

ALASKA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2005-2006 2807

Page Three
The Honorable Jay Ramras
February 26, 2005

Pest management professionals do not have a problem paying their fair share. We would, however, ask that you and other members of the Committee remember that just last year the Legislature increased the annual state business license fee from \$25.00 to \$100.00, or \$50.00 for sole proprietorships. While happy to help bridge the state's budget shortfall, Alaska pest management professionals may greet additional measures that impose fees upon the industry with some skepticism.

Requiring applicators that apply pesticides in public places to meet some minimum level of competence seems like common sense, and NPMA has a long and successful tracking record of lobbying for these types of requirements. In fact, we were instrumental in getting a provision included in federal pesticide law encouraging states to adopt minimum training standards for professional and not-for-hire applicators. As a professional applicator group, we undoubtedly stand to benefit greatly from such a proposal and, in this case, are probably the epitome of a self-interested party.

Still, from a philosophical standpoint, it is rather difficult to argue against applicators using pesticides in public settings meeting a baseline standard, and we applaud the intent of this provision. We understand, however, that some of the practical difficulties with implementing such a broad requirement were the topic of much discussion at the Committee's recent hearing.

Currently, Alaska's pesticide applicator rules require persons treating schools to be licensed. NPMA respectfully suggests a modest broadening of the current requirement to include licensed day care centers, government buildings, universities, multi-family housing, malls, cruise ships and parks. Regarding notification, NPMA does not believe there is a need or demand for such a broad notification requirement, and we respectfully ask that this provision be deleted from HB 19.

Page Four
The Honorable Jay Ramras
February 26, 2005

NPMA appreciates the your time and consideration of this matter. I encourage you to contact me at (800) 678-6722, ext. 130 or gharrington@pestworld.org should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Gene Harrington

Manager of Government Affairs

Fees by Year - Drop Scenarios

With a GF/GF Match target reduction of \$119,300 & full funding of personal services

	0.00%	10.00%	15.00%	20.00%	25.00%	30.00%	35.00%	40.00%
FY06	\$72.27	\$80.30	\$85.03	\$90.34	\$96.36	\$103.25	\$111.90	\$120.45
FY07	\$62.31	\$69.23	\$73.30	\$77.89	\$83.08	\$89.01	\$95.86	\$103.85

With a GF Match target reduction of \$70,800 & full funding of personal services

	0.00%	10.00%	15.00%	20.00%	25.00%	30.00%	35.00%	40.00%
FY06	\$63.45	\$70.51	\$74.65	\$79.32	\$84.61	\$90.65	\$97.62	\$105.76
FY07	\$53.49	\$59.43	\$62.93	\$66.86	\$71.32	\$76.42	\$82.29	\$89.15

With a GF/GF Match target reduction of \$119,300 & funding for 1 position (\$89,500)

	0.00%	10.00%	15.00%	20.00%	25.00%	30.00%	35.00%	40.00%
FY06	\$59.15	\$65.72	\$69.58	\$73.93	\$78.86	\$84.49	\$90.99	\$98.58
FY07	\$40.00	\$44.44	\$47.06	\$50.00	\$53.33	\$57.14	\$61.54	\$66.67

With a GF Match target reduction of \$70,800 & funding for 1 position (\$89,500)

	0.00%	10.00%	15.00%	20.00%	25.00%	30.00%	35.00%	40.00%
FY06	\$50.33	\$55.92	\$59.21	\$62.91	\$67.10	\$71.90	\$77.43	\$83.88
FY07	\$31.18	\$34.65	\$36.68	\$38.98	\$41.58	\$44.55	\$47.97	\$51.97

HB

19

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT
MAY 2 2005
SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

DATE: 4/18/05

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 2 May 2005

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19(FIN)

HB 19 PESTICIDE & BROADCAST CHEMICALS

"An Act relating to pesticides and broadcast chemicals; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

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

CS Senate Bill:
 Same Title
 New Title

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

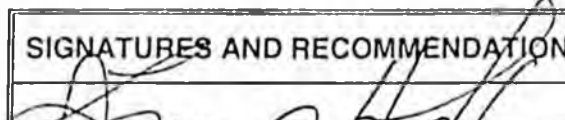
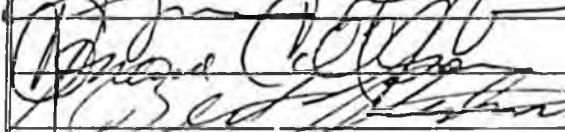
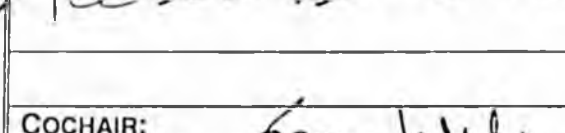
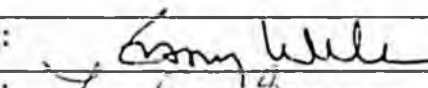

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#
DEC	4/21/05	221.6			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Ind.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	✓			
			✓	
			✓	
COCHAIR: 			✓	
COCHAIR: 	✓			

REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MEYER

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

Sponsor Statement

CS for House Bill 19

"An Act relating to pesticides and broadcast chemicals; and providing for an effective date."

CS for House Bill 19 authorizes a registration fee on pesticide and broadcast chemicals registered for sale or distribution in the state of Alaska and a licensing fee for certified applicators. CSHB 19 also directs the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) to promulgate reasonable public notice requirements for pesticides applied in a public place.

ADEC currently registers pesticides and other broadcast chemicals for sale in the state of Alaska. Every state has a registration program, and in every state except Alaska a manufacturer must pay a fee to register a chemical for sale or distribution. Fees range from \$15.00 per chemical in Missouri to \$750.00 per chemical in California. Fees from registrations support respective state agencies pesticide and broadcast chemical regulation and registration programs.

Alaska's pesticide and broadcast chemical registration program has traditionally been paid for with state general fund dollars. The per chemical fee authorized in CSHB 19 would shift the burden of Alaska's pesticide regulation and registration program from general funds to program receipts.

Approximately 5,500 chemicals are currently registered with ADEC. These chemicals are used for a wide variety of beneficial public purposes on public and private property. CSHB 19 requires that public notice be given when these chemicals are used in a public place. The definition of public place is limited to common areas of an apartment building, portions of government buildings, parks, plazas, and public sports fields.

The sustainable funding for Alaska's pesticide and broadcast chemical regulation and registration programs, and reasonable public notice requirements established in CSHB 19 will strengthen ADEC's ability to regulate pesticide and broadcast chemical use for the public benefit.

(Updated 3/22/05)

CSHB19 – What would DEC do?

Registration Fees

- Would estimate fee at \$105 assuming certification fee exists
- Fee would cover program costs to regulate the use of the chemicals in Alaska

Certification

- Require all individuals who apply pesticides in public areas to become certified
- The cost would be \$25 annually with a free course and test every three years
- Public area includes: hotels, restaurants, parks, government buildings, parking lots, places of business etc. sections that are accessible by the public
- Develop a CD that trains applicators who can't attend a class in person

Public Notification

- Would vary by type of facility. Some examples:
 - Hotels – a note card in the room notifying the occupant chemicals may be used and to contact the manager if they have questions
 - Multi-family dwellings – a registration for occupants that want to be notified if spraying is to occur on the premise
 - Park Lot – signs posted stating spraying has occurred in the area.
 - Restaurants – exempt because they fall under the Alaska Food Code
- Promulgation of regulations with public and industry input

Fiscal Note

- Would replace all GF by FY 2008 with fees generated from chemical registration and certified applicator fees
- Would have a cost of \$105 yearly for registration
- Would include a yearly cost of \$25 for certified applicators
- Add three additional staff to implement the work of increased inspection, enforcement, and complaint investigation
- Reflect database improvement costs and regulation drafting expenses

Contact: Kristin Ryan, Director, Environmental Health Division, 907-269-7644,
email Kristin_Ryan@dec.state.ak.us

Changes to HB 19 in CS HB 19 version 24-LS 0149I

HB 19

- **Sec. 1-** Adds receipts from the regulation of pesticides to the list of program receipts in AS 37.05.146.
- **Sec. 2-** Directs DEC to charge a \$115 annual fee for pesticides and broadcast chemicals for sale or distribution in Alaska.
- **Sec. 3-** Conforming amendment to DEC's authority.
- **Sec. 4-** Requires and specifically details the provisions of a public notification program for pesticide applications in public places.
- **Sec. 5-** Requires government employees and subdivisions to comply with the notice requirement in section 4.
- **Sec. 6-** Effective Date

CSHB 19

- **Sec. 1-** Adds receipts from the regulation of pesticides and fees from the licensing of pesticide applicators, to the list of program receipts in AS 37.05.146.
- **Sec. 2-** Conforming amendment adding regulation and registration of pesticides and broadcast chemicals to the definitions in AS 37.10.058 (Public Funds) for accounting purposes.
- **Sec. 3-** [Corresponds to section 2 in the (G) version] Gives DEC the authority (rather than a directive to) to charge a reasonable fee for the registration of pesticides and the licensing of pesticide applicators. Sets a cap on fees at:
 - \$120 for registration.
 - \$25 for licensing.
- **Sec. 4-** Same as old section 3
- **Sec. 5-** Gives DEC the authority to temporarily waive the license requirements set in section 6.
- **Sec. 6-** Prohibits a person from applying a pesticide or broadcast chemical in a public place without a license, directs DEC to promulgate regulations that provide for reasonable public notice, and defines "public place."
- **Sec. 7-** Effective Date

Changes to CSHB 19 in CS HB 19 version 24-LS 0149\

HB 19

- Sec. 3 - (9)&(10) "a reasonable fee"
- After inserting new section 4
- Sec. 6 - AS 46.03.320 is amended by adding a new section to read: (c) A person may not apply a pesticide or broadcast chemical in a public place unless licensed by the department or otherwise authorized under a regulation of the department. The department shall by regulation provide for reasonable public notification, including written notice posted on the application site, when pesticides and broadcast chemicals are applied in a public place. In this subsection, "public place" means (A) *that portion of a public accommodation to which access is not ordinarily restricted to employees or residents;* (B) common areas of an apartment building or other multifamily dwelling; (C) that portion of a government office or facility to which access is not ordinarily restricted to employees; and (D) *outdoor areas that the general public may frequent, including plazas, parks, parking lots, and public sports fields. In this subsection, "public place" does not include a restaurant, hotel, or motel.*

(italicized and bold deleted)

CSHB 19

- ***New*** Sec. 4 - (c) In (a) (9) and (10) of this section, "reasonable fee" means a fee that does not unduly interfere with the conduct of commerce in the state.
- Renumber sections accordingly

Sec. 7 - AS 46.03.320 is amended by adding new subsections to read: (c) A person may not apply a pesticide or broadcast chemical in a public place unless licensed by the department or otherwise authorized under a regulation of the department. The department shall by regulation provide for reasonable public notification, including written notice posted on the application site, when pesticides and broadcast chemicals are applied in a public place. In this subsection, "public place" means (1) common areas of an apartment building or other multifamily dwelling; (2) that portion of a government office or facility to which access is not ordinarily restricted to employees; and (3) plazas, parks, and public sports fields. (d) **In this section, "multifamily dwelling" means a building that includes 10 more than four single-family dwellings.**

(Bold added)

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ADAMS TECHNOLOGY STATE PESTICIDE REGISTRATION SERVICE CENTER (ATSSC)

This chart is for quick reference only! It is meant to give an overview of the registration fees and the total cost of registering one product in all states. We have intentionally used the New Product Fee that most registrants will likely pay. This chart is not perfect but gives a rough picture of the fees as of the date listed below. Please refer to the state forms for current and complete registration information. Most states post their regulations, fee schedules and forms on the internet.

ATSSC State Pesticide Registration Fee Chart - Updated: November 19, 2003 (10:30am)

State	2003 Reg Fee	Date Confirmed	2004 Reg Fee	Form Chgs?	Comments
AK Alaska	\$0.00	11/13/03	\$0.00	No	Proposed \$150
AL Alabama	\$100.00	11/17/03	\$100.00		
AR Arkansas	\$150.00	11/13/03	\$200.00	Yes	Reg \$150 + \$50 Pesticide Disposal (some exemptions)
AZ Arizona	\$100.00	11/11/03	\$100.00		
CA California	\$200.00	11/13/03	\$750.00	Yes	Plus Mill Tax: \$0.0021 - Amendments: \$100 (new chg & form)
CO Colorado	\$95.00	11/12/03	\$95.00	No	
CT Connecticut	\$500.00	11/13/03	\$750.00	No	Five year registration (\$150/yr) - Pro-rated first year registration to fit into a 5 year cycle
DC Washington DC	\$75.00	11/11/03	\$130.00	No	
DE Delaware	\$70.00	11/11/03	\$70.00		Two year registration (\$35/yr)
FL Florida	\$250.00	11/12/03	\$250.00	Yes	SLN & EUP: \$100
GA Georgia	\$100.00	11/17/03	\$100.00		
HI Hawaii	\$225.00	11/18/03	\$225.00		Three year registration (\$75)
IA Iowa	\$250.00	11/17/03	\$250.00		Based on sales: Minimum \$250, Maximum \$3000
ID Idaho	\$145.00	11/11/03	\$145.00		
IL Illinois	\$500.00	11/17/03	\$600.00	Yes	Includes Company Fee of \$400/yr! Registration fee after first is \$200/product
IN Indiana	\$75.00	11/11/03	\$75.00		
KS Kansas	\$210.00	11/13/03	\$210.00	Yes	Antimicrobials \$150
KY Kentucky	\$125.00	11/13/03	\$125.00	No	
LA Louisiana	\$300.00	11/12/03	\$400.00	No	
MA Massachusetts	\$100.00	11/11/03	\$300.00	Yes	New AI: \$500, Renewals: \$250
MD Maryland	\$60.00	11/11/03	\$100.00		
ME Maine	\$115.00	11/11/03	\$125.00		
MI Michigan	\$190.00	11/17/03	\$190.00		Fee is 0.75% of sales, minimum \$190. Antimicrobials, Household, etc: \$140
MN Minnesota	\$250.00	11/11/03	\$250.00	Yes	Plus Mill Tax: Sales x 0.004 plus 0.003 ACRRA - Proposed \$350
MO Missouri	\$15.00	11/11/03	\$15.00	No	Proposed \$100

ATSSC State Pesticide Registration Fee Chart - Updated: November 19, 2003 (10:30am)

State		2003 Reg Fee	Date Confirmed	2004 Reg Fee	Form Chgs?	Comments
MS	Mississippi	\$200.00	11/13/03	\$200.00	Yes	
MT	Montana	\$185.00	11/13/03	\$185.00	No	
NC	North Carolina	\$80.00	11/11/03	\$150.00		Reg fee \$100 + \$50 > \$5000 in sales or \$25 < \$5000
ND	North Dakota	\$350.00	11/12/03	\$350.00	No	Designated Two year registration periods (\$175/yr)
NE	Nebraska	\$200.00	11/12/03	\$200.00	Yes	Specialty Products: \$135
NH	New Hampshire	\$50.00	11/13/03	\$50.00	No	
NJ	New Jersey	\$250.00	11/11/03	\$250.00		
NM	New Mexico	\$35.00	11/11/03	\$35.00		
NV	Nevada	\$60.00	11/11/03	\$60.00		
NY	New York	\$310.00	11/13/03	\$310.00	No	Two year registration (\$155/yr) (expect fee increase by July 1, 2005!)
OH	Ohio	\$75.00	11/17/03	\$75.00		
OK	Oklahoma	\$100.00	11/12/03	\$160.00	No	
OR	Oregon	\$160.00	11/11/03	\$160.00		
PA	Pennsylvania	\$135.00	11/17/03	\$135.00	No	
RI	Rhode Island	\$80.00	11/11/03	\$80.00		
SC	South Carolina	\$100.00	11/17/03	\$175.00		
SD	South Dakota	\$175.00	11/12/03	\$175.00	No	Two year registration (\$87.50/yr)
TN	Tennessee	\$100.00	11/11/03	\$100.00		
TX	Texas	\$350.00	11/12/03	\$420.00	Yes	Two year registration (\$210/yr) (Pro-rated first year registration to fit into a 2 year cycle)
UT	Utah	\$70.00	11/17/03	\$70.00		
VA	Virginia	\$160.00	11/13/03	\$160.00	Yes	
VT	Vermont	\$75.00	11/11/03	\$75.00		
WA	Washington	\$290.00	11/17/03	\$290.00	Yes	Two Year Registration (\$145/yr)
WI	Wisconsin	\$265.00	11/12/03	\$265.00	No	Reg Fee from \$265 to \$3060 plus 1.3% of sales. *See detail below.
WV	West Virginia	\$100.00	11/17/03	\$100.00		
WY	Wyoming	\$75.00	11/11/03	\$75.00		
One Reg Fee Total		\$8,230.00		\$9,860.00		119.81% percent of last year (Reg Fees only. No mill taxes included)

* Wisconsin Registration Fee Details

"HOUSEHOLD" pesticides: \$0 to \$24,999 in sales pay \$265; sales between \$25,000 and \$74,999 pay \$750; and sales over \$75,000 pay \$1,500.

"INDUSTRIAL" pesticides: \$0 to \$24,999 in sales pay \$315; sales between \$25,000 and \$74,999 pay \$860; and sales over \$75,000 pay \$3,060.

"NON-HOUSEHOLD" pesticides: \$0 to \$24,999 in sales pay \$325; gross sales between \$25,000 and \$74,999 pay \$1060; sales over \$75,000 pay \$3,060 PLUS 1.3% of the gross sales of the product in WI.

Introduced by: Chay
Date: 03/15/05
Action: Adopted as Amended
Vote: 8 Yes, 0 No, 1 Absent

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

RESOLUTION 2005-024

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING HB 19 AND ALASKANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT PESTICIDE USE IN PUBLIC PLACES

WHEREAS, pesticides are currently used without notice in places where Alaskans live, work, and play: in parks, public recreation areas, apartment buildings, day care facilities, universities, gardens, greenhouses, agricultural and forest lands, hospitals, nursing homes and military reservations; and

WHEREAS, pesticide exposure is linked to serious health problems including cancer, reduced fertility, birth defects, neurological diseases, and hormone disruption; and

WHEREAS, many pesticides are highly toxic to fish and wildlife, degrade our water quality, and persist in the environment for long periods of time; and

WHEREAS, children are particularly vulnerable to the toxic effects of pesticides, and when pesticides are applied indoors, exposure times are long and intense; and

WHEREAS, Alaskans should have a right to know where, when, and what toxic pesticides are being sprayed to avoid exposure, and protect the health of our children, and pregnant or nursing mothers; and

WHEREAS, a bill under consideration in the Alaska State Legislature, House Bill 19, would require adequate public notice for pesticide applications in public places;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH:

SECTION 1. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly strongly supports Alaskan's right to know about pesticide use in places they live, work and play, and therefore the assembly supports HB 19.

SECTION 2. That the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly supports requiring pesticide applicators to provide notice when pesticides are applied in areas the general public, especially children and pregnant or nursing mothers, may frequent, so health-conscious Alaskans can avoid these areas.

SECTION 3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Senator Thomas Wagoner, Senator Gary Stevens, Senator Al Kookesh, Senator Con Bunde, Representative Mike Hawker, Representative Mike Chenault, Representative Kurt Olson, Representative Paul Seaton, Representative Woodie Salmon, Representative Kevin Meyer, Representative Beth Kerttula, and Representative Gabrielle LeDoux.

SECTION 4. That this resolution takes effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH THIS 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 2005.

Emails Related to HB 19 – Pesticide & Broadcast Chemical Regulation

From: Dr. Daniel J. Young [mailto:akyoun@mtaonline.net]
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2005 1:29 PM
To: Rep. Kevin Meyer
Subject: Bill HB 19

Representative Meyer,

Thank you for sponsoring this very important legislation. As a Naturopathic Physician I see people with chemical sensitivities and they benefit immensely when they know about spraying. Of course it benefits all of us particularly the children.
Thank You,

Madeleine Morrison-Young N.D.
Eagle River

From: Michelle Wilber [mailto:katmainomad@hotmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 04, 2005 11:02 AM
To: Rep. Kevin Meyer
Subject:

Dear Representative Meyer,

Thanks so much for your sponsorship of HB 19! I am happy to see your support for public notification of pesticide application. As a mother of a small child in Anchorage, I appreciate any effort to keep him and others safe from harmful chemicals.

Yours,
Michelle Wilber

From: Dale and Linda Slaughter [mailto:archdles@ak.net]
Sent: Friday, February 04, 2005 9:58 AM
To: Rep. Kevin Meyer
Subject: HB 19

Thank you for sponsoring House Bill 19. Notice of application of pesticides is dear to my heart because I try to grow organic vegetables for personal use. Even if I can't prevent the pesticides from blowing across my growing area, it would be nice to know what's in the produce. There are a lot of other important issues addressed by your bill and I support your efforts.

Linda Slaughter

Emails Related to HB 19 – Pesticide & Broadcast Chemical Regulation

-----Original Message-----

From: Pixie Siebe [<mailto:pixies@alaskalife.net>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 01, 2005 9:53 PM
To: Rep. Kevin Meyer
Subject: HB 19

Dear Representative Meyer,

Thank you very much for introducing HB 19. I am most concerned with the public's right to know about chemical use in public places. I am concerned that chemicals can cause reactions and harm when people come into contact with them. The public should have the right to know when public areas pose a possible exposure risk.

I am currently reading Riki Ott's Sound Truth and Corporate Myths. It is very disturbing to read about how many of the workers were exposed to chemicals that they had been assured were okay or were not given proper protection in the work environment. I know many of these people just wanted to do something to help Prince William Sound, and in the process were exposed, and will probably be affected the rest of their lives.

The public's right to know of potential exposure is critical. We are lucky in Alaska to have a pristine environment in many respects. I think this makes us less aware of potential hazards.

Thank you for your concern, and work on this matter.

Sincerely,
Martha (Pixie) Siebe
8700 Solar Drive
Anchorage, AK 99507

Email For: Representative Kevin Meyer
From: shannonkuhn@gmail.com
Name: Shannon Kuhn
Street: 9120 Cathedral Pl.
City: Anchorage
Zip Code: 99507

Subject: HB 19

Dear Rep. Meyer,

As one of your constituents, I found it necessary to applaud you on the creation of HB 19. Taking the initiative to do so shows strong leadership, and your actions are commendable. I am an 18 year old student, working with Alaska Community Action on Toxics. On behalf of my peers as well as the community, I strongly support and encourage you not to weaken your bill by relinquishing control of posting requirements and registration fees to the DEC. Your bill as it currently stands is absolutely incredible, and is providing for a healthier state and environment for everyone. This is not an environmental issue; this is a HEALTH issue. You are paving the way for a healthier Alaska. I would like to speak with you, please reply by email. Thank you again.

Shannon Kuhn

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ALASKA PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Committed To Advancing Alaska's Public Health Since 1978

**HB 19—Public Right to Know About Pesticides
(H)Resources Committee Wednesday, Feb.23, 2005**

Dear Members of the House Resources Committee:

Thank you for listening to public testimony on HB 19 "Public Right to Know About Pesticides."

On behalf of the Alaska Public Health Association, representing two hundred twenty public health professionals across Alaska who are committed to developing sound public health policy to improve the health of all Alaskans, I would like to express support for HB 19 as important public health policy.

The Alaska Public Health Association and our national organization, the American Public Health Association, have long established resolutions in support of Environmental Health and Preserving the Right-To-Know Information to Reduce the Risk of Exposure to Toxic Substances. My comments reflect this rich tradition of preserving the Right-To-Know of individuals and the community in an effort to reduce the risk of exposure to toxic substances and to best protect the public's health.

We firmly believe the right-to-know about chemicals in one's community, work place or near one's child's school is not only an important right in our democracy but a vital component of public health. HB 19 makes the commercial use of pesticides in public areas – such as schools, parks and municipal buildings – known to the public.

Hazard reduction activities and Right-to-Know programs are an essential means to protect individuals and communities from the harm due to the release of hazardous chemicals, including the use of many common herbicides and pesticides, which have been correlated to serious health risks to people, the environment and toxicity to the fish our economy and subsistence depend on.

Community Right-To-Know about potential exposure to pesticide use is an essential information tool for public health and affirms that individual citizens, community leaders as well as their elected representatives have the necessary information to make informed choices about their own and their community's health and safety.

We encourage you to move HB 19 out of Committee when you hear it this Wednesday.

Thank you.


Maria J. D'Angelo, Executive Director
Alaska Public Health Association

Pesticides and Public Health: The Importance of Public Notification

In a systematic review of the peer-reviewed scientific literature concerning health effects of pesticides, a team of physicians concluded: "The literature does not support the concept that some pesticides are safer than others; it simply points to different health effects with different latency periods for the different classes."ⁱⁱⁱ People may be exposed to pesticides, including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and biocides. We can be unknowingly exposed to pesticides applied in public buildings, parks, lawns, golf courses, airports, roadsides, railways, forest lands, and apartment complexes. Harmful pesticides are often applied without our notice or consent. Notification measures provide important right-to-know information necessary to protect public health. Pesticides can profoundly damage our health. Recent studies demonstrate that pesticide exposures are linked with such harmful health effects such as Parkinson's disease, learning disabilities, birth defects, lymphoma, and leukemia.

Even very low exposures to pesticides can cause health effects long after the initial exposure occurs. Children are more susceptible to the harmful effects of pesticides. In some cases, parental exposure can result in health effects in the children because developing babies are particularly vulnerable. Recent studies show that home extermination increases the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, leukemia, and Wilm's tumor in children.ⁱⁱ Elderly people and those with chronic illnesses and chemical sensitivities are also at greater risk from exposures.

Surprising positive associations were found for pesticides that are considered less toxic in acute poisoning settings. For example, "the herbicides glyphosate (the active chemical compound found in Roundup, a commonly used herbicide manufactured by Monsanto) and glufosinate had associations with congenital malformations (birth defects). Parental preconception exposure to glyphosate was associated with late abortion."ⁱⁱⁱⁱ

Strong evidence links Parkinson's disease to pesticide exposure. Research demonstrates a link between occupational exposures to pesticides, especially herbicides, to increased risk of Parkinson's disease.^{iv} There is also evidence of increased risk of Parkinson's from exposure to pesticides in the home.^v Parkinson's has also been associated with elevated levels of organochlorine pesticides in brain tissue.^{vi}

The Lymphoma Foundation of America recently compiled dozens of studies documenting increased risk of lymphoma from pesticide exposure.^{vii} Increased risk of developing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was found among people exposed to lindane, DDT, organophosphorus insecticides and various herbicides, including 2,4-D.^{viii}

Pesticides are also known to disrupt the endocrine system, causing such harmful health effects as thyroid dysfunction, developmental disorders and reproductive problems (e.g. low sperm count, infertility, birth defects). The list of endocrine disrupting pesticides include widely used carbamates such as aldicarb and carbaryl, common organophosphate pesticides such as malathion and chlorpyrifos, and persistent chlorinated pesticides such

as endosulfan and lindane.^{ix} "More than 60% of herbicides are documented endocrine disruptors. Among the most widely used herbicides that interfere with the thyroid system are 2,4-D, acetochlor, aminotriazole, amitrole, bromacil, bromoxnil, pendamethalin, and the thioureas."^x

Asthma can be triggered by pesticides. Several types of pesticides are known to cause allergic reactions or airway constriction, including pyrethrins, pyrethroids, organophosphates, and carbamates. Infants exposed to herbicides before the age of one were 10 times more likely to develop early persistent asthma.^{xi}

The following example demonstrates why we need to take precautionary measures to prevent pesticide exposure. The science about the health effects of pesticides is ahead of public policy. Dr. Warren Porter, a professor in physiological ecology of the University of Wisconsin, Madison states: "In 1945, a National Geographic photographer took a picture of a child walking through DDT that was being sprayed from a truck at New York's Jones Beach State Park. The side of the truck said, 'DDT. Powerful Insecticide. Harmless to Humans.' Since that time, herbicides like Roundup (glyphosate) have been touted for their safety. Yet, they are capable of modifying the most fundamental biological processes. A paper published in August 2000 shows that Roundup alters gene expression and inhibits necessary steroid production by disrupting a particular protein expression. In 2002, a paper shows that Roundup can also affect early cell division processes in embryos."^{xii}

Research has shown that exposures to certain pesticides (particularly organophosphates and pyrethroids) can disrupt neurological development and can lead to learning disabilities. Even a relatively small exposure to a toxic chemical during a window of vulnerability can have a permanent impact, one that might not occur if the same exposure happened at another time.^{xiii} "The vast majority of pesticides and other industrial chemicals in use today have never been examined for their impacts on the developing brain. Given the vulnerability of the developing brain to chemical exposures, scientists have raised concerns that this lack of information may be affecting many children and preventing us from recognizing the true magnitude of the public health threat."^{xiv} For example, despite the fact that organophosphate and pyrethroid pesticides are common and 90% of U.S. children have detectable residues of at least one organophosphate pesticide in their bodies, little is known about their effects on the developing brain. In the laboratory, a single low-level exposure to an organophosphate pesticide or a pyrethroid at day 10 of life causes permanent changes in the brain and hyperactivity of rodents.^{xv} The effects of combined multiple and cumulative exposures experienced in the course of our daily lives remains virtually unstudied.

Prepared by Pamela Miller, M.Ed., Biologist and Director of Alaska Community Action on Toxics.

ⁱSanborn, M. et al. 2004. Systematic Review of Pesticide Human Health Effects. Publication of the Ontario College of Family Physicians. Found on the following web site: <http://www.ocfp.on.ca>.

^{ix}a) Leiss, J.K. and D.A. Savitz. 1995. Home pesticide use and childhood cancer: a case-control study. *Am. J. of Public Health*. 85(2):249-252.

b) Ma, X. et al. 2002. Critical windows of exposure to household pesticides and the risk of childhood leukemia. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110(9):955-960.

-
- c) Olshan, A.F. et.al. 1993. Risk factors for Wilm's tumor. *Cancer* 72(3):938-944.
- ⁱⁱⁱSanborn, M. et.al. 2004. Systematic Review of Pesticide Human Health Effects. Publication of the Ontario College of Family Physicians.
- ^{iv}Gorell, J.M. et.al. 1998. The risk of Parkinson's disease with exposure to pesticides, farming, well water, and rural living. *Neurology* 50(5):1346-1350.
- ^vButterfield, P.G. et.al. 1993. Environmental antecedents of young-onset Parkinson's disease. *Neurology* 43(6):1150-1158.
- ^{vi}Fleming, L., et.al. 1994. Parkinson's disease and brain levels of organochlorine pesticides. *Ann. Neurol.* 36(1):100-103.
- ^{vii}Osborn, S. 2001. Do Pesticides Cause Lymphoma? Lymphoma Foundation of America. www.lymphomaresearch.org.
- ^{viii}a) Zahm, S.H. et.al. 1990. A case-control study of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and the herbicide 2,4-D in eastern Nebraska. *Epidemiology* 1(5):349-356.
- b) Zahm, S.H. and A. Blair. 1992. Pesticides and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Cancer Research* 52(Supplement 19):5485s-5488.
- c) Blair, A. et.al. 1998. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and agricultural use of the insecticide lindane. *Am. J. Ind. Med.* 33(1):82-87.
- ^{ix}Shafer, K.S. 2004. Chemical Trespass: Pesticides in Our Bodies and Corporate Accountability. Pesticide Action Network North America.
- ^xColburn, T. 2004. Neurodevelopment and endocrine disruption. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 112(9):944-949.
- ^{xi}Salam, M.T. 2003. Early life environmental risk factors for asthma: findings from the children's health study. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 9 December 2003.
- ^{xii}Porter, W. 2004. Do pesticides affect learning and behavior? The neuro-endocrine-immune connection. *Pesticide and You*. A Publication of Beyond Pesticides/National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides 24(1):11-15.
- ^{xiii}Schettler, T, J Stein, F Reich, and M Valenti. 2000. In Harm's Way: Toxic threats to child development, Greater Boston Physicians for Social Responsibility.
- ^{xiv}Global Pesticide Campaigner. A Publication of Pesticide Action Network North America. August 2003: 13(2).
- ^{xv}Ahlbom J, Fredriksson A, Eriksson P. 1995. Exposure to an organophosphate (DFP) during a defined period in neonatal life induces permanent changes in brain muscarinic receptors and behaviour in adult mice. *Brain Res* 677:13-19.

April 6, 2005

The Honorable Thomas Wagoner
Alaska Senate
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: House Bill 19

Dear Senator Wagoner:

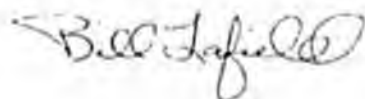
The Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA) is writing in regard to House Bill 19 that would, among other things, create an annual pesticide registration fee with a maximum fee of \$120 for the approximately 5,500 pesticides brands sold in Alaska. CSPA is not opposed to reasonable pesticide registration fees; however, we believe the maximum fee designated in this bill is too high and should be reduced to a more reasonable level (*i.e.* \$85 per product).

CSPA is a national nonprofit trade association representing over 245 companies engaged in the formulation, manufacture, distribution and sale of specialty products for consumer and institutional use. Our member companies produce a wide range of products including disinfectants, disinfectant cleaners, household insecticides, insect repellants, and rodenticides, which will be directly affected by this fee. These consumer products must be registered as pesticides with the U.S. EPA and the State of Alaska. According to CSPA's national pesticide registration fee survey, our members represent nearly 90% of those companies who will be paying any registration fee in Alaska. Therefore, any fee will be a substantial cost to our member companies.

CSPA believes that the maximum allowable pesticide registration fee should be reduced. According to Fiscal Note 2 on House Bill 19, the receipt authority to the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) for this fee is \$280,500. Therefore, if all 5,500 current registrants were to continue to register products this fee would be approximately \$51 per product. DEC suggests that 40% of registrants would drop registrations in Alaska if a fee is implemented. CSPA believes this estimate is *too* large and that only a few companies would reduce their registrations in the state. However, if there *was* a 40% drop in registrations the fee would still *only* be approximately \$85 per product. Therefore, we believe this legislation should be amended to specify that the pesticide registration fee *should not exceed \$85 per product*. CSPA believes this fee maximum is reasonable and would meet the needs of DEP for the foreseeable future.

We truly appreciate your consideration of our views, and we urge you to amend House Bill 19 to reduce the maximum pesticide registration fee level. Please contact me at: (202) 872-8110 or blafield@cspa.org, if I can provide any additional information about CSPA or our position on this legislation.

Sincerely,



William L. Lafield
Vice President State Affairs

cc: Senate Resources Committee Members
Representative Kevin Meyer
Kristin Ryan, Department of Environmental Conservation

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3887 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2023
Mail Stop 3101

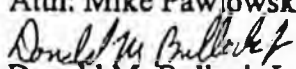
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 2, 2005

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis for HB 19, version 24-LS0149I

TO: Representative Kevin Meyer
Attn: Mike Pawlowski

FROM: 
Donald M. Bullock Jr.
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. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Adds a new paragraph to AS 37.05.146(c) to separately account for program receipts from the registration of pesticides and broadcast chemicals under AS 44.46.025.

Section 2. Amends AS 37.10.058(2) to add regulation of pesticides and broadcast chemicals registered under AS 46.03.320(a)(4) to the definition of "designated regulatory service."

Section 3. Adds the regulation of pesticides and broadcast chemicals and the licensing of pesticide applicators to the list of responsibilities in AS 44.46.025(a), and sets the maximum reasonable fees that may be assessed.

Section 4. Amends AS 46.03.320(a) to authorize DEC to register pesticides and broadcast chemicals for sale or distribution.

Section 5. Amends AS 46.03.320(b) to authorize the department to adopt regulations relating to a temporary license waiver for private applicators of restricted-use pesticides and for the licensing of or temporary license waiver for other persons engaged in the spraying or application of pesticides and broadcast chemicals in public places.

Section 6. Adds a new subsection (c) to AS 46.03.320 to prohibit a person from applying a pesticide or broadcast chemical in a public place unless licensed or otherwise authorized by the department; requires the department to adopt regulations requiring notification at the application site when pesticides and broadcast chemicals are applied in a public place; defines "public place."

Representative Kevin Meyer
March 2, 2005
Page 2

Section 7. Makes the Act effective January 1, 2006 and will require a 2/3 vote in each body.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

DMB:jad
05-133.jad



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(907) 276-LUNG
1-800-LUNGUSA
500 W. Int'l Airport Rd., #A
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1105
www.aklung.org
Fax: (907) 565-5587

April 28, 2005

Senator Lyda Green
Co-Chair Senate Finance Committee
State Capitol, Room 516
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: House Bill 19 "An act relating to pesticides and broadcast chemicals; and providing for an effective date."

Dear Senator Green,

American Lung Association of Alaska is dedicated to our mission of preventing lung disease and promoting lung health in Alaska. In 2004, ALAA celebrated 70 years in Alaska, making us one of the oldest voluntary health organizations in the state. Founded in 1934, the ALAA was a primary force in winning the battle against the tuberculosis epidemic. We now work daily to reduce tobacco addiction, improve air quality, and fight asthma and other lung diseases.

American Lung Association of Alaska supports House Bill 19 which levies a registration fee for pesticides, requires certification for individuals who apply pesticides and requires notification for pesticide application. HB 19 will help provide valuable information and protect Alaskans health.

Asthma is a chronic, potentially fatal inflammatory disease of the respiratory system. Nearly one-third of people with asthma are children. Asthma is the number one cause of hospitalization among children, the number one chronic health condition among children, and the leading cause of school absenteeism.

According to the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), asthma can be triggered by pesticides. Several types of pesticides are known to cause allergic reactions or airway constriction. Because pesticides have been linked to this very serious health condition, it is imperative the public know when and where pesticides are being sprayed so they can avoid exposure. ALAA would appreciate your support of HB 19. It could be a matter of life or death to someone with asthma.

Sincerely,

Christa Garba, CEO
ALAA

Honorable Chair Persons Ms Green and Mr Wilken
Honorable Senators, Guests:

I am Ken Perry, a life long Alaskan and General Manager of PARATEX Pied Piper - Alaska's oldest Pest Management Company. I also represent Certified Applicators in Alaska, and speak by permission of the National Pest Management Association and a major chemical manufacturer's group known as RISE. As you are aware, I have been involved in this Bill since Mr Meyer first kindly asked us to meet with his assistant Mr Pawlowski and representatives from ADEC some months ago. I am grateful for this consideration on their part. At that time, I addressed the same concerns I have addressed continually through many committees, and have offered reasonable solutions as well. Frankly, the document before you today is so far removed from the original intent of the sponsors, that I am amazed it still has support. In that vein, I submitted to you via e-mail yesterday a workable set of amendments that can return the Bill to its original course and meet most of our concerns. I urge you to either adopt those amendments or send the Bill back to the sponsor to achieve those same goals.

On the issue of pesticide safety, the barrages of comments you are receiving from certain environmentalists have already been addressed at the Federal level. While they certainly have every right to be heard on their claims, it is still the EPA who makes the decision on what chemicals can be safely used, when and where. While a pesticide free environment might seem to be a goal for them, we should not ignore the desire of others for a pest free environment. Their choices to buy products to achieve their desire should not be denied by excessive fees levied against the manufacturers, who will then simply remove their availability from the Alaska marketplace. Nor should the concerns you have raised about five to ten products which they continually reference require 4600 other products to be punished. If you have not done so, I would urge you to request a current list of the 4620 currently registered pesticides. The first thing you will notice is that the vast majority (perhaps 80%) are sanitizing agents, wood preservatives and animal care products. Continue to peruse the list for products that are "specialty use" items, registered and sold in small volumes to someone in Alaska or have trade store names that do not exist in our state. As you will see, very few of them, perhaps 4 percent, are used by the professional applicators, and many of those are used once or twice a year.

I would urge this committee to take the reasonable and responsible approach to this matter, not the inflamed and passionate but seriously misdirected sledge hammer one you see before you. Consider your decision carefully as the eyes of many major companies who may choose to do business with our state in the future are upon you.

I am available to you for any questions at this time.



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(907) 276-LUNG
1-800-LUNGUSA
500 W. Int'l Airport Rd., #A
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Sincerely,

Christa Garba, CEO
ALAA

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/24/05

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 4/15/05

Resources Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19(FIN)

HB 19 PESTICIDE & BROADCAST CHEMICALS

"An Act relating to pesticides and broadcast chemicals; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

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

CS Senate Bill:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
SCS House Bill:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____

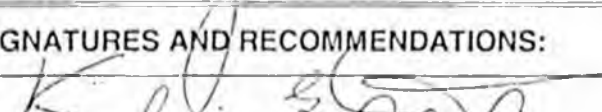
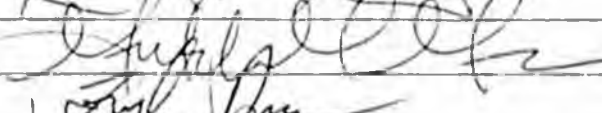
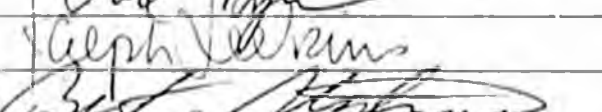
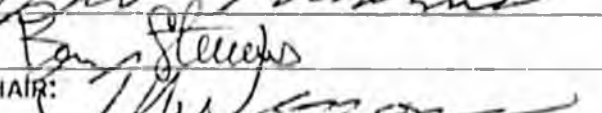


NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
1/FI/DEC	3/10	.			2

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:		DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
Elton		✓			
Gross					✓
Oyler				✓	
Seckins		✓			
Stedman				✓	
B. Stevens		X			
Wagner	CHAIR:			✓	

Talking Points HB 19 Senate Finance

- Thank you Madame Chair, members of the committee.
- The intent behind House Bill 19 is twofold:
 - To eliminate the state general fund obligation for a required state pesticide program.
 - To provide reasonable protections for the public health.
- Speaking on General Funds, Mr. Chairman.
 - The way state pesticide programs work is that the EPA approves a pesticide for sale in the United States and then each state registers the pesticide for sale in the particular state.
 - The state agency, in our case, DEC, is also responsible for registration, inspecting and enforcing the requirements that the EPA puts on the handling, distribution, and sale of these chemicals.
 - The cost of this program has been paid for with general funds.
 - Every state except for Alaska has charged a fee on chemical manufacturers to help pay for the costs of state programs. They expect it.
 - That is how every other state pays for their program.
 - The department estimates that the annual fee will be \$85.
 - We have ensured that the imposition of the fee is flexible allowing the department to waive fees for products with limited use in the state.
 - This would make Alaska the 11th cheapest state in the country.
- In addition to funding the state's existing pesticide regulatory program, House Bill 19 takes two important steps in protecting the public health.
- House Bill 19 requires that when pesticides are applied in a public place, they are applied by a certified applicator and that reasonable public notice is posted.

→ Wet paint

- The definition of a public place, is limited to:
 - Common areas of an apartment building or multi-family dwelling,
 - Portions of a government facility
 - Parks, plazas, and public sports fields. → not golf courses
- HB 19 targets the important places where the public tends to feel safe, for example in a park
 - **But**, House Bill 19 does not impact private business or private property like your home.
 - What House Bill 19 does is require notice when pesticides are applied in a very narrow set of places.
 - With public notice, Alaskans are given the freedom to choose whether or not they expose their children, their pets, or themselves to pesticides at a public park.
 - Maybe they are asthmatic and need to know.
 - This is the right to know portion of House Bill 19.



I describe the public notice process in House Bill 19 as akin to putting up a wet paint sign.

- Mr. Chairman, I have worked on House Bill 19 with a wide variety of parties ranging from the conservation community, the agricultural community, chemical companies, hospitality industry, and the real-estate groups.
- The current version of House Bill 19 is a carefully crafted compromise and I urge your support.

HB

20

HFIN

FILE

AMENDMENT

with drawn
4-1

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
BY REPRESENTATIVE CROFT

TO: HB 20

Page 1, line 2:

Delete: "and"

Insert: ","

Page 1, line 3 after "each year", insert:

"," and the base student allocation used in the formula for state funding of public education"

Page 21, after line 22, insert new section to read:

"Sec. 3. AS 14.17.470 is amended to read:

Sec. 14.17.470. Base student allocation. The base student allocation is \$4,919

Renumber accordingly.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSSSHB 20(EDU)
(H) Publish Date: 3/3/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Education & Early Development
Title: An act relating to a separate appropriation RDU: K-12 Support
bill for operating expenses for primary and secondary public... Component: Foundation Program
Sponsor: Rep Seaton
Requester: HESS Component No.: 141

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would establish a transmittal date for the Governor to submit a separate education appropriation bill to the legislature before the 4th day of each regular session. The legislature must act on and transmit the education appropriation funding bill to the Governor for the following year by March 15th.

Prepared by: Eddy Joans, Director Phone: 465-8679
Division: School Finance Date/Time: 1/24/05 4:08 PM
Approved by: Karen Rehfeld, Deputy Commissioner Date: 1/24/2005
Agency: Education & Early Development

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Chair
STATE AFFAIRS

Member
RESOURCES

Member
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Member
WAYS AND MEANS



REPRESENTATIVE PAUL SEATON
House District 35

Sessor :
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone 907-465-2689
Fax 907-465-3472
1-800-665-2689
Rep.Paul.Seaton@legis.state.ak.us

Interim:
345 W. Sterling Highway
Suite 102B
Homer, Alaska 99603
Phone 907-235-2921
Fax 907-235-4008

Committee Substitute Sponsor Substitute House Bill 20

Sectional Analysis

"An Act relating to a separate appropriation bill for operation expenses for primary and secondary public education and establishing a date by which the bill must be transmitted to the governor each year; and providing for an effective date"

Sec. 1. Requires the governor to submit a separate appropriation bill before the fourth legislative day that provides for primary and secondary public education funding. Directs the legislature to pass and transmit to the governor, by March 5, an appropriation bill for primary and secondary public education funding.

Sec. 2. Adds references to the separation appropriation bill for education funding required in sec. 1 to the statute that describes the budget.

Sec. 4. Effective date of July 1, 2005



Alaska State Legislature

State Capitol, Room 103
Juneau, AK 99802
Phone: 465-2689
Fax: 465-3472
Toll Free (800) 665-2689
Representative_Paul_Seaton@legis.state.ak.us



345 W. Sterling Highway
Suite 102B
Homer, AK 99603
Phone: 235-2921
Fax: 235-4008

REPRESENTATIVE Paul Seaton

District 35

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: Representative Paul Seaton

DATE: Monday, January 24, 2005

RE: Clarification of SSHB 20 as an appropriation bill

It is important to note that SSHB 20 would allow the legislature to fully fund the foundation formula. However, SSHB20 is an appropriation bill, therefore the legislature would have to pass a separate bill in order to change the base student allocation through the foundation formula. Appropriated funds cannot be spent or distributed unless a separate funding bill passes the legislature. SSHB20 does not include the other elements of the K-12 budget, such as pupil transportation, boarding home grants, youth in detention, or special school. The legislature may still decide to fund those elements in conjunction with allocating funds through the foundation formula.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Chair
STATE AFFAIRS

Member
RESOURCES

Member
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Member
WAYS AND MEANS



REPRESENTATIVE PAUL SEATON
House District 35

Session:
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone 907-465-2689
Fax 907-465-3472
1-800-665-2689
Rep.Paul.Seaton@legis.state.ak.us

Interim:
3-15 W. Sterling Highway
Suite 102B
Homer, Alaska 99603
Phone 907-235-2921
Fax 907-235-4008

Sponsor Statement

CSSSHB 20

CSSSHB 20, "An Act relating to appropriations for operating expenses for primary and secondary public education; and providing for an effective date" would let school districts know the amount of state foundation funding they will receive for the succeeding school year by March 5th of each calendar year.

Under the current funding structure schools often do not know the state's contribution to their budget until after the end of the legislative session. This forces schools to layoff non-tenured teachers and rehire them after the budget has been approved. Schools lose good teachers who look elsewhere for a job due to the uncertain status of their employment. This layoff-rehire cycle is disruptive and demoralizing to our schools and teachers.

AS 14.14.060 requires school districts to submit funding requests to their municipal governments by the first of May every year. School districts must estimate the amount of state funding they will receive because the legislature and governor generally do not pass their operating budget until well after May 1st. This makes it difficult for school districts to prepare an actual fiscal plan and puts the additional burden of uncertainty on local government officials developing their budgets.

CSSSHB 20 solves this problem by requiring the governor to submit a separate appropriation bill to the legislature for public elementary and secondary schools before the fourth day of each regular session. The legislature must then pass and transmit to the governor a bill to fund education for the succeeding fiscal year by the fifth of March.

Alaska's children deserve the best we can give them. Early funding of education is one way the legislature can help school districts achieve their goal of providing a stable and friendly educational environment conducive to learning.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101


State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

January 17, 2001

SUBJECT: Forward funding of education (Work Order No. 22-LS0386)

TO: Representative Eldon Mulder
Attn: Denny Dewitt

FROM: George Utermohle 
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether the legislature may provide for forward funding of education programs. For purposes of this memorandum, I am assuming that "forward funding" means appropriating funds for education programs a year in advance of the fiscal year in which the funds are to be expended.

The answer is yes. There is no restriction on the legislature's appropriation power under the Alaska Constitution that would limit the ability of the legislature to provide for forward funding of education or any other state program.

Under art. IX, sec. 12, Constitution of the State of Alaska¹, the governor is required to prepare a budget for the succeeding fiscal year and to prepare a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures contained in the budget. This provision of the constitution imposes a duty on the governor to prepare a budget and an appropriation bill. The legislature is not obligated to adopt the governor's budget or the governor's proposed appropriation bill. This provision does not impose a limitation on the power of the legislature to make an appropriation for forward funding the education expenses of the state.

Any statutory impediments to forward funding, if any, that may exist are susceptible to amendment and resolution by the legislature through its law-making power.

¹ Article IX, sec. 12, Constitution of the State of Alaska, states:

Budget. The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State. The governor, at the same time, shall submit a general appropriation bill to authorize the proposed expenditures, and a bill or bills covering recommendations in the budget for new or additional revenues.

Representative Eldon Mulder
January 17, 2001
Page 2

If you have a particular issue in regard to forward funding of education that you would like to have me address, please advise.

GU:glc
01-021.glc



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Office of Superintendent

Dr. Donna Peterson, Superintendent of Schools

148 North Binkley Street Soldotna, Alaska 99669-7553

Phone (907) 262-5846 Fax (907) 262-9132

December 16, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Education

FROM: Dr. Donna Peterson, Superintendent *Donna Peterson*

SUBJECT: Resolution supporting early funding of K-12 education

BACKGROUND:

At a December work session of the School Board, board members requested that a resolution in support of early funding be submitted for board action, thus this action item.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is the Administration's recommendation that the School Board adopt the attached resolution supporting early funding. This resolution supports the District's 2004 State Legislative Priority to 'assure a quality, equitable educational experience for all Alaskan children by providing sustainable, reliable, and adequate funding for education.'

PERTINENT FACTS:

It is difficult to prepare a budget for a subsequent year's operation when educational funding is determined at the end of the Alaska Legislative Session. The District is often obligated to implement a staff reduction for fiscal purposes until the financial resources are known for the following year. This is a less than ideal way to treat valued staff; not to mention that many of them may decide to move on before we are able to rehire them (if we have the means to do so). Additionally, the District may be forced to cut valued programs to live within known revenue.

The District needs to be able to prudently develop a viable fiscal plan of operation; early funding in the amount of \$4500 would allow this to happen.

ANCHOR POINT COOPER LANDING HOMER HOPE KACHEMAK SELO KENAI MOOSE PASS NANWALEK NIKISKI NIKOLAEVSK NINI
GRAHAM RAZDOLNA SELDOVIA SEWARD SOLDOTNA STERLING TUSTUMENA TYONEK VOZNESENKA

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION

Resolution 03-04-3

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING EARLY FUNDING OF K-12 EDUCATION IN ALASKA

WHEREAS, the sustainability, reliability and adequacy of Alaska's funding for public education is of highest concern to the Kenai Peninsula Borough Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska allocates its funding at the end of the Legislative Session; and

WHEREAS, Districts must project next fall's enrollment and on that basis set a budget before the Legislature is out of session and the state fiscal year budget is enacted; and

WHEREAS, employee collective bargaining agreements require notification of continued employment before the end of the Legislative Session which necessitates a staff reduction until financial resources are known for the next year.

NOW, THEREFORE, The Kenai Peninsula Board of Education resolves to urge the Alaska Legislature:

- To require early funding of K-12 education with a Base Student Allocation of \$4500. Numerous studies have shown this amount to be the minimum needed to meet today's student achievement challenges as required by the Alaska Performance Standards and federal mandates. Appropriating and investing an adequate amount of funding for education is the responsibility of the Alaska Legislature.
- To require an annual adjustment for inflation to provide a sustainable and reliable source of funding.

Adopted by the Kenai Peninsula Borough Board of Education on this 5th day of January, 2004.

Deborah Germano, President
School Board

Attest:

Sally Tachick
Notary Public
My Commission Expires 07/25/05

THE
FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT(S)
ARE
POOR
ORIGINAL
COPIES



NEA-ALASKA

Affiliated with the National Education Association

Rep. Paul Seaton
State Capitol, Room #102
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Seaton:

I'm writing to you to express support for Sections 1 and 3 of Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 20. This legislation is meant to provide a separate appropriation bill for operating expenses for primary and secondary public education and establishing a date by which the bill must be transmitted to the Governor each year.

This weekend NEA-Alaska members will meet in Anchorage for the 49th annual NEA-Alaska Delegate Assembly. This assembly is where approximately 400 elected members of NEA-Alaska will set policy directives on behalf of the 13,000 members of NEA-Alaska.

Although the Delegate Assembly has not yet met for 2005, the members of NEA-Alaska have always supported an earlier funding date of K-12 education in order to avoid the cycle of "pink slips" being distributed in mid-April or May, to our members due to the potential of budget cuts. Often times, the legislature has come through with additional funding to avert the layoffs but members have already accepted positions in other districts, often in other states, due to the uncertainty.

While we applaud early and adequate funding of K-12 education, we do question the relevance of Section 2 of this legislation. Why do we need to address, in this legislation, the issue of changing the date of notification of tenured teachers? The March 16th date seems to have worked fine when the realization of funding was postponed until the end of a legislative session (usually early to mid-May). This section suggests that with funding coming earlier through this legislation, somehow districts will need an additional nine days to produce form letters of nonretention. This is not logical and indeed punitive for tenured teachers, who are not a part of the annual "pink slips".

NEA-Alaska will be tracking this bill through the legislative process and stands ready to discuss the legislation with you, the Co-Sponsors or anyone interested in making this legislation as good as it can be.

Thank you for your time and attention to this and all education issues. We appreciate the opportunity to discuss important issues with all of Alaska's elected officials. Please call if you have further questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Bill Bjork, President

January 12, 2005

Paul Seaton
State Capital, Room 103
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Representative Seaton,

It's encouraging to know of your sponsorship of HB 20.

I have been one of many teachers caught in the lay-off re-hire cycle that is so disruptive to our schools.

Frustration ripples through a school, the students, their families and the community due to the uncertainty of the lay-off re-hire cycle. The amount of hours consumed by school district administrators and personnel departments is counter productive. Laid-off teachers begin looking for other jobs, selling their homes and making plans to move during the summer 'break'.

Your bill allows school districts to plan for the next school year based on solid funding by April 1st of each year. This eliminates the 'guess-estimated' approach currently used when districts are submitting budgets prior to the 'guaranteed' funding.

Thanks for encourage a stable and friendly educational environment conducive to learning.

Sincerely,

Dotti Harness
Certified teacher, Math 7-12
POBox 123
Homer, AK 99603
907-235-2303 hm



KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Finance

Melody Douglas, Chief Financial Officer
148 North Binkley Street Soldotna, Alaska 99669-7553
Phone (907) 714-8888 Fax (907) 262-5867
Email mdouglas@kpbsd.k12.ak.us

VIA EMAIL

February 1, 2005

Representative Paul Seaton
State Capitol, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: SSHB 20

Dear Representative Seaton,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on SSHB 20 this morning. Please include this letter with the material related to this bill.

The concept behind this bill is commendable and would serve to stabilize K-12 education. If adequate educational funding were known earlier in the process, it would facilitate transitions between fiscal years in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore, what needed to be done relative to retaining staff would be certain rather than a guessing game. Issuing non-retention notices only to rehire those non-retained is a disturbing practice for the District, staff, students and communities.

After today's testimony, please consider moving the funding date from March 15 to March 1 and leave the non-retention notification date at March 16. This would maintain the same timing presently in place to allow Districts to participate and be competitive in teacher job fairs.

Also, please consider adding language to include funding for all K-12 programs (pupil transportation, boarding home, youth in detention, etc.) and not just foundation funding, as districts handle budgeting for all programs at the same time. Establishing different funding timelines would potentially increase the workload for Districts by requiring a lengthened budget cycle and extended legislative interactions.

Most importantly, however, is the need to ensure adequate funding occurs with early funding.

Sincerely,

Melody Douglas
Chief Financial Officer

Cc: House Special Committee on Education



**WRANGELL
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
DISTRICT OFFICE

GATEWAY TO THE STIKINE

P.O. BOX 2319
WRANGELL, ALASKA 99929
Telephone (907) 874-2347
Fax # (907) 874-3137

January 31, 2005

Representative Paul Seaton
State Capitol, Room 103
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Honorable Representative Seaton:

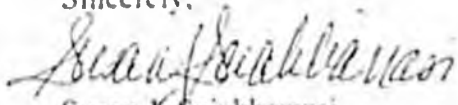
Please accept this letter in support of SSHB 20. As you know, under the current funding structure, schools do not know the state's contribution to their budget until after the end of the legislative session. This forces schools to layoff non-tenured teachers and rehire them after the budget has been approved. Often times, these teachers look elsewhere for a job due to the uncertain status of their employment. This is disruptive to our schools and does not provide continuity in the education setting. With the current teacher shortage, these teachers can also be difficult to replace, especially in the fields of math, science and special education.

AS 14.14.060 requires school districts to submit funding requests to their municipal governments by the first of May every year. Districts must estimate the amount of state funding they will receive because the legislature and governor generally do not pass their operating budget until after May 1st. This makes it difficult for school districts and municipalities to prepare an actual budget.

SSHB 20 solves these problems by requiring the legislature to pass and transmit to the governor a bill to fund education for the succeeding school year by the fifteenth of March. It also changes the date that teachers are required to notify tenured teachers of layoff from March 15 to March 25, giving the governor ten days to act and giving schools an additional ten days from passage of their funding to determine necessary layoffs.

Thank you for your support of SSHB 20 and early funding of education.

Sincerely,


Susan J. Sciabbarrasi
Superintendent

SJS: kp
Cc: Alaska State House of Representatives



KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

February 11, 2005

Representative Paul Seaton
Alaska State Capitol, Room 103
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Representative Seaton:

Our School Board was delighted to support your efforts for early funding and pushing the date back two weeks for notifying teachers concerning their contracts. Both of these issues would certainly serve us in a positive manner. I have enclosed our Board resolution passed on February 9, 2005. Thank you for your support of public education.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Harry E. Martin'.

Harry E. Martin
Superintendent



KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

RESOLUTION #05-05

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING EARLY FUNDING OF K-12 EDUCATION IN ALASKA

WHEREAS, the sustainability, reliability and adequacy of Alaska's funding for public education is of highest concern to the Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska allocates its funding at the end of the Legislative Session; and

WHEREAS, Districts must project next fall's enrollment and on that basis set a budget before the Legislature is out of session and the state fiscal year budget is enacted; and

WHEREAS, employee collective bargaining agreements require notification of continued employment before the end of the Legislative Session which may necessitate a staff reduction until financial resources are known for the next year

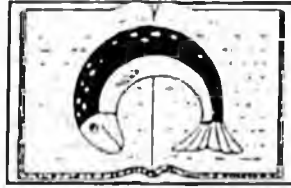
NOW, THEREFORE, The Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District Board of Education resolves to urge the Alaska Legislature:

- To require early funding of K-12 education with a Base Student Allocation of \$4880. Appropriating and investing an adequate amount of funding for education is the responsibility of the Alaska Legislative.
- To require an annual adjustment for inflation to provide a sustainable and reliable source of funding.

Adopted by The Ketchikan Gateway Borough School District Board of Education on this 9th day of February, 2005.


Choc Schafer/Board President


Deborah Harney/Vice President



Lower
Kuskokwim
School
District

Office of the Superintendent
P.O. Box 305 Bethel, AK 99559
907-543-4810 Fax: 907-543-4904

February 23, 2005

Representative Paul Seaton
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Seaton,

The Lower Kuskokwim School District Board of Education met on February 22, 2005 in the LKSD Board Room in Bethel. The Board did approve 05-08 the Resolution Supporting Early Funding of K-12 Education in Alaska.

Sincerely,

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

Bill Ferguson, Superintendent

CC: Representative Mary Kapsner
Senator Lyman Hoffman

Lower Kuskokwim School District Resolution

05-08

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING EARLY FUNDING OF K-12 EDUCATION IN ALASKA

WHEREAS, the sustainability, reliability and adequacy of Alaska's funding for public education is of highest concern to the Lower Kuskokwim School District Board of Education; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska allocates its funding at the end of the Legislative Session; and

WHEREAS, Districts must project next fall's enrollment, and on that basis set a budget before the Legislature is out of session and the state fiscal year budget is enacted; and

WHEREAS, employee collective bargaining agreements require notification of continued employment before the end of the Legislative Session, which necessitates a staff reduction until financial resources are known for the next year.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Lower Kuskokwim School District Board of Education resolves to urge the Alaska Legislature:

- To require early funding of K-12 education with a Base Student Allocation of \$5100. Numerous studies have shown this amount to be the minimum needed to meet today's student achievement challenges as required by the Alaska Performance Standards and federal mandates. Appropriating and investing an adequate amount of funding for education is the responsibility of the Alaska Legislature.
- To require an annual adjustment for inflation to provide a sustainable and reliable source of funding.

PASSED THIS 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2005

Lucy Crow
Lucy Crow, Board Secretary

Feb. 22, 2005
Date

Bill Ferguson
Bill Ferguson, Superintendent of Schools

2-22-05
Date

**VALDEZ CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Board of Education**

Resolution 05-06

Supporting Early Funding of K-12 Education in Alaska

Whereas, the sustainability, reliability and adequacy of Alaska's funding for public education is of highest concern to the Valdez City School District Board of Education; and,

Whereas, the State of Alaska allocates its funding at the end of the Legislative Session; and,

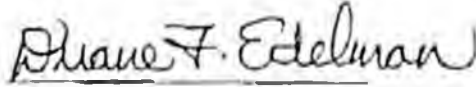
Whereas, Districts must project next fall's enrollment and on that basis set a budget before the Legislature is out of session and the state fiscal year budget is enacted; and,

Whereas, employee collective bargaining agreements require notification of continued employment before the end of the Legislative Session which necessitates a staff reduction until financial resources are known for the next year, now,

Therefore be it resolved that the Valdez City School District Board of Education urges the Alaska Legislature:

- To require early funding of K-12 education as outlined in SGHB 20.

Signed and dated: February 28, 2005


Board President

HB

22

HFIN

FILE



REPRESENTATIVE RALPH SAMUELS

HOUSE DISTRICT 29

HB 22 Sponsor Statement

"An Act relating to a 90-day regular session of the legislature."

By Representatives Samuels and Rokeberg

House Bill 22 would amend Alaska statutes to limit regular legislative session to 90 consecutive days.

90 days is more than enough time for the Legislature to complete its business. In an era of decreasing budgets, reducing the session by thirty days would save state funds. Shorter sessions would: (1) save almost \$1 million in per diem and staffing costs; (2) aid in candidate recruitment; (3) and focus the public attention. Other states can do their work in 90 days or less -- Alaska should be able to accomplish this also. Fourteen other states have legislative session of 90 days or less.

Another benefit of shorter sessions is that Alaskans want citizen-legislators. Legislators should be able to carry on a livelihood outside of legislative work. Shorter sessions would encourage a larger number of people to run for office and still be able to make a living at their everyday jobs.

Prior to 1984, the Legislature had no time limit on the number of days it could remain in session. The voters approved the present 120-day limit on November 6, 1984. Since that time, it has been amply proven that the Alaska Legislature can operate within a time limit. It is now time to shorten that session limit so that the business of the people can be addressed in a reasonable manner within a reasonable time limit.

Your positive consideration of this measure would be appreciated.

Email: Representative_Ralph_Samuels@legis.state.ak.us

Session: Alaska State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1152 • Phone: (907) 465-2095 Fax: (907) 465-3810
Interim: 710 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133 • Phone: (907) 269-0240 Fax: (907) 269-0242

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: CS HB22(STA)
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title "An Act relating to a 90-day regular session of the Legislature." BRU Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Component All
Sponsor "Representatives Samuels, Rokeberg,....."
Requester House State Affairs Component No. 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)	(420.0)
Travel	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)	(195.0)
Contractual	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)	(657.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: _____
Check 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)

CS HB22(STA) would limit the regular session to 90 days. If this legislation becomes law, the 1st Session of the 25th Legislature would convene for 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$21.9 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$21.9, or \$657.0 per year.

The Legislature traditionally charges expenses occurring during session to session expense accounts and expenses occurring during the interim to interim expense accounts. For example, Most legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staff are charged to session during the session. The Legislature's payroll is higher

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 1/16/06 1:31 PM
Approved by: Pamela A. Varni, Executive Director Date 1/16/2006
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE

CS HB22(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

during a legislative session. If the regular session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

This fiscal note does not address the costs for special sessions.

The costs savings below are for items not needed for a shorter session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	-14.0	30	-420.0
Travel			
Session per diem costs approx. 10.0 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approx. 23 claims per day 23 days @ 150/day = 3.5 10.0 - 3.5 = 6.5	-6.5	30	-195.0
Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	-0.7	30	-21.0
Supplies	-0.7	30	-21.0
Lounge supplies Printshop paper supplies	_____		_____
	-21.9		-657.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	90		

	30		

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
Bill Version: CSHB 22(STA)
(H) Publish Date: 4/29/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Legislature
Title: Proposing an amendment to the BRU: Leg Council, Leg Operating Budget
Constitution of the State of Alaska relating to the duration..... Component: All
Sponsor: "Representatives Samuels, Rokeberg....."
Requester: House State Affairs Component No.: 782

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	0.0	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)	(516.0)
Travel	0.0	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)
Contractual	0.0	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Supplies	0.0	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type-Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)	(828.0)

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

Check 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)

HB22 would limit the regular session to 90 days. If this Legislation becomes law, the 1st session of the 25th Legislature would convene for 90 days. The Legislature would realize a cost savings of approximately \$27.6 per day for each day of a shorter session. Shortening the session by 30 days would result in a cost savings of, 30 times \$27.6, or \$828.0 per year.

The Legislature traditionally charges expenses occurring during session to session expense accounts and expenses occurring during the interim to interim expense accounts. For example: Most legislative staff payroll costs are charged to operating expense accounts during the interim. Staff salaries for most legislative staffers are charged to session during the session. The Legislature's payroll is higher

Prepared by: Karla Schofield, Deputy Director Phone: 465-3852
Division: Administrative Services Date/Time: 4/27/05 2:48 PM
Approved by: Pamela A. Vann, Executive Director Date: 4/27/2005
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

FISCAL NOTE #1

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 22(STA)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

during a legislative session. If the regular session were shortened to 90 days, the session payroll would decrease and the interim payroll would increase. There would be a decrease in the total amount of the payroll due to the higher cost of personal services during a session. The majority of the personal services costs would be a transfer of costs between allocations.

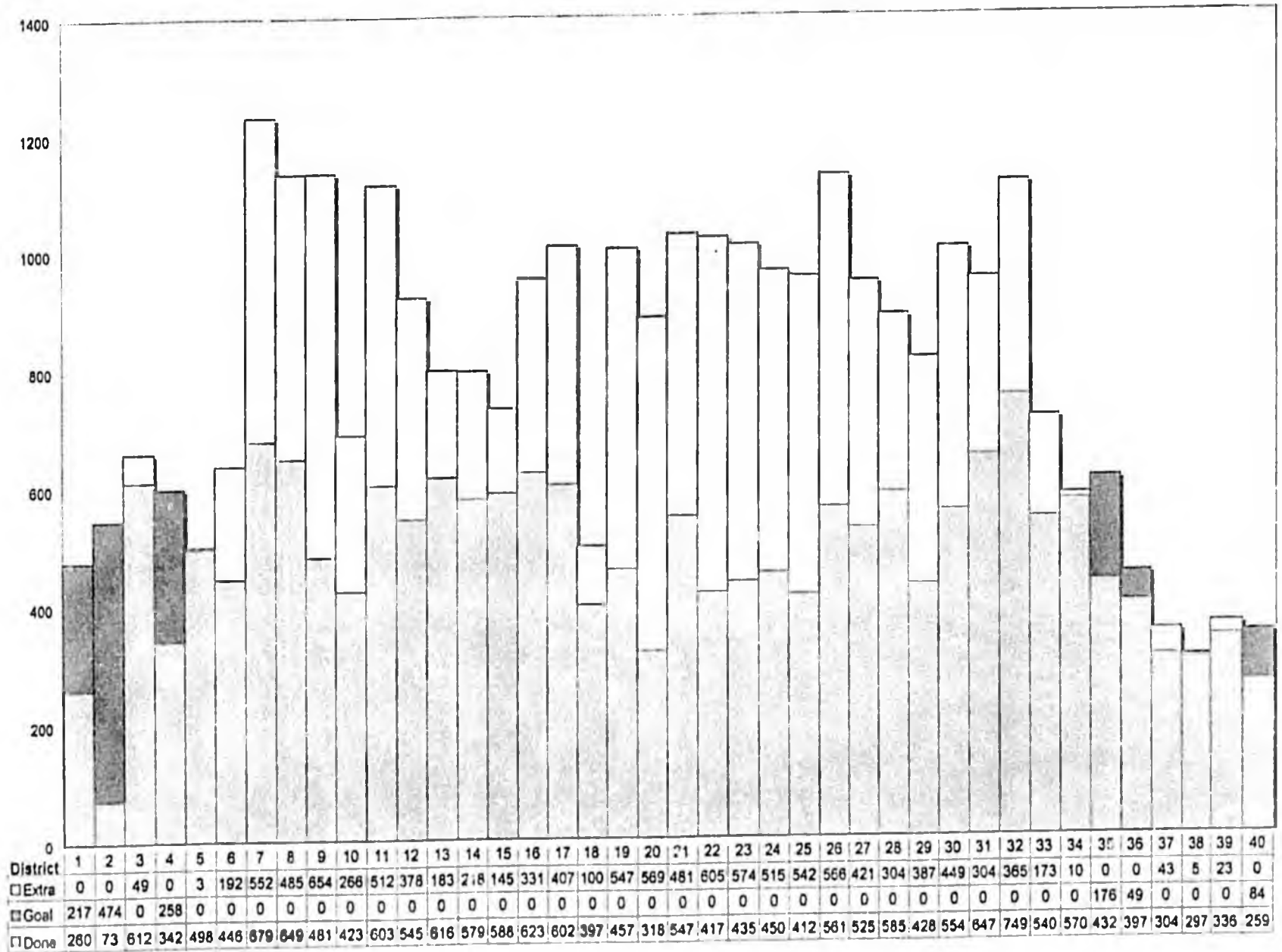
The costs below are for items not needed for a shorter session.

	Per Day	times 30 days	Total
Personal Services	17.2	30	516.0
Travel			
Session per diem costs 10.0 per day. If session were shortened more long term per diem claims would be filed during the year, approximately 1.0 per day 10.0 - 1.0 = 9.0	9.0	30	270.0
Contractual			
Telephones, chaplin fees, copier maintenance	0.7	30	21.0
Supplies	0.7	30	21.0
Lounge supplies			
Printshop paper supplies			
	27.6		828.0
Current number of session days	120		
Proposed number of session days	90		
	30		

90 Day Initiative

Qualification Status

1/5/2006



LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS IN 27 OTHER STATES ARE LESS THAN ALASKA

STATE	DAYS OF SESSION		POPULATION
1. ALABAMA	30/105	(odd/even years)	4,400,000 people
2. ALASKA	121	ANNUALLY	660,000 PEOPLE
3. ARKANSAS	60	(every other year)	2,800,000 people
4. FLORIDA	60	(annually)	17,400,000 people
5. GEORGIA	40	(annually)	8,800,000 people
6. HAWAII	60	(annually)	1,300,000 people
7. INDIANA	60/30	(odd/even years)	6,200,000 people
8. IOWA	100/110	(odd/even years)	3,000,000 people
9. KANSAS	0/90	(odd/even years)	2,700,000 people
10. KENTUCKY	30/60	(odd/even years)	4,100,000 people
11. LOUISIANA	60/85	(odd/even years)	4,500,000 people
12. MARYLAND	90	(annually)	5,600,000 people
13. MASSACHUSETTS	Jan. to Nov. 15	(every other year)	6.4 million people
14. MONTANA	90	(every other year)	930,000 people
15. NEBRASKA	90/60	(odd/even years)	1,700,000 people
16. NEVADA	120	(every other year)	2,300,000 people
17. NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	(annually)	1,300,000 people
18. NEW MEXICO	60/30	(odd/even years)	1,900,000 people
19. NORTH DAKOTA	80	(every other year)	635,000 people
20. OREGON	no time limit	(every other year)	3,600,000 people
21. SOUTH DAKOTA	40/35	(odd/even years)	770,000 people
22. TENNESSEE	90	(annually)	5,900,000 people
23. TEXAS	140	(every other year)	22,000,000 people
24. UTAH	45	(annually)	2,400,000 people
25. VIRGINIA	30/60	(odd/even years)	7,500,000 people
26. WASHINGTON	105/60	(odd/even years)	6,200,000 people
27. WEST VIRGINIA	60	(annually)	1,800,000 people
28. WYOMING	40/20	(odd/even years)	506,000 people

EFFORTS BY THE LEGISLATURE TO REDUCE THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED 24 TIMES IN THE LAST 15 YEARS. EACH TIME IT'S BEEN STOPPED!!

Table 1: Bills to Limit Legislative Sessions, 1985-2005

Measure ¹	Year	Short Title ²	Sponsor(s)	Final Status ³
HB 22	2005	90 Day Legislative Session	Reps. Samuels, Rukeberg	(H) Finance
SB 9	2005	Session Length, Legislative Terms and Committees	Sen. Guess	(S) State Affairs
HJR 4	2004	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Reps. Samuels, Rukeberg	(H) Rules
SJR 8	2003	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Sen. Guess	(S) Judiciary
HJR 1	2001	Constitutional Amendment: 90 day Legislative Session	Rep. Rukeberg	(H) State Affairs
HJR 3	2001	Constitutional Amendment: Session Limit / Interim Committee	Rep. Makru	(H) State Affairs
HJR 8	2001	Constitutional Amendment: 80 day Legislative Session	Rep. Lancaster	(H) State Affairs
SJR 29	2000	Duration of Regular Legislative Session	Sen. Parnell	(S) Rules
HJR 1	1997	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Reps. Rukeberg, Sanders	(H) Finance
HJR 2	1995	Unicameral Legislative / Session Limit	Rep. Green	(H) Finance
HJR 34	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Rep. Sanders	(H) Judiciary
HJR 35	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Rep. Rukeberg	(H) State Affairs
SJR 16	1995	Limit Legislative Session to: 60 Days	Sen. Taylor	(S) State Affairs
HJR 53	1994	Unicameral Legislative / Session Limit	Rep. Green	(H) State Affairs
HJR 5	1993	60 Day Session and February Convening Date	Rep. Menard	(H) State Affairs
HJR 15	1993	100 Day Session Limit	Rep. Holt	(H) Finance
SJR 4	1993	60 Day Session Limit	Sen. Lemah	(S) Judiciary
SJR 16	1991	100 Day Session and February Convening Date	Sen. Sala	(S) State Affairs
HJR 6	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Length of Regular Session	Rep. Lemah	(H) State Affairs
SJR 5	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Length of Regular Session	Sen. Menard	(S) Judiciary
HJR 7	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session and Requesting State Revenue Estimates	Sen. Sala	(S) Finance
SJR 17	1991	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Sen. Holt	(S) Judiciary
HJR 46	1990	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Rep. Lemah	(H) Judiciary
SJR 63	1990	Constitutional Amendment: Duration of Regular Session	Sen. Sala	(S) Rules

Notes: 1) Further bills may have been introduced, but they failed to reduce the length of legislative sessions and bills and summaries that were introduced but did not pass.

2) A number of the measures listed—HJR 2 (1995) and HJR 53 (1994), for example—contain provisions in addition to those pertaining to the legislative session. The failure of these bills, therefore, may not be strictly due to the session length issue.

3) In the body of origin bills related to session length are generally referred to the State Affairs, Judiciary, and Finance Committees (and to other committees on the floor). For example—SJR 28 (2000), SJR 5, SJR 7, and SJR 17 (2005)—all were referred to the Senate Judiciary and Finance Committees. Only one measure—SJR 63 (1990)—received a vote in the House of Representatives.

4) One of the measures listed called for a shorter than 90 day session: HJR 15 (1993) and HJR 7 (1991) proposed 60 day sessions, HJR 17 (1991) proposed 75 day sessions.

Sources: 19th, 20th, Legislatures (1991-2005); the Alaska and State Inquiry System (HASIS); 19th-17th Legislatures (1985-1991); Final Status of Bills and Resolutions; and House and Senate Bill Tracking Information.

Legislative Sessions

Annual v. Biennial

In the early 1960s, only 19 state legislatures met annually. The remaining 31 held biennial regular sessions. All but three (Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia) held their biennial session in the odd-numbered year. Ten of the 19 states with annual sessions limited the "off-year" to consideration of budgetary and fiscal matters.

By the mid-1970s, the number of states meeting annually grew tremendously--up from 19 to 41. However, several of these states used a "flexible" session format in which the total days of session time was divided between two years; these states included Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont.

Today, 44 state legislatures meet annually. The remaining six states--Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas--hold session every other year. All of the biennial legislatures hold their regular sessions in the odd year. Six states have limited scope sessions--that is, where one year of the biennium is limited to consideration of specific types of legislation. The states with limited scope sessions are Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming.

Kentucky, New Hampshire and Washington were the last states to change from biennial to annual regular sessions; these states held their first annual sessions in 2001, 1985 and 1981, respectively.

There are several basic arguments used by the respective proponents of annual or biennial sessions. Listed below are the ones set out by political scientists, William Keefe and Morris Ogul.

Limits on Session Length

*How many
States
w/ Gov
Act*

State	1962-63	1972-73	1982-83	Nov 2001
Alabama			30 L in 105 C	30 L in 105 C (by statute)
Alaska	None	None	None	120 C
Arizona	63 C (indirect)	None	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)	Sat of week in which 100 th C falls (chamber rule)
Arkansas				
California	Odd-120 C Even-30 C	None	None	Even-Nov 30 (constitution) Odd-Sept 12 Even-Aug 31 (chamber rule)
Colorado	160 C within biennium (indirect)	None	Odd-None Even-140 C	120 C
Connecticut		Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even-Wed after 1 st Mon in May	Odd-Wed after 1 st Mon in June Even- Wed after 1 st Mon in May
Delaware	Odd-90 L Even-30 L	June 30	June 30	June 30
Florida		60 C	60 C	60 C
Georgia	Odd-45 C Even-40 C	Odd-45 L Even-40 L	40 L	40 L
Hawaii	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	60 L	60 L	60 L
Idaho	60 C (indirect)	60 C (indirect)	None	None
Illinois	None (by)	None	None	None

	customs July			
Indiana		Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-61 L or April 30 Even-30 L or March 15	Odd-Apr 29 Even-Mar 14 (by statute)
Iowa		None	(indirect)	Odd-110 C Even-100 C (indirect)
Kansas	Odd-90 L Even-30 C (indirect)	Odd-90 C Even-60 C (indirect)	Odd-None Even-90 C	Odd-None Even-90 C
Kentucky				Odd: 30 L or Mar 30 Even:60 L or Apr 15
Louisiana	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even 60 C	60 L in 85 C	Odd-60 L in 85 C Even-30 L in 45 C
Maine			Odd-100 L Even-50 L	Odd-3 rd Wed in June Even-3 rd Wed in Apr (by statute)
Maryland	Odd-90 C Even-30 C	90 C	90 C	90 C
Massachusetts	None	None	None	Formal sessions: Odd-3 rd Wed in November Even-July 31 Informal sessions: None (by chamber rule)
Michigan	None	None	None	None
Minnesota	120 L		120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year	120 L total within biennium or 1 st Mon after 3 rd Sat in May each year

Mississippi	None	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C	90 C except year after gubernatorial election, then 125 C
Missouri	July 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	Odd-June 30 Even-May 15	May 30
Montana	None	60 L	90 L	90 L
Nebraska	None	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L	Odd-90 L Even-60 L
Nevada	None	None	None	None
New Hampshire	None	None	None	45 L or July 1 (indirect)
New Jersey	None	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	Odd-60 C Even-30 C	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	Odd-60 C Even-30 C
New York	None	None	None	None
North Carolina	None	None	None	None
North Dakota	None	60 L	80 L	80 L
Ohio	None	None	None	None
Oklahoma	None	90 L	90 L	Last Fri in May
Oregon	None	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	None	None	None	None
Rhode Island	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	60 L (indirect)	None
South Carolina	None	None	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)	1 st Thurs in June (by statute)
South Dakota	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-45 L Even-30 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L	Odd-40 L Even-35 L
Tennessee	75 C (indirect)	None	90 L (indirect)	90 L (indirect)

Texas	140 C	140 C	140 C	140 C
Utah		Odd-60 C Even-20 C	Odd-60 C Even-20 C	45 C
Vermont			(indirect)	None
Virginia		Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C	Odd-30 C Even-60 C
Washington			Odd-105 C Even-60 C	Odd-105 C Even-60 C
West Virginia	Odd-60 C Even 30 C	60 C	60 C	60 C
Wisconsin		None	None	None
Wyoming		Odd-40 L Even 20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L	Odd-40 L Even-20 L

Key:

C = calendar day
L = legislative day

No highlight = annual session
Turquoise highlight = biennial session
Gray highlight = "flexible" session format

For more information:

Contact Brenda Erickson at brenda.erickson@ncsl.org or (303) 830-2200.

As of November 2001

National Conference of State Legislatures
INFO@NCSL.ORG (autocomplete directory)

Denver Office:
7700 East First Place
Denver, CO 80230
Tel: 303-364-7700
Fax: 303-364-7800

Washington Office:
444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 515
Washington, D.C. 20001
Tel: 202-624-5400
Fax: 202-737-1969

For Annual Sessions	For Biennial Sessions
1. The biennial format is unsuitable for dealing with the complex and continuing problems which confront today's legislatures. The responsibilities of a legislature have become so burdensome that they can no longer be discharged on an alternate-year basis.	1. There are enough laws. Biennial sessions constitute a safeguard against precipitate and unseemly legislative action.
2. More frequent meetings may serve to raise the status of the legislature, thereby helping to check the flow of power to the executive branch.	2. Yearly meetings of the legislature will contribute to legislative harassment of the administration and its agencies.
3. Continuing legislative oversight of the administration becomes more feasible with annual sessions, and that administrative accountability for the execution of legislative policies is more easily enforced.	3. The interval between sessions may be put to good advantage by individual legislators and interim study commissions, since there is never sufficient time during a session to study proposed legislation.
4. States may respond more rapidly to new federal laws which require state participation.	4. The biennial system affords legislators more time to renew relations with constituents, to mend political fences and to campaign for reelection.
5. The legislature cannot operate effectively in fits and starts. Annual sessions may help make the policy-making process more timely and orderly.	5. Annual sessions inevitably lead to a spiraling of legislative costs, for the legislators and other assembly personnel are brought together twice as often.
6. Annual sessions would serve to diminish the need for special sessions.	

Session Length

In the early 1960s, 17 states did not place restrictions on the length of their legislative sessions. In another 10 states, the limits were indirect--being set by restrictions on legislator compensation, per diem or travel reimbursements. Several states increased their session length. These were Colorado (from 120 to 160); Georgia (from 80 to 85); Kansas (from 90 to 120); Minnesota (from 90 to 120); and South Dakota (from 60 to 75).

Throughout the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s, session limitations were becoming more defined. Fewer states had unrestricted sessions, and the number of states with indirect session limits had fallen.

Currently, only 12 states do not place a limit on the length of regular session. The remaining 38 set limits through a variety of ways. Constitutional provisions establish the limits in 28 states. Indirect limits on legislator compensation, per diem or mileage reimbursement are in effect in 3 states. Statutory provisions set the restrictions in 4, and another 3 use chamber rules.

Legislative Research Services

Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Affairs Agency
Division of Legal and Research Services

State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-465-3991
Fax: 907-465-3908

March 25, 2003

Memorandum

TO: Representative Ralph Samuels

FROM: Patricia Young
Manager

RE: Session Length and Bills Passed

You asked for information on session length and the number of bills passed during various Legislatures. We include, as Attachment A, pertinent pages from the *Summary of Alaska Legislation 2002* showing information on legislative sessions since statehood, as well as pages showing the numbers of bills introduced in each chamber and the number that became law during each Legislature.

For each Legislature, the Legislative Affairs Agency also publishes a *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*, and these contain a statistical summary of measures before the House and a similar summary for measures before the Senate. As Attachment B, we include information on the number of bills and resolutions passed by both chambers from 1979 through 1992. This information was taken from the various editions of the *Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*. Please note that because of the way legislation was tabulated in prior years, the numbers may be somewhat high. In some instances, a bill may have passed one chamber in a different form than it passed the other chamber and no concurrence or rescission occurred. While such legislation is counted as having passed both bodies, it did not pass in the same form and, thus, could not become law.

We also include, as Attachment C, a copy of a research report showing the number of bills passed during the final two weeks of session in 1985-87. This report, and supplemental information, is 88.113.

I hope this is helpful. Please let us know if you have questions or need additional information.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SESSION LENGTH AND PERCENTAGE OF DAYS WITH FLOOR SESSIONS, 1981-2000

LEGISLATURE	YEAR	HOUSE				SENATE			
		SPEAKER	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION	PRESIDENT	SESSION LENGTH(1)	DAYS NOT IN SESSION(2)	PERCENTAGE OF DAYS IN SESSION
Twelfth	1981(4) 1982	J. Duncan	165	45	68%	J. Kerttula	184	46	73%
		J. Duncan	143	54		J. Kerttula	144	38	
Thirteenth	1983 1984	J. Hayes	161	62	64%	J. Kerttula	162	45	71%
		J. Hayes	152	53		J. Kerttula	152	46	
Fourteenth (First legislature under 120-day session limit)	1985(4) 1986	B. Grussendorf	119	50	57%	D. Bennett	119	33	73%
		B. Grussendorf	120	52		D. Bennett	120	33	
Fifteenth	1987(4) 1988	J. Grussendorf	122	54	58%	J. Falke	121	33	72%
		B. Grussendorf	121	49		J. Falke	121	36	
Sixteenth	1989 1990(4)	S. Cotton	121	50	61%	T. Kelly	121	32	74%
		S. Cotton	122(3)	40		T. Kelly	121	33	
Seventeenth	1991 1992(4)	B. Grussendorf	122(3)	54	57%	R. Ellason	121	55	55%
		B. Grussendorf	122(3)	53		R. Ellason	121	56	
Eighteenth	1993 1994(4)	R. Barnes	121	54	57%	R. Hallford	121	44	60%
		R. Barnes	121	51		R. Hallford	121	54	
Nineteenth	1995 1996(4)	G. Phillips	121	46	59%	D. Pearce	121	42	60%
		G. Phillips	122(3)	54		D. Pearce	122(3)	54	
Twentieth	1997 1998(4)	G. Phillips	119	50	59%	M. Miller	119	48	65%
		G. Phillips	121	49		M. Miller	121	37	
Twenty-First	1999(4, 2000(4)	B. Porter	121	52	56%	D. Pearce	121	38	69%
		B. Porter	115	53		D. Pearce	115	35	

Notes:

(1) Session lengths as published in "Summary of Alaska Legislation," Legislative Affairs Agency, Alaska State Legislature.

(2) Information obtained from Alaska State Legislature's printed House and Senate Journals, and Legislative Affairs Agency Followups Database.

(3) House adjourned after midnight on the 121st day.

(4) Legislature went into special session.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960 1st Session - 81 days 2nd Session - 65 days	Mo 1/26/59 Mo 1/25/60	Tu 4/16/59 Tu 3/29/60	9:50pm 12:00pm	9:45pm 12:00pm
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962 1st Session - 74 days 2nd Session - 81 days	Mo 1/23/61 Mo 1/22/62	Th 4/6/61 Th 4/12/62	2:01am 1:22am	2:20am 1:10am
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964 1st Session - 76 days 2nd Session - 85 days* 1st Special Session - 3 days *Formal recess, 40 days	Mo 1/28/63 Mo 1/27/64 Mo 8/31/64	Sa 4/13/63 Sa 5/30/64 We 9/2/64	10:46am 1:00am 11:12am	10:45am 1:00am 11:08am
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966 1st Session - 75 days 2nd Session - 84 days	Mo 1/25/65 Mo 1/24/66	Fr 4/9/65 Su 4/17/66	4:32am 1:14am	4:35am 1:28am
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968 1st Session - 77 days 1st Special Session - 6 days 2nd Session - 86 days	Mo 1/23/67 Fr 9/29/67 Mo 1/22/68	Su 4/9/67 We 10/4/67 Tu 4/16/68	11:35am 2:37am 8:05am	11:32am 2:35am 8:00am
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970 1st Session - 95 days 2nd Session - 147 days	Mo 1/27/69 Mo 1/12/70	Th 5/1/69 Su 6/7/70	4:18am 3:33am	4:30am 3:51am
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/11/71 Mo 1/10/72	Tu 5/11/71 Tu 6/18/72	3:23am 12:50am	3:26am 12:59am
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974 1st Session - 90 days 1st Special Session - 27 days 2nd Session - 96 days 2nd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/73 We 10/17/73 Mo 1/21/74 Mo 6/17/74	Sa 4/7/73 Mo 11/12/73 Fr 4/27/74 Th 6/20/74	5:45pm 4:35pm 8:21pm 6:17pm	5:50pm 4:35pm 8:25pm 6:12pm
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976 1st Session - 139 days 2nd Session - 142 days	Mo 1/20/75 Mo 1/12/76	Sa 6/7/75 Tu 6/1/76	2:30am 8:19am	2:43am 8:14am
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978 1st Session - 141 days 2nd Session - 161 days	Mo 1/10/77 Mo 1/9/78	Mo 5/30/77 Su 6/18/78	10:41am 9:32pm	12:33pm 11:36pm
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980 1st Session - 112 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 145 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/15/79 Mo 8/6/79 Mo 1/14/80 Mo 9/22/80	Su 5/6/79 We 8/8/79 Fr 6/6/80 We 9/24/80	12:15pm 2:16pm 8:43pm (6/5) 9:38am	3:00pm 7:26pm (8/7) 1:01am 2:55am (9/23)
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982 1st Session - 105 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 144 days	Mo 1/12/81 Mo 7/13/81 Mo 1/11/82	Th 6/25/81 We 7/15/81 Mo 6/3/82	7:06pm (6/24) 6:11pm (7/14) 5:35pm	12:23am 1:32am 7:23am (6/2)
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984 1st Session - 162 days 2nd Session - 152 days	Mo 1/17/83 Mo 1/9/84	Mo 6/27/83 Fr 6/8/84	9:39am 4:38pm	9:28pm (6/26) 4:05pm

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SERVICES**

Terry Miller LOB, Room 305
455-5991 (phone) 465-3908 (fax)

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS SINCE STATEHOOD

Legislature/Session & Number of Days	Day/Date Convened	Day/Date Adjourned	Adjournment Time	
			SENATE	HOUSE
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986 1st Session - 119 days 1st Special Session - 30 days* 2nd Session - 120 days	Mo 1/14/85 Mo 7/15/85 Mo 1/13/86	Su 5/12/85 Tu 8/13/85 Mo 5/12/86	9:42pm * 11:54pm	10:52pm * 11:59pm
* The First Special Session of the Fourteenth Legislature (considering the question of impeachment of Governor Sheffield) adjourned in 30 days under Article II, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Alaska.				
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988 1st Session - 122 days** 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 121 days	Mo 1/19/87 Mo 7/1/87 Mo 1/11/88	We 5/20/87 Fr 7/3/87 Tu 5/10/88	11:58pm (5/19) 1:31am 4:12am	1:30am 12:12am 6:04am
** The First Session of the Fifteenth Legislature was extended by a proclamation by the Governor.				
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 14 days	Mo 1/9/89 Mo 1/8/90 Mo 6/25/90	Tu 5/9/89 We 5/9/90 Su 7/8/90	11:59pm 11:59pm (5/8) 5:13pm	11:32pm 12:01am 5:00pm
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992 1st Session - 122 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 4 days 2nd Special Session - 8 days	Mo 1/21/91 Mo 1/13/92 We 05/13/92 Mo 06/15/92	We 5/22/91 We 5/13/92 Sat 5/16/92 Mon 6/22/92	9:39pm (5/21) 11:59pm (5/12) 4:56pm (5/15) 3:41pm	12:37am 12:06am 5:40am 4:17pm
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 121 days 1st Special Session: Senate - 7 days House - 5 days 2nd Special Session - 3 days	Mo 1/11/93 Mo 1/10/94 Tu 5/10/94 Th 5/12/94 Mo 9/26/94	Tu 5/11/93 Tu 5/10/94 Mon 5/16/94 Mon 5/16/94 We 9/28/94	9:02pm unclear 4:36pm 12:35am	9:11pm 11:59pm 6:15pm 12:40am
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996 1st Session - 121 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 30 days	Mo 1/16/95 Mo 1/8/96 We 5/8/96	Tu 5/16/95 We 5/8/96 Th 6/6/96	10:05pm 12:18am 4:37pm	10:13pm 12:13am 4:51pm
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998 1st Session - 119 days 2nd Session - 122 days 1st Special Session - 7 days 2nd Special Session - 2 days	Mo 1/13/97 Mo 1/12/98 Tu 5/26/98 Mo 7/20/98	Su 5/11/97 We 5/13/98 Mon 6/1/98 Tu 7/21/98	11:04pm 12:09am 1:26pm 9:25pm	11:43pm 12:03am 1:51pm 8:57pm
21ST LEGISLATURE - 1999 - 2000 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 8 days 2nd Special Session - 9 days 2nd Session - 115 days 3rd Special Session - 3 days	Tu 1/19/99 Th 5/20/99 We 9/22/99 Mo 1/10/00 Th 5/4/00	Tu 5/19/99 Tu 5/25/99 Th 9/30/99 We 5/3/00 Sa 5/6/00	11:56pm 6:06pm 6:55pm 7:11pm 11:47am	11:53pm 6:10pm 6:39pm 7:46pm 11:40am
22ND LEGISLATURE - 2001 - 2002 1st Session - 121 days 1st Special Session - 3 days 2nd Session - 123 days (extended) 2nd Special Session - 5 days 3rd Special Session - 4 days	Mo 1/8/01 Th 6/7/01 Mo 1/14/02 Fr 5/17/02 Mo 6/24/02	Tu 5/8/01 Sa 6/9/01 Th 5/16/02 Tu 5/21/02 Th 6/27/02	11:48pm 10:55am 11:59:59pm*** 5:32pm 12:41am	11:52pm 10:41am 11:58pm 5:08pm 1:42am

***Under the provisions of art. II, sec. 8 of the Alaska Constitution, the Senate was adjourned sine die at midnight, May 16, 2002.

NOTE: All Special Sessions were called by the Governor, except the 1st Special Session of the 14th Legislature, and the 1st Special Session of the 17th Legislature, which were called by the Legislature.

1959 - present

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
1ST LEGISLATURE: 1959 - 1960				
1st Session - 81 days	249	132	381	200
2nd Session - 65 days	<u>225</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>187</u>
Total	474	259	733	387
2ND LEGISLATURE: 1961 - 1962				
1st Session - 74 days	285	178	463	147
2nd Session - 81 days	<u>211</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>169</u>
Total	496	298	794	316
3RD LEGISLATURE: 1963 - 1964				
1st Session - 76 days	238	191	429	104
2nd Session - 85 days*	230	168	398	119
1st Special Session - 3 days	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	477	359	836	231
*Formal recess, 40 days				
4TH LEGISLATURE: 1965 - 1966				
1st Session - 75 days	289	192	481	117
2nd Session - 84 days	<u>238</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>169</u>
Total	527	341	868	286
5TH LEGISLATURE: 1967 - 1968				
1st Session - 77 days	348	203	551	139
1st Special Session - 6 days	17	17	34	31
2nd Session - 86 days	<u>364</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>236</u>
Total	729	429	1,158	406
6TH LEGISLATURE: 1969 - 1970				
1st Session - 95 days	411	350	761	120
2nd Session - 147 days	<u>466</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>253</u>
Total	877	602	1,479	373
7TH LEGISLATURE: 1971 - 1972				
1st Session - 121 days	470	247	717	131
2nd Session - 161 days	<u>363</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>208</u>
Total	833	436	1,269	339
8TH LEGISLATURE: 1973 - 1974				
1st Session - 90 days	424	259	683	91
1st Special Session - 27 days	10	9	19	8
2nd Session - 96 days	438	278	716	147
2nd Special Session - 4 days	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	881	554	1,435	255
9TH LEGISLATURE: 1975 - 1976				
1st Session - 139 days	538	474	1,010	220
2nd Session - 142 days	<u>397</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>279</u>
Total	935	761	1,696	499
10TH LEGISLATURE: 1977 - 1978				
1st Session - 141 days	552	370	922	155
2nd Session - 161 days	<u>434</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>182</u>
Total	986	642	1,628	337
11TH LEGISLATURE: 1979 - 1980				
1st Session - 112 days	503	289	792	87
1st Special Session - 3 days	3	2	5	4
2nd Session - 145 days	533	299	832	176
2nd Special Session - 3 days	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	1,039	590	1,629	270

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
12TH LEGISLATURE: 1981 - 1982				
1st Session - 165 days	620	606	1,226	120
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	1	1	0
2nd Session - 144 days	<u>274</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>144</u>
Total	894	899	1,793	264
13TH LEGISLATURE: 1983 - 1984				
1st Session - 162 days	449	318	767	109
2nd Session - 152 days	<u>273</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>171</u>
Total	722	554	1,276	280
14TH LEGISLATURE: 1985 - 1986				
1st Session - 119 days	448	322	770	105
1st Special Session - 30 days	0	0	0	0
2nd Session - 120 days	<u>262</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>146</u>
Total	710	489	1,199	251
15TH LEGISLATURE: 1987 - 1988				
1st Session - 122 days	327	310	637	96
1st Special Session - 3 days	2	2	4	5
2nd Session - 121 days	<u>238</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>173</u>
Total	567	520	1,087	274
16TH LEGISLATURE: 1989 - 1990				
1st Session - 121 days	360	331	691	117
2nd Session - 122 days	230	221	459	211
1st Special Session - 14 days	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	603	556	1,159	329
17TH LEGISLATURE: 1991 - 1992				
1st Session - 122 days	356	313	669	96
2nd Session - 122 days	236	164	400	137
1st Special Session - 4 days	6	6	12	5
2nd Special Session - 8 days	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	602	485	1,087	239
18TH LEGISLATURE: 1993 - 1994				
1st Session - 121 days	304	218	522	83
2nd Session - 121 days	244	163	407	131
1st Special session (7 days Senate, 5 days House)	0	0	0	8
2nd Special session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	550	383	933	224
19TH LEGISLATURE: 1995 - 1996				
1st Session - 121 days	352	187	539	105
2nd Session - 122 days	202	140	342	146
1st Special Session - 30 days	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	564	339	903	257
20TH LEGISLATURE: 1997 - 1998				
1st Session - 119 days	289	206	495	113
2nd Session - 122 days	202	154	356	142
1st Special Session - 7 days	1	2	3	1
2nd Special Session - 2 days	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	493	363	856	256

LEGISLATURE/SESSION & NUMBER OF DAYS	BILLS INTRODUCED			BILLS BECAME LAW
	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL	
21ST LEGISLATURE: 1999 - 2000				
1st Session - 121 days	253	185	438	94
1st Special Session - 6 days	1	1	2	2
2nd Special Session - 9 days	0	0	0	2
2nd Session - 115 days	195	129	324	136
3rd Special Session - 3 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	451	317	768	236
22ND LEGISLATURE: 2001 - 2002				
1st Session - 121 days	276	229	505	103
1st Special Session - 3 days	0	0	0	1
2nd Session - 123 days	256	143	399	143
2nd Special Session - 5 days	8	12	20	5
3rd Special Session - 4 days	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	542	386	928	254

**Legislation Passed by Both Houses
1979 - 1992**

Legislature	Senate Bills	House Bills	Total Bills	Senate Resolutions	House Resolutions	Total Resolutions
11th						
1979	54	62	116	18	15	33
1980	95	104	199	20	29	49
Total	149	166	315	38	44	82
12th						
1981	75	58	133	26	20	46
1982	92	69	161	10	10	20
Total	167	127	294	36	30	66
13th						
1983	54	59	113	11	18	29
1984	90	92	182	17	24	41
Total	144	151	295	28	42	70
14th						
1985	48	59	107	8	17	25
1986	64	90	154	19	15	34
Total	112	149	261	27	32	59
15th						
1987	47	57	104	18	22	40
1988	94	88	182	36	33	69
Total	141	145	286	54	55	109
16th						
1989	60	59	119	42	31	73
1990	103	112	215	38	45	83
Total	163	171	334	80	76	156
17th						
1991	52	54	106	27	34	61
1992	74	75	149	21	29	50
Total	126	129	255	48	63	111

Source: Final Status of Bills and Resolutions, Statistical Summary, Legislative Affairs Agency.
 Statistics used: House Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the Senate.
 Senate Bills and Resolutions -- Number that passed the House.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, August 1992.

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

January 14, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

FROM: Sardi Depue *AMD*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113

You requested that this agency determine how many bills were passed by the House of Representatives, Senate and both houses, on a daily basis, during the last two weeks of legislative sessions. You requested this information for the past three years.

Attached are bar graphs for 1985, 1986 and 1987 which show the number of bills passed by the House of Representatives, the Senate and both houses.¹ The bar delineating passage of a bill by both houses corresponds to the date a bill (passed by both houses during the final 14 days) passed the nonoriginating house, i.e., the date a House Bill passed the Senate and vice versa. A table showing the same information is also attached.

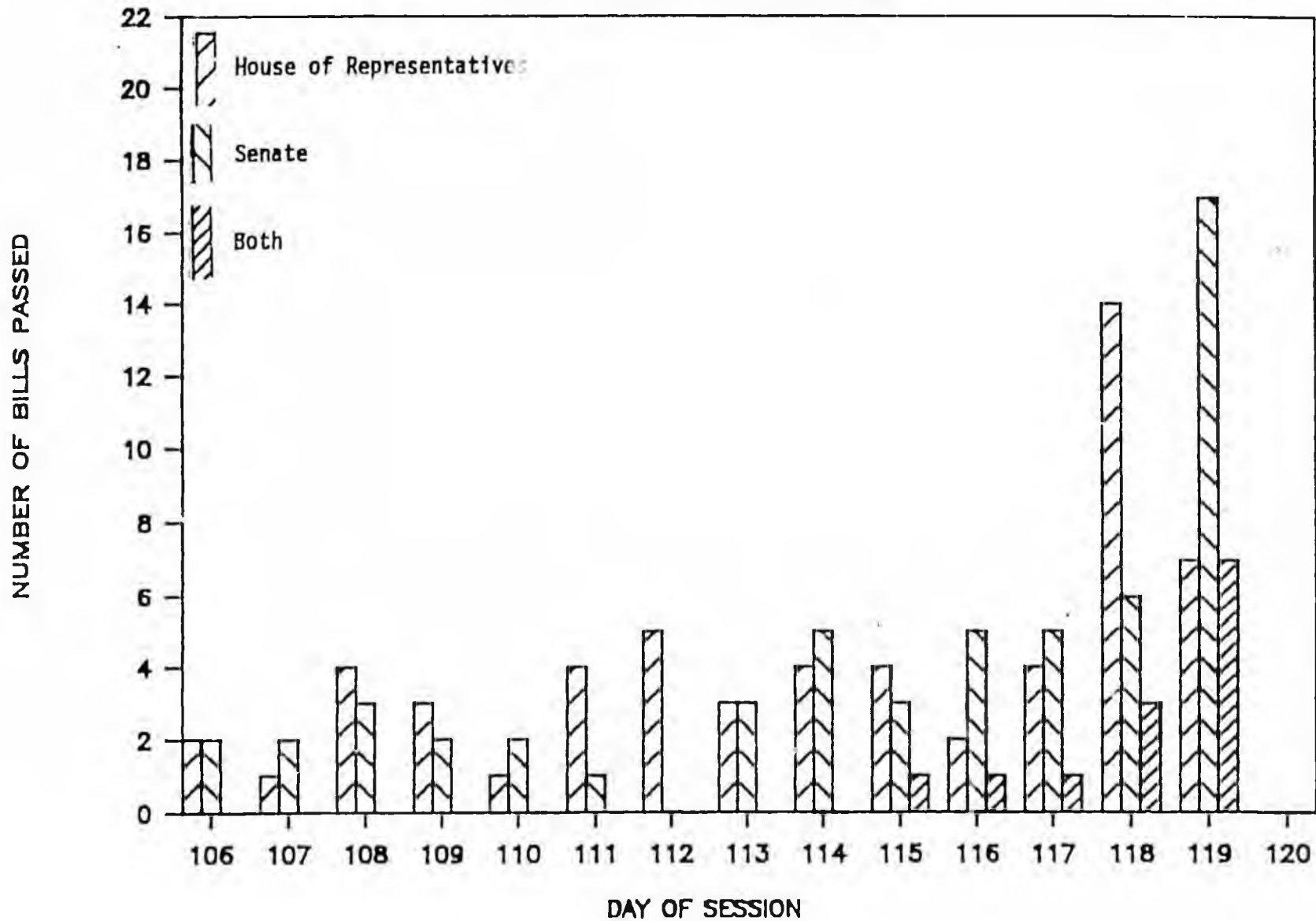
If you have any questions or need further information, please let me know.

Attachments

¹The 1987 Legislature was in session two days which were both considered the 120th day. Both of these days are included on our graphs and in our table as the 120th day.

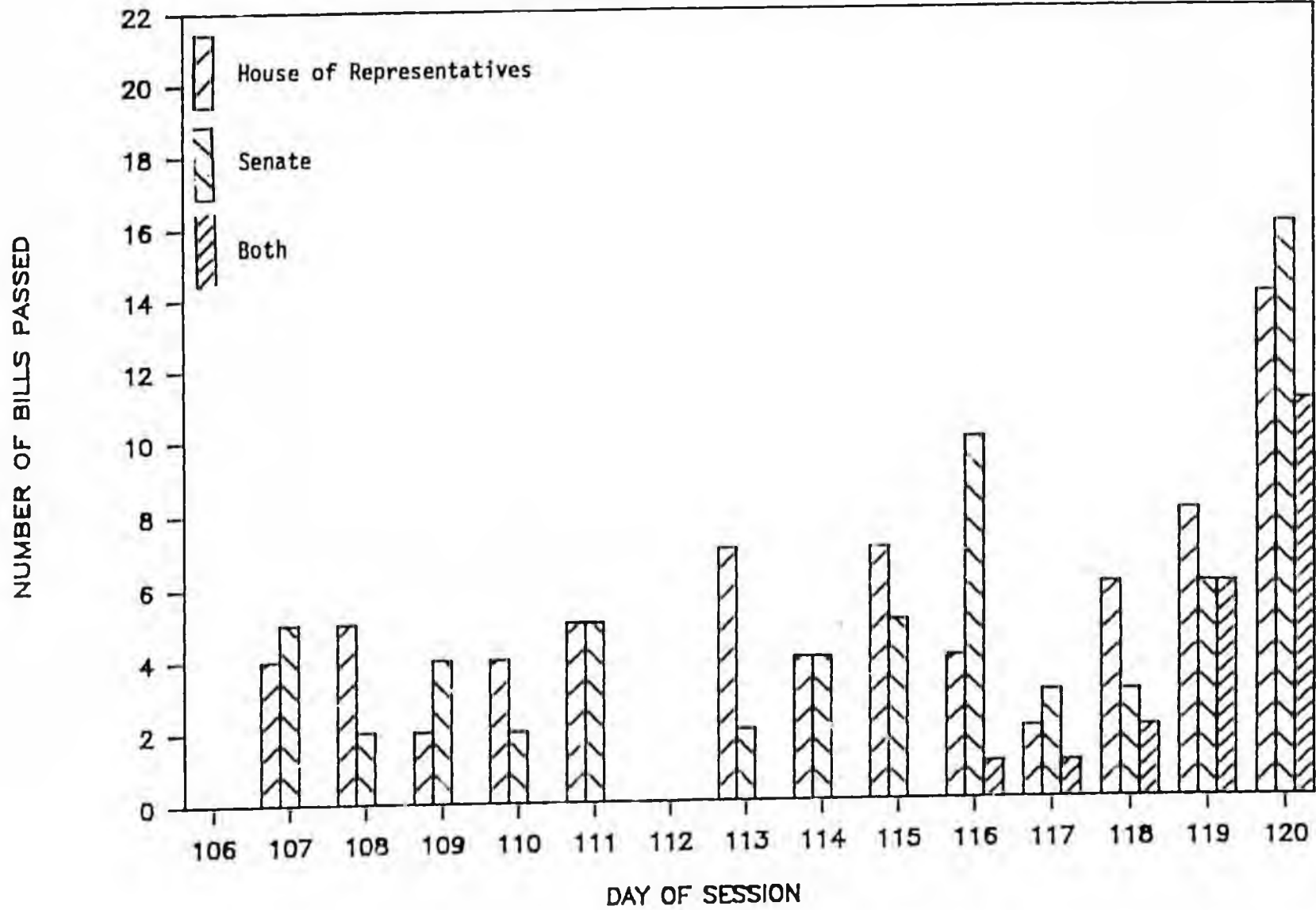
BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1985

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION



BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE — 1987

LAST TWO WEEKS OF SESSION





ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

January 22, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

ATTN: Jim Nordlund

FROM: Sandi Depue *JMD*
Administrative Officer

RE: Number of Bills Passed By the Alaska Legislature During the Last
Two Weeks of Session: 1985-1987
Research Request 88.113 (Supplemental Information)

You asked our agency to determine the total number of bills and resolutions which passed the House of Representatives, the Senate, and both houses during the 1985, 1986 and 1987 legislative sessions. You also asked how many bills and resolutions passed each house, and both houses, during each of the last 14 days of the sessions.

The attached tables provide this information and include the number of bills and resolutions passed by each house detailed by House Bills, Senate Bills, House Resolutions, and Senate Resolutions. The tables also provide daily percentages and a cumulative 14 day percentage of total bills passed in each category.

House Research Agency memorandum 87.003 concerning scheduling of bills is also attached.

I hope you find this information useful.

Attachments