Alberta, Arkansas, British Columbia, Mississippi, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia which scan campaign finance data, and from Delaware, Kansas and North Dakota which manually enter campaign finance data and post it online.

The only responding jurisdictions surveyed that do not use computers at all for campaign statements are Alberta, Montana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Wyoming and Yukon.

2. If yes, is the system voluntary for filers or is it mandatory?

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|------|-------------|--|
| (a) | Voluntary | (18) | U.S. | <u>AK, CO, DE, FL, IA, IN, KY, ME, MI, MN, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, OK, PA, UT</u> |
| | | (1) | U.S. Cities | <u>Madison</u> |
| | | (3) | Canada | <u>Elections Canada, Manitoba, Quebec</u> |
| (b) | Mandatory | (20) | U.S. | <u>AZ, CA, CT, FEC, GA, HI, IL, LA, MD, MA, MO, NY, NC, OH, OR, RI, TX, VA, WA, WI</u> |
| | | (5) | U.S. Cities | <u>Austin, Los Angeles, NYC, S.F., Seattle</u> |

MI Will have mandatory filing effective 2004 for those that spend/ receive \$20K+ in the previous election cycle.

NYC Proposed rules will make it mandatory and require all campaigns to use an electronic filing system. Under the proposed rules, campaigns must request a waiver from the Board in order to be excused from this requirement.

WA Since 1999, has been mandatory for gubernatorial candidates only.

WV Had difficulties with development, plan to resume this project in the future.

WI Our efforts for an electronic filing system of campaign finance reports incorporated with an integrated campaign finance and elections agency management system continue to be stalled for lack of funding. Until funding becomes available, the Elections Board passed an administrative rule requiring reports for those registrants who are required to file electronically to transfer their reports in a spreadsheet, text-delimited file, or RTF. We are posting these on our website. However, there is no searchable database. We will continue to post summary information for all filers.

3. If mandatory, please provide the thresholds for mandatory filing and the year they go (went) into effect?

All Campaigns (4 Jurisdictions)

- | | |
|------------|--|
| <u>MA</u> | Raise or spend more than 10% of expenditure limit for that office (since 2002). |
| <u>NYC</u> | If candidates accept public financing. |
| <u>RI</u> | For all statewide offices (Gov., Lt. Gov., SOS, Treasurer) |
| <u>VA</u> | No thresholds. Mandatory for Governor, Lt. Governor and Attorney General. Voluntary for all other offices. |

Candidates/ PAC's

\$500 or more (1 Jurisdiction)

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| <u>AZ</u> | \$500 (since 1993). |
|-----------|---------------------|

\$1,000 or more (1 Jurisdiction)

NY = > \$1K (since 1999).

\$5,000 or more (7 Jurisdictions)

GA \$5K for PACs and political committees
HI \$5K for Governor, Lt. Governor, Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney and Council candidates (since 1997).
MD \$5K for candidates (since 1999).
MO \$5K received or spent by a candidate for statewide office for any reporting period.
NC \$5K for statewide candidates and from other candidate, political parties, or PAC's that receive or make contributions or expenditures in excess of said amount. All other candidates may file electronically voluntarily (since 1999).
S.F. \$5K in calendar year.
Seattle \$5K+ for PACs/ Independent Expenditures (since 2000).

\$10,000 or more (3 Jurisdictions)

GA \$10K for General Assembly, superior courts, district attorney and county or municipal offices (effective 1/1/03).
MO \$15K+ for any PAC making a contribution in excess of this amount in the applicable calendar year.
OH \$10K for any contribution or expenditure for statewide candidates (since 2001), PACs (since 2002) and General Assembly (eff. 2003)

\$20,000 or more (3 Jurisdictions)

GA \$20K for constitutional offices, Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Public Service Commission (since 2/1/01).
TX \$20K except those claiming an exemption: (1) filer does not use computer equipment to keep records, (2) filers (other than candidates for statewide office or related PACs) that do not accept or spend more than \$20K in a year and (3) candidates for district judge, district attorney, or judge of a multi-county statutory county court, and related PACs (since 7/1/00).
WI \$20K for candidates receiving in a campaign period and for non-candidates, same amount received in a biennium (since 7/22/02).

\$25,000 or more (5 Jurisdictions)

Austin \$30K or agree to public financing by signing a contract.
IL \$25K (since 1999), \$10K (effective 2003).
Los Angeles \$25K (since 2001).
Seattle \$25+ for candidates, ballot issues (since 1998).
WA \$25K+ for any campaign or committee who previously or expects to expend this amount (since 2002); will reduce to \$10K in 2004.

\$50,000 or more (5 Jurisdictions)

<u>CA</u>	\$50K (since 7/00).
<u>CT</u>	\$250K for statewide candidates only (since 1/1/99).
<u>FEC</u>	\$50K in receipts & disbursements (since 1/1/01).
<u>LA</u>	\$50K in receipts for statewide offices (since 1999).
<u>OR</u>	\$50K total combined activity (since 2000, with waivers granted until 2004).

For 25 total jurisdictions, the median was \$10,000.

Lobbyists (1 Jurisdiction)**\$5,000 or more**

<u>CA</u>	\$5K (since July 2000).
-----------	-------------------------

4. Please circle which persons file financial statements electronically with your agency. (Circle more than one, if appropriate.)

- (a) Candidates (46)
 (b) Political Committees (39)
 (c) Lobbyists (9)
 (d) Political Consultants (0)
 (e) Officeholder statements of economic interest (3)

- (a) AZ, AK, Austin, CA, CO, CT, DE, Elections Canada, FEC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IA, IN, KY, Los Angeles, LA, Madison, ME, Manitoba, MD, MA, MI, MN, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NYC, NY, NC, RI, OH, OK, OR, PA, Quebec, S.F., Seattle, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
- (b) AZ, AK, Austin, CA, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IA, IN, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NE, NV, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, Quebec, S.F., Seattle, TX, UT, VA, WI
- (c) CA, CO, DE, IA, LA, ME, NE, PA, UT
- (d) None
- (e) LA, Seattle, WA

<u>Los Angeles</u>	Currently developing online system for lobbyist registration & disclosure.
<u>MO</u>	Currently have none e-filing. In process of developing the system.
<u>PA</u>	Lobbyists who contribute to candidates.
<u>Quebec</u>	Political parties at municipal and provincial levels can file their return of election expenses electronically. But we still demand the paper copy for signature.

WA Including appointed officials.

5. Do your filers need particular software that they must use, or can they use any software package that is compatible?

(a) Must use particular software package (14)

(b) May use any software package that is compatible (33)

(a) U.S. AK, DE, IA, IN, LA, MA, MN, NJ, NM, RI, VA

Canada Elections Canada, Manitoba, Quebec

(b) U.S. AZ, CA, CO, CT, FEC, FL, GA, HI, IL, KY, MD, MO, MI, NE,

NV, NH, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, TX, UT, WA, WI

U.S. Cities Austin, Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle

Canada Elections Canada,

If a particular software package, name the package.

CA Currently supported only by private sector certified vendors but starting on Jan 1, 2003 there will be a free web-base alternative for filing.

CT Web-based system, only need Adobe Acrobat 4.0 software.

DE Developed by IBM for Delaware.

Elections Canada Candidate. must use particular software, while Political Parties use text delimited files.

GA May use any software package that is compatible - software must be certified by our office prior to use or candidate may use developed program written in Access 2000 or Access 2002.

IA Board developed, so not named.

IN Was developed by our computer company that works with our agency.

LA L.E.A.D.E.R.S.. Filers can upload from other programs using a vendor package.

Manitoba Custom developed.

MD O.C.P.F. developed: Reporter 3.0, Depository Reporter or Bank Reporter - depends on the type of filer.

MI The compatible software program must meet our filing format.

MN Finance-2002

MO Web based reporting system. Only need software to access the Internet.

NV Web-based application, only need a browser.

NJ Customized software developed for NJ ELEC. R1 Electronic Filing System (REFS) used by legislative candidates and political committees and Gubernatorial Electronic Filing System (GEFS) used by gubernatorial campaign committees.

NM SOS Issues software

NYC C-SMART - Campaign Software for Managing and Reporting Transactions. Although filers may use any software that is compatible, we strongly recommend and urge candidates to use our software to avoid compliance issues that may effect public fund payments.

NY File layouts must meet our specs.

PA The Department provided on our website a list of vendors whose software is compatible.

Quebec Access 2000

RI System is Internet based so all filers must enter on-line.

VA VA Filing Software

WI The files must be RTF, in an Excel Spreadsheet, or in a text-delimited file. Until funding becomes available, starting with the 07/02 continuing report due 7/22/02 in our office, registrants will transfer their reports electronically and those reports will be posted on our website.

6. Have you developed a software package that filers may use?

Yes	(24)	U.S.	<u>AZ, DE, FEC, GA, HI, IL, IA, IN, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, NI, NM, NY, NC, OK, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI</u>
	(3)	U.S. Cities	<u>Los Angeles, NYC, S.F.</u>
	(3)	Canada	<u>Elections Canada, Manitoba, Quebec</u>
No	(11)	U.S.	<u>CA, CO, CT, DE, MO, NE, NV, NH, OH, PA, RI</u>
	(3)	U.S. Cities	<u>Austin, Madison, Seattle</u>
	(2)	Canada	<u>Alberta, B.C.</u>

CA We have defined the filing format (CAL), but no software packages.

DE Dept of Elections staff receive and input the reports using an IBM developed software program for the state. Candidates do not electronically file information but blank forms can be downloaded in PDF, printed and used by political committees designated by the forms.

GA We have developed a downloadable Access Program candidates can use as long as they have Access 2000 or Access 2002.

HI Hawaii Electronic Reporting and Tracking System (HERTS) Generation 2.

IL IDIS Electronic Filing Software Vers. 1.2.

KY Developed by vendor.

MA Done in-house.

MI Yes.

MN Finance-2002

NYC C-SMART has been developed by that Campaign Finance Board (CFB).

OK Yes, in 1997; however, as of 7/1/02, it may longer be used due to changes in the rules, forms and schedules. We are currently developing new software.

OR No, but two private vendors have.

Seattle No, but our filers can use the State of Washington Software, WEDS.

TX The Ethics Commission has worked with a private vendor to develop new computer software that filers may obtain free of charge and install on their own computers for generating reports. Software purchased from third-party vendors may also be used if it generates reports in the required format.

UT It's available as part of the on-line filing. It doesn't really "manage" their campaign account but they can use it to store information that hasn't been submitted yet.

WI We have a simple Access database and Excel spreadsheet available off our website. The local designers created them for candidates' committees and have given these files to us. We have made them available to registrants from our website. Both print reports that comply with our campaign finance reporting requirements.

7. **If so how much does it cost the filers?**

Free DE, Elections Canada, FEC, GA (as long as have Access 2000 or 2002), HI, IL, IA, IN, KY, LA, Los Angeles, LA, Manitoba, MD, MA, MI, MN, NJ, NM, NYC, NY, NC, OK, Quebec, S.F., Seattle, TX, UT, WA, WI,

OR One vendor charges \$1K for initial purchase and \$600 for two-year renewals, and allows additional committees to add on to purchased packages for \$300.

VA \$35.00

8. **Does the software include campaign management features beyond those necessary to comply with electronic filing requirement? What are they?**

DE Checks and balances that indicate if contribution limits have been exceeded.
Elections Canada Ability to print tax receipts for contributors to candidates.

IL Check numbers; printing list of receipts and expenditures by range of date, check number and amount; print mailing labels; importing names and address.

IN Allows them to store data, so they don't have to keep re-entering.

KY Banking and Mail-merge – supported by vendor only.

Manitoba Diagnostic checks and tips to aid in compliance.

MD Excel based database allows for data export.

MI Features include flagging potential errors, excess contributions, corporate contributions, missing data, etc.

MN Yes, letter writing, import registered voters lists, label and phone # programs, entity tracking, and voter history.

NJ Yes, both applications allow the information to be exported to either a flat file or spreadsheet. The GEFS application allows the user to scan and store the source documentation in electronic media for archival purposes as well as fulfilling the filing requirements. The REFS application aggregates contribution amounts by contributor.

NYC C-SMART provides different types of reports that may assist in campaign management such as Contributor list, sorting functionality and features that assist in complying with the CFB such as limits. C-SMART is also able to export data that may be used for mail merge, spreadsheets, etc.

NC Yes. Audit features, run labels, search for specific contributions or disbursements, daily statements.

- OK It will keep a record of expenditure information that is not required on the form; otherwise, it is form-based.
- OR This vendor's program generates thank-you/ acknowledgment letters, IRS reports, occupation inquiry letters.
- Seattle Accounting features, reconciliation features, exporting names and addresses.
- TX Import/export feature for names and addresses.
- WI The Access database was developed for candidates and does have some campaign management features. Very minimal. We do not support it.

9. How do filers send you the information? (Circle all that is appropriate.)

- (a) Mail in disks (23)
- U.S. AZ, FEC, FL, HI, IL, IA, KY, LA, MD, MI, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OR, PA, TX, WI
- U.S. Cities Austin, NYC, S.F.
- Canada Elections Canada, Quebec
- (b) File over the Internet (39)
- U.S. AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FEC, GA, HI, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, NV, NH, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, Madison, S.F., Seattle
- Canada Quebec
- (c) Provide paper copies (58)
- U.S. AL, AK, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY
- U.S. Cities Austin, Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle
- Canada Alberta, B.C., Elections Canada, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec
- All of the above IA, KY, LA, MD, MI, NM, NY, NC, OR, PA, S.F., TX, Quebec, WI

Austin Filers can bring in a disk.

IL Also has modern filing.

LA Filers can provide paper copies if not filing electronically.

MA Filers can provide paper copies until 2004.

MI FTP file to our server.

NE Filers download forms to PC, fill them out in Word and submit paper copy.

NYC Additionally, filers may also have information hand delivered.

PA This fall (2002) will be able to file over Internet.

Quebec Filers submit paper copy with either disk or Internet submissions.

WV Filers can download CF forms in PDF, fill out on their computers and printout for submission.

10. Do filers have to provide street addresses when filing electronically?

- (a) Yes (43)
 (b) No, but have to provide street addresses when filing paper copies (8)
 (c) Don't provide street addresses even when filing paper copies (2)

(a) U.S. AK, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IA, IN, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TX, UT, VA, WA, WI
 U.S. Cities Austin, Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle
 Canada Elections Canada, Manitoba, Quebec

(b) U.S. AL, AR, CA, MD, MS, SD, VT
 Canada Ontario.

(c) U.S. NC
 U.S. Cities Madison

NC They must provide a mailing address, but it does not have to be a street address.

11. After a candidate or committee files a statement, is it posted online?

- (a) Yes, in its entirety by scanning (29)
 U.S. AL, AZ, AR, CT, CO, FEC, GA, ID, IL, IA, LA, MI, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, OH, RI, SD, VT, WA, WV, WI
 U.S. Cities Austin, Madison
 Canada B.C.
- (b) Yes, but not all information is posted (13)
 U.S. AK, CA, KS, MD, OR, PA, TX, WI
 U.S. Cities Seattle
 Canada Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec
- (c) Not at all
 U.S. MT, OK, TN, WY
- (d) It is entered into a database so that anyone can download it (31)
 U.S. AK, CA, CO, DE, FL, HI, ID, IN, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MO, NJ, NY, NC, ND, PA, RI, SD, UT, VA, WA, WV, WI
 U.S. Cities Los Angeles, NYC, S.F.
 Canada Elections Canada

12. Does your agency compile any data from these statements and post them online before the election? (Circle all that is appropriate.)

No (11) AL, AR, Austin, Elections Canada, IA, LA, Manitoba, MO, NH, ND, OK, VT, WY

If so, what kind of information or describe the information:

- (a) **The big picture, totaling how much was raised and spent (20)**
 U.S.: AK, AZ, DE, FEC, FL, ID, IN, MI, NJ, NY, OR, RI, SD, TX, UT, WA
 U.S. Cities: Los Angeles, NYC, Seattle
 Canada: Quebec
- (b) **Data is searchable by contributor (34)**
 U.S.: AK, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, ME, MA, MD, MI, MN, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, OH, RI, TX, UT, WA
 U.S. Cities: Los Angeles, NYC, S.F., Seattle
 Canada: Quebec
- (c) **Data is searchable by candidate or committee (44)**
 U.S.: AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OR, PA, RI, SD, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV
 U.S. Cities: Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle
 Canada: Ontario, Quebec
- (d) **Data is downloadable (35)**
 U.S.: CA, CO, FEC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MS, NE, NV, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SD, VA, WA, WV, WI
 U.S. Cities: Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle
 Canada: Ontario, Quebec

All of the above: (13) FEC, FL, ID, IN, Los Angeles, MI, NJ, NYC, NY, Quebec, RI, Seattle, WA

CA Displays filed data by filer and separate late contribution pages.

LA Planning to do "big picture" for next statewide election in 2003.

13. Do you compile information after the election and post this on the website? (Circle all that is appropriate.)

No (17) U.S. AR, AL, IL, IA, LA, MI, MS, MO, NH, OK, OR, TX, VA, WV, WI, WY
 U.S. Cities Austin

If so, what kind of information or describe the information:

- (a) **The big picture, totaling how much was raised and spent (25)**

- U.S. AK, AZ, DE, FEC, FL, HI, ID, IN, KS, MA, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, RI, SD, UT, WA
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, NYC, Seattle
- Canada Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec
- (b) **Data is searchable by contributor (31)**
- U.S. AK, AZ, CT, CO, DE, FEC, FL, HI, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, NE, NJ, NY, NC, OH, RI, UT, VT, WA
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, NYC, S.F., Seattle
- Canada Elections Canada,
- (c) **Data is searchable by candidate or committee (37)**
- U.S. AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FEC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MN, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SD, UT, VT, WA
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, NYC, S.F., Seattle
- Canada Elections Canada, Manitoba, Ontario
- (d) **Data is downloadable (32)**
- U.S. CA, CO, FEC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, RI, SD, VT, WA
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, Madison, NYC, S.F., Seattle
- Canada Elections Canada, Manitoba, Ontario
- All of the above FEC, FL, HI, ID, IN, Los Angeles, NJ, NYC, NY, NC, RI, Seattle, WA

14. **Do you require separate reports for independent expenditures or late expenditures?**

- (a) **Yes (36)** U.S. AK, CA, CO, CT, FEC, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MA, MI, MS, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TX, WA, WV, WI
- U.S. Cities Los Angeles, Madison, S.F., Seattle
- Canada B.C., Elections Canada,
- (b) **No (23)** U.S. AL, AZ, AR, DE, GA, HI, IL, IA, MD, MN, MO, NM, ND, SD, UT, VT, VA, WY
- U.S. Cities Austin, NYC
- Canada Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec

If yes, describe:

AK One page report that discloses date, amount and check number for expenditures made in support of or opposition to a candidate or ballot question, includes name and address of person making expenditure.

B.C. Election advertising sponsors (Third Parties) must register and file disclosure reports showing how much they spent on advertising and any contributions received.

- CA Reports are filed on separate forms and displayed in an LCR/LLE section of website. If SB2095 passes, we'll have to add independent expenditure links to the candidates' pages, which we hope to do anyway.
- CO Independent expenditures are filed by separate form or website. Late expenditures are not filed separately.
- CT For independent expenditures over \$1,000.
- FEC Made during the twenty days prior to an election and over \$1,000.
- ID For entities not already filing the regular disclosure reports but not for committees filing since the independent expenditures are reported on their regular reports.
- IN Amendments
- KY Person making expenditure is required to make an independent expenditure report.
- LA Any person other than a candidate or committee accepting or spending >\$500 to influence an election must report.
- ME 21A M.R.S.A. §1019 + Commission Rules: >\$250 within 48 hrs of expenditure.
- MA If over \$100, within 7 days of making it. File on paper; electronically in 2004.
- MI They must file in any written format the name, date, amount, occupational info.
- MS See Miss. Code Ann. § 23-15-800
- NE Late independent expenditures must be reported within 2 days. A L.I.E. is an I.E. of \$1K or more made in the 14 days preceding the election.
- NV Independent expenditures report on + separately.
- NH Any expenditures of this nature must be filed within 24 hours if over \$500.
- NJ Reports are filed by those entities spending over the applicable thresholds.
- NY Any contribution or loan over \$1000 received before an election but after the cut-off date for the 11 day pre-election filing.
- NC There is a separate form to be completed for independent expenditures. This form is the "Report of Independent Expenditures and Contributions" form (CRO-2210).

- OR These are quite rare, usually apply to voters' pamphlet measure argument purchases, are not filed electronically and are not posted on our website.
- PA Independent expenditures are filed by the person making the expenditure on a separate form. Candidates report late contributions received after the pre-election report filing dates, but they are not reported on-line prior to an election. Late contributions appear on the 30 day post-election report online.
- RI Forms can be submitted on line.
- S.F. FPPC Forms 461, 465, 496.
- Seattle Same as for committees, i.e. all expenditures plus if not one person's money, then all contributors of \$25 or more.
- TX Individuals who make independent expenditures exceeding \$100 must file report. Corporations that make expenditures in connection with a measure election must file a report. These reports are not required to be filed electronically.
- WA PDC form C6 Independent Expenditures must be submitted within 24 hours of the independent expenditure.
- WV Independent expenditures must be reported.
- WI The committee making independent disbursements must complete a separate report along with their campaign finance report. In addition, during the 15-day period before an election event, committees making independent expenditures must report their activity within 24 hours when the amount exceeds \$20.

15. If yes, do you compile information regarding independent expenditures and put it on the website? (Circle all that applies.)

- (a) Yes (22)
 U.S. AK, CO, FEC, ID, IN, MA, MI, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, WA, WV, WI
 U.S. Cities Los Angeles, Madison, S.F., Seattle
 Canada B.C.
- (b) It is on searchable database (11)
 U.S. CA, CO, CT, ID, IN, MI, NE, NJ, NC, RI
 U.S. Cities Madison, S.F.
- (c) We summarize it in a separate section (9)
 U.S. CO, FEC, MI, NY, PA, WA
 U.S. Cities Los Angeles, S.F., Seattle
- All of the above: CO, S.F.

No FL, KS, LA, ME, MS, NH, OH, OK, OR, TX

MA scans and posts these.

WI scans and posts these.

16. How many filings do you receive?

(a) Number _____

10 or less	<u>Austin, OK</u>
11-50	<u>Madison, OR</u>
51-100	<u>AK, CO, NC</u>
101-300	<u>GA, NM, PA, S.F., VA, WI</u>
301-500	<u>MO</u>
501-1,000	<u>LA</u>
1,001-5,000	<u>AK, CT, Elections Canada, KY, MA, NY, Ontario, RI, Seattle, TX</u>
Over 5,000	<u>CA, FEC, IL</u>

For 28 jurisdictions, the median was 450.

(b) Percentage of eligible filings _____

0-10%	<u>KY, NM, NC, OK</u>
11-20%	<u>LA, MN, PA</u>
21-30%	<u>Elections Canada, OR</u>
31-40%	<u>AK, Austin, FEC, FL, IL</u>
41-50%	<u>CA, CO, S.F., TX</u>
51-60%	
61-70%	<u>Manitoba</u>
71-80%	<u>NYC, UT</u>
81-90%	<u>Seattle</u>
91-100%	<u>CT, NY, Quebec</u>

For 24 jurisdictions, the median was 38%.

(c) How many were received in your last:

a. election year _____

Under 10	<u>Austin, OK</u>
11-50	<u>Madison, OR</u>
51-100	<u>AK, CO, GA, NJ</u>
101-300	<u>KY, MN, NM, S.F., VA</u>
301-500	<u>NC</u>
501-1,000	<u>Los Angeles, MI</u>
Over 1,000	<u>CA, CT, FEC, IL, LA, NYC, NY, Ontario, RI, Seattle, TX</u>

For 27 jurisdictions, the median was 388.**b. non-election year _____**

Under 10	<u>Madison, OK</u>
11-50	<u>AK, NJ, NM, OR</u>
51-100	<u>CO, GA, MN, VA</u>
101-300	<u>Los Angeles., NYC, NC</u>
301-500	<u>Ontario</u>
501-1,000	<u>LA, Seattle</u>
Over 1,000	<u>CA, CT, FEC, IL, NY, RI, TX</u>

For 24 jurisdictions, the median was 165.**17. What is your annual budget for electronic filing information?**

Under \$1,000	
\$1,001-10,000	<u>MN, Seattle</u>
\$10,001-25,000	<u>IA, LA, UK, Quebec</u>
\$25,001-50,000	<u>AK, ME, MO</u>
\$50,001-75,000	<u>MA, S.F.</u>
\$75,001-100,000	<u>TX</u>
\$100,001-250,000	<u>IL, CO, NY, OH</u>
\$250,001-500,000	<u>WA</u>
Over \$500,000	<u>CA, FEC, PA</u>

For 20 jurisdictions, the median was \$87,500.

<u>GA</u>	Not a specific line item in the budget. It is included in the Elections budget.
<u>HI</u>	Varies
<u>Los Angeles</u>	No specific annual budget strictly for e-filing.
<u>NJ</u>	We do not maintain a separate budget for electronic filing.
<u>NM</u>	Salary 1 FTE
<u>NYC</u>	System development staff is responsible for electronic filing, therefore a separate budget is not required:
<u>OH</u>	This number will be greatly reduced this year.
<u>OK</u>	\$15K maintenance.
<u>OR</u>	Not tracked separately in budget.
<u>PA</u>	Carried over this \$5K to this fiscal year to complete the project.
<u>Seattle</u>	Not counting salary of 1/2 FTE.
<u>UT</u>	We don't have a specific budget for this. It comes out of our administrative budget.
<u>WA</u>	6 IT Staff who also do more than just e-filings = \$350K.

WI Uncertain. Cost of agency staff time and there will be a monthly cost for hosting the website based on size of files stored.

18. How much did it cost you to develop your electronic filing program?

\$25,000 or less	<u>AK, AZ, Manitoba, Quebec, WI</u>
\$25,001-50,000	
\$50,001-75,000	<u>NV</u>
\$75,001-100,000	<u>UT, VA</u>
\$100,001-250,000	<u>CO, Elections Canada, DE, HI, LA, MN, NJ, OK, OR, S.F.</u>
\$250,001-500,000	<u>IL, IA, Los Angeles, ME, NY, RI, TX, WA</u>
\$500,001-1,000,000	<u>FEC, MA</u>
Over \$1 million	<u>CA</u>

For 28 jurisdictions, the median was \$164,300.

FL In-house
GA Developed in-house by IT staff.
HI \$50K - HERTS, \$50K - HERTS 2, \$62K - HERTS2 Enhancement
IA 1st failed attempted - \$247K, 2nd failed attempt - \$82K, Internet project - cannot be computed at this time, (on-going work).
IN Still in the pilot stage - no payment has been made yet.
KY Vendor developed software on his own.
MC Entire electronic reporting systems in-house, did not request any additional funds for this process (I.S. Department has a total of 4 people: Network Administrator, 1 Call Support, 1 DBA/ Programmer, 1 Programmer).
NM Salary 1 FTE
NYC Our electronic filing system has been redeveloped in house, by system development staff over the years since 1993.
NC The completed development of the new electronic filing program is not complete.
OH Designed & built in-house. No additional staff hired for project - no additional major equipment.
OK In 1997, it cost us \$70K. This year we will spend \$90K to develop new software.
Seattle \$0, our filers use state's software.
WA Paid SDR Technologies \$209K in 1998. IT Staff replaced most of SDR Solution in 2000/01: \$300K + salaries + benefits.

19. What has been the response to your program from candidates, committees, press and the general public? Include whether you think the data is being used to the extent you hoped.

AK Very positive from users and public. Our goal is a web-based filing system with a fully searchable/downloadable database.

CA Generally good response. Some researchers find it incomplete or insufficient for their needs. Media is generally satisfied. We have recently started offering a complete download of the database on CD-ROM for \$5 and once that becomes better known, I anticipate greater satisfaction. People seem to like the ability to see snapshots on our web pages, as well as PDF renditions of the filed forms.

CO Positive response. Data used more than expected.

CT Overall the response has been positive. Both the filers and the public are pleased with the ease of use of both systems and the accessibility of data which previously existed as hard copy in a central location.

DE Department of Elections staff receives filed reports via email and inputs it into the IBM program to create a database. Online database just became accessible January '02 and there have only been a few users. However, the Department of Elections office has a training area to show a person how to access the information wanted.

Elections Canada Positive response but printing was a problem.

FEC Generally positive. The data is easily available on the web and we have spoken with a number of researchers asking specific questions about using the electronic data. Additionally, data captured from paper reports only includes a subset of transactions, electronic filings include everything.

FL Everyone loves the program because the information is at your fingertips. I think it's great! Response would be better if electronic filing was mandatory.

GA Everyone really likes the e-filing ability. During an election year, the press uses our site to track contributions for candidates running in statewide elections. Since the e-filing is not entirely mandatory, the number of candidates submitting files electronically is about as expected.

ID Scanned reports and database have been viewed and used widely by general public, press, etc.

IL Response has been excellent. Candidates, committees, press and the general public are making use of the data. Very few criticisms. We also listen to the

feedback from people and have made some changes in how information is presented and searched on our website.

- IA We are moving from software to Internet filings. The positives have been that information can be submitted from any computer with Internet access. The negative has been that the Internet is slower and it takes longer to file. Everyone is excited about potential of viewing reports via the Internet. When system is perfected, the data will be used fully.
- IN So far our users are thrilled. We look forward to the completion of our pilot program, as it will save our agency a lot of money.
- KY The response has been great. The press is extremely pleased at this point.
- Los Angeles Positive response from all users particularly since we developed additional capabilities such as an upload feature and an expenditure query. These new features were created in response to user feedback.
- LA Although initial response was very positive, use has remained fairly static. Hoping for more electronic filers in next big election cycle-2003.
- ME Still in testing. Preliminary responses have been favorable. Many reports have been entered by Commission-employed temporary data entry persons. One major gubernatorial candidate participated.
- Manitoba Early stages, but the response is encouraging. Participants are very interested in the possibilities and have provided useful suggestions.
- MA Extremely positive from most. Some filers are nervous about actually filing electronically but we work closely with them. Data is being used right now by press and opposing campaigns. Public will catch on at some point.
- MI The response had been very favorable. It is heavily used and we think the use will continue to grow.
- MN In general, like compliance checking and campaign management features, uneasy with electronic data transfer. We hope to broaden use of the software this election cycle.
- MO Overall response by users has been very good. Would like more functionality added to current system. General public want search function added.
- NE Positive results from all sides in posting data on website.

- NV Because this is the first year this program is being utilized, comments have been limited but positive. We are going to have a survey for the participants to fill out after the reporting periods have concluded.
- NH They find it useful but hard to read because it is scanned. Filers find it extremely hard to do correctly.
- NJ The response from users has been extremely positive. The last election for which electronic filing was submitted was the 2001 general election. Both gubernatorial and legislative candidates were admitted to the electronic filing program. The gubernatorial candidates were admitted to the gubernatorial filing program. The gubernatorial candidates were able to submit their requests for public funding electronically in place of an original and three copies of paper reports and supporting documentation to the Commission. The materials for the submissions would include the submission reports and copies of contributor checks with signatures for verification. GEFS allowed the campaigns to burn every to one single CD for each submission of public matching funds as well as the required pre and post election reporting. It is now months past the election and we have not had requests for contributor lists of gubernatorial candidates, as in prior gubernatorial election years, indicating that the press and others are using the information from our website. The legislative campaigns were also very receptive to REFS as can be seen by the continued use of the program during the non-legislative election year. During the off election years, those office holders or potential candidates must file quarterly reports with the Commission.
- NM Generally good. Participation remains low.
- NYC Following the 2001 elections, the CFB surveyed candidates regarding their experience with C-SMART software. An overwhelming majority of the respondents found the software easy to navigate and understand. They also found the software helpful in complying with the New York State Board of Elections requirements as well. The response by the press has been positive. Journalists have expressed their appreciation regarding the quick access to data on our site.
- NY Response from all parties has been very favorable. The data is extensively used by the press and special interest groups.
- NC Based on preliminary results, the response has been positive from those candidates and committees utilizing the program. The press has found the electronic access most beneficial.
- OH Very well received by all. The data is being used extensively by the press & interest groups.

OK There was strong opposition to our first software. While it began as mandatory, that was repealed one year later. There has been strong support for a more user-friendly, form-based software, especially from the press.

Ontario Website info is very popular with political interest, media and general public. Visits to our public scrutiny room to view copies of filings have been greatly reduced.

OR Purchasers of the private vendor software are uniformly enthusiastic and recommend it to other committees. Many committees complain that the vendor software is too expensive and, thus, continue to request waivers. Individual treasurers who attempt to electronically file on their own find our format requirements cumbersome. The press uses the electronic files to avoid data entry workload.

Quebec Most intervenors required such programs. CD-ROMs were available for the return of election expenses and completed by approximately 90% of party candidates. A percentage above our expectations.

RI Positive response although the data could be used more.

S.F. Very favorable – However, large committees (>\$150K) may find data entry repetition.

Seattle Very positive. Everyone uses our data.

TX Mixed response from candidates. Favorable response from press.

VT Vermont candidates like the paper system.

WA Overwhelming positives from the press. Candidates & committees are typically positive, with only a few mandatory filers complaining.

20. **Do you or any groups use the data filed with you to issue reports about campaign financing in your jurisdiction? If so, please send us copies of the reports or the names of the organizations.**

AK University of Alaska, Fairbanks is conducting an on-going study.

CA I expect they will. You are beginning to, but I've not seen any comprehensive reports yet based on our data.

CO Not currently.

GA None other than press organizations.

ID Our office compiles a summary at the end of each 2 year election cycle. There is a charge of \$10 for the summary.

IL Biannually, we produce a book called *Money and Elections in Illinois*. We have been doing this since 1990; however, the quality of the publication has greatly increased due to easier access to information.

IA Money and Politics Iowa
502 1/2 Brabant Laan
Pella, Iowa 50129

mapiowa@aol.com
www.mapiowa.org

Los Angeles We have always compiled summary information in a PDF format. We are currently in the process of implementing a system that will produce summary information automatically from the electronic filing system database.

ME Not yet. Possibly in future.

MA Perhaps Ma. Voters for Clean Elections. See massvoters.org.

MI We have an excellent software and back-office system. But we would:
A) Improve reporting options for PAC's with payroll deduction
B) Enhance both importing and exporting features.

MN Used by various researchers, (media & academic).

NH Not that we know of.

NJ Yes, the information is used by the NJ ELEC in compiling the statistical information found on its website and writing its White Paper series, which analyzes campaign financing and lobbying data.

NM Not aware of any at this time.

NYC Yes, the Post Election Report (PER). People buy the database on diskette but do not necessarily report back regarding the use of it. Journalists use the database on diskette to write stories requiring analysis. NYPIRG requested data from us to inform their testimony at our post-election hearings, however, they did not issue a report to our knowledge.

NY We only compile reports for internal auditing purposes.

OH We publish a Facts Book. Ohio Citizen Action produces a report as well.

Ontario Yes, latest is attached.

TX Several groups use the information filed with the Texas Ethics Commission to compile & issue reports including Texans for Public Justice, Common Cause, Texas Legislative Council, Texas Freedom Network, Texas Partnership PAC and Praxis List.

WA Sure, Ed Binder with statemoney.org and Gordon Nelson with ballotfunding.org.

21. **Have there been any articles, such as law reviews, magazine features or newspaper stories written about you program? If so, please send them to us or provide a citation.**

IL Page 5 of the June 2002 issue of the Guardian. The Illinois State Board of Elections Campaign Disclosure website was named the May 2002 "Government Site of the Month" on GovSpot.com, the award winning government information portal of the Web. Created to recognize outstanding local and state government websites, the award is presented each month to an innovative site offering a wealth of government services and information online. The website is <http://govspot.com/siteofmonth/0205ilcamfin.htm>

IA Nothing of great repute or interest - merely blurbs

KY www.courier-journal.com/localnews/2002/05/06/

Los Angeles Our system has been mentioned in various publications, but not featured,

MA Not primarily about it - it has shown up as a paragraph in passing. We will do a press release in late summer to drum up interest.

NV Yes, see attached.

NYC When the PER becomes available in September we will send it to you. There have been upward of 2000 articles and/or editorials written about the CFB in various press outlets for the "2001" election cycle.

S.F. Just radio news reports.

TX Various newspaper & magazine articles have been written about the Texas Ethics Commission. We do not maintain copies of these articles.

WA We have been nominated for a few industry awards by our imaging systems vendor, but not yet been awarded. The vendor did a White Paper article on our system: www.otg.com/stories/washingtonstatepdc.html.

22. **If you were doing your program over again, what would you do differently?**

AK Created a web-enabled database, not use Foxpro, or other software prone to eventual extinction. Explore mandatory filing legislation.

CA Design with even more end-user input. It was very hard to get the news media to give us their wish lists, but easy for them to criticize when it didn't meet all their needs.

CO Currently satisfactory.

Elections Canada The system was developed under tight constraints. We would budget more time for the project and use web based forms.

FEC I would not have included a print module that creates a paper filing in an acceptable format. This encouraged a number of filers to use the free electronic software to print and file reports which causes a drain on support resources.

FL Make electronic filing mandatory by statute.

IL We have had two versions released since the initial software was released in 1999. We have incorporated ideas from the user. We are happy with our program and the only negative might be the time required to get changes made. We have a very good relationship with our vendor, but it is obvious communication is more difficult when the developer is not in-house.

IA

1. There should have been more contractual boundaries.
2. No general use of program until exhaustively tested.
3. Program needed greater control/oversight by Board – vendors always had loose oversight.
4. Greater technical knowledge by Board staff before undertaking venture.

IN So far we are pleased with our progress. Changes are being made along the way to improve and perfect the software.

KY Always room for improvement, try to make it more idiot proof.

Los Angeles Space permitting, we would have created an upload feature that accepted CAL-ACCESS format right off the bat. Also, we would have created PDF output instead of HTML for 460's.

LA Allow transfer of existing databases into electronic filing program. Provide greater automation in the reports.

- ME Hire an information systems specialist to serve as liaison with software vendor.
- MA So far, so good. We'll see in September when the first real busy period comes. We have made some minor revisions, but that is to be expected.
- NE While the pre-election tests of the program (candidates in the 2001 Omaha and Lincoln City Elections) by the NADC staff were generally positive, there were some issues that needed to be addressed. The vendor was a one person, part time operation who was not very responsive to the need for follow-up work. The program was written in FoxPro. The state employee who had an expertise in FoxPro and who was to provide technical support left the employ of the State of Nebraska. Because of these factors, the NADC delayed the implementation of the candidate electronic filing program.
- NV Include the ability to create reports i.e. who contributed the most to whom; who spent the most, etc.
- NJ After meeting with the representatives of both gubernatorial general election campaigns after the election, we are taking the best of their suggestions as well as other areas to make enhancements and changes to the GEFS program. Enhancements and changes will be made to add a few campaign management tools as well as make the program more user friendly. They will include contributor aggregate amounts, the ability to export the contributor and expenditure tables from the database for use in the next campaign of a candidate. The addition of another table with fields that can be programmed "on the fly." Also for NJ's particular submission filing due dates, we will recommend changing the Monday submission days to later in the week. Because the 2001 election cycle was the first time using the GEFS and submission deadlines are noon on Mondays, staff made themselves available over weekends.
- The REFS program is being changed to make for a more user-friendly interface, to add an additional table again with fields that can be programmed "on the fly" for campaign management and other programmatic enhancements. We are looking to make both programs purely electronic with the ability to file through the Internet. Both the REFS and GEFS programs use an encryption program for security purposes.
- NM Make mandatory.
- NYC C-SMART was first widely used by campaigns in the 1993 NYC elections. Software development is an iterative continuous process. Some of the things that we have done to improve C-SMART over the years include the following:
- Fine tuning hands-on training and encouraging more campaigns to attend earlier in the election cycle.
 - Continue to make software more user friendly.

- Adding additional features to assist in overall campaign management.
- Simplify and facilitate the amendment process.

NY Nothing given the staff and budget provided for the project.

NC We are currently revising our program. One change being implemented is direct transfer of information over the Internet. Other changes include: improved record-keeping, new forms, audit features for the filer, improved searching and printing.

OK Yes. We are doing the new software much differently. Our plans and specifications are very precise.

OR Start with an XML web based format and include end users more intensely in the development phase. Provide a bare bones electronic filing option for smaller committees that find vendor software prohibitively expensive.

Quebec Nothing identified so far.

S.F. Control.

Seattle Develop our own filing software, not rely on state's.

TX Not include Macs. Have more time for development.

WA Build more in-house. Involve end-users more in the development lifecycle.

23. Any additional comments, suggestions or questions you would like other agencies to discuss?

AR We are in the developmental stage for on-line filing for PAC and Lobbyists currently scheduled for deployment in January 2003. Information Network of Arkansas is developing this program for the Secretary of State.

B.C. Elections BC has been working on developing an electronic filing program for sometime. The software was nearly completed and ready for final testing when the government cut our operating budget. Although we had a fixed-price contract with the vendor, we lost funding for ongoing maintenance and amortization (which is required over 5 years in BC). Therefore, we cancelled the project and wrote-off the development costs. We hope to re-initiate it when and if budgets are restored.

CA It'll be an interesting year from now when we've launched CAL online!

CT The main problems were caused by the rapidly changing IT environment. By the time the system was completed, newer (and better) development tools were available.

Elections Canada Can clients enter data directly on the web site? Do other agencies accept electronic signature and if they do, how do they confirm it?

- IA
1. Why is electronic filing so important?
 2. Is it worth the cost and hassle?
 3. Does the public, not just academics and the media, really care?
 4. How do we get the public excited about it?

Los Angeles We'd be interested to know how other agencies track contributors across filings when looking for contribution violations. Since ours use free-form text, we often have to use several searches to get the information.

ME Our biggest problem has been the inefficiency of staff (qualifications and available personnel) to adequately coordinate with the software vendor during project development.

Manitoba We are doing it over again and we will be adding a record keeping system.

MA Get a good, reliable vendor who understands the subject matter.

MO We are in the process of upgrading all of our reporting systems to a new platform (.NET). With these upgrades, we plan to make dynamic reporting available to the public and add future capabilities if and when electronic filing is mandatory for all filers.

NE The NADC is now in the process of deciding how or if it wishes to approach electronic filing. An ad hoc committee has been formed to study the issue and make recommendations. Several factors have come into play. First, Microsoft acquired the rights to FoxPro, and it is expected that it will eventually cease to support it. Second, there does not seem to be much interest among candidates or other groups in electronic filing. Third, one of the main attractions of electronic filing is that the information can be easily added to a database and put on a website. This is already being done via data entry.

- NYC
1. How jurisdictions deal with late filings caused by software problems.
 2. Issuing patches: Circumstances under which they are issued? How are they distributed? Requirements for use once issued? Laws, rules, regulations governing patches?
 3. Importing contributor/ name data into the software.
 4. Campaign management features: Who has them? Have they been successful? What are they?

Ontario While it is almost inevitable that we will move to some form of electronic filing, we are currently happy to be learning from other jurisdictions.

OR Development of uniform format, nationally, for occupational/ employer information.

Seattle Do it in-house with dedicated staff. Do not contract it out!

SB

351

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT
APR 06 2004
SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

DATE: 3/10/04

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 6 April 2004

Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 351

SB 351 APOC REPORTS BY NONELECTRONIC MEANS

"An Act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents by nonelectronic means."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS SB 351 (FIN)
- adopt previous _____ CS CS forthcoming (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

Senate Bill:
 Same Title
 New Title

House Bill:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero.	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
Admin	3/9/04		*		#1

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
<i>[Signature]</i>			✓	
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
COCHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

REPORTED OUT

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

APR 06 2004

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: SB 351
(S) Publish Date: 3/10/04

SENATE FINANCE

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): COMMITTEE

Dcpt. Affected: Administration

Title: An Act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents

RDU: Alaska Public Offices Commission

Component: Alaska Public Offices Commission

Sponsor: Senate Finance

Requester: Senate State Affairs

Component No.: 70

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services	*	*	*	*	*	*
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies	*					
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	*	*	*	*	*	*

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	*	*	*	*	*	*
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*	*

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	*	*	*	*	*	*
Part-time	*	*	*	*	*	*
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
This bill seeks to reverse mandatory electronic filing as requested by the administration and approved by the legislature in 2003. This bill could have a significant fiscal impact on the Commission in meeting its mission by publishing campaign disclosure information before election day.

It is not known at this time how much of an impact this bill will have. The determining factor will be how many people choose to participate electronically without a legal requirement to do so.

Prepared by: Brocko Miles, Director
Division: Alaska Public Offices Commission
Approved by: Mike Miller, Commissioner
Agency: Department of Administration

Phone: 907-276-4176
Date/Time: 3/9/04 2:56 PM
Date: 3/9/2004

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 351(FIN)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents by
2 nonelectronic means, and specifying the manner of preparing the forms that are
3 provided by the commission."

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

5 * Section 1. AS 15.13.040(m) is amended to read:

6 (m) The [UPON REQUEST OF THE] commission **may request that** [,] the
7 information required under this chapter [SHALL] be submitted electronically **but**
8 **shall accept any information required under this chapter that is typed in clear**
9 **and legible black typeface or hand-printed in black ink on paper in a format**
10 **approved by the commission or on ~~as provided by the commission and that is~~**
11 **filed with the commission.**

12 * Sec. 2. AS 15.13.040 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

13 (o) The commission shall print the forms to be provided under this chapter so
14 that the front and back of each page have the same orientation when the page is rotated

L

1 on the vertical axis of the page.

2 * Sec. 3. AS 24.60.200(b) is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

3 (b) The [UPON REQUEST OF THE] Alaska Public Offices Commission
4 may request [,] the information required under AS 24.60.200 - 24.60.260 to [SHALL]
5 be submitted electronically **but shall accept any information required under**
6 **AS 24.60.200 - 24.60.260 that is typed in clear and legible black typeface or hand-**
7 **printed in black ink on paper in a format approved by the commission or on**
8 **forms provided by the commission and that is filed with the commission. The**
9 **commission shall print the forms provided under this section so that the front**
10 **and back of each page have the same orientation when the page is rotated on the**
11 **vertical axis of the page.**

12 * Sec. 4. AS 39.50.050(a) is amended to read:

13 (a) The Alaska Public Offices Commission created under AS 15.13.020(a)
14 shall administer the provisions of this chapter. The commission shall prepare and
15 keep available for distribution standardized forms on which the reports required by
16 this chapter shall be filed. The commission shall print the forms provided under
17 this section so that the front and back of each page have the same orientation
18 when the page is rotated on the vertical axis of the page. The [UPON REQUEST
19 OF THE] commission may request that [,] the information required under this
20 chapter [SHALL] be submitted electronically **but shall accept any information**
21 **required under this chapter that is typed in clear and legible black typeface or**
22 **hand-printed in black ink on paper in a format approved by the commission or**
23 **on forms provided by the commission and that is filed with the commission.**



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/6/04 TIME: 4:50pm

TO: Legal Services

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 1

FROM: MINDY ROWLAND
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SECRETARY
PHONE: 465-4935
FAX: 465-2187

NOTES: Final Please
CS SB 351 (FIN)
23-LS 1742 / I
Craver 4/2/04
no changes

*Thx
Mindy*

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



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SENATOR LYDA GREEN SENATE DISTRICT G

SB 351 SPONSOR STATEMENT

“An act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents by nonelectronic means.”

Recent changes to the Alaska Statutes have allowed the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accommodate electronic reporting and distribution of information to the public. However, an unintended consequence is that APOC has determined that it will no longer accept filing in a format other than electronic. This effectively creates an unnecessary obstacle for those not accustomed to using computers.

SB 351 broadens the acceptable format for filing of APOC mandatory reports. Specifically, while electronic filing may be encouraged, APOC shall continue to accept paper filing from those who do not want to take advantage of electronic filing opportunities.

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SENATOR LYDA GREEN SENATE DISTRICT G

SB 351 SUPPORTING MATERIAL

SB 351 "An act requiring the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accept documents by nonelectronic means."

Recent changes to the Alaska Statutes have allowed the Alaska Public Offices Commission to accommodate electronic reporting and distribution of information to the public. However, an unintended consequence is that APOC has determined that it will no longer accept filing of Public Official Financial Disclosures, Campaign Disclosures, Lobbyist Reports, and Legislative Financial Disclosures in a format other than electronic. Essentially, the Legislative intent to encourage APOC to develop the ability to accept electronic filing has resulted in an unnecessary obstacle for those members of the public not accustomed to using computers.

APOC is working to provide alternative filing plans for communities that lack reliable internet service but the alternative will likely be that they can just submit their disk, not that they get to continue to use paper forms. No accommodations are being contemplated for those members of the public who wish to continue to file in paper form. Ironically, paper copies of submitted filings will still be available from the office.

SB 351 addresses this problem by broadening the acceptable format for filing of APOC mandatory reports. Specifically, while electronic filing may be encouraged, APOC shall continue to accept paper filing from those who do not want to take advantage of electronic filing opportunities.

The proposed committee substitute for SB 351 is the result of conversations with APOC in order to address their concerns with the proposed legislation while at the same time staying true to the purpose of SB 351. The CS limits proposed changes to the filing required of an elected official or a candidate in an election and no longer addresses lobbyist filings.