

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1986 86/2

4388 SSTA HB 647 - HJR 54

867



HB. 647

Presented by

League of Women Voters of Alaska

March 20, 1986

The League of Women Voters is a nationally based organization that has state and local grassroots organizations. Positions are arrived at by consensus of the grassroots members. Issues to be addressed are determined by consensus and the substantive focus is on good government process and sound public policy.

50,000 chemicals have been created since 1940. The derived products are integrated into our lifestyles and have enhanced our quality of life. The problem we must resolve is how public policy makers can promote accountability for toxic products demanded by the multitudinous needs of our society. A more critical aspect of the cost benefit discussion is how will our policy makers protect the health of citizens and minimize the detrimental loss of human resources who might be victims of accidental exposure. The incidence of accidental exposure is skyrocketing nationally; the consequence is a quiet revolution in the health care community which is forced to play "catch up" in curing exposure victims. Ironically increased incidence of exposure is providing human "guinea pigs", a pathological record based on the tragic sagas of citizens who have lost health and life.

Nationally public policy makers are seeking solutions that are relatively inexpensive and which minimize onerous regulation. Community Right to Know statutes which insure the availability of critical information in the time of crisis is a widely accepted move toward accountability. HB647 has a sound framework similar to law enacted in other states; Alaskan lawmakers would be undertaking policy that has a legal track record.

The League of Women Voters finds one serious concern with the proposed legislation. Communities should be required to comply with the proposed legislation. Case in point are incidents around the state best exemplified by the 1984 fire which destroyed the water treatment plant in Emmonak, Alaska. Local governmental authorities needed quick access to technical information for determining emergency measures be taken to protect the populace. Despite the ignition of many chemicals which often creates synergistic effects, local residents were not evacuated from the scene. In fact many citizens watched the fire within close proximity. The consequence of future ill health from breathing chemical by-products may never be related to watching the treatment plant burn.

A second area of concern is the question of whether the hazardous materials list cited in the legislation provides the most comprehensive list of chemicals. We would recommend the inclusion of any comparably hazardous chemical listed under the Toxic Substances Control Act and Federal Insecticide, Fugicide and Rodenticide Act if they are not addressed under the Federal Department of Transportation list.

Your willingness to address this public policy problem is commendable. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. We are willing to provide additional documentation.

Respectfully Submitted:  
Mary Whitmore Core  
Chairperson, Natural Resource Portfolio  
1280 Fritz Cove Road  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
907/789-2481



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# Alaska Health Project

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

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Testimony on House Bill 647

Presented By

Alaska Health Project

March 12, 1986

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

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

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

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

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

## There Is Alaskan Support For Community Right To Know Programs

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

support the creation of a community right to know law.

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

### There Is Precedence For The Bill

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Municipality of Anchorage



POUCH 6-650  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502-0650  
(907) 561-1906

TONY KNOWLES  
MAYOR

SOLID WASTE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

February 27, 1986

Representative Peter Goll  
House Community & Regional Affairs Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Goll:

The Municipality of Anchorage has reviewed HB 647 requiring municipalities to establish reporting and inspection programs for hazardous materials and wastes (i.e. Community Right-to-Know program). The Municipality supports the bill as drafted with only a few minor exceptions.

The substance of the bill is consistent with a Community Right-to-Know ordinance now being considered in Anchorage. As a result, we foresee no conflicts between the proposed Anchorage program and the program envisioned in HB 647, provided the Department of Public Safety works closely with us in developing the reporting forms, placarding system, etc. In fact, in developing the Anchorage Community Right-to-Know ordinance many of these issues have already been extensively investigated and by working with the Municipality, the Department of Public Safety can potentially save much time and effort in implementing the statewide program.

The concept of statewide hazardous materials disclosure legislation was supported by the Alaska Municipal League in Resolution No. 85-12. House Bill 647 addresses all the elements recommended for a statewide program with the exception of transportation routing and transportation requirements for hazardous materials and wastes.

Even though Anchorage has been developing an ordinance to provide the type of information required by HB 647, there is a great deal of importance for a consistent statewide program. Otherwise, a business handling hazardous materials may face a myriad of vastly different local programs if each municipality independently adopts a community right-to-know program. House Bill 647 will establish a workable framework for a consistent statewide program.

One of the few concerns we have with the bill as drafted is the requirement that every municipality "shall" establish a hazardous materials inspection and reporting program. In draft legislative language the Municipality had previously submitted, we had proposed that such a program be discretionary. We recommend that the word "may" be substituted for "shall". While it may be true that most

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Representative Goll  
February 27, 1986  
Page 2

municipalities should have a program, it cannot be assumed it is necessary in all cases. Municipalities should be given the choice as to whether this program is a priority in their community.

The only other concern with the bill is in the area of public access to information submitted on hazardous materials and wastes. Provisions should be added to the bill to make it clear that the public can obtain any information on the types of hazardous materials and wastes at a particular location.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HB 647.

Sincerely,

Jim Sweeney  
Project Manager

/ld



Mayor: Juanita Helms

March 5, 1986

Representative Katie Hurley  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear ~~Representative~~ <sup>Katie</sup> Hurley:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough has reviewed HB 647, which addresses local reporting and inspection programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste. We support the concept of the legislation. However, we feel that the bill should not require municipalities to enact these programs, but rather allow local governments to do so if such programs are desired. The mandatory nature of the bill, as written, would require all municipalities in the State to conduct these programs, even though most municipalities have neither the expertise nor the money and many may not wish to do so.

Therefore, we would suggest that the mandatory "shall" used in subsections 29.35.500(a,b,c,d and f) should be replaced with the word "may". The Borough would strongly support a bill which included these revisions and I urge you to lend your support to such a substitute.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Juanita".

Juanita Helms  
Borough Mayor

JH/pld

cc: Interior Delegation  
Linda Anderson  
Scott Burgess, AML



## AKPIRG

ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP

Post Office Box 1093 / Anchorage, Alaska 99510 / (907) 278-3661

Representative Kative Hurley  
Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99311

7 March 1986

Dear Rep. Hurley.

We are writing to express our wholehearted support for HB 547, the Community Right-to-Know legislation. Although we have not been actively involved in the issue, we are very familiar with it and we are extremely concerned that this legislation pass in as comprehensive a form as possible.

We commend you on the work you and the committee have devoted to the bill and we encourage you to see it through to the Senate as soon as possible. If there is anything we can do from our perspective, please call on us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeffrey R. Bohman". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jeffrey R. Bohman  
Executive Director



## Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

204 N. Franklin Street, Suite 3 Juneau, Alaska 99801

907-586-2345

March 20, 1986

Testimony on HB 647 Community Right to Know

By Bill Slayton, Alaska Environmental Lobby

On behalf of our 20 member groups, the Alaska Environmental Lobby commends Representative Hurley and co-sponsors for introducing HB 647. Alaska is in the process of deploying a tough arsenal of hazardous material laws and regulations. HB 647 stresses the vital important need for communities to have access to up to date and accurate information about hazardous materials stored and used within their boundaries.

Less than a month ago, an incident near Moose Pass indicated how important such information is to a community. According to the Anchorage Daily News, inaccurate information about the identity of the chemicals in the tanker made it impossible for emergency workers to do anything but clear the area and hope for the best. However, residents lived with the noxious mixture for a whole night after they made their initial calls for help. What if the tanker had been carrying a more highly toxic chemical? What if the tank car had exploded, and lit up the two nearby propane tanks? As it is, the exposed families suffered nose bleeds, vomiting, and now have to worry about possible long-term health effects to their children.

These people had a right to know that their neighborhood was periodically being used as a storage ground for tanker cars of noxious chemicals. The emergency response personnel had a right to know what risks were involved working with the tanker. HB 647 recognizes this right, requiring those who use and store hazardous materials to submit accurate information about type, amount, and location of those materials. With accurate information about the chemical in the tanker, families might have been evacuated more quickly. Emergency response personnel might have been able to work with the spill with greater certainty about what was going to happen.

The placarding, reporting, and inspection provisions of HB 647 are a good start toward developing a sound system of information to the people who need it--Alaska's communities and emergency response workers. We urge the swift passage of this bill, and thank you for the opportunity to testify.

3/16/86  
**Kodiak** Daily News  
**clear of  
chlorine**

**Leaking tank  
towed to sea**

The Associated Press

KODIAK — A four-block industrial area on Kodiak's waterfront was reopened to the public Saturday after a leaking chlorine tank was put on a barge and towed out to sea.

Kodiak policeman Michael Andre said a copper tube was inserted into the tank to allow the chlorine to escape into the water where it would dissipate. He said the tank would be left offshore until the chlorine was gone.

No injuries were reported and the evacuation Friday afternoon was a precautionary measure while officials tried to pump the poisonous chlorine from the leaking tank to a sound one, said Sgt. Tom Culbertson.

When that was unsuccessful, the barge was taken about 2 1/4 miles offshore where it wouldn't pose a threat, said Lon White of the harbor master's office. The Coast Guard established a safety zone with a 1-mile radius around the barge and ordered all vessels to stay out of the area, he said.

The pressurized liquid chlorine, used as a refrigerant, was on a dock next to the Kodiak King Crab Cannery.

The tank was damaged Thursday and started to leak, Culbertson said. The immediate area around the tank was cleared of people Thursday, and police evacuated the larger area starting around 3:30 p.m. Friday, Culbertson said.

No homes were evacuated. The area has mostly industrial and commercial establishments, he said.

# Study finds skills lacking for response to toxic spills

By LINDA WERTELMAN  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Many police and firefighters do not know how to handle accidents involving transportation of hazardous materials, and the nation lacks standards to teach them, congressional researchers said Monday.

A report by the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said finding an effective way to train police, generally the first to arrive at an accident scene, is "the most pressing national need in emergency response."

Training efforts are uneven, the report said, with local authorities in major metropolitan areas often well equipped to handle accidents.

"However, most first responders in smaller urban or rural areas have not been trained to deal with hazardous materials, despite many existing training programs," the researchers said in a summary of their findings.

"Moreover, no national standards for training programs are currently in place, leading to the independent development of different training programs, some of which are inadequate," they added. "National guidelines or training standards are needed to ensure adequate training."

In many cases, local governments need financial assistance for enforcement and emergency response training and planning, the report said. It suggested the states or federal government pay, or that cooperative programs with in-

dustry or user fees might provide the funding.

Safety information included with between one-quarter and one-half of the shipments is incorrect, the report said, and shipping papers are sometimes incomplete or unavail-

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

Informational placards should clearly state the nature of the hazardous material, they said, and how to respond in case of an accident.

The study found gasoline

and petroleum products — the most frequently transported hazardous materials — are involved in the most accidents. They also account for more injuries and more damage than other hazardous substances.

# Study: Officials unprepared for waste accidents

by David Goeller  
Associated Press

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

briefing.

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

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

OTA said that while some states and metropolitan areas

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

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

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

OTA recommended better

training and a national license for operators of vehicles carrying hazardous substances in an effort to reduce the average of 11,472 accidents the Transportation Department says occurred yearly between 1973 and 1983.

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

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

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

— Edith Page, director of OTA study

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : SCS for CS HB647(C&RA)  
 Title : "An Act establishing requirements for warning placards..."

Sponsor : Hurley, Koponen, Davis, Goll...  
 Requestor : Senate State Affairs  
 Date of Request : 5/5/86

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : Labor  
 BRU : Labor Standards & Safety

Components : Occupational Safety & Health

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

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

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

**POSITIONS :**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : *Robert J. Bacolas*  
 Robert J. Bacolas, Sr. Phone : 465-4870  
 Division : Labor Standards & Safety Date : 5/5/86

Approved by Commissioner : *Jim Robison* Date : 5/5/86  
 Agency : Labor

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

Bill No. SCS for CS for HB 647 (C&RA)

Date May 6, 1986

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

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

Senate Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 647 (C&RA) provides for the placarding of places where hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are located; and further provides that municipalities may establish "community right-to-know" programs with respect to hazardous materials and wastes.

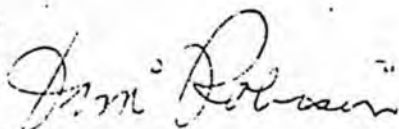
The Department of Labor currently requires employers to provide information to their workers on toxic and hazardous substances to which they may be exposed. However, there is presently no requirement that such toxic and hazardous substances be placarded so that emergency response agencies are aware of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

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

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

The assistance that the Department of Labor would provide in furnishing information on hazardous materials, as outlined in proposed Section AS 29.35.530, would not have a fiscal impact on the department.

APPROVED:



Jim Robison, Commissioner  
Department of Labor

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Bill/Resolution No. : SCSCSHB 647(C&RA)  
 Title : An act establishing requirements for warning placards and for municipal reporting programs for hazardous materials...  
 Sponsor : Representative Hurley  
 Requestor : Senate State Affairs  
 Date of Request : 5/5/86

Agency Affected : Public Safety  
 BRU : Fire Prevention  
 Components : \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL		23.7	24.9	26.1	27.4	28.8
SUPPLIES		9.9	10.4	10.9	11.5	12.0
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE		50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
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**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER		33.6	35.3	37.0	38.9	40.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>

**POSITIONS :**

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

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

*K. Miller*

Prepared by : Gordon E. Brunton  
 Division : Fire Prevention

Phone : 465-4331  
 Date : 5/5/86

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : Public Safety

Date : 5/5/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

# CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SCSCSHB 647 (C&RA)

## ASSUMPTIONS

The magnitude of the hazardous materials and wastes handled in Alaska is unknown, but estimated to be in the thousands.

The Department of Environmental Conservation estimates that there are between 5,000 and 10,000 hazardous waste producers.

The program will be in position to start up on January 1, 1987.

Persons requesting placards will be charged \$10.00 each, in order to recover costs associated with the program.

A 5% inflation factor was used for succeeding years.

## CONTRACTUAL

73322	Telephones \$100/month	1.2
73381	Postage, mailing lists, forms, placards	4.0
73540	Advertising: hearing notices, public awareness messages	2.6
73560	Printing:	
	Typesetting placards, lists, forms	1.5
	Print 20,000 summary lists, 2 pages ea.	1.0
	Print 2,000 comprehensive lists, 100 pages ea.	5.3
	Print 10,000 initial inventory forms (3 pt carbon)	0.6
	Print 5,000 continuation inventory forms (3 pt carbon)	0.3
	Print 5,000 placards	2.9
73563	Subscriptions	
	Trade Journals	0.3
	Safety Sheets on Micro Fiche	4.0
	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL	<hr/> \$23.7

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SCSCSHB 647 (C&RA)

SUPPLIES

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

REVENUE

5,000 placards per year X \$10.00	50.0
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER - SCSCSHB 647 (C&RA)

May 5, 1986

SUPPORT

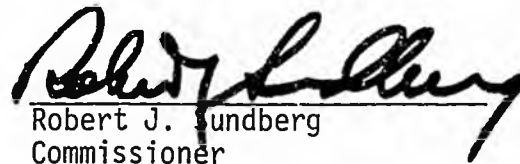
SCSCSHB 647 (C&RA) - "An Act establishing requirements for warning placards; establishing requirements and limiting liability for municipal reporting programs for hazardous materials and hazardous waste; and providing for an effective date."

The Department of Public Safety supports SCSCSHB 647 (C&RA).

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

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

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

  
Robert J. Sundberg  
Commissioner



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James A. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HCR

47

# STATE OF ALASKA - 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 47  
 Title : RELATING TO ESTABLISHING A JOINT  
 COMMITTEE ON STATE EMPLOYEE COMP.  
 Sponsor : HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
 Requestor : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Request : \_\_\_\_\_

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : LEGISLATURE: ADMIN:GOVERNOR  
 BRU : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components : \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

<b>CAPITAL</b>		-0-				
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<b>REVENUE</b>		-0-				
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**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

**POSITIONS :**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT STAFF WORK WILL BE DONE BY EXISTING LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES. OTHER RELATED COSTS WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF USING EXISTING FUNDS.

Prepared by : HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE Phone : 465-3706  
 Division : HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by ~~Commissioner~~  Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

**Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :**

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

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 47

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to establishing a Joint Special  
6 Committee on state employee compensa-  
7 tion.

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

9 WHEREAS there exists considerable legislative and public concern over  
10 the issue of state employees' salaries, allowances, and other benefits; and

11 WHEREAS the continued decline of state revenue due to the decline of  
12 world oil prices will likely force a reduction in state operating expendi-  
13 tures over time; and

14 WHEREAS the current year's state operating budget includes personal  
15 services costs in excess of \$900,000,000; and

16 WHEREAS the various components of the state's current compensation  
17 plan are not sufficiently integrated or described to provide policy makers  
18 with adequate information to evaluate the overall compensation package;

19 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that under Uniform Rule  
20 21 a Joint Special Committee on State Employees' Salaries and Benefits is  
21 established consisting of three members of the senate appointed by the  
22 president of the senate and three members of the house of representatives  
23 appointed by the speaker of the house to undertake a comprehensive review  
24 of the state's employee compensation package; and be it

25 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee work on this project in conjunc-  
26 tion with representatives from the executive branch of state government;  
27 and be it

28 FURTHER RESOLVED that the committee is authorized to meet during and  
29 between sessions of the legislature and is to report its recommendations

1 and finding on the first day of the First Session of the Fifteenth Legisla-  
2 ture and is terminated on the first day of the First Session of the Fif-  
3 teenth Legislature.

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# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James A. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HCR

55

Introduced: 2/17/86  
Referred: State Affairs

BY CATO, GRUSSENDORF, TAYLOR,  
COTTEN, NAVARRE, PEARCE AND  
HANLEY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 55

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the eighteenth annual Girls'  
6 State.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS the eighteenth annual Girls' State will be held under the  
9 sponsorship of the American Legion Auxiliary and cooperating organizations;  
10 and

11 WHEREAS this outstanding annual program of the American Legion Auxil-  
12 iary ranks high among the efforts of several Alaskan organizations to bring  
13 to the youth delegates an awareness of their future roles in state and  
14 local government; and

15 WHEREAS this week-long youth citizen exercise of Girls' State is made  
16 possible by an admirable combination of volunteer service and the free  
17 enterprise of generous people and organizations without placing a financial  
18 burden on government or on the taxpayer; and

19 WHEREAS it is consistent with these standards for the legislature to  
20 encourage state and local legislators and other public officials and agen-  
21 cies to volunteer their services and provide copies of state publications  
22 and materials that form an important part of the program;

23 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature salutes the sponsors  
24 of and participants in the eighteenth annual Girls' State program; commends  
25 those government officials and agencies and private individuals and organ-  
26 izations who support and participate in this exercise in youth citizenship;  
27 and pledges to continue to provide legislative materials, advice and en-  
28 couragement to the Girls' State program as it does to similar worthy civic  
29 efforts.

2/26

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 55  
 Title : Relating to the eighteenth annual Girls' State.

Sponsor : Rep. Cato  
 Requestor : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Request : \_\_\_\_\_

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU : \_\_\_\_\_

Components : \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

**FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

**POSITIONS :**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

HCR 55 results in no fiscal impact to the State of Alaska as costs are absorbed through the sponsorship by the American Legion Auxiliary and cooperating organizations.

Prepared by: *Katie Hurley*  
 Rep. Katie Hurley, Chair  
 Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963  
 Date : 2/21/86

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

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

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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



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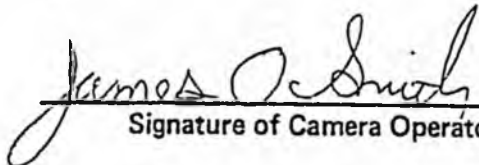
James A. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

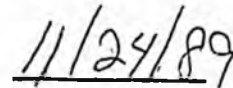
11/24/89  
Date



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION

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Signature of Camera Operator

  
Date

HCR

56

Introduced: 2/17/86  
Referred: State Affairs

BY CATO, GRUSSENDORF, TAYLOR,  
COTTEN, NAVARRE, PEARCE AND  
HANLEY

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 56

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Relating to the twentieth annual Boys'  
6 State.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS the twentieth annual Boys' State will be held under the spon-  
9 sorship of the American Legion and cooperating organizations; and

10 WHEREAS this fine annual program is dedicated to increasing the dele-  
11 gates' awareness of their future roles in state and local government as well  
12 as promoting interest and knowledge about the operation of our system of  
13 government; and

14 WHEREAS it is only through an admirable combination of volunteer  
15 effort and the enterprising talents of generous individuals who do not  
16 receive government or taxpayer monetary support that this week-long youth  
17 citizenship exercise known as Boys' State takes place; and

18 WHEREAS the legislature would like to encourage state and local legis-  
19 lators and other public officials and agencies to volunteer their services  
20 and to provide copies of state publications and materials related to the  
21 program;

22 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature applauds the sponsors  
23 of and participants in the twentieth annual Boys' State program; commends  
24 to the attention of government officials and agencies and private indi-  
25 viduals and organizations the opportunity to support and participate in  
26 this exercise in youth citizenship; and promises to continue to provide  
27 legislative materials, advice and encouragement to the Boys' State program  
28 as it does to similar worthy civic efforts.

1-2-86  
2/28

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

### REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 56  
Title : Relating to the twentieth annual Boys' State.  
Sponsor : Rep. Cato  
Requestor : \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Request : \_\_\_\_\_

### FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU : \_\_\_\_\_  
Components : \_\_\_\_\_

### EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

### POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

### ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

HCR 56 results in no fiscal impact to the State of Alaska as costs are absorbed through sponsorship by the American Legion Auxiliary and cooperating organizations.

Prepared by : Rep. Katie Hurley, Chair  
Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963  
Date : 2/24/86

Approved by Commissioner : \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency : \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James A. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HCR

58

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 1, 1986

SUBJECT: Title change for concurrent resolution  
(SCSHCR 58(State Affairs))

TO: Senator Mitch Abood, Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked whether the change to the title made by SCSHCR 58(State Affairs) requires the adoption of a concurrent resolution waiving the Uniform Rules.

It is my opinion that the rules prohibiting the second house from changing the title of a bill after the bill is passed by the house of origin do not apply to concurrent resolutions. Uniform Rules 24(c), 35, 41, and 42, addressing the title change question, each apply specifically to bills and do not mention resolutions. Rule 49(a)(3) sets out the method for adopting a concurrent resolution and does not require the formalities used in adopting a bill. Because the rules dealing with title changes specifically apply to bills and because a concurrent resolution is not treated like a bill under the Uniform Rules, the rules dealing with title changes do not apply to concurrent resolutions.

Although it is not necessary to waive the rules before the second house may amend the title of a concurrent resolution, in at least one instance this session the Senate has chosen to introduce a resolution to do so. See SCR 40, relating to HCR 9.

To avoid any confusion should the issue arise in the future, it may be helpful to note that a joint resolution is ". . . treated in all respects as a bill . . ." under Uniform Rule 49(a)(5), so the rules dealing with title changes do apply to joint resolutions.

TC:mkr  
m5/057

Original sponsors: Goll, Uehling  
and Furnace

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
2 SENATE CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 58 (State Affairs)  
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION  
5 Relating to Alaska Senior Congress.

6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

7 WHEREAS Alaska's elder citizens represent a valuable source of infor-  
8 mation and guidance in the formulation of public policy; and

9 WHEREAS the knowledge and understanding of the state possessed by the  
10 elders can make a major contribution to guidance of public affairs; and

11 WHEREAS the conferences of elders held by various state groups have  
12 demonstrated the wisdom that elders can impart to their juniors;

13 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Older Alaskans  
14 Commission is encouraged to call a 1987 Alaska Senior Congress at a conve-  
15 nient location to be comprised of elders representing all areas of the  
16 state; and be it

17 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Senior Congress is requested to  
18 consider both short-range and long-term policies and priorities for the  
19 state and its people; and be it

20 FURTHER RESOLVED that a report of the proceedings of the 1987 Alaska  
21 Senior Congress may be presented to the legislature and to the state's  
22 congressional delegation by the 30th day of the Second Session of the  
23 Fifteenth Legislature; and be it

24 FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the legislature considers it worthwhile, the  
25 event shall be conducted annually.

26 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Older Alaskans Commis-  
27 sion and to all parties and agencies that are directly affected by this  
28 resolution.  
29

14-2102  
Cramer  
5/1/86 ✓

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Suspending Uniform Rules 41(b), 24(c),  
6 and 35 of the Alaska State Legislature  
7 concerning House Bill 539.

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

9 That under Rule 54 of the Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legisla-  
10 ture the provisions of Rule 41(b), Rule 24(c), and Rule 35 of the Uniform  
11 Rules, regarding changes to the title of a bill, are suspended in  
12 consideration of House Bill 539, relating to reduced rates and discounted  
13 service for telecommunication customers.

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*File - my  
New Bill  
Senior Legislature*

# SILVER HAIRED LEGISLATURE

A MODEL  
FOR  
SENIOR LEGISLATIVE  
ADVOCACY



MARY LOU GOEKE  
JON B. WOLFE

NATIONAL  
RETIRED  
TEACHERS  
ASSOCIATION



AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION  
OF RETIRED  
PERSONS

## INTRODUCTION

This publication is intended to convey two messages. One, the Silver Haired Legislature is an advocacy strategy by older people which has proven successful in the passage of state legislation. Second, the process of conducting a model session is described in detail so that others can replicate it at state or local levels.

In the six years the Missouri Office on Aging has funded the Silver Haired Legislature many changes have occurred to make the event proceed more efficiently and become more effective in the passage of Silver Haired bills. By following this guide, other states may avoid some organizational problems and, as a consequence, more quickly reap the benefits of this unique event.

This manual is divided into sections with headings above each topic so readers can quickly locate the information they desire.

The appendix contains forms used by the Missouri Silver Haired Legislature and the NRTA/AARP Joint State Legislative Committees. The bibliography should prove useful to those interested in aging legislative advocacy and in model state statutes. It should also demonstrate the relative paucity of written materials and research in this area. Certainly, the field is more active than one would conclude from the extent of information which is available.

Missourians are justifiably proud of the record of the Silver Haired Legislature. The program, with assistance from other groups, has led to the passage of at least three of its five priority bills in each of the past three years. Having passed the "show me" test, older Missourians are eager to share what they have experienced and learned.

#### LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AND THE AGING

The growth of legislative advocacy by the elderly began slowly and really achieved its first major advance with the enactment of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The act accelerated the elderly's identification of themselves as a minority group. Unlike most social or political movements, forces other than the aging themselves were largely responsible for the development of the aging movement. For example, although some aging groups existed at the time, a social movement rather than an aging movement gained the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935. Older persons lacked the sense of group identity and cohesiveness necessary for such a movement. Indeed, retirement itself was virtually unknown to most of them.

With the enactment of the Social Security program more people were able to retire and thus help the growth of aging organizations. County councils on aging, senior citizens centers and similar organizations became the spawning ground for the development of aging consciousness. The development of an aging movement and legislative advocacy became possible as elders gained group identity. One could compare this with the growth of black pride which sprang from the early days of

the civil rights movement. However, the civil rights movement received more of its strength from within.

It is apparent that the aging movement is now becoming a phenomenon of self-development which receives a large share of energy from the aging. Even now, however, professionals in aging and outside forces continue to provide an impetus to the movement.

As a result of the manner in which advocacy has evolved, professionals in aging have experienced a recent shift of their roles. Initially, their activities were oriented toward working for the aging. The increased identity and activities of older Americans have led professionals to take direction from the aging. This shift is healthy and necessary, but has not been readily accepted by some professionals nor, in some cases, by the aging. While the authors hesitate to define words used in this manual, the use of the term "professional" must not be construed to class the aging as non-professional. Rather, the term is applied to persons employed in aging agencies and programs.

A concurrent event which has influenced the structure of present day advocacy has been the increase of grass-roots lobbying. This represents a shift of lobbying strength from professional lobbyists to citizen action. The power and effectiveness of grass-roots lobbying can immediately be recognized by reading advertisements from oil, utility, tobacco, medical and other powerful lobby groups which exhort

readers to write to members of Congress about a specific problem or issue. These advertisements recognize the growing awareness of the potential power within the voting public.

It should be noted that this shift is a moderate one, but one which bears recognition and observation. Even the slow reacting Congress has begun discussing which lobbying laws may be imposed on the grass-roots lobby.

As one combines these two events, the development of aging identity and grass-roots lobbying with future population trends, one may predict rather interesting prospects for the future. It has been well documented that the aging population is increasing in number as well as in percentage of the population. We also are aware that the future will bring improvements in health and a better educated older population. This suggests that there will be not only a larger population, but one which is also more concerned and involved in social and legislative issues than are the aging today. Organizations should plan activities which anticipate this increase in the aging lobby. As part of those plans, it will be important for those organizations to provide a framework in which older adults may function cohesively.

It is appropriate at this point to mention the phenomenon of the elderly backlash. This is the growing negative reaction by the younger population to special programs and legislation for the retired persons. This backlash may become a major problem if it grows, particularly if it extends to lawmakers

and to the aging themselves. Signs of this may be seen in the reaction of employed persons to increased contributions for Social Security. Ignoring the fact that a large share of Social Security financing does not go to retired persons, workers are questioning how much of the financial burden they should bear. In order to avoid this backlash, the silver lobby must not lose sight of the overall impact of their legislative objectives upon society. If this point is ignored, the backlash could undermine even the most modest efforts.

For the first time in the history of aging organizations, a coalition of national aging groups was formed in 1978 for the purpose of orchestrating mutual legislative objectives. The Silver Haired model offers a similar opportunity at the state level and is also a framework to promote conscientious legislative advocacy. The reader is encouraged to explore numerous applications of this model. For example, municipalities and area agencies on aging have expressed interest in replicating Silver Hair in a Silver Haired City or County Council. Through such a council, older persons would be given an opportunity to have an impact on policy and programming at the local level.

#### THE PURPOSE OF THE SILVER HAired LEGISLATURE

The Missouri Silver Haired Legislature is a three day model legislative session conducted annually in the fall. At this time seniors from all over Missouri come to the state capitol to present and debate legislation which affects the lives of elder Missourians.

The objectives of the Silver Haired Legislature are to inform seniors about the legislative process through actual involvement in it and to serve as a forum in which seniors from diverse interests and backgrounds can reach agreement on priority bills which they will support in Missouri's General Assembly. A major reason for the recognition of the Silver Haired Legislature as a legitimate voice for older Missourians is that it represents a large number of people from different economic groups, organizations, interests and ethnic backgrounds. Seniors who represent the National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Gray Panthers, area agency on aging advisory councils and boards meet and come to agreement on the bills they endorse.

Although individual aging organizations are free to pursue their own priorities, there always has been general acceptance of the legislation passed by Silver Hair. The program also provides a legislative voice to retired persons who do not belong to membership groups or belong to groups that do not have lobbying functions. State units on aging are particularly appropriate sponsors of a Silver Haired Legislature because of their advocacy role. Because they tend to be impartial they also can bring various organizations together without threat to their autonomy. Over the years, the reputation and esteem of the Silver Haired Legislature has grown because of its legitimacy. Many State Representatives and Senators now vie to sponsor bills that carry the title of "Silver Haired Priority."

Please support HCR # 58  
which provides planning for  
a senior legislature, ~~and~~  
known in other states as a  
silver haired legislature.

This bill has the active backing  
of Older Persons Action Group, the  
Palmer Senior Citizens, the Wasilla  
Senior Citizens and myself as  
a statewide Senior Advocate.

Zero fiscal note.

Thank you.  
Rose Palmquist  
Box 870294  
Wasilla AK 99681

1 copy to each member of  
Senate State Affairs Comm.

# STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

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

**REQUEST**

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 58  
 Title : Relating to Alaska Senior  
Legislature  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor : Goll  
 Requestor : Goll  
 Date of Request : February 20, 1986

**FISCAL DETAIL**

Agency Affected : Older Alaskans Commission  
 BRU : Older Alaskans Commission  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Components : Older Alaskans Services  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)**

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

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

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

**POSITIONS :**

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

**ANALYSIS :** Attach a separate page if necessary

See attached

Prepared by : Jon B. Wolfe *Jon B. Wolfe* Phone : 465-3250  
 Division : Older Alaskans Commission Date : February 21, 1986

Approved by Commissioner : Eleanor Andrews *Eleanor Andrews* Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agency : Department of Administration

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

for Bill/Resolution No. HCR 58

SUBJECT OF PROPOSED BILL:

HCR 58 requests the Older Alaskans Commission to develop recommendations for the first session of the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature regarding legislation necessary to empower the Older Alaskans Commission to collect funds to support an Alaska Senior Legislature; call a 1987 Alaska Senior Legislature; and report proceedings of the Senior Legislature to the second session of the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature.

SUMMARY/EXPLANATION OF INTENT:

The Older Alaskans Commission currently has the statutory requirement to provide educational programs for senior citizens and to advocate on their behalf. This resolution calls upon the Commission to focus such efforts on the development of an Alaska Senior Legislature. These Legislatures, also known as Silver Haired Legislatures, have been successfully carried out in other states. The first such legislature was held in the State of Missouri in 1973.

This Resolution recognizes the critical need to develop solutions to the problems of aging and the ability of the State's elders to provide those solutions.

ANALYSIS:

The fiscal note is zero for fiscal year 1987. The Resolution requests the Older Alaskans Commission to develop recommendations during FY 87 for legislation necessary to enable the Commission to raise funds to support an Alaska Senior Legislature. This will require the Commission to develop preliminary cost estimates, research the availability of foundation and other resources for private funds, and to determine what statutory limitations may exist as to the Commission's authority to obtain such funds. These activities are compatible with current administrative duties of the Commission. Therefore, they may be accomplished with no additional funding if the Commission's FY '87 budget is funded at the requested level.

The fiscal note for 1988 and beyond cannot be determined at this time. However, the resolution directs the Commission to sustain an Alaska Senior Legislature without state appropriations. General Funds are shown as zero. It will be necessary for the Legislature to approve the Commission's receipt of "Other" funds beginning in FY '88 for the purpose of sustaining the cost of the Legislature.

It may also be possible to obtain Federal Funds for this program. The required expenditures and non-State funding will be included in the Commission's FY '88 budget.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

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

REQUEST Page 1 of 2

FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No. : HCR 58  
Title : Relating to Alaska Senior Legislature

Agency Affected : Older Alaskans Commission  
BRU : Older Alaskans Commission

Sponsor : Goll  
Requestor : Goll  
Date of Request : February 20, 1986

Components : Older Alaskans Services

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

See attached

Prepared by : Jon B. Wolfe *Jon B. Wolfe* Phone : 465-3250  
Division : Older Alaskans Commission Date : February 21, 1986

Approved by Commissioner : Eleanor Andrews *Eleanor Andrews* Date : \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency : Department of Administration

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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

ANALYSIS:

The fiscal note is zero for fiscal year 1987. The Resolution requests the Older Alaskans Commission to develop recommendations during FY '87 for legislation necessary to enable the Commission to raise funds to support an Alaska Senior Legislature. This will require the Commission to develop preliminary cost estimates, research the availability of foundation and other resources for private funds, and to determine what statutory limitations may exist as to the Commission's authority to obtain such funds. These activities are compatible with current administrative duties of the Commission. Therefore, they may be accomplished with no additional funding if the Commission's FY '87 budget is funded at the requested level.

The fiscal note for 1988 and beyond cannot be determined at this time. However, the resolution directs the Commission to sustain an Alaska Senior Legislature without state appropriations. General Funds are shown as zero. It will be necessary for the Legislature to approve the Commission's receipt of "Other" funds beginning in FY '88 for the purpose of sustaining the cost of the Legislature.

It may also be possible to obtain Federal Funds for this program. The required expenditures and non-State funding will be included in the Commission's FY '88 budget.

HCR 58 requests the Older Alaskans Commission to develop recommendations for the first session of the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature regarding legislation necessary to empower the Older Alaskans Commission to collect funds to support an Alaska Senior Legislature; call a 1987 Alaska Senior Legislature; and report proceedings of the Senior Legislature to the second session of the Fifteenth Alaska Legislature.

SUMMARY/EXPLANATION OF INTENT:

The Older Alaskans Commission currently has the statutory requirement to provide educational programs for senior citizens and to advocate on their behalf. This resolution calls upon the Commission to focus such efforts on the development of an Alaska Senior Legislature. These Legislatures, also known as Silver Haired Legislatures, have been successfully carried out in other states. The first such legislature was held in the State of Missouri in 1973.

This Resolution recognizes the critical need to develop solutions to the problems of aging and the ability of the State's elders to provide those solutions.

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This Resolution recognizes the critical need to develop solutions to the problems of aging and the ability of the State's elders to provide those solutions.

---

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**

POUCH C (MS 0218)  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: (907) 465-2180

*DIVISION OF RISK MANAGEMENT*

April 28, 1986

The Honorable Peter Goll  
Alaska State Legislature  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, AK. 99811

Dear Representative Goll:

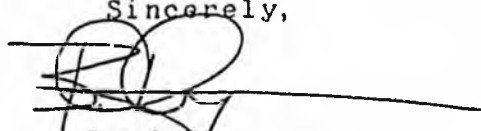
Re: House Concurrent Resolution No. 58

Bob Berry of your office called us requesting our review of this resolution; asking that we comment on any substantial increase in risk or exposure to the state's risk management program.

Based on the limited information of the resolution as proposed, we do not anticipate any measurable increase in risk or related cost to the state's self insurance program. It is our assessment that this proposed activity is similar to the present activities of the state and will not affect our existing insurance programs.

Please call if you need any further information from us.

Sincerely,



Brad Thompson  
Deputy Director

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

1031 W 4th AVENUE  
SUITE 200  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
PHONE: (907) 276-3550

1st NATIONAL CENTER  
100 CUSHMAN ST.  
SUITE 400  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
PHONE: (907) 452-1568

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE: (907) 465-3600

**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 25, 1986

Honorable Peter Goll  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: HCR 58 Alaska senior legis-  
lature

Dear Representative Goll:

You have inquired whether added insurance liability would result from a senior legislature held at the capitol under HCR 58 and whether HCR 58 can empower the Older Alaskans Commission to collect and hold in trust private funds for the purpose of conducting the senior legislature. We believe that the state's liability coverage contemplates use of the capitol building for uses authorized by the legislature such as model legislatures and youth programs such as Close Up and is adequate to cover use of the capitol by the senior legislature. The concurrent resolution cannot itself empower the Older Alaskans Commission to collect and hold private funds in trust. A concurrent resolution only expresses the will, wish, view or decisions of the legislature, speaking concurrently.

Please let us know if you need further advice in this matter.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD M. BROWN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: *Virginia B. Ragle*  
Virginia B. Ragle  
Assistant Attorney General

VBR/pjg



# RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith  
Signature of Camera Operator

11/24/89  
Date

HJR

54

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

August 26, 1985

SUBJECT: Initiative petition regarding legislative salaries (Work Order No. 14-1355)

TO: Senator Mitch Abood  
Chairman, Legislative Salary Commission

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked several questions regarding the initiative petition relating to the compensation for state legislators.

1. Is the initiative an appropriation and therefore an improper subject for an initiative?

Article XI, Section 7, of the constitution of the State of Alaska prohibits the use of initiatives to make or repeal appropriations. The Alaska Supreme Court has recognized that generally appropriations may be defined as

The setting aside from the public revenue of a certain sum of money for a specified object, in such manner that the executive officers of the government are authorized to use that money, and no more, for that object, and no other. Thomas v. Rosen, 569 P2d 793 (1977) at 796. (Citations omitted.)

If the legislative compensation initiative withdrew a sum of money from the general fund then it would be an appropriation and prohibited by the constitution. However, the initiative merely sets the level of a legislator's salary if an appropriation bill is enacted. The initiative does not authorize expenditures and therefore is not an appropriation.

2. If the initiative petition is adopted, when does it take effect and when can the legislature amend it?

The state constitution provides that following an election, the lieutenant governor shall certify the results of the election. An initiated law becomes effective ninety days after the lieutenant governor's certification. The legislature may not repeal an initiated law for a period of two years after its effective date. There are no time restrictions on the power of the legislature to amend an initiated law. Article XI, Section 6.

This raises a question concerning the distinction between amending or repealing an initiated law. In Warren v. Thomas, 568 P.2d 400 (1977), the court considered whether legislative amendments to AS 39.50, the conflict of interest law which was enacted by initiative, were so substantial as to constitute a repeal of the initiative. The court held that although there were considerable language changes made by the amendments, they did not rise to the level of a legislative repeal. The court, citing Warren v. Boucher, 543 P.2d 731 (1975), stated:

The central issue in the case at bar is whether the legislature has exceeded that broad power (to amend an initiative) by passing an amendment which so vitiates the initiative as to "constitute its repeal." Id at 737. Warren argues that the changes are so drastic that they make a mockery of the law, that the trial court erred in concluding the legislation was merely "housekeeping," and that the amendments to AS 39.50 amount to a repeal of the law. We disagree. "(A)n amendment of an act operates as a repeal of its provisions to the extent that they are materially changed by, and rendered repugnant to, the amendatory act." Meyers v. Board of Sup'rs of Los Angeles County, 110 Cal.App.2d 623, 243 P.2d 38, 42 (1952) . . .; The implied repeal of an act is disfavored and will be limited to that which is necessary to carry out the intent of the legislature. (Citations omitted). In the case at bar, one section and two subsections were expressly repealed in 1975 when the legislature amended the initiated law. Sec. 26, ch. 25, SLA 1975.

Other sections were impliedly repealed by virtue of inconsistent amendatory provisions. However, this does not necessarily mean that the act as a whole was repealed. When AS 39.50 was amended certain of its provisions or portions thereof were repealed and reenacted

in a modified form. Where it is reasonable to do so, these provisions are considered to be a continuation of the original law which is to be construed with amendments. (Citations omitted.)

Of course there remains the question whether the amendments so emasculate the law that it is effectively repealed. We conclude that they do not. There are considerable language changes, but these clarify and render the law more precise. The fines for violations of the law have been reduced but the penalties are still significant. See AS 39.50.060(a) and AS 39.50.070. Finally, the amended law still imposes substantial disclosure requirements on public officials and effectuates the intent of the electorate that those in a position of public trust be held to a high standard of financial disclosure. Id at 403.

If the legislative compensation initiative is adopted, the legislature may amend it at any time but must wait two years before substantially changing it. The question of whether a change acts as an amendment or as a repeal of the initiated law would turn on how drastic the change was when considered in the context of the initiative as a whole. Since the initiative in question is itself a fairly short, straightforward document, it leaves less room for amendment than did the more complicated campaign financing initiative which was the basis of the Thomas and Boucher cases.

3. If the legislature enacts legislation establishing a commission to set legislative compensation before the initiative election, what effect will that have on the initiative petition?

Article XI, section 4 of the Alaska Constitution states that

If, before the election (on an initiative), substantially the same measure has been enacted, the petition is void.

The question, then, is whether legislation implementing a compensation commission is substantially the same as the initiative. The initiative is straightforward. It reinstates the provisions for legislative salaries and per diem

that the legislature changed in 1983. Section 1 reenacts provisions for payment of per diem; section 2 reduces legislative salaries from range 22 to range 10; and section 3 requires the reporting of payments to legislators for salaries, per diem and additional allowances.

Creation of a legislative compensation commission would not have an effect "substantially the same as" the enactment of the initiative petition. The commission would presumably be given authority to determine the appropriate level of legislative salaries and allowances.

In Warren v. Boucher, 543 P.2d 731, (1975), the Alaska Supreme Court found that an initiative regarding campaign financing was substantially the same as an act that the legislature passed in the session following the filing of the petition. The court said

If in the main the legislative act achieves the same general purpose as the initiative, if the legislative act accomplishes that purpose by means or systems which are fairly comparable, then substantial similarity exists. It is not necessary that the two measures correspond in minor particulars, or even as to all major features, if the subject matter is necessarily complex or if it requires comprehensive treatment. The broader the reach of the subject matter, the more latitude must be allowed the legislature to vary from the particular features of the initiative. (Emphasis added) Id at 736.

Boucher was decided by a 3 - 2 majority, with a strong dissent finding that the measures were not substantially similar.

In contrast, the intent of the initiative here is to reduce legislator's salaries to the 1983 level. An act establishing a compensation commission would not intend the same result necessarily. The two measures are dissimilar and therefore the initiative would still be placed before the voters for their consideration.

4. What provisions in the initiative could be changed in legislation adopted next session without removing the legislation from being "substantially similar" to the initiative?

Senator Mitch Abood  
Page 5  
August 26, 1985

Since the initiative is uncomplicated, very few changes could be made to its provisions to retain "substantial similarity." The legislature could certainly make changes to the language to conform the style to the drafting manual and also could make minor changes (such as adding to subsection (d) of section 1 that in no case could a legislator receive more than the appropriate per diem rate for expenses) or to section 3's system of reporting (changing dates, for example, or the organization of the report) as long as the basic information sought by the initiative continued to be included.

A change of the salary range set in section 2 of the initiative would be riskier. The section could not be less complicated. While the court will consider the entire package of the initiative, clearly section 2 is the centerpiece and evaluation of the complexity and of the intended substance must begin with it. Even a change of one salary range might be found unjustified.

5. If the legislature enacts legislation "substantially similar" to the initiative, thereby removing the initiative from the ballot, what restrictions are there on subsequent legislation concerning legislative compensation.

If the initiative does not pass, either because the legislature enacts measures found by the lieutenant governor to be substantially similar to the subject of the initiative or because the voters decide against the merits of the initiative, then the legislature may act in this subject area without regard to the proposed initiative. There would be no restrictions on subsequent legislation.

If I can be of further assistance please advise.

TC:lmb  
L5/010

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

April 2, 1986

SUBJECT: State officers compensation commission and  
Legislative salaries  
(SCS CSHJR 54(State Affairs))  
(SCS CSHB 454 (State Affairs))

TO: Senator Mitch Abood  
Chairman, Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *IBC*  
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed are the draft Committee Substitutes you requested. In SCS CSHJR 54, the committee requested one change that the draft does not include. On page 1, line 24, the committee changed "may" to "shall." The existing clause reads:

the legislature may by law provide that the committee may establish and revise the compensation of those state officers.

The amended clause would have read:

the legislature shall by law provide that the committee may establish ...

The effect of the proposed change is to require that the legislature enact legislation for the committee to "establish and revise the compensation of those state officers." This appears to be directly contrary to the committee's intent as reflected in the minutes to the meeting of March 20, 1986. The goal of the amendment, as stated at tape one, side one, number 602, was to ensure

that the legislature should retain the procedures by law to provide that the commission may establish and revise the compensation of other state officers.

I have therefore not made this amendment.

Senator Mitch Abood  
Page 2  
April 2, 1986

In incorporating CSHB 48 (the legislative salary bill) into SCS CSHB 454 (the state officers compensation commission bill), I removed the dates from the body of the statutes and made the sections effective January 19, 1987. HB 454 has effective dates already so there is nothing to be gained by placing the date in the body of the statute. This change has no substantive effect.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:mkr  
m4:058

Enclosures

STATE OF ALASKA  
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 11, 1986

SUBJECT: Constitutional Amendment to establish a state  
officers compensation commission  
(SCS CSHJR 54 (State Affairs))

TO: Senator Mitch Abood  
Chairman, State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer *TBC*  
Legislative Counsel

Enclosed is the draft Committee Substitute you requested. Because the scope of the commission's authority has been narrowed to setting the compensation of legislators only, it would be appropriate to change the commission's name to Commission on Compensation of Legislators.

You asked whether it would be appropriate to draft a proposed amendment that asked the voters both whether to amend the constitution and which officers should be under the commission's authority. In my opinion, an amendment that proposed alternatives for the voters to choose between at the same time that they considered whether or not to adopt the amendment in any form would probably be found ineffective to amend the Alaska Constitution under Article XIII, Section 1.

An alternative would be to offer two different amendments to the voters, one that created a compensation commission to consider legislative salaries only, and a second that created a compensation commission to consider the compensation of a list of state officers. This could lead to difficulties if both amendments were adopted by the voters.

Senator Mitch Abood  
Page 2  
March 11, 1986

A third approach would be to redraft the resolution your committee is now considering to require that the commission address the compensation of legislators and to permit the legislature to include other state officers within the jurisdiction of the commission by law. This is the approach I recommend.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TC:mkr  
m3/146

Enclosure

Original sponsor: Larson/Legislative Salaries

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 54 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Proposing amendments to the Constitution  
6 of the State of Alaska establishing a  
7 state officers compensation commission.

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

9 \* Section 1. Article XII, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is  
10 amended by adding a new section to read:

11 SECTION 14. STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION. The state  
12 officers compensation commission shall consist of seven members ap-  
13 pointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of  
14 the members of the legislature in joint session. The commission may  
15 revise the salaries, benefits, and expense allowances of members of  
16 the legislature by submitting a report to the legislature. The sal-  
17 aries, benefits, and expense allowances established by the commission  
18 in the report take effect on the first day of the next regular legis-  
19 lative session after the report is submitted to the legislature.

20 \* Sec. 2. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended  
21 by adding a new section to read:

22 SECTION 29. STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION. If the 1986  
23 amendment creating the state officers compensation commission (art.  
24 XII, sec. 14) is adopted, the members of the state officers compen-  
25 sation commission appointed under AS 39.23.200 shall become the mem-  
26 bers of the state officers compensation commission under art. XII,  
27 sec. 14, and any action taken by the commission under AS 39.23.200  
28 shall be considered an action taken by the commission under art. XII,  
29 sec. 14.

1       \* Sec. 3. The amendments proposed by this resolution shall be placed  
2 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity  
3 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-  
4 tion laws of the state.

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# Alaska State Legislature

INTERIM OFFICE  
1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 274-2843

IN SESSION:  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4714



Senator Mitch Abud  
CHAIRMAN

## Senate Committee on State Affairs

3/14/86

### SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS MADE TO CSHJR 54 (FINANCE)

1. Page 1, lines 16-17. After "legislature" delete ", the governor, lieutenant governor, justices and judges of the court system, and the head of each principal department,"
2. Page 1, lines 21-25. After "legislature." delete "However, the legislature may reject any of the salaries, benefits, or expense allowances by a concurrent resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members in each house of the legislature. The legislature shall implement this section by law."

ce  
7/11

\* House Finance Committee 7/11/85 - 7/11/85 - 7/11/85

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 2/10/86

REQUEST

FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHJR 54 (Fin)  
Title: State Officers' Compensation Commission

Agency Affected: Governor's Office  
BRU: Lt. Governor's Office

Sponsor: Larson by request  
Requestor: House Finance Committee  
Date of Request: 2/10/86

Components: Div. of Elections

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

CAPITAL		0				
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REVENUE		0				
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0				
FEDERAL FUNDS		0				
OTHER		0				
TOTAL		0				

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME		0				
PART-TIME		0				
TEMPORARY		0				

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Any funds needed to change the ballot form can be absorbed in the Division's FY 87 budget.

APA

Prepared by: Al Adams, Chair  
Division: House Finance Committee

Phone: 465-3706  
Date: 2/10/86

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

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