

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672  
6157 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

561

to vote. If the registration occurs after the 30th day before the election, the voter shall be treated as [IN THE SAME MANNER AS THAT OF] a questioned voter and the ballot shall be treated as [IN THE SAME MANNER. THE BALLOT SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE] a "questioned ballot" and shall be so designated. The director [OR THE DIRECTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE] shall determine whether the voter is registered in the election district before counting the ballot. A voter who has failed to obtain a transfer as provided in (c) of this section shall vote a "questioned ballot" in the precinct in which the voter resides.

\* Sec. 9. AS 15.07.160(a) is amended to read:

(a) Except as provided in AS 15.07.135, a registration official may not refuse to register a person who is qualified to vote under AS 15.05.010(1) - (3) [PROVISIONS OF AS 15.05.010(1) - (4)]."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 3, after line 8:

Insert new bill sections to read:

"\* Sec. 12. AS 15.15.198(b) is amended to read:

(b) A person whose registration has been cancelled under AS 15.-07.130(b) and who votes a questioned ballot shall have the ballot counted if the person is qualified to vote under AS 15.05.010 and registers to vote

[(1) THE PERSON WAS REGISTERED TO VOTE FOR EITHER OF THE TWO MOST RECENT GENERAL ELECTIONS;

(2) THE PERSON SIGNS UNDER OATH A STATEMENT TO THAT EFFECT;

AND

(3) THE EARLIER REGISTRATION IS VERIFIED BY THE DIRECTOR].

\* Sec. 13. AS 15.20.015 is amended to read:

Sec. 15.20.015. MOVING FROM ELECTION DISTRICT JUST BEFORE ELECTION. A person who meets all voter qualifications except under AS 15.010(3) [THAT LISTED IN AS 15.05.010(4)] is qualified to vote by absentee ballot in the election district in which the person formerly resided if the person lived in that election district for at least 30 days immediately before changing residence."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 12, after line 9:

Insert a new bill section to read:

\*\* Sec. 34. AS 29.26.050(a) is amended to read:

(a) A person may vote in a municipal election only if the person

(1) is a United States citizen who is qualified to vote in state elections;

(2) has been a resident of the municipality for 30 days immediately preceding the election;

(3) is registered to vote in state elections or registers to vote on the day of the election; and

(4) is not disqualified under art. V of the state constitution."

GUIDE TO MAJOR PROVISIONS

CSSB 43 (State Affairs)

Prepared by  
Division of Elections  
March 15, 1989

Provisions

Sec. 4      Voters Who Change Names Just Before an Election:  
Fischer vs. Div. of Elections. Under current law  
people who change their names must update  
registration 30 days before an election to vote  
under new name. Supreme Court overturned it.  
Amendment allows them to vote a questioned ballot  
conforming to the court's ruling.

COURT RULING - VOTERS WHO CHANGE THEIR NAMES

Provision

Sec. 5 Requires that notice be sent to voters when polling place or precinct boundary is changed.

General Comments

Example: 1986 - 65 Polling Places Changed involving 44,000 voters. Notices would cost \$14.102 for forms and postage.

(Cost offset by other provisions of bill which would reduce ballot preparation costs.

NOTICE OF POLLING PLACE/PRECINCT BOUNDARY CHANGES

### Provisions

- Sec. 2      Stipulates that effective date of registrations  
&    3      sent in by mail is date of receipt rather than  
                 postmark. Official registers would include only  
                 registrations received 30 days before election.

### Advantages

- A.    30% of mail has no readable postmark.
- B.    Receipt date is always clear so creation of precinct  
     registers has specific cut-off and can be generated for  
     distribution on time.
- C.    Eliminates cumbersome and costly administrative burden  
     of having to retain and/or microfilm envelope with  
     form.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION - RECEIVED DATE

### Provisions

Sect. 15-19      Conforming amendments to change candidate  
                         withdrawal deadlines:

From:            40 Days Prior to Election

To:                48 Days Prior to Election

Allows for replacement of party candidates by  
party petition if withdrawal is 50 days prior  
to election.

### Advantage

- A.    40 day withdrawal only allows 10 days for all  
printing of Official Election Pamphlets which must  
be in the mail 30 days prior to election.
- B.    Under current law, on 3 weeks allowed for all  
ballot proofing, printing, collating, and  
distribution of ballots to sites.

WITHDRAWAL DEADLINES

### Provision

Sec. 20     Filing Deadline for Independent Candidates: Aug. 1  
Sigler vs. State of Alaska. Superior court ruled  
June 1 filing deadline for independents appearing  
on general election ballot was unconstitutional.  
Undue burden for candidates not appearing on a  
ballot til November.

State now has NO deadline set in law.

Plaintiffs contended that independents were an  
alternative when party candidates' campaigns  
failed to represent or meet the concerns of  
certain constituencies. Favored a filing deadline  
AFTER primary. Court leaned that way but did not  
specify a ruling to that affect.

### Compromise

August 1 is a compromise which postpones deadline til major  
campaigns are clearly under way, but prevents losing primary  
candidates from then filing petitions for general elections.

COURT RULING - FILING DEADLINE FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

### Provision

Sect. 6, 23      Allows judicial candidates to appear on same  
24, 25 & 26      ballot as other candidates as space allows  
rather than requiring them to be on a  
separate card.

Usually 1/3 to 1/2 of the districts have  
sufficient room for judges.

Sect. 13      Eliminates reference to a "+" sign in the box  
to the right of a candidate's name on punch  
card ballots.

This reference requires printing two versions  
of the same district's ballots in districts  
where some precincts are computer counted and  
some are hand counted.

### Advantage

Division could reduce ballot printing costs by  
about \$10,000 to \$15,000 per election year.

NOTE: This savings offsets costs in sending out  
notices of polling place or precinct boundary  
changes. (See Section 5.)

### Provisions

- Sect. 1. Amends provision making length of residency in Alaska and in Election District a mandatory requirement for registration, unless asked.

### Rationale

- A. Federal Postcard Applications (FPCA) must be accepted as registration and absentee ballot application under Federal law. Form does not require statement as to length of residency. 75% of all FPCA's must be rejected under current law because information is not included. (Approx. 3,000 of 4,000 FPCA's received in 1988.

Follow up correspondence to request the information could disenfranchise otherwise qualified voters, as 30 day cut off for registration draws near.

- B. 30 day cut off for registration is criteria for voter eligibility in any specific election. At the time of registration, a voter's residency of 1 day or 40 years is irrelevant as long as he/she is registered by the 30 day cut off prior to election.

NOTE: Amendment supported by Henry Valentino, Executive Director, Voting Assistance Office, Dept. of Defense.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY REQUIRED FOR REGISTRATION

## Provisions

Sect. 7

Personal Representative Voting: Streamlines recordkeeping by eliminating the requirement that the actual time of day be recorded for returned personal representative ballots.

Since all polls and absentee sites close at 8:00 PM on election day, any ballot received prior to closing is timely.

Sect. 8

Deadline for Absentee By Mail Applications:  
Changes current law:

From: Postmark 10 days prior to election.  
To: Received 4th day prior to election.

Would allow processing and final mailing on Saturday before Election Day of any received by 4th day prior regardless of when they were sent.

Sect. 9, 10  
11 & 12

Late Absentee Ballots Included in Recounts:  
Deadlines for Receipt of Ballots:

Domestic Ballots: 10 Days After Election  
Foreign/APO/FPO: 15 Days After Election

Current law allows ballots received after 15th day to be included in recounts.

Leaves window for ballots received between 10th and 15th day. Amendment corrects deficiency.

## Provisions

Sect. 14

Length of Residency: Adds length of residency in state and in district as required information on candidacy filing forms.

Current law says "candidate will meet residency requirement", but does not specify WHEN.

Will help Division verify eligibility of the candidate.

Oath Regarding Filing More than One Office or By 2 Different Means for the Same Office: As worded the current oath precludes withdrawal of one declaration of candidacy or nominating petition to refile for the same seat.

Court has consistently upheld ballot access for candidates who have filed, withdrawn and refiled for the same seat.

Simultaneous Filing of APOC Conflict of Interest Forms: Technical amendment to replace the word "simultaneous" since APOC forms and Declarations/Petitions go to separate agencies.

Amendment refers to filing the separate forms on the "same date".

Sect. 21

Conforming amendments to law on Nominating Petitions.

Item 3

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS,  
CHAIR

ETHICS COMMITTEE,  
CHAIR



ANCHORAGE  
P.O. BOX 104836  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510  
(W) (907) 561-7623  
(H) (907) 338-2425

JUNEAU  
P.O. BOX V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK 99811  
(907) 465-3712

## Senator Pat Pourchot

### MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 17, 1989

TO: All Senate Members

FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot *Pat*

SUBJECT: CSSB 43 (Jud) - "An Act relating to conduct and administration of elections by the director of elections."

SB 43 makes a number of technical amendments to current statutes in an attempt to cleanup existing ambiguities and simplify certain procedures. None of the provisions are considered controversial or have raised specific objections.

Sections 6, 13 and 23 through 26 would result in a savings of approximately \$14,000. Cost saving provisions relate to (1) the elimination of the requirement for a separate judicial card, and (2) the elimination of the "+" sign on punch card ballots.

More importantly, there is an undetermined amount of cost savings that would accrue to the extent that the proposed amendments address ambiguities or problems in existing law that result in litigation, election recounts, or the need for a new election. As an example, the Division of Elections estimates the cost of the upcoming District 13 election at \$60-\$65,000.

A summary and sectional analysis of the bill is attached for your review.

Sen. Pat Pourchot  
March 14, 1989

SUMMARY

CS SB 43 (SA)

"An Act relating to conduct and administration of elections by the director of elections."

Section 1. Existing statutes require each applicant who registers to vote to provide information on the length of residency in the state and the election district. However, the official absentee voter registration application and absentee ballot application provided by the federal government for overseas and military voters does not specifically request this information. If the required information is not included on the federal form the Division must contact the applicant and request the person to reapply in accordance with existing law.

Section 1 amends the statutes so that the term of residence in Alaska and in the election district need only be provided if requested.

Section 2. Current statute requires that registration forms received through the mail must be postmarked 30 days before the next election. Because mail often lacks a postmark or the postmark is unreadable, the amendment would delete the reference to the postmark and require that the completed voter registration form be received by the director of elections 30 days prior to the next election.

Section 3. Amends statutes relating to incomplete or inaccurate registration forms to conform to language in Section 2.

Section 4. Current law states that a voter who has changed one's name but wishes to vote under the new name must reregister 30 days prior to the next election.

Questions concerning this section of the statute were raised in the 1986 Fischer/Uehling recount. The Supreme Court ordered the ballots counted of those voters who voted under their new name but had not updated their registration records as required by law.

In order to clarify this statute, the proposed amendment allows a voter to vote under one's previous name OR to vote a questioned ballot if the voter wishes to use his/her new name.

Section 5. This new subsection directs the director of elections, whenever possible, to send written notice of any change in a precinct boundary or polling place to each affected registered voter to mitigate any inconvenience caused a voter because of a change in polling place.

Sections 6, and 23 through 26. These sections remove the requirement that judicial retention candidates be printed on a separate nonpartisan judicial ballot.

In territorial days when elections involved closed partisan races, it was necessary to print the judicial retention candidates on separate nonpartisan ballot cards. Because we now include candidates of all parties on the same card - the card is essentially nonpartisan. The Court System has no problem with the proposed amendment.

Based on a review of the 1986 general election, 14 districts would have required the printing of only 2 ballot cards if the judicial candidates had been printed on the same card as other candidates. This would have resulted in a savings of nearly \$15,000 in ballot printing costs.

Section 7. Current law requires that an election official record the date and time an absentee ballot is provided and received. This amendment eliminates the unnecessary requirement to record the time - which serves no useful purpose.

Section 8. This amendment would extend the application period for absentee ballots by requiring that applications be received not later than 4 days prior to the election, rather than post-marked 10 day prior to the elections. (See explanation in Section 2.)

Sections 9 through 12. Statutes governing "absentee voting by mail" require the counting of absentee ballots mailed from within the U.S. if received by the 10th day after the election. If mailed outside the U.S. or from a military APO/FPO address they must be counted if received by the 15th day after the election.

However, under the statutes governing "procedures for recount" absentee ballots received 15 days following an election but before the completion of the recount must be counted - no provision is made for the counting of absentee ballots that are mailed from within the U.S. but are received between the 10th and 15th day following an election.

The proposed amendments would remove this conflict by allowing, in a recount, the counting of absentee ballots received after the statutory deadline but before the completion of the recount.

Section 13. This amendment is "housekeeping" in nature. The section proposes the deletion of references to language "designated by a plus sign" when describing the square box in which the voter punches the ballot. The plus sign serves no purpose. Statutory citations regarding handmarked ballots contain no such descriptive language and no other sections of the election law contain any reference to this "plus sign."

The amendment would eliminate the necessity for printing two versions of the same ballot where there is both punch card voting and handmark voting in the same district and will result in a savings of approximately \$2,000 in ballot printing costs.

Section 14. These amendments would (1) place in statute current requirements for stating residency address and length of residency on declaration of candidacy forms; (2) delete the requirement that candidate not have "filed" a previous declaration (what is intended is that the candidate not have another declaration "on file"); and (3) allow declaration of candidacy forms and conflict of interest forms to be filed on same date (rather than simultaneously) because they are filed at separate locations.

Section 15. Current statutes set the deadline for withdrawal of a candidate's name from the ballot or the replacement of a name on the ballot 40 days prior to the election.

This severely constricts to three weeks the time in which to prepare, print and distribute ballots across the state. In cases where a lawsuit is filed contesting a candidate's eligibility the time frame can be further reduced.

The amendment proposes to change the deadline from 40 to 48 days. This would significantly improve the Division of Elections' ability to meet their statutory deadlines which are dependent on completion of ballot printing.

Section 16. The first amendment would change the period in which a candidate's place on the ballot may be filled by party petition from 45 days to 50 days if the vacancy occurs after June 1 of election year. This is to allow parties a few days leeway to select replacement candidates. The second is an amendment to conform to language in Section 15.

Sections 17 through 19 and Section 22. Amends statutes to conform to language in Section 15.

Section 20. The current filing deadline for the general election for third party candidates is June 1. A recent Superior Court decision has held this deadline unconstitutional. This amendment would change the filing deadline from June 1 to August 1.

Section 21. This amendment would place in statute the current requirement for stating residency address and length of residency on nominating petition and would delete the provision that requires candidate to state that he/she has not filed another nominating petition (see explanation in Section 14).

Flicker

Item 6

6-0279Hd.  
Bradley

#1

Req of Req made by  
Duffern

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY HANLEY

TO: CSSB 43(State Affairs)

Page 2, after line 19:

15.07.050 guide

Insert a new bill section to read:

"\* Sec. 5. AS 15.07.100 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(e) An amendment to the registration of a registration official shall be made by a different registration official or by mail under AS 15.07.050."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

the paper: vote...  
policy...  
changes...  
Sec. 5

Any voter needs qualification...  
DOE OR CHANGES - ANY ONE TO RECEIVE INFO  
will get it without complications

Document phone call  
CONFIRMATION

Vote alerted -

POST CARD RETURN

AS A TEST -

IS IN CONFIDENTIAL

vote #1 are confidential

CONCERN: SOMEONE COULD CALL + CHANGE

RESIDENCE -

#2

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY HANLEY

TO: CSSB 43(State Affairs)

Page 1, after line 8:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"\* Section 1. AS 15.07.050 is amended to read:

Sec. 15.07.050. REGISTRATION IN PERSON OR BY MAIL. Registration and a change in registration may be made in person before a registration official or by mail under AS 15.07.070(b)."

Page 1, line 9:

Delete "Section 1"

Insert "Sec. 2"

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

Page 2, after line 19:

Insert a new bill section to read:

"\* Sec. 6. AS 15.07.090 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(e) A reregistration, amendment, or transfer of voter registration shall be made under AS 15.07.070."

Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.

VOTER'S NAME Doe, John A.  
Last First Initial

PREVIOUS NAME (If registered to Vote in Alaska under that name) \_\_\_\_\_

ALASKA RESIDENCE ADDRESS 2525 Spenard Road  
Use street address, legal description or other physical location identification

CITY Anchorage ST. AK ZIP 99504

MAILING ADDRESS Same as above

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ST. \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

Initial Registration  Change of Affiliation

Change of Address  Change of Name

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER <u>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</u>			DATE OF BIRTH MO. <u>10</u> DAY <u>20</u> YEAR <u>50</u>			PLACE OF BIRTH <u>Juneau, AK</u>			DATE OF NATURALIZATION MO. _____ DAY _____ YEAR _____		
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN ALASKA? YEARS MONTHS DAYS <u>34</u>		HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS ELECTION DISTRICT? (At Current Address) YEARS MONTHS DAYS <u>1</u>			SEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE						
<b>OPTIONAL</b> Do you need special assistance in voting? Handicapped Services _____ Bilingual Services _____			OATH: I swear that the foregoing facts are true I also swear that I am a citizen of the United States, and will be 18 years of age or older within 90 days of registration. I further swear that I have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or having been so convicted, have been unconditionally discharged from incarceration, probation and/or parole. I am not registered to vote in any other state, or having been so registered, have taken necessary steps to cancel that registration. I understand that making a false claim on this registration is a criminal offense.								
Party Affiliation (Check one) Democrat _____ Libertarian _____ Republican _____ Non-Partisan _____ Other (Specify) _____			SIGNATURE OF VOTER <u>X John A Doe</u>			DATE <u>6/1/87</u>					
			TWO WITNESSES OVER 18 YEARS OR A QUALIFIED OFFICIAL MUST SIGN			OFFICIAL <u>John A Doe</u>			OFFICIAL'S TITLE <u>register</u>		
			1. WITNESS			2. WITNESS			LOCATION		

FORM 01-3001 (8/85)

**VOTER'S AUTHORIZATION TO CANCEL REGISTRATION**

To the voter registration office of \_\_\_\_\_ City or County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

This is to advise that I am now a resident of Alaska. Therefore, my registration where I formerly resided at the following address should be cancelled.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

FORMER ADDRESS (House Number and Street Name or Rural Route and Box Number) \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

BIRTHDATE \_\_\_\_\_ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE X DATE \_\_\_\_\_

VOTER'S NAME FINKELSTEIN DAVID Initial S

PREVIOUS NAME (if registered to vote under that name) \_\_\_\_\_

3725 MT VIEW DR  
Use street address, legal description or other physical location identification

CITY ANCH BY AK ZIP 99508

MAILING ADDRESS SAME

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOTER NUMBER <u>1267123</u>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Initial Registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Address
<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Name	<input type="checkbox"/>	Change of Affiliation

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER <u>526138461</u>		DATE OF BIRTH MO <u>1</u> DAY <u>10</u> YEAR <u>56</u>		PLACE OF BIRTH <u>Phoenix AZ</u>		DATE OF NATURALIZATION MO _____ DAY _____ YEAR _____	
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN ALASKA? YEARS MONTHS <u>8</u>		HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS ELECTION DISTRICT? (At Current Address) DAYS _____		YEARS MONTHS DAYS <u>1</u>		SEX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	

**OPTIONAL**

Do you need special assistance in voting?  
Handicaped  JUN 11 1987

Bilingual Services \_\_\_\_\_

Party Affiliation (Check one)

Democrat \_\_\_\_\_

Libertarian \_\_\_\_\_

Republican \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Partisan \_\_\_\_\_

Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

OATH I swear that the foregoing facts are true. I also swear that I am a citizen of the United States, that I will be 18 years of age or older within 90 days of registration. I further swear that I have not been convicted of a felony involving moral turpitude, or having been so convicted, have been unconditionally discharged, or from incarceration, probation and/or parole. I am not registered to vote in any other state, or having been so registered, have taken necessary steps to cancel that registration. I understand that making a false statement on this registration is a criminal offense.

SIGNATURE OF VOTER David Finkelstein DATE 6/1/87

TWO WITNESSES (OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE AND A QUALIFIED OFFICIAL MUST SIGN)

WITNESS David Finkelstein OFFICIAL David Finkelstein OFFICIAL TITLE Registrar

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

VOTER # 1267123

VOTER'S NAME David S. Finkelstein SSN or ID \_\_\_\_\_

NEW RESIDENCE ADDRESS 1644 Atkinson Dr.  
Anch

NEW MAILING ADDRESS SAA

*2 days*

DATE 6-30-87

INITIALS DF

# STATE OF ALASKA

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF ELECTIONS  
P.O. BOX AF  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0105  
PHONE (907) 465-4611

April 12, 1989

The Honorable Jim Zawacki  
Alaska State Representative  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Zawacki:

During the hearing on Senate Bill 43 in the House State Affairs Committee on April 4, 1989, I understand that you expressed your concern that voter numbers were readily accessible to anyone who purchased computer listings of registered voters from private vendors. Your comments stemmed from testimony presented by the Division's Information Officer, Linda Edgeworth, stating that voter numbers are maintained as confidential information.

I can assure you that any breach of that confidentially would be taken very seriously by the Division. That is why we wanted to look into the issue you raised as quickly as possible. As we anticipated, we have been able to confirm that the printouts you referenced do not contain the confidential voter identification numbers assigned by the Division of Elections. However, I can easily understand why there might be some confusion.

There are a few private vendors who purchase a computer tape of our statewide list of voters on a monthly basis. However, the tape we make available is programmed to contain only the voter information which is a matter of public record. Voter numbers, social security numbers or birth dates are purged from the data base used in preparation of the tape. In order to be more responsive to the diversified programming needs of clients who purchase lists and labels from these private contractors, however, the vendors often create their own numbering system in which they assign each voter their own unique identifier. These are the numbers you see on lists purchased from private vendors. The confusion which results stems from the fact that the vendors also call these numbers the "voter ID numbers".

RECEIVED

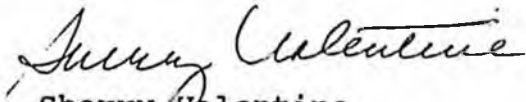
APR 12 1989

The Honorable Jim Zawacki  
April 12, 1989  
Page 2

We will be contacting some of the vendors who provide this service to request that they identify their numbering system in a manner that clarifies that they are not the official voter numbers assigned by the Division of Elections.

Thank you for bringing this issue to our attention. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Sherry Valentine  
Deputy Director

cc: The Honorable Pat Pourchot, Sponsor, Senate Bill 43  
Members of the House State Affairs Committee  
The Honorable Red Boucher, Chairman  
The Honorable Eileen P. MacLean, Vice Chairperson  
The Honorable Dave Donley  
The Honorable Alyce Hanley

## Postmark To Received

Request Absence ballot - received -  
Allow more people receive Absence  
ballot -

Receive Absence post mark -  
Provide - allow 7 people to vote -

Problem with post mark: 3020 or  
Refuse didn't have post mark -  
Assumption needed freely -

How forward process received -

**S B**

**48**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF  
SB 48

*Extend Older Alaska Commission*

Received February 3, 1989

by Sens. Fahrenkamp, Kelly, Sturgulewski, Zharoff,  
Coghill, Kerttula, Uehling, Pearce, Rodey, Eliason,  
Frank, and Duncan

Heard February 14, 1989

Passed Out of Committee February 14, 1989

5 Do Pass

1 No Recommendation

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### SB 48: Extend Older Alaska Commission

- Item 1:** SB 48 by Sens. Fahrenkamp, Kelly, Sturgulewski, Zharoff, Coghill, Kerttula, Uehling, Pearce, Rodey, Eliason, Frank, and Duncan
- Item 2:** Senate Committee on Finance Letter of Intent
- Item 3:** Fiscal Notes from Dept. of Administration
- Item 4:** Department of Administration Position Paper
- Item 5:** Memorandum from Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp  
February 10, 1989
- Item 6:** Overview of the Commission  
January 17, 1989

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 3, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee recommends that:

SENATE BILL NO. 48 [EXTEND OLDER ALASKANS COMMISSION]  
"An Act extending the termination date of the Older Alaskans Commission;  
and providing for an effective date."

[ ] be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] the same title  
[ ] a new title

[ ] have attached amendment(s)

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) published:  
So. 57m - 2/2/89
- zero fiscal notes(s) published:

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER THAN DO PASS:  
(Do Not Pass, No Recommendation, Amend)

\_\_\_\_\_  
*David A. Douley*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Grant Johnson*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Al H. Jones*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Edward P. MacLean*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Col. B. Barber*  
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*Deane Hanley (No-Rec)*  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
*Col. B. Barber*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman's signature

Item 2



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

### Committee on Finance

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SENATE

LETTER OF INTENT

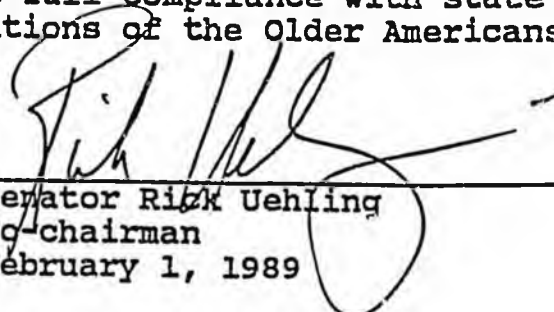
FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 48

"An Act extending the termination date of the Older Alaskans Commission; and providing for an effective date."

---

It is the intent of the Senate Finance Committee that the Older Alaskans Commission demonstrate full compliance with state and federal statutes and the regulations of the Older Americans Act.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senator Rick Uehling  
Co-chairman  
February 1, 1989

ADOPTED by Senate: 2/2/89

STATE OF ALASKA  
1989 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION:  
PUBLISH DATE:

SB 48

2/2/89

## FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

REVISION DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: Continuing Older  
Alaskans Commission  
SPONSOR: Fahrenkamp  
REQUESTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY: Dept. of Administration  
BRU: Older Alaskans Commission

COMPONENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

## EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERS. SERVICES	784.0	784.0	784.0	784.0	784.0	784.0
TRAVEL	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
CONTRACTUAL	238.8	238.8	238.8	238.8	238.8	238.8
SUPPLIES	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND/BUILD.	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS/CLAIMS	8418.5	8418.5	8418.5	8418.5	8418.5	8418.5
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

## FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

GENERAL FUNDS	2865.9	2865.9	2865.9	2865.9	2865.9	2865.9
FEDERAL FUNDS	5693.7	5693.7	5693.7	5693.7	5693.7	5693.7
OTHER I/A Rec	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
TOTAL GF/Match	908.2	908.2	908.2	908.2	908.2	908.2
TOTAL	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6	9520.6
POSITIONS:						
FULL-TIME	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
PART-TIME	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: The above funding represents FY 89 authorized.

PREPARED BY:

  
SENATOR RICK UEHLING, CO-CHAIRMAN  
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

DATE: February 2, 1989PHONE No.: 465-4821

### FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Dept. of Administration  
 Title: An act continuing the Older Alaskans Commission and provide effective date BRU: Older Alaskans Commission  
 Sponsor: Fahrenkamp Components: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

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

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
CAPITAL						
REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

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

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

Zero impact. The ongoing funding for this BRU is included in the FY 90 Budget Request.

Prepared by: Connie J. Lopez, Executive Director Phone: 465-3250  
 Division: Older Alaskans Commission Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 1/19/89  
 Agency: Dept. Admin.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION  
POSITION PAPER

DIVISION: Older Alaskans Commission BILL NUMBER: SB 48

BILL TITLE: An act extending the termination date of the Older Alaskans Commission

The Older Alaskans Commission and the Department of Administration support the passage of SB 48.

SB 48 will extend for an additional four years the important functions of the Older Alaskans Commission, as enumerated in AS 44.21 and AS 47.65. The Commission will also continue as the State of Alaska's designated State Unit on Aging for the purpose of receiving funds from the federal Administration on Aging.

The Commission, with its seven senior citizen members, serves as a sounding board for seniors throughout the state on local, state and national issues affecting the dignity and quality of life of Alaska's elders. The Commission, with its reserved seats for representatives from three state agencies and the Pioneers Home board, works at the heart of state government to assess and respond to senior needs, and to coordinate policy decisions and services by various agencies.

The Older Alaskans Commission believes strongly that the people to be served by government should have a direct voice in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of those services. The Commission is that voice on the state level.

The Commission operates through an executive director and small staff, and its office is located within the administrative structure of the Department of Administration. The Commission's administration of all grants and programs is subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Administration.

Both the Department and the Commission strongly urge the renewal of the Older Alaskans Commission statute.

APPROVED:

Director: Connie J. Sipe

Signature: *Connie J. Sipe*

Date: January 19, 1989

Commissioner: John M. Andrews

Signature: *JMA*

Date: 1/19/89

# Alaska State Legislature

Item 5

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP  
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
119 N. CUSHMAN STREET, SUITE 201  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
OFFICE (907) 452-4882  
HOME (907) 456-2899



Senate

WHILE IN JUNEAU  
P.O. BOX V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
CAPITOL, ROOM 125  
OFFICE (907) 465-3834  
HOME (907) 780-6027

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Red Boucher  
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp *Bef*

DATE: February 10, 1989

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 48  
An Act extending the termination date of the Older Alaskans Commission; and providing for an effective date.

---

Thank you for scheduling SB 48. As you know, this legislation will extend the Older Alaskans Commission for another four years.

There is a zero fiscal note on the bill. Intent language was added by the Senate Finance Committee, which states that it is the intent of that committee that "the Older Alaskans Commission demonstrate full compliance with state and federal statutes and the regulations of the Older Americans Act." Neither the department nor I have any problem with this intent language.

The Older Alaskans Commission consists of seven seniors from around the state, as well as the chair of the Pioneers Homes Advisory Board and the commissioners of Administration, Health and Social Services, and Community and Regional Affairs.

The Commission serves as the "state unit on aging" for purposes of the Older Americans Act, and in that capacity administers grants for a variety of programs for seniors. The Commission also acts as an advocate for seniors, employs the Long-Term Care Ombudsman, and is charged with developing a state plan for senior programs.

If I can provide any further information, please don't hesitate to contact me. I would like to thank you and the committee for bring SB 48 up so timely, and encourage your favorable consideration of the measure.



# Older Alaskans Commission

Box C  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0209  
907/465-3250

## SB 48 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION

### I. Federal Statutory Role of the Older Alaskans Commission (OAC)

The Older Americans Act of 1965 (amended 1987), Public Law 100-175, provides grants for programs for senior citizens (over 60) to the states, and requires that each state designate one state agency as the "sole State agency" to administer these grant programs within the state. Section 305. Since 1981, the Older Alaskans Commission has performed this function.

The Older Americans Act requires the State Unit on Aging to (1) develop a State Plan for senior programs, (2) coordinate all state activities related to the Older Americans Act, and (3) serve as an advocate for the elderly within the state, including review, comment, and technical assistance to any agency or individual.

### II. State Statutory Role of the Older Alaskans Commission

#### A. AS 44.21.200, passed in 1981, created the Older Alaskans Commission, placing it in the Department of Administration.

The Commission members include seven Alaskan citizens appointed by the Governor, and the commissioners of Administration, Health and Social Services, and Community and Regional Affairs, and the chair of the Pioneers Homes Advisory Board.

Summary of duties and responsibilities: The Older Alaskans Commission must "formulate a comprehensive statewide plan" for senior needs, make recommendations to the governor and legislature regarding issues affecting seniors, encourage local senior commissions and programs to serve seniors.

The Commission is also charged with the responsibility to administer--with the approval of the Commissioner of Administration--federal programs under the Older Americans Act, and state programs funded with state general funds under AS 47.65.010.

## Overview of Older Alaskans Commission

B. AS 47.65, passed in 1980 and amended in 1981, authorizes state funds to be awarded as grants for "Community Service Programs" for "older Alaskans," which is defined as "over 60." AS 47.65 also sets required contribution--or matching--levels for the recipient of a grant.

III. OAC program components include the following programs, with their FY 89 budget noted:

- Home and Community Services to Seniors -- Grants of state and federal funds to community organizations to provide nutrition, access, and supportive services. (\$ 6,432,329)
- Senior Job Training and Community-Service Employment-- Grants of state and federal funds to train and employ low-income persons over 55. (\$ 1,601,400)
- The Office of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman--Federal and state funding of an advocate for residents of nursing homes. (\$ 127,900)
- Training of the Senior Network--Federal (only) grant administered by OAC to train members of the aging network statewide. (\$ 90,900)
- Federal Discretionary Grant to Alaska for the Alzheimer's Disease Family Support Group Project on providing respite care to families of victims. (Grant concluded December, 1988--total funding, \$ 78,100.)
- Legal Services Development--OAC staff produce or arrange seminars and educational publications on current legal issues (In general administrative budget)

**S B**

**59**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
CSSB 59 (Trans) am**

**Mandatory Seatbelts**

Received April 26, 1990  
by Sen. Sturgulewski, Uehling, and Duncan

Heard May 1, 1990

Passed Out of Committee May 1, 1990  
4 Do Pass

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CSSB 59 (Trans) am: Mandatory Seatbelts

- Item 1: CSSB 59 (Trans) am by Sturgulewski, Uehling, and Duncan
- Item 2: Fiscal Notes by Alaska Court System, Department of Public Safety, and Health & Social Services
- Item 3: Memorandum from Sen. Sturgulewski, April 24, 1990
- Item 4: Sectional Analysis
- Item 5: Backup Information
- Item 6: News Articles

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: April 26, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

CSSB 59(Trsp)am

CS SB NO. 59 (Transportation) am

MANDATORY SEATBELTS

"An Act relating to mandatory use of safety devices in motor vehicles."

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- [ ] be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] the same title
- [ ] \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] a new title
- [ ] have attached amendment(s)
- do pass
- [ ] do not pass
- [ ] no recommendation
- [ ] individual recommendations
- [ ] additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):  
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Date/Dept)

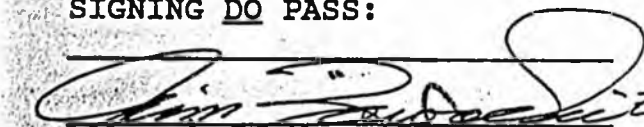
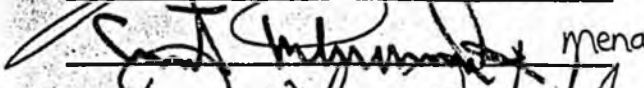
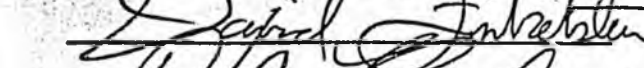
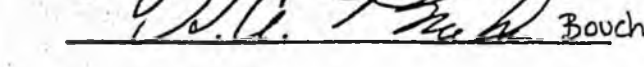
- [ ] fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] zero with analysis \_\_\_\_\_

- [ ] fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- [ 3 ] zero fiscal note(s) 4/23/90. Court Syst.  
4/23/90. HRS
- [ ] zero fn/analysis 4/23/90. Pub Safety

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:  
(Check approp. column)

Do Not  
Pass      No Rec      Amend

 Zawacki				
 Menard				
 Finkelstein				
 Boucher				

  
Chairman's Signature

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date:	Agency Affected:	Alaska Court System
Title: <u>An Act relating to mandatory use of safety devices in motor vehicles</u>	BRU:	<u>Trial Courts</u>
Sponsor: <u>Sturgulowski, Uehling, Duncan ...</u>	Components:	
Requestor: <u>Rules</u>		

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

OPERATING	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Funds						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**POSITIONS:**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

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

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Jan Strapcoberg, General Counsel  
 Division: Alaska Court System  
 Approved by: Arthur H. Spowden, Administrative Director  
 Agency: Alaska Court System

Phone: 264-8228  
 Date: 04/18/90  
 Date: 04/18/90

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

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 4/18/90  
Title: Mandatory use of safety devices  
in Motor Vehicles  
Sponsor: Senator Sturgulewski, et al  
Requestor: Senate Rules

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
BRU: Highway Safety Planning Agency  
Component: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact is anticipated. Revenue generated will be negligible. Section 3 provides for judicial waiving of the \$15.00 fine if a donation is made to the Emergency Medical Services entity serving the locale where the violation occurred.

Prepared by: Ellen Moore, Program Coordinator  
Division: Highway Safety Planning Agency

Phone: 465-4375  
Date: 4/18/90

Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 4-18-90  
Page 1 of 1

JNR  
4/18/90

# FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: February 2, 1989 Agency Affected: Health and Social Services  
 Title: An Act Relating to Mandatory Use of Safety Devices BRU: State Health Services  
 Sponsor: Sturgulewski. et. al. Components: EMS Training and Licensure  
 Requester: Transportation Committee

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants, Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<b>CAPITAL</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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<b>REVENUE</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

General Funds						
Federal Funds						
Other						
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (attach a separate page if necessary)  
No fiscal impact in FY 90.

Prepared By: Katherine Kelley, Dr. P. H., Director  
 Division: Public Health  
 Approved By Commissioner: Myra Munson  
 Agency: Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3090  
 Date: 04/15/90  
 Date: 4/19/90

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Item 3

# Alaska State Legislature



2957 SHELDON JACKSON STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

While in Juneau  
P.O. BOX V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3818

SENATOR  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI  
Senate President Pro Tempore  
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee

## Senate

MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1990

TO: Representative Red Boucher  
FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski  
RE: Senate Bill 59

I appreciate your scheduling of SB 59 for May 1st in the House State Affairs Committee.

It has been conclusively demonstrated that seatbelt use results in a savings of both lives and money. Study after study shows that persons injured in automobile accidents have less severe injuries and spend far less on health care if they were using a seatbelt at the time of the accident. It has been estimated that on a national basis, each 10 percent increase in safety-belt use results in 30,000 fewer serious and moderate injuries and a savings of \$800 million in direct costs to society.

Alaskans can be healthier and safer if strongly encouraged to use safety devices in motor vehicles. This proposed law is designed to encourage compliance by rather than punishment for those who don't wear safety belts. That is the reason behind making non-compliance a

secondary offense.

Attached are a number of editorials from newspapers statewide encouraging us to pass this legislation. In addition, I have attached a sectional analysis, extracts of studies, and statistical information about accident and compliance rates.

The fiscal notes received for this bill are zero.

Please call me or Melissa Fouse of my staff at 3818 if you have any questions.

Sectional Analysis  
Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 59 (Transportation) am  
26 April 1990

SECTION ONE:

Repeals & reenacts AS 28.05.095, adding a new (a) requiring a person 16 years of age or older to be restrained by a safety belt in a motor vehicle if either a passenger or the driver.

Subsection (b) is current language of prior (a) with the exception of line 22, after "is" [BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX] is deleted and "is four but not yet 16" is added.

Subsection (c) is current (b), except that

(1) schoolbuses that are required by the U.S. Department of Transportation to have seatbelts are not exempted.

(2) new exception for mail or newspaper carriers.

(3) "child" is changed to "person". Section is old (2).

(4) "child is changed to person" and "or (b)" is added after (a). Section is old (3).

Current (4) is exemption for rural areas. The bill removes that exemption.

Subsection (d) is the old subsection (c).

Subsection (e) is new. This section provides that a peace officer may not stop a motor vehicle to determine if the passenger or driver is wearing a safety device, nor may a peace officer issue a citation unless the peace officer has stopped the motor vehicle for another reason. This section makes the violation a secondary offense.

SECTION 2:

This is a technical changes - "child" is changed to "person" and "safety belt" is added.

SECTION 3:

Subsection (a) allows the court to fine a person who is not wearing a safety belt in a motor vehicle or who removes a safety belt from a motor vehicle so as to be exempted from the requirement to wear a safety belt.

The \$15 may be waived by the court if \$15 is donated to the Emergency Medical Services entity in the area where the violation occurred.

Subsection (b) adds the penalty for violating the requirement that a child be in a child safety device that was deleted from subsection (a). The state affairs committee substitute added language limiting the fine for this infraction to \$50.

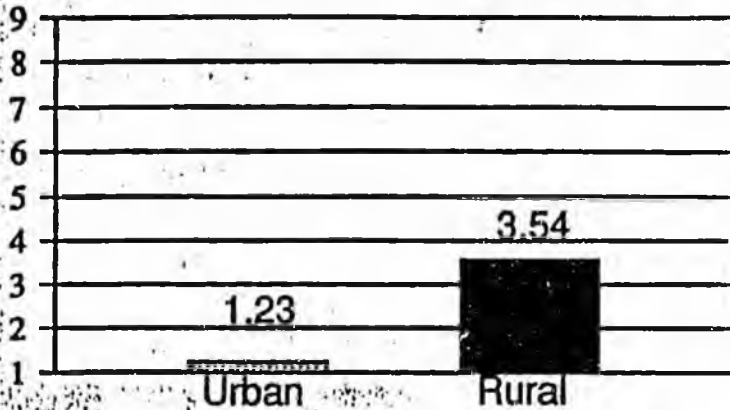
**SECTION 4:**

This section directs the supreme court to adopt a mail-in bail procedure for payments of fines for violation of this statute.

Item 5

# ALASKA

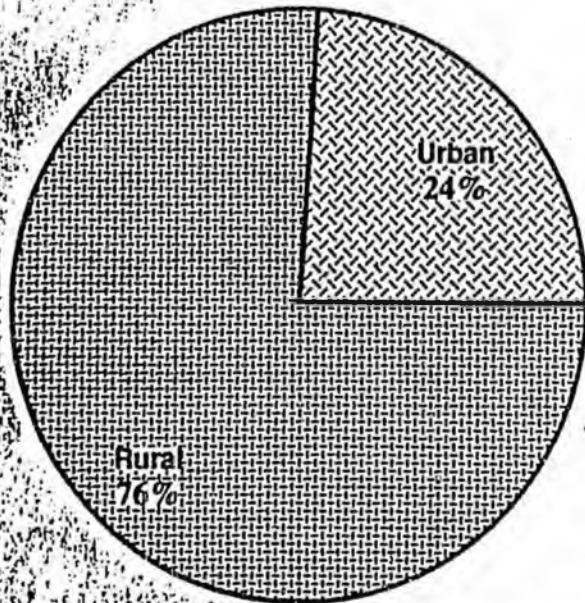
## NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100 MILLION MILES DRIVEN



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Statistics

# ALASKA

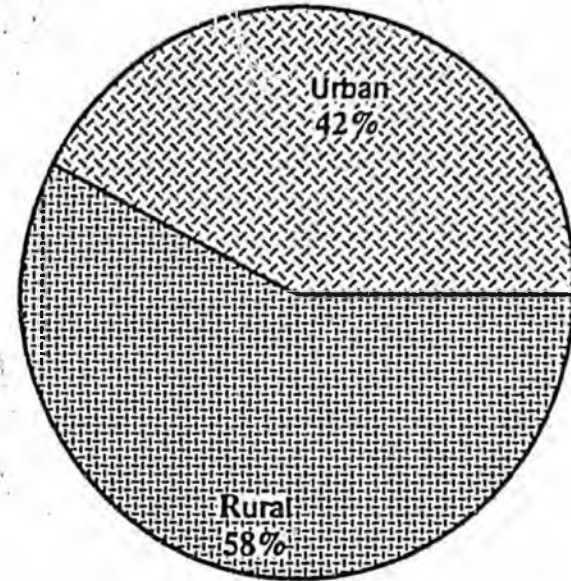
## 101 MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS IN 1986



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Statistics

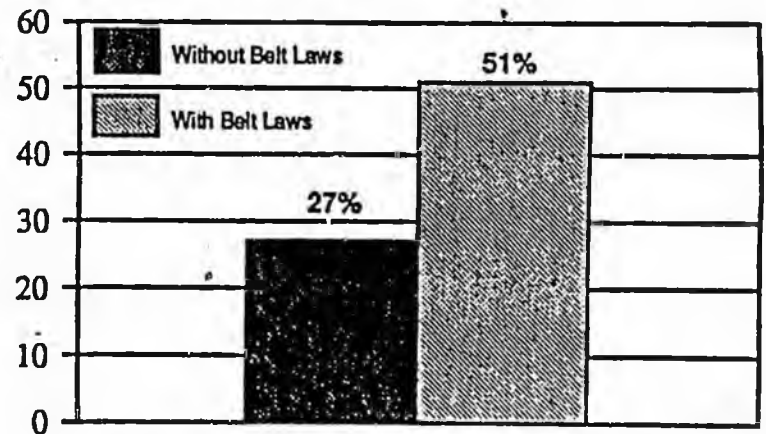
# NATIONALLY

## 46,020 MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS IN 1986



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Statistics

# BELT-USE NATIONALLY



NHTSA 19 City Survey Conducted During First Half of 1987

# "SAFETY BELT USE" SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

APRIL 20, 1990

The list of organizational support continues to grow!!

Here is an updated listing of all resolution support groups and those issuing letters of support for the passage of a safety belt use law (SB59) in Alaska:

3M ALASKA AIR CARRIERS ASSOCIATION  
AAA ALASKA  
A. CLAIRE RENN, MD  
ADVISORY BOARD ON DRUG ABUSE  
AK ACADEMY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS  
AK CH. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS  
AK CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION  
AK COUNCIL ON PREVENTION OF DRUG & ALCOHOL ABUSE, INC.  
AK DENTAL SOCIETY  
AK SAFETY ADVISORY COUNCIL  
AK HEALTH EDUCATION CONSORTIUM  
AK LUNG ASSOCIATION  
AK NURSES ASSOCIATION  
AK PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION  
AK REGIONAL EMS COORDINATORS  
AK STATE FIREFIGHTERS ASSOC/PORT OF VALDEZ CH  
AK STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
AK STATE MEDICAL ASSOC. AUXILLIARY  
AK TREATMENT CENTER  
ALPINE ASSOCIATES  
ANCHORAGE GYMNASTICS  
ANCHORAGE MEDICAL & SURGICAL CLINIC  
ANCHORAGE OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY  
ANCHORAGE SAND & GRAVEL  
ARCO ALASKA/SAFETY DIVISION  
AVIS RENT-A-CAR  
B & C SUPPLY  
BLUE CROSS OF WASHINGTON & ALASKA  
CHEVRON USA  
CHUCK E. CHEESE, INC.  
CLINTON LILLIBRIDGE, MD  
CONSOLIDATED FREIGHTWAYS  
CORFOON & BLACK, INC  
DAWSON SUBARU  
DECLAN NOLAN, MD  
DENALI TRANSPORTATION dba PACIFIC MOVERS  
EASTWIND, INC  
ELIZABETH DESCHWEINITZ, MD  
ERNEST MEINHARDT, MD  
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES  
FEDERAL SAFETY & HEALTH COUNCIL  
FIRESTONE STORES  
GEORGE STRANSKY, MD  
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO  
HAROLD'S RENT-A-TRUCK  
HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF ALASKA  
HEALTH CARE COALITION OF ALASKA  
HEDLAND, FLEISCHER, FRIEDMAN, BRENNAN & COOKE

HIGHWAY USERS FEDERATION OF ALASKA  
HUMANA HOSPITAL/EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
JACKOVICH INDUSTRIAL & CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY  
JAMES BERTELSON, MD  
JEFF BRAND, MD  
JOHN FROST, MD  
JOHN SMITH, MD  
JON LYON, MD  
JOY-ROSSTON ZIMMERMAN, RNC, ANP  
JUNEAU RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION  
JUNIOR TOWNE

KENNETH BEHYMER, MD  
KODIAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
KODIAK CRIMESTOPPPERS, INC.  
MADD/ANCHORAGE & JUNEAU CHAPTERS  
MAMMOTH OF ALASKA  
MARK ZIMMERMAN, MD, FACOG  
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PHILIP W. HASELTINE  
Executive Director

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

April 4, 1990

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 975

✓ SAFETY BELTS CAN SAVE LIVES  
AND MONEY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1990

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make my colleagues aware of a recent announcement by the American Coalition for Traffic Safety [ACTS] that reports on an important development on our Nation's highway system: the last half of the 1980's was the safest period on America's roads since the early 1960's. Further—and perhaps more important—the mileage death rate, the key barometer of safety progress, reached an all-time low of 2.2 fatalities per 100 million miles of vehicle travel in 1988, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA].

There are many reasons for this progress, but an important factor has to be the dramatic increase in safety belt use which was achieved in the mid to late 1980's through the enactment of State safety belt use laws and other activities to promote safety belt use.

In fact, NHTSA reports that from 1983 to 1988, an estimated 15,500 lives were saved by safety belts, with 10,500 of these due to belt use laws.

This is true progress, but more can and must be done to bring about greater use of safety belts so that highway fatalities can continue to be controlled. In this regard, I am pleased to see that a major campaign has been announced in my State of Michigan to encourage the business community to implement safety belt use programs for employees.

The business community has an important but sometimes unrecognized vested interest in increasing safety belt use. The Michigan Coalition for Safety Belt Use points out that automobile crashes are the leading cause of worker absenteeism and the No. 1 cause of on-the-job fatalities, and they also cost employers nationwide \$1.9 billion per year.

To generate more support for belt use promotion in the business community in Michigan, the coalition is sponsoring workshops throughout the State in May and June. Gov. James Blanchard is the honorary chairman of this project. Secretary of State Richard Austin, a long-time safety belt use advocate, is the chairman. Keynote speakers at the workshops include labor and business leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I am most hopeful that this Michigan project will produce results in terms of increasing safety belt use and reducing traffic fatalities and injuries. The ACTS announcement shows the gains that have been made, but we need to do more, and the Michigan project is an example of the kind of work that can be done. I attach the following statistics for the benefit of my colleagues:

[Compiled by the Michigan Coalition for Safety Belt Use]

1. Traffic crashes rank as the number one killer of Americans ages 1-44.
2. The probability of being involved in a motor vehicle injury crash during a 75-year lifetime is higher than 86 percent.
3. For every dollar invested to encourage people to buckle up, there is a projected return of \$105.07 in economic savings. This return is more than can be gained by any other health-risk-factor intervention, such as encouraging people not to smoke.
4. Currently, 45.8 percent of front seat occupants in Michigan use their safety belts.
5. In Michigan, more than \$750 million is spent each year on medical costs due to the nonuse of safety belts.
6. An average of four people die on Michigan roadways each day due to auto crashes, while over 400 more are injured.
7. Nonuse of safety belts resulted in 548 premature deaths and the loss of 17,736 years of productive working life in Michigan during 1983.
8. In 1988, Michigan averaged 1,123 traffic crashes each day. More than 155,000 persons were injured, crippled, or maimed, and 1,704 people were killed in 1,522 fatal crashes.
9. Auto crashes are the leading cause of worker absenteeism.
10. Auto crashes cost the average employer nearly \$120,000 per employer death.
11. Serious injuries caused by auto crashes result in average medical payments of \$208,400.
12. More employees are injured or killed on the road than in the plant.



1. Report No. DOT HS 807 324		2. Government Accession No.		3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Lives Saved by Seat Belts from 1983 through 1987			5. Report Date June 1988		
			6. Performing Organization Code		
7. Author(s) Susan C. Partyka			8. Performing Organization Report No.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address National Center for Statistics and Analysis 400 7th Street S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590			10. Work Unit No. (TRIS)		
			11. Contract or Grant No.		
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address Research and Development National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 400 7th Street S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590			13. Type of Report and Period Covered NHTSA Technical Report 1983-1987		
			14. Sponsoring Agency Code		
15. Supplementary Notes					
16. Abstract  Between 1983 and 1987, seat belts saved the lives of an estimated 10,938 travelers over four years old in the front seats of passenger vehicles (cars, pickups, vans, and utility vehicles). Belt use laws saved 6,907 of these lives (63 percent) by requiring seat belt use in states with belt use laws and encouraging seat belt use in states without belt use laws. Another 4,301 of the lives (37 percent) were saved by pre-law (1983) seat belt use levels.					
17. Key Words accident data, fatalities, seat belts, belt use laws			18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161		
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified		20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified		21. No. of Pages 17	22. Price

Example:

## The Cost of Non-Use of Safety Belts in Alaska

SOURCE: Alaska Treatment Center

A 27 year old woman who chose to not wear her safety belt, sustained a traumatic head injury and multiple injuries in August, 1985.

Her husband, also not wearing a safety belt, was killed in the accident.

She has 2 small children and is without family support.

The State of Alaska provided approximately \$90,000 worth of inpatient medical care for this client.

Outpatient rehabilitation services over a 13-month period cost the State another \$51,710.

In addition to State funded medical care, this client and her children also receive services from other State funded agencies, such as the Homemaker Program, Daycare Programs, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps and Child Protective Services.

Her prognosis for returning to work is extremely poor.

She plans on remaining in the State of Alaska and will continue to require State funding.



LEGISLATIVE UPDATE  
April 14, 1989

=====

201 OUT OF 231 ALASKANS KILLED IN MOTOR  
VEHICLE ACCIDENTS WERE IN 1985, 1986 &  
1987 WERE NOT BUCKLED UP.

■ Statistics from safety experts show that half of these  
deaths would have been avoided if Alaska had a safety  
belt use law in place.

(National Highways Users Federation, 1987)

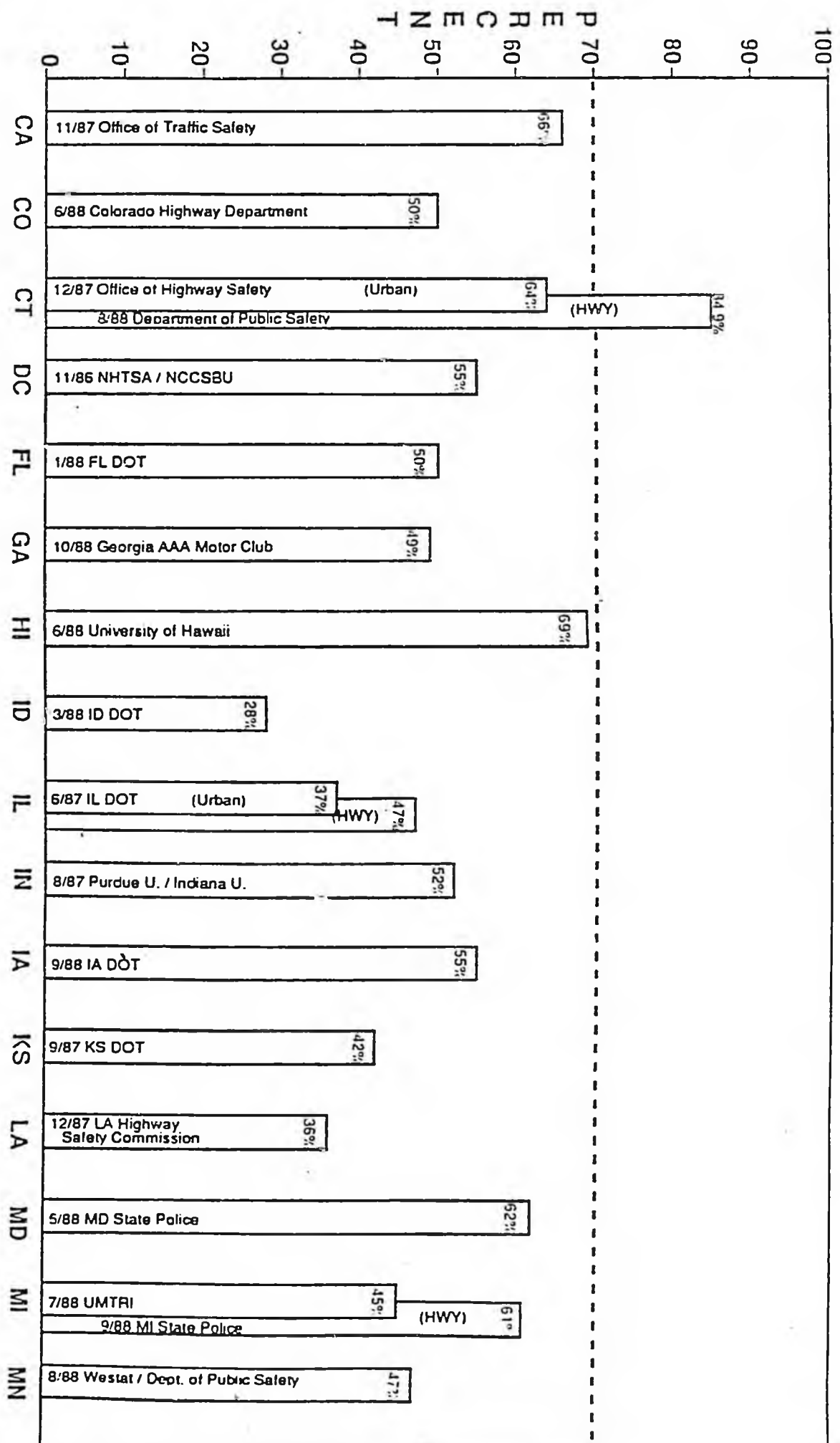
=====

■ TWO MORE STATES PASS SAFETY BELT USE LAWS!

✓ The 32nd state to pass a safety belt use law was  
Wyoming in March.

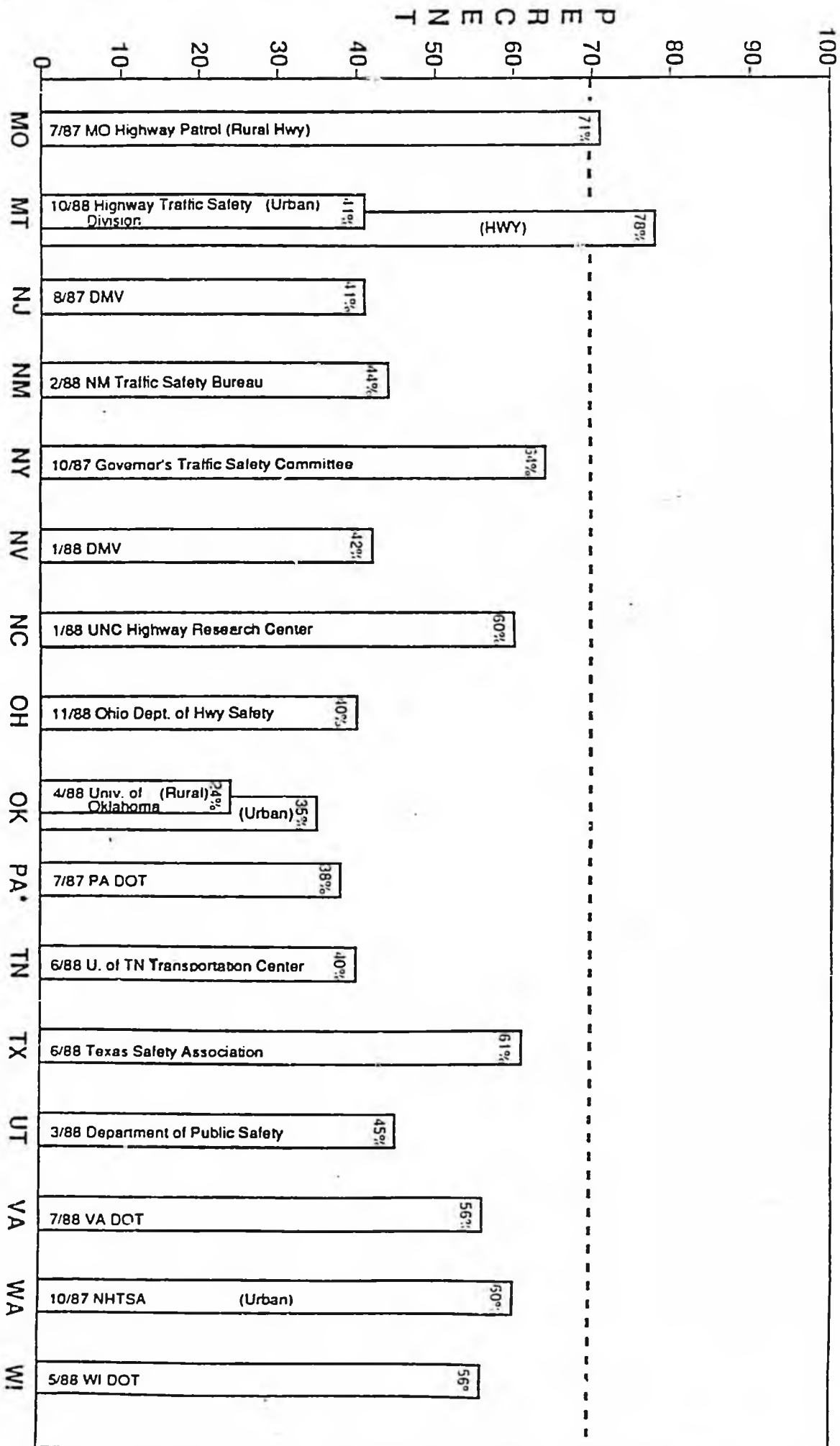
✓ North Dakota became the 33rd state when their safety  
belt bill was signed into law on April 11, 1989.

# COMPLIANCE RATES IN POST-LAW STATES



# COMPLIANCE RATES IN POST-LAW STATES

Page 2



\* Use rates prior to law taking effect

# FACT SHEET:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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## "Effects Of Mandatory Safety Belt Use On Hospital Admissions"

August 1988

This study assessed the effects of Michigan's safety-belt-use law on more than 8,000 motor-vehicle injuries which resulted in hospitalizations at 14 area hospitals.

It was conducted by the University of Michigan School of Public Health from data collected through the Michigan Inpatient Database from January 1980 through October 1986. Major findings of this study include:

- The Michigan safety-belt-use law passed in July 1985 has resulted in a 19-percent reduction in hospitalizations due to automobile accidents.
- There were 20 percent fewer injuries to body extremities following the passage of Michigan's belt-use law.
- Hospitalizations lasting more than one week decreased nearly 25 percent after the law went into effect.
- After the state safety-belt-use law went into effect, minorities experienced 22 percent fewer injuries.
- A 32-percent decline in injuries occurred among patients using public-health insurance after passage of the state law.
- With regard to the contention that safety belts may cause injuries, researchers concluded "the benefits of restraints far exceed the risks associated with them."

\* \* \*



# ALASKA EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION



P.O. Box 232153  
Anchorage, AK 99523-2153

April 27, 1990

Honorable H.A. 'Red' Boucher  
House of Representatives  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: SB 59

Dear Representative <sup>Red</sup>Boucher

The so called "Seat Belt Bill", SB 59, will be heard in the State Affairs Committee on Tuesday, May 1, 1990. The EMS services in Alaska have been pleading with the Legislature for the passage of this bill for 4 years now. The reason, of course, is that we have seen first hand the benefits of safety belts. We are also selfish, not because we want the \$15.00 fine, but because we do not like having to take care of mangled human bodies nor do we get used to seeing death.

We urge you to please pass the bill as adopted by the Senate.

Please call me a 562-6449 if you have any questions or concerns about the bill.

Sincerely,

*Tom*  
Tom Scott  
Secretary

P.S. My father and mother in California used to refuse to wear their safety belts. When California passed their law my parents started wearing them "because it is the law." Today, they say they wouldn't start the car without them regardless of the law. The same thing will happen in Alaska.



ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS  
APRIL 9, 1990

**Way overdue** 4990  
KAPR

*Seat-belt legislation must not die this year*

The arguments and counter-arguments are moldy. The debate is stale. Virtually everything that can be said about a mandatory seat-belt law has been uttered. It's time for lawmakers to vote -- and to pass a mandatory seat-belt bill.

The statistics don't lie: seat belts save lives. The 35 states (and the District of Columbia) that have approved safety belt legislation have a decrease in deaths and injuries. Seat-belt laws also are reducing the medical, legal, and other costs associated with motor accidents.

The proposed Alaska seat-belt law isn't onerous or intrusive. Law enforcement officials will issue citations only if they stop a motorist for another offense. The proposed fine of \$15 barely qualifies as a slap on the wrist. Nevertheless, this legislation establishes seat belt use as a state standard, an official expectation, which is important.

People buckle up when reminded that the law requires it. And people who buckle up live to drive again another day.

WILLIAM S. MORRIS III  
Publisher

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General Manager

CARL T. SAMPSON  
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JUNEAU EMPIRE 5-3-89

# A few minutes to save lives

**I**n the rush to adjournment, important bills are always left in the dust. Maybe, just maybe, the safety bill won't be one of them this year.

The bill, which the House passed earlier this session, has been languishing in the Senate ever since. Why has been more a matter of politics than anything else.

Legislators could not come up with a better, simpler or less expensive bill if they tried. As written, the safety belt bill says that Alaskans must wear their safety belts when in a car. If they are stopped by a police officer for another reason and are not wearing their safety belt, then they will get a \$15 ticket.

Plain and simple.

That's all there is to it.

Some folks try to read

a lot of philosophical stuff into this bill. They talk

about their individual rights to bounce themselves and their kids all over the road if they get into a car wreck.

This bill doesn't aim at philosophy. All it aims at is reminding Alaskans that they should wear their safety belts. If they don't and they get into an accident, the odds are vastly greater that they will be injured more seriously than if they had been wearing their belts.

The fact is, of the 231 Alaskans who died in car wrecks in 1986 and 1987, 201 were not wearing their safety belts. If one of those lives could have been saved, this safety belt bill would have been well worth any inconvenience it may have caused.

We understand the Senate is extremely busy now, but it has had since February to pass this bill. With less than a week left in the session, it just seems to us that our senators could find a few minutes to save some lives.

**ISSUE:** Safety belt bill remains in state Senate

1985  
1986  
1987  
1437

## FORUM

## Alaskans can live with proposed safety belt law

By FRANK BICKFORD

One thing a one can save 35 Alaskan lives a year, reduce the hardship and costs of over 600 injuries, save \$5 million worth of lost labor, and decrease economic losses associated with highway death and injury alone by

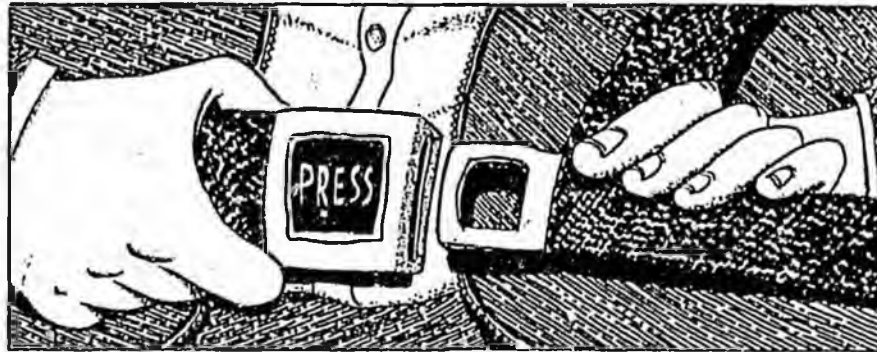


as much as \$15 million, according to estimates from The Alaska Highway Users Study. That one thing is wearing the safety belts already in our cars.

These facts are just four of the reasons Alaska needs a law requiring safety belt use. Although a major purpose of the Alaska Safety Belt Use Law would be to promote the safety of drivers and passengers using their safety belts, such a law would also promote the safety of other street and highway travelers, and promote the public welfare by reducing public expenditures.

In other words, if Alaska requires safety belts to be worn — everyone can benefit! Belt-use laws that have been passed in 31 states and D.C. motivate people to buckle up. Those states found that voluntary use is low. Legislating the use of safety belts saved significant numbers of lives and reduced costs.

Educational campaigns promoting safety belt use have been launched here and across the country. Use of safety belts increases temporarily during the campaign and then returns to a low percentage. The amount of



money spent is great and the residual impact slight.

Safety belt use laws and an aggressive educational campaign must be combined to achieve maximum use. In the absence of a law even with an educational campaign, less than 32 percent of the population will buckle up. However, a Hellenthal statewide poll last year showed that 81 percent of Alaskans would wear safety belts if required by law.

A safety belt use law is the incentive to establish the safety habit in those who otherwise wouldn't buckle up.

If a person is killed or injured, it affects more people than the victim. Persons are not allowed a "freedom to choose" to pay the health care costs of those who "choose" not to wear their safety belts.

The cost of needless fatalities and serious injuries are paid by all persons — not simply the victim. Taxes, insurance premi-

ums and health care costs increase for us all. Unbelted occupants cause injuries to other occupants by becoming "unguided missiles." Thus, the "freedom to choose" to wear the belt does affect others directly.

The costs to society for medical care, rehabilitation, unemployment and welfare services supercede the "right" of people to seriously or fatally injure themselves or others by not buckling up. As a citizen and taxpayer, your rights are infringed upon by those who aren't responsible enough to buckle-up voluntarily; they leave you to pick up the tab for increased costs.

Other similar traffic-safety laws protect motorists and others, such as speed limits, drinking and driving and driver licensing. Safety belt use laws are consistent with these and other laws.

Ninety percent of those persons killed in motor vehicle accidents in Alaska during 1985, 1986, and 1987 were not wearing safety belts.

The proposed safety belt use law in Alaska is a secondary offense requiring a motorist be stopped for another offense before a \$15 ticket (which may be donated to emergency medical services) can be levied for not using safety belts.

Secondary enforcement will not impose additional burdens on law enforcement officers responsible for citing motorists under this act. Safety belts reduce traffic fatalities, which are eight times as expensive to investigate as non-injury accidents. In other words, officers would have more time to concentrate on other traffic enforcement programs.

In the past three years Hellenthal Associates has conducted extensive statewide and local polls that show more than 80 percent of Alaskans supporting a safety belt use law.


In the past three years more than 100,000 Alaskans have signed letters of support for the proposed safety belt use law and over 100 businesses have passed supportive resolutions.

The Alaska State House in 1987 passed the safety belt use law with bipartisan support. The Senate in 1988 failed to approve the legislation but 1989 looks more favorable for passage. Supporters of the law include Speaker of the House, Sam Cook, Senate President Tim Kelly, and Governor Steve Cowper.

The statistics, the public support, editorial support of many newspapers and legislative support show that the proposed safety belt use law is one that Alaska can live with.

□ Frank Bickford is executive director of Alaska Safety Belt Use Coalition.

**Anchorage Daily News**



Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Gerald E. Grilly Publisher  
Howard Weaver Managing Editor  
Michael Carey Editorial Page Editor

Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971 to 1983  
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967 to 1971  
Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

## A way to prevent needless deaths

This year, the legislature has a chance to help fight one of the most serious health problems in the state — and it can do so with very little money or effort.

The health problem is accidental injuries. They are the second leading cause of death for all Alaskans — and the leading cause among young Alaskans. Too many of these deaths come in motor vehicle accidents — some 231 over the past three years.

There's a simple way to cut this carnage on the state's highways: Require people to wear seat belts. Of those 231 victims, 201 were not belted in.

A bill to mandate seat belt use passed the state House last year but never made it to the Senate floor for a vote. This year, with new legislative leadership, prospects for a seat belt law look much better.

In the past, some people have resisted a seat belt law because they see it as an infringement on their personal freedom. Why they object is a mystery. The resulting "intrusion" into people's lives is on a par with a parking ticket — and has considerably more justification. When a parked car overstays its welcome, there's just one less parking space available. When car passengers fail to buckle up, they invite serious injury and death, and increase the costs we all pay for emergency services, insurance and health care.

Alaska's proposed seat belt law offers us all a gentle reminder to do what's good for everyone. The violation would be a secondary offense, meaning that drivers cannot be cited unless they are stopped for some other violation. The fine would be a mere \$15. If violators don't want to send their checks to the government, they can donate the \$15 to emergency medical services.

Seat belts save lives — but only if people wear them. A mandatory seat belt law is a reasonable way to get more people to buckle up.



Tuesday, January 17, 1989

## ***Make it mandatory***

The Legislature could do a simple thing that would save lives, reduce injuries and save money. It could pass a law making the use of safety belts in vehicles mandatory.

Many people don't like the idea of mandatory safety belt laws. The use of safety belts should be a personal choice, they say. The government has no business dictating personal choices.

It's a compelling argument, but not so compelling as the harm that is done by not wearing safety belts. According to a 1987 study, mandatory use of safety belts in Alaska would save 35 lives a year, reduce injuries to more than 600 persons, save \$5 million worth of lost labor and decrease other economic losses associated with highway death and injury by \$13 million. Not just the victims, but everyone pays the cost of not wearing safety belts in terms of increased taxes, insurance premiums and health care costs.

Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia have passed mandatory safety belt laws. In every state, use of safety belts has increased substantially.

Educational programs promoting safety belt use fail to provide the incentive to buckle up that a law requiring it does. We reluctantly move from a position of advocating voluntary compliances to urging the Legislature to make safety belts mandatory. They should, however, avoid some of the problems that Washington state encountered when they initially failed to provide for exemptions for certain types of delivery vehicles.

FAIRBANKS

**Daily News - Miner**

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

William J. Tobin  
Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

# Editorials

## You buckle up in Canada

IN THE for-what-it's-worth department, all the provinces of Canada now have laws making mandatory the use of seat belts by motorists.

Prince Edward Island was the last to join the national movement, putting its mandatory seat belt law into effect this past January.

British Columbia was an early member of the buckle-up brigade, enacting its mandatory law in October 1977. Alberta, among the Western provinces, joined the flock last July.

The reason, of course, is that seat belts save lives — even though their use is a habit that many motorists find hard to adopt.

Arguments that it infringes on personal rights to make it illegal to drive without seat belts are no more valid than saving that requiring a motorist to have a driver's license is an attack on one's liberties.

A bill to make it illegal to

drive in Alaska without seat belts snapped into place was killed in the last legislative session. It died in committee, despite indications that it would have passed given the chance to reach the floor.

ONCE AGAIN, the argument was that it's none of the state's business whether a person buckles up — and that without the requirement, independent Alaskans will do what's right and they don't need the state telling them what to do.

The same Alaskans, however, apparently have no reluctance to fasten their seat belts when they board an airplane — something that also is mandated by the long arm of the law.

And the fact remains that there is more danger of a fatal accident on the highway than there is in the air.

So what's the problem, anyway?

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

Elaine Atwood  
Assistant Publisher

William J. Tobin  
Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

# Editorials

The Anchorage Times

May 3, 1988

---

## Buckle up, and do it now

IN THESE closing days of the lawmaking session, it would be good if the ladies and gentlemen of the legislature would quit fiddling around with lives and buckle up — and make the rest of us do it, too.

None of us complain about wearing seat belts when in airplanes. We're required to do it there.

So what's the big deal about requiring us to do the same when we drive around town or on the highway?

More people are killed on the roads than in airplane crashes. And a lot of those who are weren't wearing safety belts.

For three years now the legislature has had before it bills to make it illegal for drivers and passengers to ride without safety belts fashioned. Each year the effort has died on the sword of individual rights and argu-

ments that the state shouldn't legislate against the risks a person is willing to take with his or her own life.

Baloney.

SEAT BELTS save lives when properly used. It's as simple as that.

And no big felony charge would be involved for those who don't, under this proposed legislation.

All that would be involved is a \$15 fine for offenders.

And even that can be donated to a good cause. At the option of the guilty driver, the fine would go to emergency medical service units — the ambulance drivers and crews who speed to the scene and try to keep alive those injured in accidents.

Enough talk is enough. Pass it and let's get on with adopting a simple new habit.

Robert B. Atwood  
President and Publisher

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Vice-President, Editor-in-Chief

# Editorials

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May 3, 1988

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# opinion

Tuesday, May 3, 1988  
d-10

## Anchorage Daily News



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Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

## A reasonable request

Have you ever stopped to think what happens in a high-speed car accident when you're not wearing a seat belt?

As the impact propels you from your seat, the first thing you hit is the steering wheel. As it crushes your chest, ribs break, tissue rips, and blood seeps inside your body. Next the windshield delivers a knockout blow to your head. The shattering glass slices your scalp and body as you are thrown from the car.

That grim scenario ought to be enough to persuade every automobile passenger to use seat belts. Unfortunately, it's not.

If the harm from not wearing seat belts were limited to the individual victim, wearing one might be strictly a personal decision. But the consequences of that choice inflict a toll on society too. Fellow citizens help pay the bills through higher costs for health care, insurance, and emergency services.

Given those costs, a coalition of health groups and safety-conscious citizens have proposed a bill to make seat belt use mandatory in Alaska. It's hardly a draconian measure. Passengers could be cited only if the car were stopped for other violations. The fine is a mere \$15, which could be donated to emergency medical services.

But the bill, which has already passed the House, is locked in the crypt known as the Senate State Affairs Committee. The bill is a prisoner of those who say Alaskans have the right to ruin their lives without state interference.

It's true the measure can be considered paternalistic, because it tries to force Alaskans to do what's good for them. But driving public roads is a privilege, not some sacred individual right. A mandatory seat belt law is a reasonable way for the state to make its highways safer and cut the cost of not-so-inevitable bloodshed.

# JUNEAU EMPIRE

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5-4-88

## Seatbelt bill should be passed

**L**odged within the bowels of the Alaska Legislature is a bill that, plain and simple, would save lives. It is the seatbelt bill.

Opponents say any law requiring Alaskans to buckle their seatbelt is an infringement on their "civil liberties." They say that if they want to increase the likelihood of being injured or killed in an automobile accident by 15 to 25 percent, then that's their business.

Wrong. In fact, all of us pay the price of those individuals who cherish their "civil liberties" more than their lives. According to U.S. Secretary of Transportation Jim Burnley, seatbelt laws save more than the human suffering a serious traffic accident leaves in its wake.

"Belt laws are helping to reduce the staggering societal costs of motor vehicle crashes,

currently estimated to be \$74 billion a year," he wrote in USA Today. That includes medical, municipal and state services, increased insurance expenses and other public expenditures.

The cost of not having a seatbelt law can be estimated in blood, too. If all 50 states had seatbelt laws, Secretary Burnley estimates 3,100 lives would have been saved last year alone. That is more than the population of Wrangell killed because of the lack of seatbelt laws.

What is this "threat" to our "civil liberties" that the Alaska Senate is protecting us from? The bill now bottled up in the Senate State Affairs Committee would make driving without wearing a seatbelt an secondary offense. That means you could not be stopped by a police officer solely for not wearing a seatbelt. But if you were stopped for another traffic offense and didn't have your seatbelt fastened, you would have to pay a \$15 fine or donate that amount to emergency medical services.

Pardon us, but that is hardly an infringement on anyone's civil liberties. All it would do is heighten public awareness of the need to wear seatbelts.

Thirty-two states and Washington, D.C., have seatbelt laws. Obviously, those lawmakers know that any law that saves so many lives makes good sense.

Hopefully, Alaska's lawmakers would agree - if they ever got a chance to vote on the bill.

What happens if Alaska's legislators don't pass a seatbelt law this year? More people will die, more people will be injured, and the next legislature will have to do what this one refused to.

Pass a seatbelt law.  
Please.

**ISSUE:** Should  
Alaska have a seat-  
belt use law?

# The Case for Safety Belt Use

*Flaw is lack of education  
M. J. + P. Physician*

Safety belts have been required equipment for automobiles in the United States for 20 years. But it has been only recently that Americans have made extensive use of these effective devices. As recently as 1982, only 11% of American motorists were "buckling up." Today, 31 states and the District of Columbia have safety belt use laws on the books, and overall belt use is estimated to be at an all-time high of 46%.

See also pp 3593 and 3598.

The primary reason for this turnabout has been a refocusing of highway safety efforts, to concentrate more on drivers themselves rather than just on regulating manufacturers. Former Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Dole settled a 15-year-long battle over air bags in 1984. Her solution: if states representing more than two thirds of the population enacted safety belt laws, manufacturers would not be required to install air bags or automatic safety belts. The auto industry has since lobbied intensively for safety belt laws in the state legislatures. The Department of Transportation and other groups, such as Traffic Safety Now and the American Coalition for Traffic Safety, have also waged a large-scale public information campaign promoting safety belt use.

The results are clear. Increased safety belt use has saved an estimated 11 000 lives since 1984, and tens of thousands of serious injuries have been prevented. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates that front-seat lap-shoulder belts are highly effective in protecting occupants in a crash, reducing the risk of death by 40% to 50% and the risk of moderate to serious injury by 45% to 55%.<sup>1</sup> These estimates were based on extensive data on crash and injury experience over the past decade.

Physicians and other professionals in the medical and public health fields can also play a key role in increasing safety belt usage. According to national health statistics, not only are motor vehicle crashes the leading cause of death among 5- to 34-year-olds, they account for the greatest number of productive years of life lost and are the most costly source of disability in the United States. Yet, a survey<sup>2</sup> of 209 Texas family physicians revealed that only 5% said they routinely ask their patients about safety belts. Fifty-eight percent neither advise nor discuss the risk, even when they are aware of nonuse. These physicians ranked nonuse of safety belts as less of a risk factor than smoking, obesity, excessive use of alcohol, high blood pressure, stress, lack of exercise, and a high-fat diet.

However, the American Academy of Family Physicians plans to introduce a continuing medical education course for physicians next year on how motor vehicle trauma can be reduced through patient education on the importance of using safety belts, child safety seats, and the extra protection provided by air bags. There is no doubt that increased safety belt education, especially among school-age children, will prove beneficial. Recent observations of 212 school-age children at a pediatric clinic dramatically demonstrated the influence of a physician's message to his or her young patients and parents on the importance of using safety belts.<sup>3</sup> It was found that 38% of the young patients who received counseling were then observed wearing their belts, compared with 5% of those who

did not receive counseling.

Much more remains to be done to increase safety belt use across the country. Currently, surveys indicate that belt use in states with belt laws averages about 50%, but also varies widely from state to state, from 68% in Hawaii to only 27% in Tennessee.<sup>4</sup> The most dramatic, sustained increases in safety belt use appear to have been in those communities where there is a combination of intensive law enforcement and public information and education. Not surprisingly, belt use is generally lower in states without belt laws, but those states also show substantial variance. And we know that many countries have attained very high safety belt use rates—such as 80% in Australia and parts of Canada and 95% in Great Britain and West Germany. We are therefore convinced that there are great opportunities for further increases in belt use all across America.

Our goal at the Department of Transportation and the goal of a wide spectrum of safety groups across America is to attain a national safety belt usage rate of 70% by 1990.

There has never been any question that safety belts and child safety seats are extremely effective in saving lives and reducing injuries. The problem has been convincing motorists to use them every time they get into their cars and trucks. When the National Transportation Safety Board reported in a 1986 study<sup>5</sup> that use of rear-seat lap belts could cause injury in some crashes, some people mistakenly assumed that they were safer not wearing a belt at all. Nothing could be further from the truth. Our crash data conclusively show that lap-only safety belts are quite effective in reducing the risk of death and injury to occupants compared with wearing no belt at all. Furthermore, car manufacturers are now voluntarily taking the initiative to improve protection for rear-seat occupants even further by installing lap-shoulder belts as standard equipment in virtually all new cars by 1990.

The outlook on safety belt use is encouraging. More and more Americans are buckling up for safety, and each year more lives are being saved on our highways. But more than half of America's motorists are still unprotected. There is still much work for all of us—in government, in the private sector, and for health professionals—in spreading the important life-saving message of safety belt use.

As administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, I urge physicians and major health care providers, as part of their daily routine, to advise patients about the importance of safety belts and the use of child safety seats to prevent injuries from motor vehicle crashes.

Diane Steed  
National Highway Traffic  
Safety Administration  
Washington, DC

1. Final Regulatory Impact Assessment on Amendments to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 208, Front Seat Occupant Protection, publication DOT HS 806 572. US Dept of Transportation, 1984, p IV-2.
2. Mullen PD, Biddle AK, Gottlieb NH, et al: Predictors of safety belt initiative by primary care physicians. *Med Care* 1988;26:376.
3. Mackinnon ML, Gustafson C, Gasaman J, et al: Office education by pediatricians to increase safety belt use. *AJDC* 1987;141:1305-1307.
4. Observed Safety Belt Use Statistics by State. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1988, pp 1-3.
5. Effectiveness of Safety Belt Use Laws: A Multinational Examination, publication DOT HS 807 018. US Dept of Transportation, 1986, pp 20-24.

**S B**

**73**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
CSSB 73 (Fin) am**

**Retirement Incentive Program/PERS & TRS**

Received April 5, 1989  
by The Finance Committee

Heard April 11, 1989

Passed Out of Committee April 11, 1989  
4 Do Pass  
2 No Recommendation

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### CSSB 73 (Fin): Retirement Incentive Program/ PERS & TRS

- Item 1:** CSSB 73 by The Finance Committee
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- Item 3:** Fiscal Notes and Analyses
- Item 4:** Memorandum from Sen. Duncan, April 6, 1989
- Item 5:** Retirement Incentive Program Status Report,  
March 1, 1989
- Item 6:** A Report on the Department of Administration  
Public Employees' Retirement System  
Retirement Incentive Program  
(Audit Control Number 02-1327-89-S)
- Item 7:** Letters Regarding CSSB 73

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)  
Date Referred: April 5, 1989

FURTHER REFERRALS: HESS  
FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered: CSSB 73 (FIN) am

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 73 (Finance) am  
[RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM/PERS & TRS]

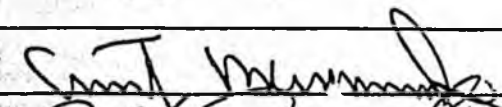
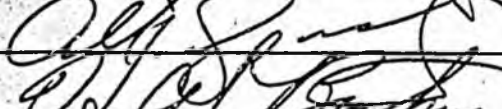
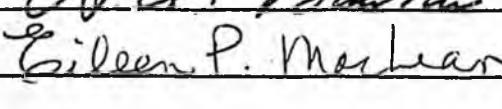
"An Act relating to retirement incentive programs for the public employees' retirement system and the teachers' retirement system; and providing for an effective date."

- RECOMMENDATIONS:
- [ ] be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] the same title
  - [ ] have attached amendment(s) [ ] a new title
  - [X] do pass
  - [ ] do not pass
  - [ ] no recommendation
  - [ ] individual recommendations
  - [ ] additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

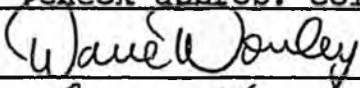
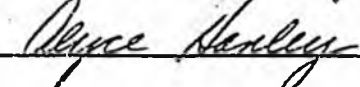
ADOPTS: Senate letter of intent

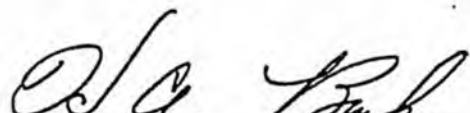
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):<br>(Dept) | APPROVES PREVIOUS:<br>(Date/Dept)                        |
| [ ] fiscal impact _____                | [X] <u>Senate</u> fiscal note(s) <u>DiA(a+b) 3/31/89</u> |
| [ ] <u>zero</u> fiscal note _____      | [ ] <u>zero</u> fiscal note(s) _____                     |
| [ ] <u>zero</u> with analysis _____    | [ ] <u>zero</u> fn/analysis _____                        |

SIGNING DO PASS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
  
  
  
 Eileen P. McLean  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
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SIGNING:  
(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
	[ ]	[X]	[ ]
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_____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
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_____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
_____	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

  
Chairman's Signature



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on Finance

*Item 2*

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

LETTER OF INTENT

FOR

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 73 (FINANCE)

It is the intent of the legislature that the Office of Management and Budget only allow directors to participate in the retirement incentive program if they are long-term, career state employees and that each director position which is allowed to participate demonstrate an overall cost savings for its agency.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick Uehling".

---

Senator Rick Uehling  
Co-chair  
March 31, 1989

*Senate adopted 4/4*

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An Act relating to a retirement incentive program.  
Sponsor: Duncan  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Administration  
BRU: Retirement and Benefits  
Components: Retirement and Benefits

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	42.0	318.8	228.1	0	0	0
TRAVEL	2.1	3.5	3.5	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	16.7	24.3	3.8	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	.3	2.6	1.7	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	81.1	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	142.2	349.2	237.1	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	9	13	13	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See pages 2-9 for detailed discussion of Fiscal Note.

See Attached.

Prepared By: Sally Smith, Director Phone: 465-4470  
Division: Retirement and Benefits Date: 31 Mar 89

Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews Date: 3/31/89  
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 73 (FIN)  
 Fiscal Note Analysis  
 Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
 Department of Administration  
 March 21, 1989

**ANALYSIS:** This bill would place a temporary retirement incentive provision in statute for the Public Employees' (PERS) and Teachers' Retirement Systems (TRS). Active PERS and TRS members could retire on an accelerated basis with an increased benefit under the following conditions: at age 47, if vested; with 17 years of service as a police officer, firefighter, or teacher; or with at least 27 years of credited service in the PERS. Before qualifying for an accelerated benefit, however, the member must pay a lump sum indebtedness payment or take an actuarial reduction for the indebtedness amount for the accelerated period.

The total estimated administrative cost to the division by fiscal year is as follows:

	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
<b>PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS</b>			
FY 89			
1 Retirement Spec I (2 mo.)	\$ 5.0		
8 Retirement Tech. I/II (2 mo.)	37.0		
Total FY 89		\$42.0	
FY 90			
1 Retirement Spec I (12 mo.)	\$ 29.5		
8 Retirement Tech. I/II (12 mo)	222.0		
2 Accounting Clerk III (8 mo.)	32.8		
2 Clerk II (10 mo.)	34.5		
Total FY 90		\$318.8	
FY 91			
1 Retirement Spec I (8 mo.)	\$ 19.7		
8 Retirement Tech. I/II (8 mo.)	148.0		
2 Accounting Clerk III (8 mo.)	32.8		
2 Clerk II (8 mo.)	27.6		
Total FY 91			228.1
<b>TRAVEL</b>			
FY 89			
2 trips to ANCH/FBKS		2.1	
FY 90			
2 trips to ANCH/FBKS			
1 trip to Kenai			
1 trip to Ketchikan			3.5

	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
FY 91			
2 trips to ANCH/FBKS			
1 trip to Kenai			
1 trip to Ketchikan			3.5
<b>CONTRACTUAL</b>			
FY 89			
Computer hook-up & service for additional 11 PC's.	15.7		
Additional telephone hook-up for 9 phones in current system.	.3		
Telephone service for 9 phones for 2 months.	.2		
Long distance calls.	<u>.5</u>		
Total FY 89		16.7	
FY 90			
RSA to the Division of Finance for 2 Accounting Clerk III for 5 months to provide service and salary verifications.	<sup>36</sup> \$20.5		
Telephone service for 9 phones.	1.4		
Long distance call expense based upon experience from the previous RIP.	<u>2.4</u>		
Total FY 90		24.3	
FY 91			
Telephone service for 9 phones.	1.4		
Long distance calls	<u>2.4</u>		
Total FY 91			3.8
<b>SUPPLIES</b>			
FY 89			
(9 employees X \$200/yr X .17)	.3		
FY 90			
(13 employees x \$200/yr)		2.6	
FY 91			
(13 employees x \$200/yr x .66)			1.7

EQUIPEMENT	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>
FY 89			
11 Personal Computers	55.0		
8 Microfiche viewers	6.4		
11 Calculators	1.7		
1 Computer Output Printer	18.0		
Total Equipment	<u>81.1</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Total Bill Cost By Fiscal Year	<u>\$142.2</u>	<u>\$349.2</u>	<u>\$237.1</u>

The retirement technicians, retirement specialist, and accounting clerks need constant access to the PERS and TRS computer files. We do not have any excess terminals, microfiche viewers or calculators. Our equipment request will satisfy our equipment needs for the duration of this program. We propose the purchase of personal computers to be used as terminals because they will be compatible with the division's Local Area Network.

We are also proposing the purchase of an additional computer output printer. The previous RIP put great demand on our existing two printers and we were always in a state of backlog. Our current day-to-day printer needs maximize the capacity of our two printers. After comparing the cost of purchasing a new printer with leasing one for two and one/half years, we determined that with our current printer needs, purchasing would be more cost effective.

All administrative costs for this program will be paid in advance by the participating employers as required by Section 2, page 2, line 27.

Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 73 (FIN)  
Analysis of Financial Implications on the Retirement Systems  
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
Department of Administration  
March 21, 1989

Analysis: The retirement incentive program legislation requires state agencies and participating employers and employees to reimburse the PERS and TRS for the costs of participation in the program; it also requires a showing of a cost savings to participate in the program. There should be no long-term or short-term costs to the retirement systems' funds.

Position Title		Accounting Clerk III		No. of Positions	2	Range/Step	10A	Darg. Unit	GGU								
Type Status	FI Nonpermanent	Staff Months	8.0 each = 16.0	Location	AWA		Election District	4									
Type of Expenditure				Amount													
1		2		3													
Salary		29,360															
Benefits		3,416															
Premium Pay																	
Other																	
Total Personal Services				32,776													
Travel																	
Contractual		(Computer Hook-up fees)		3,280													
Commodities				528													
Equipment				11,876													
Other																	
Total Cost				48,460													
Funding Source for Total Cost																	
Federal Receipts		1002															
G. F. Match		1001															
General Fund		1004															
GF Program Receipts		1005															
Other		PERS 1029		29,076													
		IRS 1034		19,384													
				<p><b>Justification</b>  The two nonpermanent Accounting Clerk III positions will handle the additional accounting duties related to a Retirement Incentive Program (RIP) as follows: member file research; file maintenance, including entering indebtedness, history, and retirement segments into the appropriate system; verification of system output; any adjusting vouchers that are necessary in AKSAS; assisting with the deposits and coding of member indebtedness payments and employer RIP payments; assisting with the member account information that is needed in completing tax excludable statements for the Retirement Section; and any follow through that becomes necessary.</p> <p>The equipment needs are as follows:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>2 personal computers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 microfiche viewers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 calculators</td> <td style="text-align: right;">276</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$11,876</td> </tr> </table> <p>Please refer to page 3 for justification.</p>						2 personal computers	\$10,000	2 microfiche viewers	1,600	2 calculators	276		\$11,876
2 personal computers	\$10,000																
2 microfiche viewers	1,600																
2 calculators	276																
	\$11,876																

4/6K2/012301-9/182

**Request For  
New Position**

Agency Administration  
DRU Retirement and Benefits  
Component Retirement and Benefits

**FY 90**

Page 6 of 9  
Revised Date \_\_\_\_\_

Position Title Clerk II		No. of Positions 2	Range/Step 7A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status FT Nonpermanent	Staff Months 10.0 each = 20.0	Location AWA	Election District 4	
Type of Expenditure		Amount		
1	2	3		
Salary	30,900			
Benefits	3,593			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		34,493		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities		440		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		34,933		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G F Match	1003			
General Fund	1004			
GF Program Receipts	1005			
Other	PERS 1029	20,960		
	TRS 1034	13,973		
<b>Justification</b> These two Clerk II positions are required in the Microfiche Center for the day-to-day file/recordkeeping duties for these new retirees. Duties include: sanitizing and purging files, creating new microfiche files for these retirees from paper documents, creating duplicate microfiche files when requested for the use of division personnel, and filing and refiling all documents.  Many calculations affecting members' retirement accounts depend on the files being accurate and up-to-date. The Microfiche Center is currently backlogged.				

4/6K2/012301-9/384

Request For  
New Position

Agency Administration  
 DRU Retirement and Benefits  
 Component Retirement and Benefits

Page 7 of 9  
 Revised Date

FY 90

Position Title Retirement and Benefits Technician		No. of Positions 8	Range/Step 12A	Org. Unit GGU
Type Status FT Nonpermanent	Staff Months 12.0 each = 96.0	Location AWA		Election District
Type of Expenditure		Justification		
		During the almost two years of managing the first RIP, PERS retirements increased 109%, TRS retirements increased by 151%, projections increased by 235%, correspondence increased by 126%, telephone calls increased by 134% and office visits increased by 147%.		
Amount		The additional technical staff will be needed to assist our current staff research member files, prepare projections and retirements, add service that members are eligible to purchase and respond to the many inquiries that we will receive during the concentrated window period of the program.		
1	2	3		
Salary	198,912			
Benefits	23,136			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		222,048		
Travel				
Contractual (Computer Hook-up fees)		13,120		
Commodities		1,584		
Equipment		45,904		
Other				
Total Cost		282,656		
Funding Source for Total Cost		Equipment needs are as follows:		
Federal Receipts 1002			8 personal computers \$40,000	
G F Match 1003			6 microfiche viewers 4,800	
General Fund 1004			8 calculators 1,104	
GF Program Receipts 1005			\$45,904	
Other PERS 1029		169,594		
Other TRS 1034		113,062		
		Please refer to page 3 for detailed justification.		

4/6K2/012301-9/586

**Request For  
New Position**

Agency Administration  
 DRU Retirement and Benefits  
 Component Retirement and Benefits.

Page 8 of 9  
 Revised Date

**FY 90**

Position Title Retirement and Benefits Specialist I		No. of Positions 1	Range/Step 13A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status FT Nonpermanent	Staff Months 12.0	Location AWA		Election District 4
Type of Expenditure		Justification		
		During the almost two years of managing the first RIP, PERS retirements increased 109%, TRS retirements increased by 151%, projections increased by 235%, correspondence increased by 126%, telephone calls increased by 134% and office visits increased by 147%.		
Amount		The Retirement Specialist will train and direct the daily activities of the eight additional retirement technicians. They will also be responsible for maintaining a listing of all employees who elect to participate in the RIP and a listing of all employees who are eligible to retire under the RIP. They will also be required to prepare data necessary to calculate actual cost billing information to participating employers.		
1	2	3		
Salary	26,460			
Benefits	3,078			
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		29,538		
Travel				
Contractual (Computer Hook-up fees)		1,640		
Commodities		732		
Equipment		5,138		
Other				
Total Cost		37,048		
Funding Source for Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G F Match	1001			
General Fund	1004			
GF Program Receipts	1005			
Other	PERS 1029	22,229		
	TRS 1034	14,819		
		Equipment needs are as follows:		
		1 personal computer	\$5,000	
		1 calculator	138	
			\$5,138	
		Please refer to page 3 for detailed equipment justification.		

4/6 '2/012301-9/788

Request For  
New Position

Agency Administration  
 DRU Retirement and Benefits  
 Component Retirement and Benefits

FY 90

Page 9 of 9  
 Revised Date

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Department of Administration  
 Title: An Act relating to RIP BRU: Finance  
In PERS and TRS.  
 Sponsor: Duncan and Kerttula Components: Retirement and Benefits  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	46.9	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	46.9	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER 1034 PERS/TRS	0	46.9	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	2	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached

Prepared By: Keith Busch, Director *Keith Busch* Phone: 465-2246  
 Division: Finance Date: 3/24/89  
 Approved by Commissioner: John M. Andrews *John M. Andrews* Date: 3/24/89  
 Agency: Department of Administration

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

RECEIVED  
 MAR 28 1989

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. CS SB 73 (HESS)

On July 1, 1989, there will be 3,400 State employees eligible for early retirement under this bill. The Division of Finance is responsible for the verification of employment history and the processing of termination pay. Based upon our experience in 1986 and 1987, we anticipate that there could be 1,400 employees participating in the program. We estimate the increased costs to process these employees to be:

Data processing support	\$ 9.0
Two part-time Accounting Technicians I for six months	<u>37.9</u>
Total Cost	\$46.9

All administrative cost for this program will be paid in advance by the participating employer as required by Section 2, page 2, line 27.

Item 4

# Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100  
(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:  
FINANCE  
VICE CHAIR -  
HEALTH EDUCATION  
& SOCIAL SERVICES  
BUDGET & AUDIT  
BANKING &  
ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT

## MEMORANDUM

APRIL 6, 1989

TO: REPRESENTATIVE RED BOUCHER, CHAIR  
HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

FROM: SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

SUBJECT: CS SENATE BILL 73 (FIN)AM, AN ACT RELATING TO  
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES'  
RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND THE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

I THANK YOU FOR SCHEDULING SB 73, RE-ESTABLISHING THE  
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES FOR A HEARING  
SO PROMPTLY.

THE PROPOSED PROGRAM IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THE ORIGINAL  
RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM WILL ONCE AGAIN  
PROVIDE A THREE YEAR INCENTIVE TO ENCOURAGE LONG-TERM, HIGHLY  
PAID EMPLOYEES TO RETIRE FROM STATE, MUNICIPAL, UNIVERSITY, AND  
SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT. THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM IS TO RETAIN  
EMPLOYEES AT THE LOWER END OF THE PAY SCALE BY RETIRING OTHERS.  
IN MANY CASES, POSITIONS CAN BE HELD VACANT OR REFILLED AT A  
LOWER LEVEL RESULTING IN PAYROLL SAVINGS TO THE EMPLOYER.

THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE WINDOW PERIODS CURRENTLY IN CSSB 73  
ARE AS FOLLOWS:

<u>EMPLOYEE TYPE</u>	<u>APPLICATION PERIOD</u>	<u>EMPLOYEE MUST RETIRE ON OR BEFORE</u>
SCHOOL	JUNE 30, 1989 - DEC. 31, 1989	AUGUST 1, 1990
UNIVERSITY	" "	" "
STATE	SEPT. 30, 1989-MARCH 31, 1990	Nov. 1, 1990
MUNICIPAL	" "	" "

THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM HAS THE ADDED ATTRACTION OF  
RETAINING RETIREMENT INCOME IN THE STATE OF ALASKA. MANY LOWER  
LEVEL EMPLOYEES IF LAID OFF WOULD LEAVE ALASKA TO SEEK WORK

REPRESENTATIVE RED BOUCHER  
APRIL 3, 1989  
PAGE 2

ELSEWHERE. THIS RESULTS IN AN ECONOMIC DOWNTURN SUCH AS OCCURRED A FEW YEARS AGO WHEN MANY HOMES STOOD VACANT AND BUSINESSES WERE FORCED TO CLOSE. BECAUSE ALMOST 70 PERCENT OF OUR RETIREES REMAIN IN ALASKA, WE RETAIN THE BENEFIT OF MUCH OF THE RETIREMENT COMPENSATION WHICH IS PAID OUT. THE NET EFFECT OF THESE FACTORS IS A GAIN IN COMPENSATION DOLLARS IN OUR ECONOMY.

I HAVE ATTACHED A COPY OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDIT OF THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM WHICH SHOWS THAT, CONSERVATIVELY, \$14.5 MILLION WAS SAVED BY THE STATE IN THE LAST INCENTIVE PROGRAM. ALSO ATTACHED IS A REPORT FROM THE DIVISION OF RETIREMENT AND BENEFITS CONCERNING THE SAVINGS WHICH ACCRUED TO MUNICIPALITIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND THE UNIVERSITY FROM THE LAST WINDOW PERIOD OF THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM. TO SUMMARIZE, SCHOOL DISTRICTS SAVED AT LEAST \$31.2 MILLION, MUNICIPALITIES ALMOST \$5.0 MILLION, AND THE UNIVERSITY \$22.3 MILLION OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD.

BECAUSE I FEEL SO STRONGLY THAT THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM WILL ONCE AGAIN RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS TO PUBLIC BUDGETS, I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SB 73 IN YOUR COMMITTEE ON APRIL 11. IF YOU OR YOUR STAFF HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAM, MY STAFF CONTACT ON SB 73 IS ROXANNE STEWART AT 465-4766.

ATTACHMENTS

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DIVISION OF RETIREMENT & BENEFITS

PLEASE REPLY TO:

P.O. BOX CR  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0203  
PHONE: (907) 465-4460

701 EAST TUDOR ROAD, SUITE 240  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-7445  
PHONE: (907) 583-5885

Item 5  
Public Employees Retirement System  
Teachers Retirement System  
Judicial Retirement System  
Elected Public Officers Retirement System  
National Guard Retirement System  
Territorial Retirement System  
Retirees Voluntary Dental Vision-Audio Plan  
Supplemental Benefits System  
Group Health/Life Insurance Benefits  
Deferred Compensation Plan  
Public Employers Social Security Contributions

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

March 1, 1989

The Honorable Jim Duncan  
Alaska State Senator  
P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, AK, 99811

Dear Senator ~~Duncan~~:

Re: Senate Bill 73


The additional information requested in your letter of February 21, 1989 is enclosed. We have updated a copy of Table 1 from the Retirement Incentive Program status report dated January 15, 1988. A current status report on our 1988 RIP survey is also enclosed.

You have also requested the number of active Public Employees' (PERS) and Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) members who, by age and length of service, would be eligible under SB 73. The total number of eligible employees are: State of Alaska PERS, 2,292; all TRS, 2,259; and political subdivision PERS, 2,420.

The actual number of eligible PERS employees may be somewhat less than stated due to terminations and retirements of employees during FY 89. Since most teachers terminate at the end of the school year, TRS projections should be accurate. However, many employees may delay a decision to terminate employment or retire pending the outcome of SB 73.

I hope that this provides you with the information you were seeking. Please don't hesitate to contact us if we can provide you with any additional information on the RIP.

Sincerely,

  
Robert F. Stalnaker  
Deputy Director

RFS/cam/1  
Enclosures

cc: Dean Gottehrer  
Special Assistant to the Commissioner

Sally Smith, Director  
Division of Retirement and Benefits