

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7713 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

267



Matanuska-Susitna Borough

BOROUGH MANAGER

February 7, 1992

The Honorable Mike Navarre
Alaska State Legislature
Room 511, Capitol
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Navarre:

Subject: **HOUSE BILL 309**

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough very much supports passage of changes to the motor vehicle registration tax to make this tax more equitable to tax on other forms of personal property.

The tax rate structure of HB 309 represents a compromise among municipalities due to relative mill levy which results in registration tax for less than what would be taxed if vehicles were taxed as personal property in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and most other boroughs, however, it will result in a 35% increase in pass through tax receipts less the increase in Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) administrative fee the first year and a 70% increase the second year. Current receipts from DMV are about \$500,000 annually.

We appreciate the wisdom of indexing the registration tax to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. This will hopefully avoid major adjustments such as we face now.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assessor has been instrumental in development of this legislation and is available if there are questions. Feel free to call him at 745-9641 at any time on this subject. Please do pass HB 309.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald L. Moore".

Donald L. Moore
Borough Manager

Ltr/2792-1

1

February 7, 1992



CITY OF WASILLA

290 E. HERNING AVE.
WASILLA, ALASKA 99654-7091
PHONE: (907) 373-9050
FAX: (907) 373-0788

February 11, 1992

The Honorable Mike Navarre
Alaska State Legislature
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: HB 309 CS

Dear Representative Navarre:

I'm writing to support HB 309, Vehicle Registration Tax. Vehicle ad valorem tax represents a significant portion of personal property tax revenues. Loss of local revenue as the result of outdated tax rates not only diminishes critical school and general fund support but discriminates against other fully-taxed property including aircraft.

Adjustments to the vehicle registration tax program should be made as rapidly as possible. More consideration should be given to the years of free ride enjoyed by vehicle owners than to the impact of the rate increase adjustment.

Sincerely,

John C. Stein
Mayor, City of Wasilla

JCS/sbh



Revision of Motor Vehicle Registration Tax Rates

The Alaska Municipal League urges the legislature and the governor to support legislation to revise AS 28.10.431, which establishes motor vehicle registration tax rates, to reflect equity in taxation of vehicles compared to other forms of personal property.

The Alaska Municipal League, which represents 118 local governments and their citizens throughout the State of Alaska, supports legislation that would require the motor vehicle registration tax collected by the state on behalf of municipalities to be increased 100 percent and automatically adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. Such legislation would allow an updating of the statutory motor vehicle registration rates, which were originally established in 1978 and have not been changed to reflect increases in the prices of motor vehicles, to ensure a proportionate and equitable treatment of taxes on vehicles as compared to other forms of personal property.

Under the current provisions of AS 28.10.431, Annual Motor Vehicle Registration Tax, municipalities are given the option of participating in the registration tax program administered by the Division of Motor Vehicles or electing to levy local use or property taxes. Because of the difficulty of collecting information on ownership of motor vehicles, the majority of Alaskan municipalities that tax motor vehicles have opted to participate in the state-administered program (see Table 1). This program collects a tax based on a schedule established in statute in 1978. The Division of Motor Vehicles retains 5 percent of the tax collected as a collection fee and refunds the balance to the municipality for which it was collected. However, local officials estimate that the registration tax collected by the state and returned to municipalities is less than half the local revenue that could be generated by levying a local personal property tax.

A study of motor vehicle values and property tax rates in Alaskan municipalities conducted by the Municipal Finance Officers Association at the request of the Alaska Municipal League found that in order to reflect current motor vehicle values and local mill rates, the registration tax would have to be as much as 300 percent of the current statutory rate. The League is advocating a 100 percent increase with an automatic annual adjustment for inflation. Another approach would be to index each year's registration tax rates to the Consumer Price Index beginning with an adjustment from 1978 to the present, an increase of approximately 67 percent.

Table 1: Local Policy on Taxation of Motor Vehicles

Municipality	Form of Taxation
Municipality of Anchorage	State-collected ^a
Bristol Bay Borough	Full and true value ^b
Cordova	Exempt ^c
Craig	Exempt
Dillingham	Exempt
Eagle	Exempt
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Exempt
Haines Borough	Exempt
City and Borough of Juneau	Exempt
Kenai Peninsula Borough	State-collected
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	State-collected
Kodiak Island Borough	State-collected
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	State-collected
Nenana	State-collected
Nome	State-collected
North Slope Borough	Full and true value
Pelican	Exempt
Petersburg	State-collected
Skagway	Exempt
City and Borough of Sitka	Exempt
Unalaska	Exempt
Valdez	Exempt
Whittier	State-collected
Wrangell	Exempt
Yakutat	Exempt

^a Collected by the state on behalf of municipality under AS 28.10.431.

^b Taxed by the municipality at full and true value.

^c Exempt from municipal taxation.

Source: *Alaska Taxable, 1991*

Legislation revising AS 28.10.431, Annual Motor Vehicle Registration Tax, should be approved to more accurately and equitably reflect the value of motor vehicles, make additional local revenues available from this source, and allow for annual adjustments. The revenue received as a result of an adjustment in rates will more than compensate the state for the administration of the program.

Municipal Accounting Report
 State of Alaska
 Division of Motor Vehicles
 February 11, 1992

FISCAL YR : 91

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>VENDOR#</u>	<u>COLLOCODE</u>	<u>MVRT TOTAL</u>	<u>RETAINED</u>	<u>REFUNDS</u>	<u>REMITTED</u>
BETHEL	CIB84214	64120043	\$32,079.00	\$1,603.95	\$155.00	\$30,320.05
DILLINGHAM	CID84836	64120051	\$22,396.00	\$1,119.80	\$0.00	\$21,276.20
NEKANA	CIN84291	64120049	\$6,501.00	\$325.05	\$5.00	\$6,170.95
NOOME	CIN84936	64120047	\$28,371.00	\$1,418.55	\$5.00	\$26,947.45
PETERSBURG	CIP84181	64120042	\$34,771.00	\$1,738.55	\$120.00	\$32,912.45
UNALASKA	CIU84215	64120046	\$30,281.00	\$1,514.05	\$70.00	\$28,696.95
WHITTIER	CIW84474	64120048	\$4,013.00	\$200.65	\$0.00	\$3,812.35
KEEY	KPB88172	64120052	\$709,261.00	\$35,463.05	\$1,624.00	\$672,173.95
KETCHIKAN	KGB84466	64120041	\$200,412.00	\$10,020.60	\$475.00	\$189,916.40
KODIAK	KIB84128	64120045	\$184,156.00	\$9,207.80	\$235.00	\$174,713.20
KAT-SU	MAB84586	64120044	\$662,396.00	\$33,119.80	\$1,554.00	\$627,722.20
ANCHORAGE	MUA84635	64120040	\$3,607,000.00	\$180,350.00	\$6,200.00	\$3,420,450.00
		TOTALS:	<u>\$5,521,637.00</u>	<u>\$276,081.85</u>	<u>\$10,443.00</u>	<u>\$5,235,112.15</u>

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

VEHICLES REGISTERED IN 1951 BY GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY

	PSNOR	MOTOR CYCLE	COMM. TRAILER	TRAILER	COMM. TRUCK	PICKUP	BUS	SNOW MOBILE	ALL VEHICLES
OTHER OUTSIDE	8,031	267	920	610	2,352	1,906	64	3	14,153
OTHER ALASKA	6,961	238	549	1,438	1,355	6,257	263	94	17,155
WASHINGTON	1,234	36	1,032	107	75	392		4	2,880
MUNI OF ANCHORAGE	137,091	4,195	5,797	21,561	8,660	43,727	330	2,114	223,475
FAIRBANKS N/STAR BOR	44,488	2,132	2,648	9,611	4,939	21,273	519	884	86,494
CITY & BOR OF JUNEAU	16,438	553	334	2,780	1,244	6,620	136	13	28,118
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOR	7,604	437	253	1,440	767	4,289	81	1	14,872
CITY & BOR OF SITKA	4,034	172	237	694	507	2,141	43		7,828
NOME	748	35	59	51	304	957	19	6	2,179
HAINES	1,153	99	59	325	225	986	39	17	2,903
YAKUTAT	233	13	8	16	55	274	1		600
BETHEL	1,062	32	21	79	185	906	10	2	2,297
TOK	812	46	24	286	88	775	12	3	2,046
GLENNVALLEN	805	25	84	291	163	616	51	6	2,041
DELTA JUNCTION	2,081	85	55	732	180	1,606	31	3	4,773
VALDEZ	2,693	85	66	539	383	1,463	44	121	5,394
CORDOVA	1,325	103	158	484	246	1,368	3	7	3,694
NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	495	19	44	51	430	332	22	12	1,405
UNALASKA	386	27	24	13	154	310	8		922
MATSU BOROUGH	30,443	1,042	394	7,868	2,114	18,571	124	638	61,194
CRAIG	519	17	21	100	107	628			1,392
KODIAK ISLAND BOR	5,891	217	675	909	965	3,585	24	148	12,414
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	681	35	42	108	281	805	10	1	1,963
SEAGWAY	495	58	58	117	105	385	51		1,269
MEHANA	507	26	13	119	63	466	11	1	1,206
PETERSBURG	1,340	132	61	468	187	1,154	10	4	3,356
DILLINGHAM	840	26	25	61	163	785	10	4	1,914
KOTzebue	201	5	1	15	46	160	1	5	434
KENAI PEN BOROUGH	26,278	950	1,059	8,206	2,959	17,450	259	136	57,297
WRANGELL	985	67	37	150	165	844	12	4	2,264
METLAKATLA	292	15	6	20	27	197	1		558
FINAL TOTAL	306,146	11,189	14,764	59,249	29,494	141,228	2,189	4,231	568,490

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CS HB 309

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Community and Regional Affairs
 Title: "...relating to the municipal motor vehicle registration tax; and providing for an effective date." BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Rep. Navarre, Boyer, Brown, B.Davis, Finkelstein, Koponen Component: _____
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	0	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Remond Henderson Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 2/21/92
 Approved by Commissioner: E. J. ... Date: 2-21-92
 Agency: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2 Corrected
 Bill Version: CSHB 309(FIN)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/28/92

STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 2/21/92 Department Affected: Public Safety
 Title: An Act relating to motor vehicle registration tax BRU: Motor Vehicles
 Sponsor: Representative Navarre Component: Field Services
 Requestor: House Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	5	0	2
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	52.5	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	4.5	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT	30.0	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	87.0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	275.0	671.0	748.0	748.0	822.8	822.8
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	87.0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND SOURCE: <u>1005</u>						
TOTAL	87.0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See Attached.

Prepared By: Jay N. Dulany, Director Phone: 269-5559
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date: 2/27/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Richard L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 2/27/92

FISCAL NOTE

3

Bill Version: CSHB 309 (FIN)

(H) Publish Date: 2-24-92

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____

Department Affected: Community and Regional Affairs

Title: "...relating to the municipal motor vehicle registration tax; and providing for an effective date."

BRU: _____

Component: _____

Sponsor: Rep. Navarre, Boyer, Brown, B. Davis, Finkelstein, Koponen

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	0	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Remond Henderson
Division: Administrative Services Division

Phone: 465-4708
Date: 2/21/92

Approved by Commissioner: E. J. ...
Agency: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Date: 2-21-92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Rev 10/7/91

COMMIT

Fiscal Note-CIRA

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2 Corrected
 Bill Version: CSHB 309 (FTN)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/28/92

**STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date: 2/21/92 Department Affected: Public Safety
 Title: An Act relating to motor vehicle registration tax. BRU: Motor Vehicles
 Sponsor: Representative Navarre Component: Field Services
 Requestor: House Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

5	0	2
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	52.5	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	4.5	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT	30.0	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	87.0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE	275.0	671.0	748.0	748.0	822.8	822.8
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE: 1005	87.0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87.0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See Attached.

Prepared By: Jay N. Dulany, Director Phone: 269-5559
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date: 2/27/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Richard L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 2/27/92

Fiscal Note - DPS

2/27/92

This bill changes the Motor Vehicle Registration Tax amounts. The first two years' increases will be 35% each year to equal the increase in the Anchorage area CPI since the program first began in 1978. After the first two years, adjustments to the tax schedule based upon the Federal Consumer Price Index will be made at three-year intervals by the Alaska Department of Labor.

Additional administrative work will be needed to change the computer programs to reflect the new rates and in training the employees on the new rate structure. This work alone is not enough to justify a full-time position, but absorbing it will adversely affect other administrative functions.

Approximately 355,000 vehicles, or 66% of the total number of registered vehicles, are in areas subject to the tax. Any increase in fees increases the workload in the public service offices of the Division since DMV employees collecting the tax will receive any public complaints, which take time and result in increased delays for others in line. Frequent changes to fees increase processing time because employees will not be familiar with the fees. There are only 17 different registration fees, but there are 89 different categories for the registration tax.

Based on DMV's experience, increases of this nature will impact workloads 3-5%. As a result, DMV will increase the field office staffing by 3% or 3 PFT positions for the first year. Under the proposed bill, DMV's retention of funds to cover collection costs would be increased from 5% to 8%, subject to appropriation by the legislature. The increase is adequate to cover the increased costs of administering this program.

The Revenue fund source for FY 93 through FY 98 is 8% of the total revenue that DMV will be collecting for the municipalities. Those totals are as follows:

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
6462.5	8387.5	9350.0	9350.0	10285.0	10285.0

The detailed costs are as follows:

	FY 93
Personal Services	
3 Motor Vehicle Rep I/II positions (Range 8/9)	\$ 52.5 (6 months)
Contractual	
Terminal Charges (3 APSIFA terminals)	\$ 4.5
Equipment	
Office Equipment (3 new positions)	\$ 9.0
Computer terminals and printers	\$ 21.0
TOTAL	\$ 87.0

FISCAL NOTE

3

Bill Version: CSHB 309(FIN)
 (H) Publish Date: 2-24-92

STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Community and Regional Affairs
 Title: "...relating to the municipal motor vehicle registration tax: and providing for an effective date." BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Rep. Navarre, Boyer, Brown, B.Davis, Finkelstein, Koponen Component: _____
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0	0	0	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: Remond Henderson Phone: 465-4708
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: 2/21/92

Approved by Commissioner: E. J. ... Date: 2-2-92
 Agency: Department of Community and Regional Affairs

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Rev 10/7/91

COMMIT

FISCAL Note - C/R A

H B

3 2 4

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOV.

CENTRAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX F
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0581
PHONE: (907) 465-2814
FAX: (907) 465-2856
TTD: (907) 465-2440

February 5, 1992

Representative Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Legislature
Room 204, Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Re: House Bill No. 324

Dear Representative Ellis:

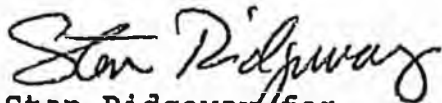
Thank you for asking the division to respond to your bill allowing preference for qualified work programs and Alaskan business owners who are, or employ, people with disabilities.

Over the last several years there has been a shift in philosophy related to work programs which are owned by or employ persons with disabilities. The shift is away from what have been traditionally known as "sheltered workshops" to community based placements. Because of this shift your bill, as written, would provide incentives for sheltered workshops, supported employment programs and businesses which are either owned by or provide employment to persons with disabilities.

The division endorses H.B. 324 which allows bidder preference for a wide range of employment options for Alaskans with disabilities.

As you know, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has the responsibility of identifying qualified employment programs throughout the state. We offer our assistance to the Chief Procurement Officer to further identify bidders who meet the definition as outlined in this bill.

Sincerely,



Stan Ridgeway for
Keith J. Anderson, Director
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Position Paper
VOC. REHAB.

FRA FRA FRA

REC'D APR 01 1992

Gary Roth, President
Paul Robinson, Vice-President
Nancy Dodge, Treasurer
Jim Movius, Secretary
Emily F. Ennis, Executive Director

FAIRBANKS RESOURCE AGENCY

805 AIRPORT ROAD • FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701 • (907)456-8901 • FAX 452-5171

March 27, 1992

DR

Representative Johnny Ellis
State Capitol Building
Juneau Alaska 99801 1182

Dear Representative Ellis:

As an employment program serving over seventy individuals experiencing a disability, Fairbanks Resource Agency (FRA) supports CSHB 324 as an effective means of promoting work opportunities for people with disabilities.

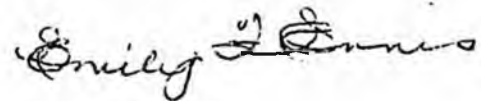
FRA currently provides vocational training and employment to persons with disabilities through state contracts for janitorial services. These contracts have provided challenging and steady work as well as respectable paychecks for individuals who are striving to improve the quality of their lives. As important, these jobs also offer an opportunity to prove that employees who experience severe disabilities are reliable, conscientious and able to perform their jobs, at acceptable, and in many cases, above average standards. The opportunity to demonstrate ability on these jobs enhances the status and promotes the dignity of all persons who experience a disability.

Through increasing the current procurement preference for employment programs non-profits like FRA will have a better chance to be successful bidders on state contracts, thus putting additional individuals with disabilities to work. Those who would argue against the procurement preference must remember that our costs of doing business are often higher and may include increased training and supervision costs, as well as increased time and number of employees needed to complete the work to standard. The procurement preference assists an employment program in providing a competitive and realistic bid.

Over the past twenty-five years, FRA has seen the difference that employment makes in the lives of people who experience a disability. A job provides identity; it provides dignity, it provides the means to independence. Recently I heard a young man who works on a janitorial crew at a state building say with pride in his voice, "Tomorrow my counselor is going to help me do my income tax, I may owe some more money." Those of us who bemoan tax time should take a moment to reflect on this young man's statement. Through the opportunity to work, he has moved from dependency on state assistance to a position as a proud, productive and contributing member of our community. There are many other Alaskans who want the chance to change their position, too. They want the chance to work and to contribute.

While the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) now stands before us as this century's most significant piece of legislation on behalf of people with disabilities, it will only be as powerful as the individuals, communities and states who stand behind it and support it through legislation and activity such as CSHB 324 provides. In supporting CSHB 324, I thank you again for your efforts on behalf of people with disabilities in Alaska.

Sincerely,



Emily F Ennis
Executive Director

EFE/njm

ASETS*

REC'D MAR 27 1992

*Alaska Specialized Education and Training Services, Inc.
A Non-profit Alaskan Corporation

2330 Nichols Street
Anchorage, AK 99508-3495
(907) 279-6617

Karen Ward, Ed.D.
Executive Director

3/24/92

DK

Representative Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Room 204
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Ellis:

This letter is to express our support of HB324 (State procurement preferences for people with a disability). This bill will benefit Employment Programs such as ASETS and encourage the private sector to hire people with disabilities. It also provides an incentive for Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

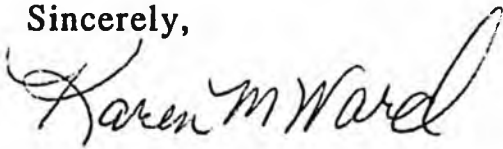
The private sector is under the false perception that state funded employment programs are unfair competition. It is important to note that state grants from Health and Social Service are not used to subsidize commercial operations. These grants are used to provide additional staff and resources to train and support people with developmental and psychiatric disabilities in employment. In other words, grants pay for the extraordinary training expenses associated with the population. All expenses related to the production of goods and services which create jobs for persons with disabilities served through our programs are solely supported by income generated through contracts. In other words, all equipment, wages (including production supervisors), transportation, raw materials, expendable supplies, and administrative overhead are paid from the contract. If expensive equipment is needed, we go to the bank and take out a loan

The importance of HB324 is that it will benefit people with disabilities. First, it means wages. ASETS has several labor contracts with the state and federal government as well as the private sector. Over the last 6 years we have expanded our services through contract labor with the state and federal government. The collective wages earned by the consumers in our program has increased from \$174,502 (1986) to \$596,933 (1991). These dollars are spent in

Alaska! If one assumes that every dollar spent in Alaska has an economic impact of 7 times, the economic impact of our program last year was \$4,178,531. Secondly, Employment Programs manage labor (commercial) contracts like any other business person. That is, we try to be efficient enough to have income exceed expenses. This excess is then used to support our program. Over the last 3 years we have served 20 individuals who experience developmental disabilities who were on state service waiting lists. Assuming an average annual service cost of \$8,000 - \$10,000 per person, we have saved the state Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities at least \$320,000.

We look forward to HB324 becoming law. Please feel free to contact me should you have further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karen M. Ward". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Karen Ward, Ed.D.
Executive Director

**Kodiak
Area
Native
Association**



REC'D FEB 10 1992

402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone (907) 486-5725

January 31, 1992

The Honorable Johnny Ellis, Representative
Alaska State House
P.O. Box 5
Juneau, AK 99811

Reference: House Bill 324, State Procurement Practices

Dear Representative Ellis,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 22, 1992, outlining the provisions of the above-named House Bill, and providing me with a copy of that proposed act. I'd like to thank you for your interest in this very significant Alaska resource, that of workers with disabilities.

I would like to indicate my agency's support for this bill. I think bills such as this are particularly important during times of economic depression, to give people with disabilities that additional competitive edge which they may need.

Again, thank you very much for your concern and this bill.

Sincerely,

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
KELLY SIMEONOFF, JR., PRESIDENT

Joe Kelley, CRC
Vocational Rehabilitation
Administrator

JK:kdc

cc: Rita Stevens
Vice President, KANA



Frontier Training Center

P.O. Box 2110

Soldotna, Ak. 99669

(907) 262-6331

March 25, 1991

Representative Johnny Ellis
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak.
99801-1182

Dear Sir,

I fully support your legislative efforts in working towards passage of CSHB 324. Frontier Training Center is an employment center for persons with Developmental Disabilities. The abilities for disabled people to attain vocational placement in the community would be greatly enhanced by the passage of this bill.

Employment Centers work on integrating the disabled into the community with meaningful employment opportunities. This often means having supports such as Vocational Trainers, transportation to and from the work sites where no public transportation exists, Job Coaches and other supports. These are costs that other businesses do not have to factor into a competitive bid. These additional costs sometimes result in not receiving competitive contract awards. CSHB 324 would help to rectify these cost differentials and empower Employment Centers to provide employment opportunities.

CSHB 324 could provide additional deferral of those overhead costs necessary to provide vocational work opportunities to persons with disabilities. Any additional costs in providing these supports is more than offset by making a person with disabilities into tax paying citizens in their community of meaningful tie.

Employment Centers can provide a competitive product at the same time that they ensure that these special members of society are allowed to vocationally integrate into their communities. Your bill would allow for greater access into the community by providing individualized economic opportunities.

Cordially yours,

Rick A. Roeske
Vocational Program Director



A United Way Agency

Supportive Service Enterprises

A Division of the Lodga, Inc.

Feb. 6, 1992

Rep. Gene Kubina
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

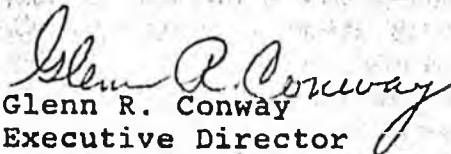
Dear Rep. Kubina,

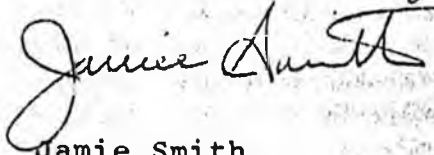
We are writing to you to voice our support for bill HB 324, and to urge you to vote for it. As individuals who have worked in the field of rehabilitation for many years, we know it is essential that the government who controls funds for the disabled take a positive lead in ensuring that funds and supporting efforts are spent on those projects where the most good can be done. In our opinion, bill HB 324 is a project which we think will benefit not only the disabled, but all Alaskans.

Through our Supported Employment program, we have had first hand experience with the present procurement statutes. We are particularly appreciative of the Alaska Department of Transportation for their intention to implement the statutes in working with our program to contract for janitorial services. Ms. Kit Duke at the D.O.T. has been most helpful in this regard.

Please find enclosed a brochure which we recently produced which relates somewhat to bill HB 324.

Sincerely,


Glenn R. Conway
Executive Director


Jamie Smith
Program Director

cc: Mr. Russ Cussack, DVR
Ms. Kit Duke, DOT
Rep. Johnny Ellis

LifeQUEST

COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Please reply to:

230 E. Paulson, Wasilla, AK 99687
(907) 376-2411 FAX No. 907-376-1626

847 W. Evergreen, Palmer, AK 99645
(907) 745-1000 FAX No. 907-745-6126

P.O. Box 787, Talkeetna, AK 99676
(907) 733-2274 FAX No. 907-733-1222

FEB 10 1992

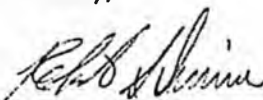
February 4, 1992

The Honorable Gene Kubina, Chair
House of Representatives
House State Affairs Committee
POB V
Juneau AK 99811

Dear Mr. Kubina:

I am writing to seek your support for HB 324 regarding business incentives for people with disabilities. As a community mental health director I have long been involved in trying to create vocational opportunities for people with a mental illness and other related disabilities. Programs which have created special incentives for businesses who hire disabled workers has worked throughout the country. They not only encourage businesses to hire the disabled, but they also encourage the disabled to create their own businesses. On behalf of the many disabled people in Alaska who would like to work, I encourage you to support the passage of HB 324.

Sincerely,



Robert S. Irvine, L.C.S.W., M.B.A.
Chief Executive Officer

/pd

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 324 (FIN)

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Administration

Title: An Act relating to state procurement preferences for persons with ... BRU: General Services
Component: Purchasing

Sponsor: Ellis

Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

6	0		
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-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-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: -0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached.

Prepared By: Anne McCord, Director *Anne McCord* Phone: 465-2250

Division: General Services Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Userra

Agency: Administration Date: 4/1/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin _____ Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

CSHB 324 (FIN)

Analysis

The fiscal impact of this bill to agency expenditures depends upon the number of bidders who would qualify for the preference and the instances when they bid on a State solicitation.

Since the 1988 adoption of AS 36.30.170 there have been no bids awarded to employment programs as a result of the existing 10% preference over nonresident bidders.

The likelihood of fiscal impact to all agency expenditures from section 3 (e) and (f) (10% preference for bidders with a disability or bidders employing the disabled) may be greater since there may be more bidders qualifying. It is not possible to determine the potential cost impact to agency expenditures.

This bill will have a negligible fiscal impact to the Division's purchasing activities.

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

Bill Version: CSHB 324 (STA)

(H) Publish Date: 2/13/92

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Administration
 Title: An Act relating to state procure- BRU: General Services
ment preferences for persons with ... Component: Purchasing
 Sponsor: Ellis
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

6	0		
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
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	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5

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

GENERAL FUND	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	53.5	53.5	53.3	53.3	53.5	53.5

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached.

Prepared By: Dugan Petty Phone: 465-2250

Division: General Services Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear User *[Signature]*

Agency: _____ Date: 2/10/92

FISCAL NOTE DOA

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

1

CS HB 324 (SM)

2-13-92

Analysis

The fiscal impact of this bill to agency expenditures depends upon the number of bidders who would qualify for the preference and the instances when they bid on a State solicitation.

Since the adoption of AS 36.30.170 there have been few, if any, bids awarded to employment programs as a result of the existing 10% preference.

~~The likelihood of fiscal impact to all agency expenditures from section 3 (e) and (f) (10% preference for bidders with a disability or bidders employing the disabled) is greater since there will be more bidders qualifying. It is not possible to determine the potential cost impact to agency expenditures.~~

~~The major impact to implementation to central purchasing is the addition of staff necessary to establish procedures and determine when a bidder qualifies for the preference.~~

Personal Services

(1 Purchasing Agent II, Range 16)

\$ 52,257.47

Contractual Services

1,000

Total

\$ 53,257.47

This position would establish procedures for determining when a bidder meets the definition set out in this statute and would provide pre-certification that the bidder is a person with a disability or employs a sufficient number of persons with a disability at the time the bid is opened.

COMMITTEE COPY

Position Title Purchasing Agent II		No. of Positions 1	Range / Step A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12	Location Juneau		Election District 4
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT		
Salary		36.9		
Benefits		15.6		
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services		52.5		
Travel				
Contractual		1.0		
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		53.5		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.P. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	53.5		
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

Justification
The position would assist in preparation of procedures to precertify bidders with a disability and bidders who employ persons with a disability.
After procedures are completed, the position would certify bidders qualifying for the preference under the terms of the statutes.
The certification may involve:
reviewing bidders' applications;
reviewing and approving proof of the disability;
providing an up-to-date list of certified bidders with a disability; and
assisting in resolving protests regarding qualifications under this preference.

COMMITTEE

6/leg92/03811.kp

Request For New Position

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION
BRU DIVISION OF GENERAL SERVICES
COMPONENT PURCHASING

FY 93

Page 3 of 3
Revised Date:

CS HB 324(57M)
2-13-92

3111 C STREET, SUITE 455
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
(907) 561-7828

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3704

ALASKA STATE HOUSE



CHAIR
RULES COMMITTEE

JUDICIARY

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
TRADE & TOURISM

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSHB 324 Business Incentives for Hiring People with Disabilities

The purpose of this bill is to promote *and deliver* active business involvement between the State of Alaska and people experiencing a disability. CSHB 324 amends Alaska's procurement statutes (AS 36.30) to make three changes in favor of people with disabilities. The changes apply to the process of bidding on state contracts to provide services such as printing and janitorial services.

1. Increase the current procurement preference for employment programs (nonprofits that train people with disabilities for work) from 10 percent to 15 percent.
2. Creates a 10 percent preference for a business that employs more than 50 percent of its workforce with people who experience a disability.
3. Creates a 10 percent preference for a business that is owned by a person with a disability.

REASONS TO SUPPORT CSHB 324

1. Improves quality of life for people who experience disabilities. — Having a job increases a person's independence and ability for self-support.
2. Saves the State money. — State grant dollars to employment programs to provide residential support are decreased and sometimes eliminated, due to the fact that people are working, earning wages, and living on their own.

Over the last three years, ASETS in Anchorage has helped 20 people on wait lists who experience developmental disabilities. Assuming an average annual service cost of \$8,000 to \$10,000 per person, they have saved the state Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities at least \$320,000

3. People with Disabilities are not being hired — An ISER Report shows that over 3,500 Alaskans who experience disabilities are waiting for jobs or job training. There is only one for-profit business owned by a person with a disability in Alaska and zero for-profit businesses that employ people with disabilities as their main workforce.



The CS unanimously passed the House March 30. The CS reflects changes in wording to make sure that the procurement preferences are for competition between residents and non-residents. The CS also changes the definition of a person with a disability so that the definition is more work-related. And it further narrows the definition of a business owned by a person with a disability to make sure that the business is a sole proprietorship.

The Department of Administration has submitted a zero fiscal note.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 took effect on Jan. 26, 1992. This mandates the elimination of discrimination against persons with disabilities — a right many Alaskans have been fighting to achieve for years. The purpose of CSHB 324 is to give an added incentive for businesses to hire people with disabilities.

It is time to get rid of the perceptions and attitudes that keep businesses from hiring people with disabilities. People who want to work should have the opportunity to contribute to the workforce. Having a job increases a person's independence and ability for self support and decreases reliance on public funds.

CSHB 324 IS SUPPORTED BY:

Access Alaska
Supportive Service Enterprises
Alaska State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Lifequest Comprehensive Mental Health Services
Kodiak Area Native Association
Alaska Specialized Education and Training Services
Work Force Development Agency
REACH Employment Program
Frontier Training Center
Fairbanks Resource Agency

Thank you for your consideration of CSHB 324.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

CENTRAL OFFICE
801 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1894
PHONE: (907) 465-2814
FAX: (907) 465-2856
TTD: (907) 465-2440

March 10, 1992

Representative Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: House Bill No. 324
Certification of People With Disabilities

Dear Representative Ellis,

At your request I present the following recommendations for the three qualified bidder areas covered by HB 324.

1. Employment Programs For Persons With Disabilities:

It is recommended that the current system for certifying employment programs remain unchanged.

This system, within the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, certifies qualified employment programs throughout the state. These employment programs are developed to employ people who meet the definition of severely disabled.

The division updates the employment program list on an ongoing basis and supplies a copy to General Services and Supply.

2. Determining Which Persons With A Disability Are Eligible:

It is recommended that, in order for a person to qualify as a "person with a disability" they must present medical evidence to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to substantiate their claim. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation considers that evidence in determining whether or not they can be certified.

The definition contained in the Bill (Sec. 3(g)(1) and (2) is very appropriate and adequate.

Certifying a person with a disability for this

section will require medical documentation. Generally a person who meets this definition will have extensive medical records available that can be presented to the division for use in certification. The cost of medical records would be the responsibility of the person seeking certification.

It is recommended that an individual who has a rating of at least 50% disabled by the Veterans Administration be automatically considered severely disabled and, therefore, eligible for certification by the division.

3. Determining Which Programs Are Eligible For Participation Under The Law:

It is recommended that, in order for a program to be eligible for participation that program must be either:

- a) employ certified individuals in a sheltered environment such as a workshop, enclave or small work crew, or
- b) have at least one-half of their employees certified as severely disabled by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

This section would require the same documentation as outlined in the section above.

We hope that this bill will provide employment opportunities for persons with disabilities who would not otherwise have equal access to state contracts.

Historically most programs of this type employ persons with disabilities in a controlled settings with individual supervision of each employee.

Statistically, the division places a very small number of clients into self-employment. I personally don't foresee this bill opening the flood gates for the majority of business owners to receive an advantage in bidding.

Sincerely,



Stan Ridgeway
Deputy Director

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



130 Seward Street, Suite 218
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2196

Phone: (907) 465-3991
Fax: (907) 463-3351

February 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Johnny Ellis

FROM: Carol R. Vandor *CV*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Update Legislative Research Memorandum 90.188: Bidder's Preference for the Handicapped
Research Request 92.169

You asked for an update of information provided in Legislative Research Agency Memorandum 90.188 regarding bidder's preference for the handicapped. You specifically wanted to know if any amendments have been made to the laws designed to increase business opportunities for the handicapped by providing a bidder's preference in Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

Following is a brief description of the bidder's preference laws in these states. There have been no amendments to these laws since memorandum 90.188 was prepared.¹

Alaska

Chapter 30 under Title 36 of the Alaska Statutes mandates the State Procurement Code. Under AS 36.30.170, if a bidder who qualifies as an Alaska bidder is offering services through an employment program and is the lowest bidder with a bid that is not more than 10 percent higher than the lowest bid of a nonresident, the bid is awarded to that bidder. In other words, the maximum preference for the handicapped under this statute is 10 percent if the handicapped bidder is competing with a nonresident. There is no preference for a handicapped bidder over an Alaska resident.

There have been no amendments to A.S. 36.30.170 which would affect the 10 percent bidder's preference. In 1990, subsection (b) under 36.30.170 was amended by inserting "and a recycled products preference under AS 36.30.339" in the first sentence of the introductory paragraph.

¹While there have been no amendments to the laws which affect the handicapped, there have been amendments to the procurement codes which affect small businesses, minorities and reciprocity agreements. I have included these amendments for your information.

LEG. RESEARCH

Idaho

Under §67-2319, products manufactured by and services provided for nonprofit corporations and public agencies operating rehabilitation facilities serving the handicapped and disadvantaged may be procured, without advertising or calling for bids, by state agencies or departments or any political subdivision of the state from nonprofit corporations or public agencies. The products or services must be offered for sale at the fair market price as determined by the administrator of the division of purchasing and meet the specific requirement for such products.

Indiana

Any agency of the state or unit of local government may buy products and services from any qualified not-for-profit agency for the severely handicapped without advertising or calling for bids. The agency must comply with Indiana laws governing private not-for-profit organizations; be certified as a sheltered workshop by the wage and hour division of the U.S. Department of Labor; and meet the Indiana rehabilitation services and facilities joint standards. To participate, the not-for-profit agency for the severely handicapped must have indicated an interest in supplying the goods and services. Purchases of products and services may be apportioned on an equitable basis among the interested qualified not-for-profit agencies for the severely handicapped. Goods or services must meet the specifications and needs of the purchasing body and must be purchased at a fair market price.

Louisiana

Under §1595.4, every governmental body in Louisiana gives a preference in its purchasing practices to goods manufactured and services performed by severely handicapped individuals in state-operated and state-supported sheltered workshops.

Maryland

Under §14-106, there is established a Pricing and Selection Committee for Rehabilitation and Employment Programs. The duties of the committee are to establish procedures to govern procurement of supplies and services from sheltered workshops; choose appropriate supplies and services for sheltered workshops to offer for procurement; provide that the state procure those supplies and services from a sheltered workshop; and determine the fair market price of supplies and services that sheltered workshops provide. In addition, if supplies or services are not available for procurement from a unit of the state government, the committee will determine if the supplies or services are available from a sheltered workshop. The committee will, in accordance with market conditions, adjust prices for the supplies and services that sheltered

Representative Ellis
February 25, 1992
Page 3

workshops provide, and at the request of a sheltered workshop, the committee will review or change the price of a supply or service.

Texas

Under Human Resources Code §122.001 et. seq., there is established a Committee on Purchases of Products and Services of Blind and Severely Disabled Persons. One of the committee's responsibilities is to determine the fair market price of all products and services manufactured by the blind or the handicapped. A suitable product or service that meets applicable specifications established by the state or its political subdivisions and that is available within the time specified must be procured from a nonprofit agency for blind or disabled persons at the price determined by the committee to be the fair market price. Texas amended §122.003 in 1991 to extend the sunset provision of the committee from September 1, 1995 to September 1, 1999.

Washington

Washington statutes 39.23.020 and 43.19.530 authorize municipalities and state agencies to negotiate directly with and to purchase products and services provided by sheltered workshops. The purchasing agency determines the fair market price of products and services. To determine the fair market price, the purchasing agency uses the last comparable bid on the product or service or, in the alternative, the last price paid for the product or service. The increased cost of labor, materials, and other documented costs since the last comparable bid or the last price paid are additional cost factors which are considered in determining the fair market price. Washington statute 43.19.535 also provides for a preference equal to 10 percent of the total bid amount for the purchase of goods and services from inmate work programs.

Wisconsin

Under §16.75(3s), if a sheltered workshop licensed by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations submits a qualified responsible competitive bid with respect to an order or contract that is no more than 2 percent higher than the lowest responsible bid, or a competitive proposal with respect to an order or contract that is no more than 2 percent higher than the most advantageous proposal, the department and any agency making purchases will award the order or contract to that sheltered workshop. If more than one sheltered workshop submits a bid or proposal, the department or other agency will award the order or contract to the one submitting the lowest bid or proposal. This does not apply to purchases of printing and stationery.

If I may be of further assistance, please contact this office.

Attachments



ISER RESEARCH SUMMARY

Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage

April 1991, R.S. No. 47

What Do Alaskans with Disabilities Need?

More than 20,000 Alaskans—4 percent of the state population—are disabled and live outside institutions. Most of them are getting medical care, but many lack special equipment, information, and other help they need.

These are among the findings of a recent ISER survey of more than 4,300 Alaska households. It is the first survey of its kind in the nation to determine how many disabled persons live on their own and what they need to continue living independently. ISER did the survey for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Alaska Department of Education, which will use the results to improve services for disabled Alaskans.

What Disabilities Do Alaskans Have?

Most disabled Alaskans have more than one disability. The estimated 22,220 disabled Alaskans living outside institutions report about 61,000 disabilities.

Inability to walk or difficulty walking is the most common disability, followed by arthritis; deafness or hearing loss; learning disabilities; blindness or vision loss; and circulatory or respiratory problems. A variety of other disabilities are less common. (Table 1.)

What Services Do Disabled Alaskans Need?

Figure 1 shows how many disabled Alaskans need specific services, and how many of them are getting what they need.

All disabled Alaskans need medical care, and 85 percent are receiving it—but that leaves 3,400 who aren't.

Most disabled persons also need information on their disabilities and help in getting benefits and in making their problems known. About 70 percent are receiving those services—which means several thousand are not.

Table 1. Most Common Disabilities

Impaired Mobility	19%
Arthritis	12%
Deafness or Hearing Loss	12%
Learning Disability	10%
Blindness or Vision Loss	9%
Circulatory or Respiratory Disorder	8%
Others	30%

Estimated Number of Alaskans with One or More Disabilities	22,220
--	--------

Average Number per Person	2.75
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Many disabled Alaskans also need information on special equipment or the loan of equipment, as well as newsletters to tell them about available services. Fewer than half of those who need equipment information or loans are getting what they need, and only 20 percent are receiving newsletters.

Large numbers of disabled Alaskans also need job training, centralized information and counseling about their disabilities, and support groups. Most (70 percent) are getting job training and counseling, but fewer than half get centralized information and only 20 percent belong to support groups.

What Special Equipment Do Disabled Alaskans Need?

Figure 2 shows kinds of special equipment or information about available technology disabled Alaskans need.

Disabled Alaskans most commonly need devices to help them hear, see, or speak better (either in person or over the telephone); wheelchairs, walkers, and other devices to improve mobility; and building modifications for their homes or offices.

This Research Summary is based on An Assessment of the Needs of Alaska Residents Who Are Disabled, by Virgene Hanna and Jack Kruse. The full report is available from ISER at a cost of 10 cents per page.

This publication is printed on recycled paper.

Most of those (85 percent) who need wheelchairs or other aids to mobility have them, and about 60 percent who need devices to help them in face-to-face communication have them. But only about half of those who need modifications to buildings have them, and only 30 percent who need devices to improve telephone communication have them. Additional equipment disabled Alaskans need but relatively few have includes adapted computers and customized vehicles.

Disabled Alaskans also need help keeping track of technological changes. Many need to be evaluated to learn what new technology might help them and to receive ongoing information on new developments. About 70 percent say they have been evaluated, but only about a third receive current information.

Others need help paying for new equipment, and sales and service establishments for specialized equipment. Less than half of those who need such services are getting them.

Summary

Most (but not all) disabled Alaskans are receiving the medical care they need, and most who need wheelchairs, hearing aids, and other kinds of equipment that have been available for many years have them.

What many disabled Alaskans lack are services and equipment that have been developed more recently. These include newsletters that help disabled persons keep track of new technology or treatment, and support groups for people with similar disabilities. Also, many of those who are aware of new equipment are unable to buy or borrow what they need.

Figure 1. What Services Do Disabled Alaskans Need?

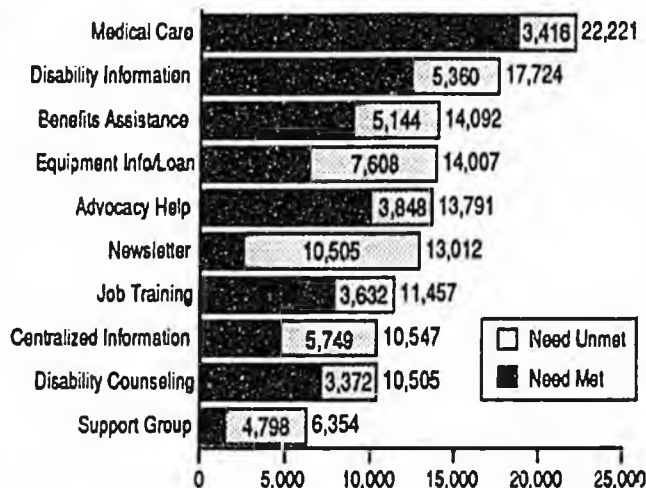
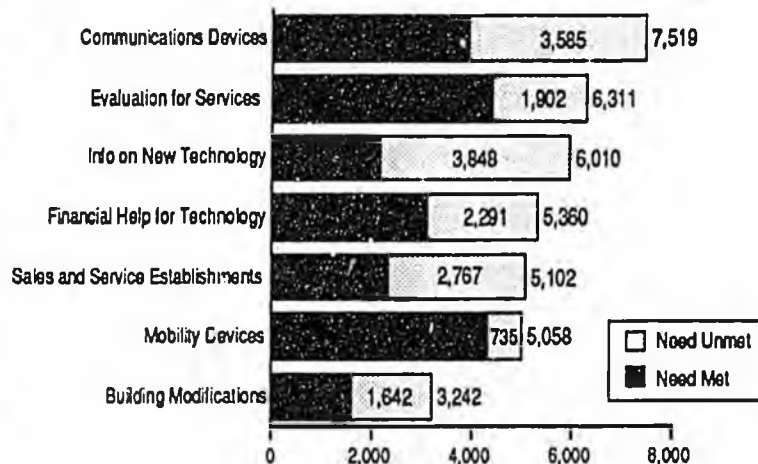


Figure 2. What Equipment and Information Do Disabled Alaskans Need?



Research Summary (No. 47)

Institute of Social and Economic Research

University of Alaska

E. Lee Gorsuch, Director

Anchorage, Alaska

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Easing the disabled into the workplace

By DEBORAH A. SAKAMOTO

Mary Hanes, 36, job coach for the disabled. Hanes' career with Alaska Specialized Education Training Services — a non-profit business that trains disabled people for the workplace — started seven years ago when she substituted for a cafeteria worker at ASETS.

The organization's supervisor liked the way she worked with the disabled and offered her a permanent position training both mentally and physically handicapped people to work for various employers in the community.

But before Hanes can train a worker, she has to learn the task at hand herself.

"My supervisor finds an available job and then we try to match it with a worker. A job coach is then selected to train for that job before a worker is trained. I've learned many a job. I'm a jack-of-all-trades. One of the first sites I had was out at the airport learning how to sweep carpets.

"I've learned how to pull carts and work the dishwashers at Humana Hospital. ... We have a contract at the commissary out on base to learn how to stock. I also did janitorial work at the old federal building. They have nine miles of carpet that we had to vacuum every night. That is where a worker dropped a lot of weight.

"We have workers in a veterinary clinic cleaning cages and moving animals and another who works at Alaska Silk Pies. We also have people at Alaska Cleaners.

"We are trying to branch out to other jobs that offer more versatility. We don't want to give them only 'grungy jobs' that no one else wants. We want them to take pride in what they do.

"It gives the disabled a more fulfilling life and is a learning experience for the community. Getting the disabled into the workplace is better than keeping them in sheltered workshops, out of sight.

"In my department ... there are six job coaches, each with about six to eight people on their case load.

"I have no official education for this job. I think it helps coming from a large family because you're used to getting along with all different kinds of people. I have nine brothers and sisters. I'm right in the middle.

"The most important trait one must have for this job is the ability to get along with people. It's amazing the amount of patience I've learned since I've had this job. You try and put yourself in their position and realize you have to keep trying different ways to get them to understand (the required task). Each trainee functions at a different level. You have to put yourself in their shoes and try to get the point across to them.

"I'm working with (a disabled person) right now. The (invoicing) machine we are working on is very frustrating. It's frustrating to me, but I can't let him see that. I have to be able to ask him if he's frustrated, to see if he can acknowledge that, and then encourage him to take a break.



BOB HALLBERG / Anchorage Daily News

"I also have to make sure to tell him that it is OK to be frustrated. He may not even know that it is frustration he's feeling.

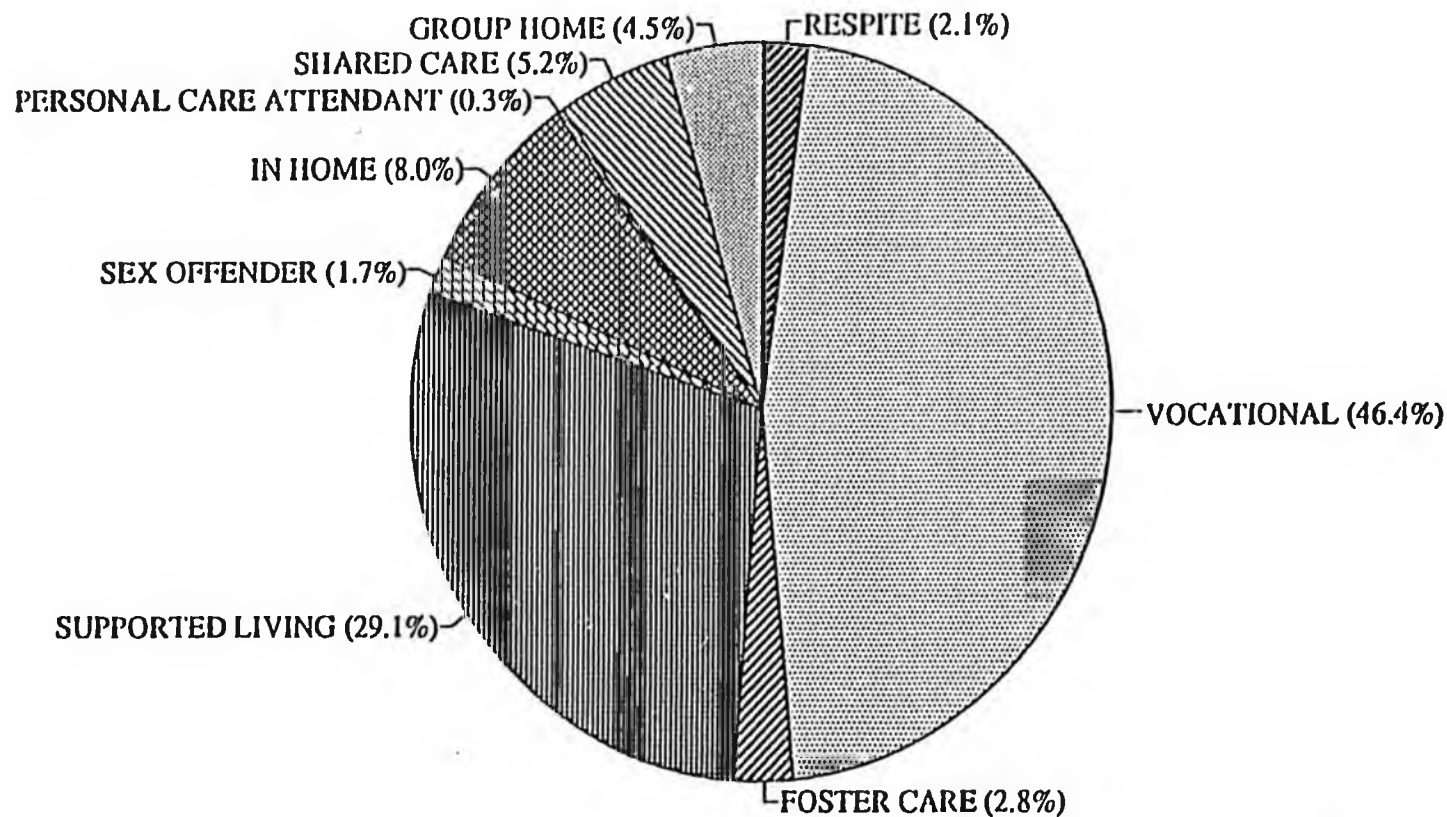
"With proper training, (mentally and physically disabled people) function wonderfully. If I ever have my own business, I would hire disabled people because they are loyal — they

will always be there. They love performing for themselves and getting the feedback that they are doing a wonderful job."

Deborah Sakamoto is a Daily News editorial assistant.

MARY HANES

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES APPLICANT SERVICE REQUESTS



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Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

March 13, 1992

TO: Senator Pat Rodey, Chair
State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

RE: CSHB 385 (L&C) am - Video Display Terminals

I am requesting a hearing on this legislation at your earliest convenience.

HB 385 was created in response to a growing health problem among state workers who spend long hours in front of their Video Display Terminals (VDTs). VDT workplace injuries include eye strain, stress and musculoskeletal disorders (wrist, back and neck injuries) including host of ailments dubbed "repetitive strain injuries" or RSI.

According to the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, disorders associated with repetitive strain injuries now rank among the highest reported workplace injuries in the U.S. (more than 52%). For instance, in recent years the cases of carpal tunnel syndrome (swelling of tendons in the wrist) have increased more rapidly than any other job related illness. Insurance industry sources believe that keyboard operators are one of the highest at-risk groups.

In many cases, the remedy for these conditions already exists in the workplace. Educating workers on the proper positioning of VDT monitors, keyboards and chairs can go a long way to alleviating this problem. However, phasing out or remodeling "unhealthy" work station configurations and furniture is also essential.

CSHB 385 (L&C) seeks to remedy this situation for state workers by:

- * Requiring the training of supervisory staff about the causes, remedies and prevention of VDT related injuries.
- * Requiring the posting of notices in the workplace to advise state employees about the safe use of Video Display Terminals.

IT JUST OCCURRED TO ME,
IF YOU CAUSED ME
PHYSICAL SUFFERING AND
REPRODUCTIVE DAMAGE...



... YOU'D BE FIRED FOR
DESTROYING COMPANY
PROPERTY!



HA HA HA
HA HA!



YOU'RE
FIRED!



© HUCK/KONOPACKI LABOR CARTOONS

KONOPACKI



"OH WELL, THEY'RE CHEAPER TO REPLACE THAN BURNED OUT VDTS!"

© HUCK
KONOPACKI

Section 1. FINDINGS. This section recognizes the risks and remedies of VDT use, including studies by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the World Health Organization, and that mitigation of the risks through education and new equipment standards will help reduce health insurance and worker's compensation costs.

Section 2. Amends AS 39.90 to add a new section (AS 39.90.160)

Subsection (a) states that the state shall attempt to provide for proper use of video display terminals. Subsection also states that state agencies shall appoint and train specific people at each worksite on the "ergonomically proper use of VDTs" for the purpose of providing information to other state workers. The amount of workstations assigned to each trained appointee may not exceed 75.

Subsection (b) requires the Department of Administration to prepare and place notices at the worksite advising state workers about the proper use of VDTs, and which person to contact for more information. These notices shall be posted at the worksite by the persons trained under subsection (a).

Subsection (c) requires notices and information be available at workstations in places where there are no qualified worksites, such as small offices in remote locations, where trained staff may not be immediately available.

Subsection (d) requires state agencies to purchase, lease and install office equipment related to VDT workstations in conformance with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards for engineering of VDT workstations, or subsequent standards at least as protective of the health and safety of the VDT user.

Subsection (e) states that the section does not:

- 1) create a cause of action;
- 2) establish a standard of care;
- 3) change administrative remedies of employees;
- 4) change collective bargaining agreements.

This section address concerns that the bill not create a new and distinct cause of action for VDT users injured on the job.

Subsection (f) defines the terms "agency", "state agency", "qualified worksite", "terminal" and "video display terminal."

Section 3. INITIAL TRAINING AND POSTING OF NOTICES. Requires that training be completed and workstation notices be in place within one year of enactment.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Alaska State Legislature

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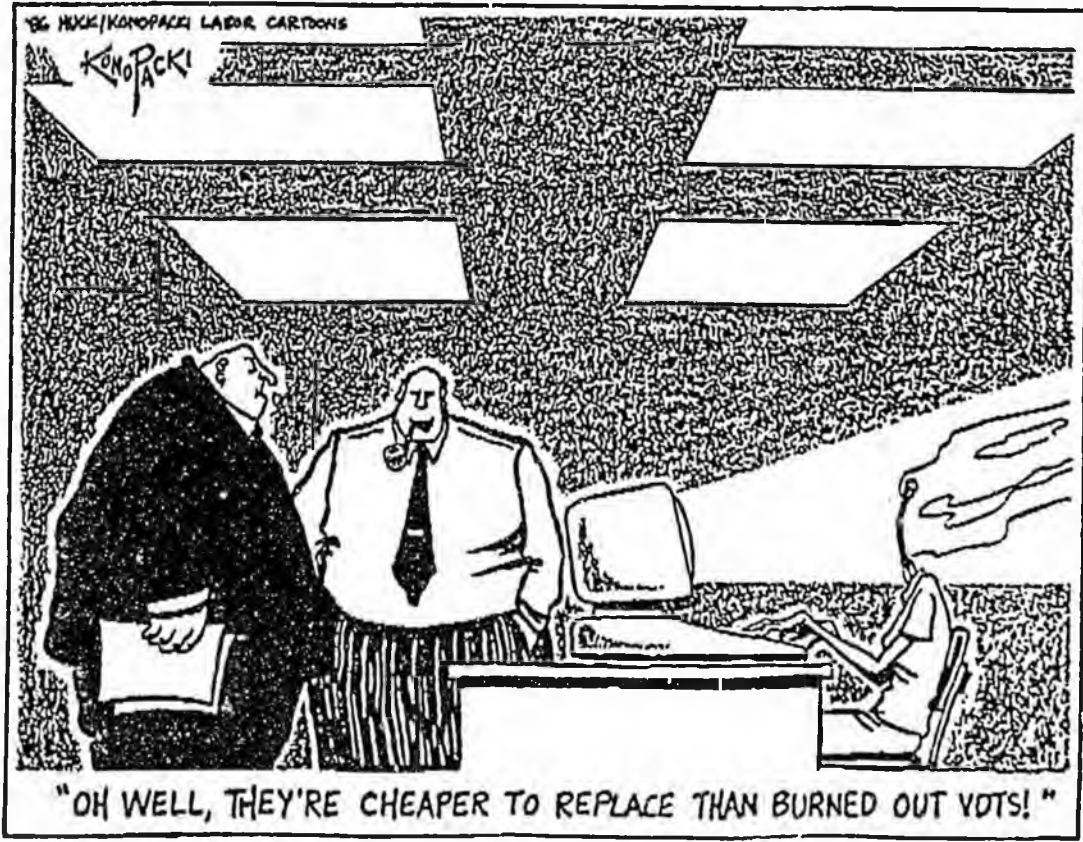
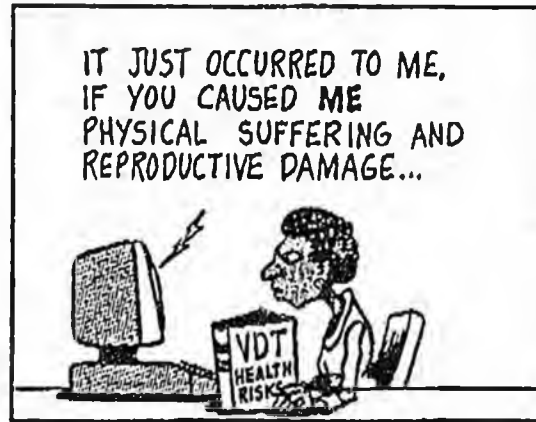
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March 13, 1992
CSHB 385 (L&C)
Page Two

- * Requiring that future purchases of office furniture and equipment meet engineering standards that reduce the health risks associated with VDTs.
- * Requiring the Department of Administration to report to the legislature on the implementation of the requirements after the first and second years following passage of the bill.

CSHB 385 (L&C) has a fiscal note of 28.5 for the first year of implementation to be generated through interagency receipts shared among all state agencies.

Think of HB 385 as a dose of preventative medicine. By moving now to answer the health concerns of state workers, we will also be saving the state money by eliminating the causes of a growing number of health insurance claims.



©88
Huck
KONOPACKI

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TECHNOLOGY

Casualties of the Keyboard

A push to end injuries from computer use

The pain in Susan Harrigan's arms at times has been so intense that she couldn't open doors or clean her teeth. Even worse, she can't teach her 8-year-old daughter to roller-skate because it hurts too much to hold the child's hand. "The slightest use of my arm can set off the pain," says Harrigan, a reporter at the Long Island newspaper Newsday. Harrigan is one of a dozen journalists at several news organizations who have filed several suits recently against Atox Publishing, the Bedford, Mass.-based company that designed and manufactured their employers' computer systems. (Atox, which includes Newsweek among its clients, has declined to comment on the suits.) The journalists claim that the design of their computers has led to neck, wrist, hand and arm pain—a syndrome doctors call repetitive strain injury (RSI).

A few decades ago, on-the-job injuries conjured up images of employees stooped by hard labor or felled by heavy equipment. But with automation, more and more workers are spending their days tethered to a computer. That may seem like safer work, but many occupational-safety specialists contend it can be just as hazardous to employees' health as old-fashioned factory work. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, RSI accounted for nearly half of all 1988 workplace illnesses in private industry, compared to only 18 percent in 1981. This group still includes meatpackers and textile workers, who have long been susceptible to RSI; but the big addition has been data processors, whose job performance is often judged by the amount of information they put into the computer within a set time. Journalists are at risk because they spend long hours at the keyboard under deadline stress.

Fears about working with computers are not new. Since the widespread introduction of video-display terminals (VDTs) into the workplace in the late 1970s, many employees have worried about the possible side effects of spending so much time in front of a terminal. Some of those concerns abated in the early 1980s, when government researchers found that VDTs presented no real danger from

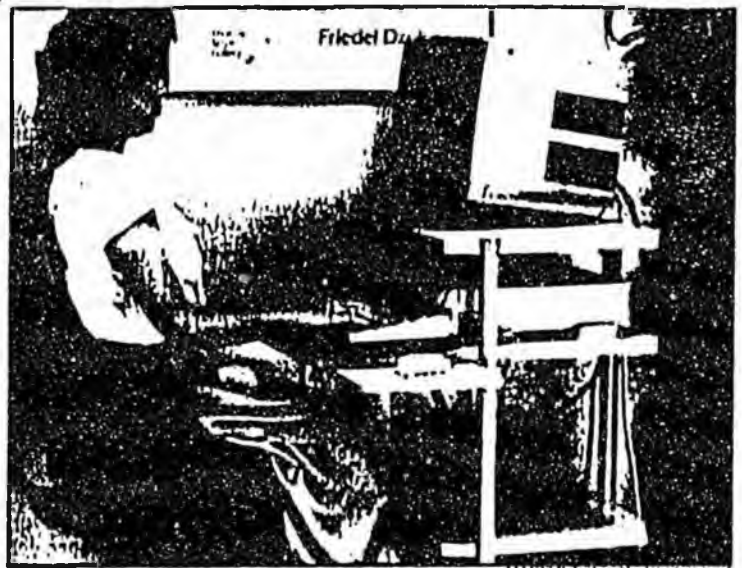


BAD?

Employees at Newsday work in front of their video display terminals; many have complained of injuries

BETTER?

Workers suffer fewer injuries when their screens are at or just below eye level and their tables are adjustable



radiation. Then, a few isolated studies seemed to indicate some increase in miscarriages among pregnant women using video-display terminals. But so far, scientists have been unable to establish any clear connection between miscarriages and computers.

The real hazard seems to be the nature of the work itself. Hours at the computer put continuous stress on the wrists, elbows and shoulders. Tendons in the arm become inflamed, squeezing the nerves; the result is numbness and pain. Without early diagnosis and treatment, these injuries can develop into serious lifelong disabilities and loss of ability to work.

Fortunately, experts on ergonomics, who study how humans adapt to the workplace, believe that a few design alterations can minimize problems. Next month, the government is expected to issue voluntary guidelines that reflect current knowledge in office design. "We must consider the work station as a whole," says Susan Burt of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Most experts agree on some general rules for office design. To ease back and neck tension, terminals should be placed so that the top of the screen is at eye level or

just below. Adjustable terminal bases and desks allow for differences in height and build. Feet should be flat on the floor and, with elbows at 90 degrees, fingers should just reach the keyboard comfortably. Chairs should provide good back support. Glare from windows or indoor lighting should be minimal to prevent eye strain. Some doctors think computer screens with white backgrounds produce less glare than those with dark screens.

Warning signs: Employees can take some preventive measures on their own as well. Experts say that frequent short breaks from work are crucial. Dr. Linda Morse, a Santa Clara County, Calif., occupational-health official who has been working with RSI patients for a decade, says computer users should—at the very least—stretch their arms for a few minutes each hour. Employees should be alert for early symptoms. The sooner RSI is treated, the more likely a complete recovery. Warning signs include discomfort, stiffness or pain.

The key, experts say, is to make the office adapt to humans instead of the other way around. Then the office of the future will work for everybody.

BARBARA KANTROWITZ/USA
REBECCA CHANDALL

The computer work station

What are the hazards and how can they be prevented?

Repetitive strain injuries may occur as a result of a combination of repetitive motions with fast forceful movements, awkward positions, lack of sufficient rest time over periods of weeks, months or years. They occur in many different work situations.

Hazards

Cervical disk syndrome:

Pain, numbness and muscular spasm caused by pinching of the cervical nerves by compressed discs.



Tenosynovitis: Pain in hands and arms caused by swelling of the tendon and the sheath that covers it.



White finger:

Numbness, tingling, paleness and burning sensations caused by damaged blood vessels.



Rotator cuff injury:

Pain and limited motion in the shoulder caused when one or more of the four rotator cuff tendons is inflamed.



Carpal tunnel syndrome:

Numbness, pain, tingling and aching sensations in the wrist caused by too much pressure on the median nerve of the wrist.



Epicondylitis (tennis elbow): Pain, swelling and weakness in the elbow caused by inflammation of tendons.

Prevention

The ideal computer work area

- 1** Eyes should be from 18" to 28" from the screen.
- 2** Good lighting and one of several methods to reduce glare.
- 3** A video display terminal with an adjustable tilt from 0° to 20°.
- 4** An inclined footrest to relieve strain from legs and back.
- 5** A chair with an adjustable seat height and back rest. Elbows should not bend more than 90° to reach the keyboard.

Tendinitis

Swelling, tenderness and weakness in the hand, elbow or shoulder due to inflammation of tendons.



Source: Krames Communications

AP/Wm. J. Castello

WRIST injuries on rise

By JANE E. BRODY
The New York Times

Work-related injuries, long the plague of those who do heavy manual labor, have become a scourge among white-collar workers, too.

Experts say hundreds of thousands of office workers are disabled each year in an epidemic of motion-related damage to the hands and arms that is costing the nation many billions of dollars annually.

The problem is expected to worsen in the current recession as businesses demand greater output from fewer employees and workers ignore symptoms for fear of losing their jobs.

Over the last decade disorders caused by movements repeated many thousands of times a day, long a plague on assembly lines and in processing plants, have invaded the once low-risk environment of the office worker along with the computer.

Computer operators spend many hours in the same position doing the same task without breaks or variation, giving no time for stressed tissues to recover.

Over time, this behavior can induce crippling changes in the sensitive tissues of the wrist and hand.

High rates of injury have been reported among data entry workers, telephone operators and newspaper reporters and editors who work for many hours a day typing on a computer keyboard.

At Newsday, the Long Island and New York newspaper, for example, 40 percent of the writers and editors have reported often disabling symptoms of the hand and wrist that researchers say have been caused or made worse by excessive work on computers.

Similar problems have occurred among newsroom workers at the Los Angeles Times, The Financial Times of London, The New York Times and Reuters, the news agency.

People with the disorders, which can sometimes be permanent, can find themselves unemployable or forced to change careers. Favorite sports activities, housework, carrying groceries, or even holding a coffee cup may become difficult or impossibly painful.

The disorders have many names — repetitive stress or repetitive motion injuries, cumulative trauma disorders, of which carpal tunnel syndrome is one, and most recently, work-related

musculoskeletal disorders, the designation of the World Health Organization.

But it all boils down to damage caused principally to tissues within the hand and arm by seemingly innocent actions that are repeated perhaps thousands of times each workday, like typing on a computer, cutting meat or poultry or etching glass.

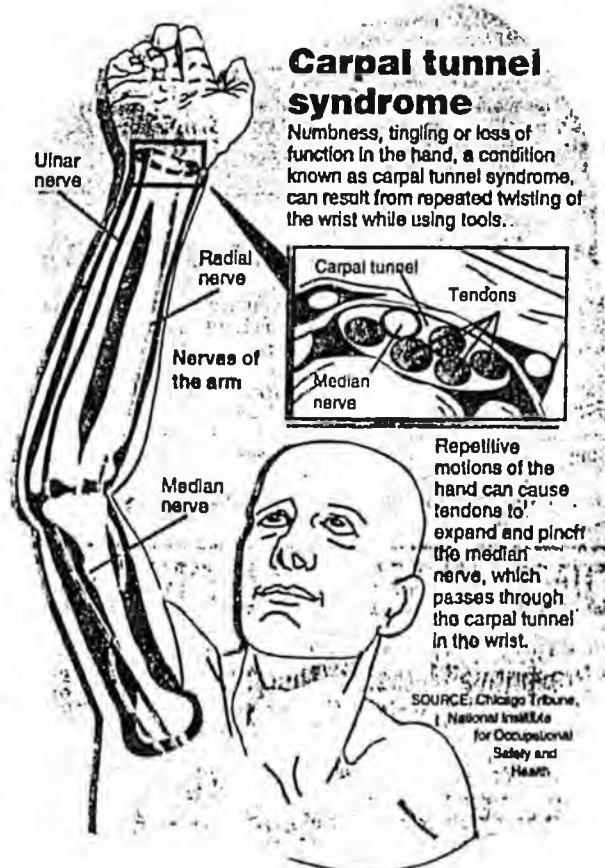
Some experts call it an overuse syndrome, the biological equivalent of mental fatigue.

"States report that 30 to 40 percent of workman's compensation claims now result from musculoskeletal disorders," said Dr. Roger Stephens, director of the Office of Ergonomics at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Washington.

He predicted that without dramatic changes in equipment design and work habits, these problems would soon account for half of every dollar spent on such claims.

While injuries to the back remain the nation's most costly job-related hazard, damage to the wrist and hands is now the fastest growing category of worker's compensation claims.

The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons estimated in 1984 that the



Carpal tunnel syndrome

Numbness, tingling or loss of function in the hand, a condition known as carpal tunnel syndrome, can result from repeated twisting of the wrist while using tools.

Repulsive motions of the hand can cause tendons to expand and pinch the median nerve, which passes through the carpal tunnel in the wrist.

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

problem cost the nation more than \$27 billion a year in lost wages and medical care, an amount that could well have doubled by now since there has been more than a doubling in reported cases.

Dr. Marvin J. Dainoff, a psychologist who is the director of the Center for Ergonomic Research at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, has called repetitive stress injury the "occupational disease of the '90s" similar to the asbestos crisis of the 1980s.

New companies have been formed to help workers cope. There also are several hand clinics springing up in hospitals around the country that try to rehabilitate injured workers.

At one, the Miller Health Care Institute at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center in New York, 53 white-collar workers with severe injuries to their wrists and hands are treated with rest, exercises to strengthen, stretch and relax structures in the arms and hands, and splints worn at night to keep the wrists straight.

They were videotaped while working and taught new techniques to reduce the stress on their hands and wrists. And their work

STRAIN: Hand, arm injuries on the rise at the office

Continued from Page C-1

stations were adjusted to suit their individual needs.

They were videotaped while working and taught new techniques to reduce the stress on their hands and wrists. And their work stations were adjusted to suit their individual needs.

"Those with problems that are caught early can expect to recover in a few months," said Dr. Emil Pascarella, director of ambulatory care at the hospital. "But workers with severe injuries can take a year or more to get better."

In some parts of the country, workers diagnosed with carpal tunnel syndrome are often treated with surgery to reduce pressure on the nerve that is compressed by swollen or enlarged tissue passing through the wrist.

While some surgeons say the procedure is remarkably helpful to 60 to 80 percent of patients, other experts say it is abused by doctors who do not try more conservative remedies first. Carpal tunnel surgery is now the second most common operation performed in this country.

The problem of work-related musculoskeletal disorders is not new. In 1717 the father of occupational medicine, an Italian doctor named Bernardino Ramazzini, first described cumulative microtrauma as a main cause of occupational disease.

But repetitive motion disorders received only a flicker of expert attention until they began striking white-collar workers and especially newspaper reporters, who had been all but immune to the job-related injuries that other laborers have endured for centuries.

Some of the rise in cases is widely attributed to in-

creased recognition of the problem and a new willingness to report it.

Dr. Laura Punnett, an ergonomist and epidemiologist at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, said "historically there's been lots of underreporting" of these disorders. As she explained, "Many workers did not recognize the problem as being job-related; others who did worried about losing their jobs if they reported their injuries."

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is only beginning to formulate regulations to curb these disorders, which continue to plague huge numbers of workers who process meat, poultry and fish, and operate machinery, as well as those who use computers.

Dr. Barbara Silverstein, an epidemiologist with the Department of Labor and Industries in Washington State, noted that the United States is a Johnny-come-lately in trying to curb problems caused by repetitive motion in the workplace.

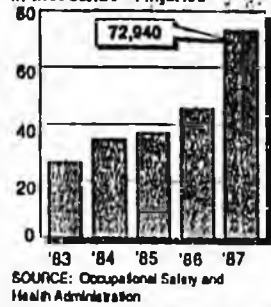
In Japan, she said, a long-standing national commission has limited the time workers can spend at keyboards and set mandatory rest periods. The result, she said, has been fewer repetitive stress injuries among keyboard operators in Japan.

A common experience of workers in the United States who report hand and wrist injuries to their employers is to find themselves suspected of malingering.

Employers' doubts are bolstered by the fact that victims of repetitive stress injury take longer to recover and are less likely to return to work if they have filed worker's compensation claims, according to a study of 28,000 workers conducted by Dr. Gary Franklin, a

Strain in the hand

The growth of personal computer use has coincided with an increase in repetitive strain hand injuries in the United States. The following bar chart shows the number of such injuries in thousands from 1983 to 1987.



Knight-Ridder Newspapers

neurologist who serves as medical director for Washington State's Department of Labor and Industries.

Franklin also noted that the disabilities suffered by many workers were "out of proportion" to measurable abnormalities in their wrists, a widely acknowledged finding that has prompted Nordin M. Hadler, a rheumatologist at the University of North Carolina, to dispute whether the problem is real.

Hadler maintains that musculoskeletal activity that is "reasonable, comfortable and customary and which can be repeated without undue distress," such as typing on a computer, is unlikely to result in tissue damage.

Others, like Silverstein, report that although dissatisfied workers are prone to exaggerate their injuries or discomforts, she found in studying workers with problems at Newsday that the most devoted and talented reporters typically suffered the most.

"These are high-product-

tion people who don't listen to their bodies," Silverstein said. "They don't stop working when they start hurting. The same with musicians. It is the high-performance people who are at highest risk of musculoskeletal disorders. And one could hardly accuse musicians of seeking to get paid without working, since they don't."

In a seven-industry study of factory workers, she also found no differences in overall job satisfaction and in views about work in general among employees afflicted with hand-wrist disorders and those who were not.

Still, she and Franklin agreed that psychological and social factors can make work-related muscular stress worse by increasing muscular tension.

One complicating factor is being unable to modify the work schedule and pace of work to an individual's need. Another is receiving too little support from one's supervisor.

A third is having an uncomfortable work environment.

Among the physical factors Dalnoff lists as raising a worker's risk of hand-wrist disorders are these:

- High rates of repetition of the same action. A computer operator who types 60 words a minute can make 18,000 keystrokes in an hour.

- Awkward or unnatural posture while working. The ideal position of the wrist is flat and straight, which positions the hand level with the arm and extended in a straight line from it. Those who work with hands bent up, down or to the side risk damage to the tissues in the wrist.

- Use of excessive force while working. In Silverstein's factory study, workers who had to use high force and a high rate of

repetition had 29 times the rate of hand-wrist disorders as workers using low force and a low rate of repetition.

- Lack of adequate rest periods or recovery time. Experts estimate that hands should be relieved of repetitive motion for at least 15 minutes every 2 hours to reduce the risk of injury.

"Try telling that to a reporter writing against a deadline," Silverstein remarked.

People who work on computers, which do not require much force to operate, may nonetheless fall victim to repetitive stress injuries.

Dalnoff explained that in many computer-reliant offices like newsrooms, almost every activity is done with the keyboard, including writing, editing, taking notes, searching for information and sending messages.

In addition, there is no break to change paper or push a carriage return and no limit imposed by the machine on how fast one can type.

Some computer-based jobs are "the sweatshops of the '90s," said Dr. John Kella, a musician and biomechanic who directs a rehabilitation and retraining program for injured workers at the Miller Institute in New York.

He pointed out that computer keyboards are unforgiving and many operators press the keys too hard, causing an almost imperceptible kickback as the fingertips hit the keyboard's rock-hard bottom.

His colleague, Pascarella, likened it to dancers performing day after day on a concrete floor. "Eventually, they are going to get injured," he said.

The injuries that he treats are often not "classical" syndromes with readily identifiable pathological changes in

It's hard for me as a physician to say it's all in people's heads, especially when the frequency and severity of the disorders abates when the risk factors are reduced.

— Dr. Lawrence Fine

structures of the hands and wrists.

Some, perhaps a quarter of those complaining of symptoms, have clear cases of carpal tunnel syndrome.

Some have tendinitis, an inflammation of the tendon that passes through the wrist, and others have tenosynovitis, an inflammation of the sheath around the tendon. But many fit no recognized classification.

Dr. Lawrence Fine, an occupational medicine specialist for the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health in Cincinnati, said: "Yet these people are in a lot of pain and are forced to take time off from work. It's hard for me as a physician to say it's all in people's heads, especially when the frequency and severity of the disorders abates when the risk factors are reduced."

Even when a rational remedy is applied, the workplace setting can sometimes cause it to backfire.

Silverstein gave on-the-job exercises to workers in a dental floss manufacturing plant.

A year into the program she found no improvement in the rate of repetitive stress injuries because the workers, forced to meet production quotas, had worked harder to make up for the time lost during their exercise sessions.

PARADOX: Do computers aid productivity?

Continued from Page C-1

ture of derision and alarm. Some industry executives

is calculated and defined. While there are several different ways of measuring productivity, all basically

sighted industry officials are increasingly looking at how companies should be redesigned to function more pro-

revolution," said Thomas Malone, who heads the new MIT program.

Some newer industries,



ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

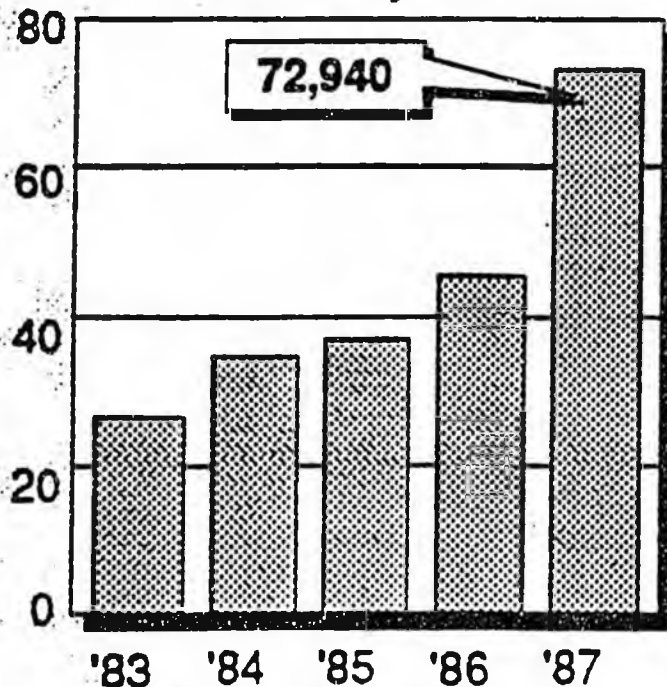
Public Meeting

Open meeting for interested parents of Spanish

Strain in the hand

The growth of personal computer use has coincided with an increase in repetitive strain hand injuries in the United States.

In thousands of injuries



SOURCE: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Computer users' injuries are often preventable

By JANE E. BRODY
The New York Times

Since the building of the great pyramids, backbreaking loads, cancer-causing fibers and fumes, lung-damaging dust and other bodily threats have plagued blue-collar workers, who often paid with their health or lives for the privilege of employment.

Now, with workplace safeguards largely in place to control such risks, it is the white-collar workers' turn to suffer.

In offices, newsrooms and at switchboards, growing numbers of people who work hour after hour on computer keyboards are developing sometimes crippling symptoms in their hands.

Some try to ignore the symptoms until they can no longer hold a coffee cup, let alone type. Others, frightened by the disabilities of co-workers, seek professional help before it is too late.

Still others are banding together to seek changes in their computer equipment or office environment, sometimes by suing their employers, computer makers or both.

Unions and employers also have begun to hire companies that specialize in ergonomics, the science of fitting the workplace to the worker, to redesign office equipment and train workers to use their bodies in less risky ways.

It may be hard to understand how working with something so seemingly innocuous, efficient and simple to use as a computer keyboard could damage the body.

The problems are thought to stem from this very simplicity: Workers in many businesses do almost nothing the entire day except press keys, making many thousands of strokes every hour.

Many become "keyboard athletes," typing fast and furiously all day. Yet few have trained, as athletes must, to perform their task with the proper technique, and many are relying on equipment — keyboards, monitors, tables, chairs — that are designed for someone else's body, if for any body at all.

The result is often a form of overuse syndrome, an injury that can be hard to diagnose but nonetheless painful and incapacitating to the delicate structures within the wrist that make it possible to use the hands.

For example, there is carpal tunnel syndrome, in which the nerve passing through the wrist becomes pinched by swollen tissues. The syndrome causes numbness and tingling in the fingers at first, then crippling pain, permanent nerve damage and loss of muscle control that can render the hand almost useless. The disorder is but one of several hand-wrist problems that beset computer operators.

Researchers who have analyzed the conditions that seem to lead up to hand-wrist problems and clinicians who treat them have identified factors both within and outside the workplace that when properly

Choosing the Right Angles To Prevent Keyboard Injury

POSTURE

Back angled backward a few degrees to widen angle between torso and thighs, increase blood flow; and reduce compression of spine.

Arms relaxed and loose at sides; forearms and hands parallel to floor.

Thighs at right angle to torso.

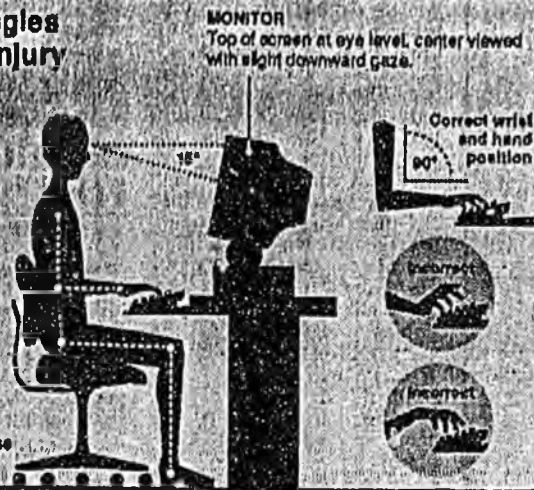
Knees at right angle to thighs.

CHAIR

Back rest fits curve of lower back.

Seat inclines forward slightly to transfer pressure from spine to thighs and feet.

Cushion curves downward at front to ease pressure on thighs.



LIMBERING UP: Exercises for the hands, wrists and fingers



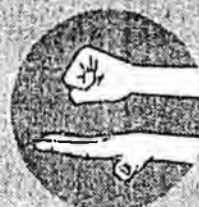
Massage inside and outside of hand with thumb and fingers.



Grasp fingers and gently bend back wrist. Hold for five seconds.



Gently pull thumb down and back until you feel the stretch. Hold for five seconds.



Clench fist tightly, then release, fanning out fingers. Repeat five times.

Source: John Knafl, Ph.D., Miami Health Care Institute for the Performing Arts; Joyce Institute

MEGAN JAEDERMAN / New York Times illustration

adjusted can help prevent hand-wrist injuries.

Dr. Marvin J. Dainoff, director of the Center for Ergonomic Research and a professor of psychology at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, insists that physiologically sensible use of the computer starts with the user's chair.

A well-designed chair not only helps protect your back but also reduces strain on your shoulders, neck and arms and ultimately your hands.

Most experts recommend a chair that allows you to adjust the height of the seat and the tilt of the back and possibly also of the seat. An adjustable table also may be necessary for people who are very tall or very short.

You should be able to sit with your feet flat on the floor (or on a footrest), your thighs at right angles to your torso, your arms and hands parallel to the floor or perhaps slightly elevated, your head erect and your eyes looking slightly down (about

15 degrees below the horizontal) to see the screen.

To minimize stress, the chair should support your lower back and should swivel and roll on casters. To allow for relaxation of muscles and shifts in working postures, the seat back should be able to tilt backward to an angle of 15 degrees or more from the vertical.

The desirability of arm rests is a matter of debate. Some experts suggest they can aggravate wrist problems and encourage poor posture if the arms are rested on them while typing. Others laud their usefulness as a resting place when not typing.

Next comes the surface on which the computer keyboard rests. When sitting properly in your chair, you should be able to type with a flat wrist. Avoid bending your wrist up or down or twisting it sideways when you type.

If the keyboard is very wide or deep, learn to lift your hand to reach outlying keys instead of trying to stretch your

fingers to them, which distorts your wrist position.

While typing, avoid resting your wrists on the edge of the work surface; to reduce pressure on the wrists, consider using a padded wrist and palm rest in front of the keyboard. Keep fingernails trimmed; long nails force you to extend your fingers to hit the keys.

Try to avoid other potentially wrist-damaging activities when you are not typing. Dainoff cautions against moves that bend the wrist, especially if force is involved, like pushing a heavy door, opening jars, holding a telephone handset at an angle or resting your head in your hand.

Also think about home and recreational activities that might aggravate a sore wrist, including excessive use of a kitchen knife, playing a musical instrument with a distorted wrist, skating with the hand bent up at the wrist or pushing a power mower.

Use your whole hand (not just thumb and forefinger) and minimal force when gripping, grasping or lifting an object.

Take frequent brief rests while typing. Switch to another activity that uses the hands differently. Do not use more force than necessary to hit the keys. When taking notes or writing an original work, avoid holding your hands in a tensed "ready" position when waiting to type.

Do exercises that strengthen hand and arm muscles and improve circulation in the upper extremities, like squeezing a hand-ripper and swimming. When typing, try to rely more on the larger, stronger muscles of the arms and shoulders to reduce strain on the wrists and hands.

When detected and intercepted in their early stages, hand and wrist problems are relatively easy to reverse. Experts caution against trying to work through pain, since that will only make the injury worse and could result in irreversible damage to the nerve that passes through the wrist into the hand.

Therapy may involve analysis of your typing technique and retraining, adjustments in your office furniture and keyboard, physical conditioning and the use of wrist splints a night to prevent abnormal wrist positions during sleep.

Dr. Emil Pascarelli, director of ambulatory care at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center in New York, who established a hand clinic to treat injured keyboard users, said that anti-inflammatory drugs, like ibuprofen, do not seem to work well in treating work-related injuries to the wrists and hands.

He also maintains that surgery, which has become a popular remedy nationwide, should be considered a treatment of last resort, when more conservative measures seem unable to relieve the problem or when the nerve is becoming scarred or is degenerating.

ADN 3-12-92 p.48

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



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October 4, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer

FROM: Linda J. Snow *LJ Snow*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Repetitive Strain Injury Associated with Use of Video Display Terminals
Research Request 92.043

You asked for information about adverse health effects associated with the use of video display terminals (VDTs). You specifically asked about the incidence and seriousness of repetitive strain injuries (RSI), and what Alaska state government positions are most at risk for this type of injury.

In this report, we present a summary of a recent report by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), entitled *Occupational Health Aspects of Work with Video Display Terminals*.¹ Next we discuss the types of occupations that are most likely to be affected by RSI and other injuries associated with VDT usage.² We then identify which positions held by state employees are most at risk to develop the foregoing types of injuries.

SUMMARY OF RECENT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REPORT

Today, about half the jobs in the U.S. involve work with VDTs. Many studies have examined the possible health effects of VDT use. A recent unpublished report by the NIOSH (February 1991) entitled *Occupational Health Aspects of Work with Video Display Terminals* reviews and summarizes the existing reports on the subject. The report discusses four areas of health concern for VDT users. These areas are visual system dysfunction (eye strain), musculoskeletal disorders, stress and adverse pregnancy outcomes.

¹This study was completed by NIOSH in February 1991. It has not yet been published.

²Repetitive strain injury results from repeating the same motion over and over. It can lead to inflammation of joints and pain and numbness of extremities.

Eye Strain

Eye strain (including sore eyes, blurred vision and headaches) is the most common health complaint of VDT users. At least 50 percent of VDT users have reported occasional symptoms of eye strain, although eye strain is not unique to VDT work. There is little evidence of enduring functional problems resulting from VDT-related eyestrain. Recent studies suggest no link between the use of VDTs and increased risk of cataract development.

Some suggestions to lessen the adverse impact of VDT work on vision are: 1) to test and correct the vision of the affected workers; 2) to modify VDT display characteristics such as contrast, sharpness, type design, image stability and color to reduce discomfort; and 3) to provide adequate and appropriate workplace lighting.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

Early NIOSH studies have shown that 75 percent of VDT workers experience occasional back and neck discomfort on the job. More recent NIOSH studies show that 20 to 25 percent of VDT workers experience almost daily upper torso discomfort.

Musculoskeletal disorders include repetitive strain injuries (RSI). About 40 percent of 834 newspaper employees studied reported symptoms of cumulative trauma disorder during a one-year period. Neck and shoulder pain were prevalent complaints of the subjects. However, recent studies have shown that the hand and wrist are also susceptible to musculoskeletal disorders in VDT work. Although there is no conclusive evidence of RSI from use of VDTs, the World Health Organization stated in a recent report that injury from repeated stress is possible. Recent studies seem conclusive that chronic pain and disability are influenced by cultural, social and psychological forces. However, physical causes of chronic pain and disability cannot be ruled out.

Evidence exists that ergonomic changes in the work environment can reduce musculoskeletal discomfort associated with VDT use. It appears that the stationary and sedentary characteristics of VDT work are the primary risk factor. Tasks can be redesigned to allow for job rotation and more frequent rest breaks. Improved work station design may lessen musculoskeletal discomfort.

Stress

A third health effect examined in the NIOSH study is stress. In the U.S., increased VDT usage has caused a change in the content and organization of work tasks. Following is a list of factors that contribute to stress in VDT workers:

- increased work pressure;
- reduced autonomy;
- increased management control over the work process;
- concerns about computer breakdowns and delays;
- physical immobility;
- excessive repetition;
- reduced skill and experience levels;
- reduced task variety; and
- more uncertainty over job security and promotion opportunities.

Although stress is apparent in all VDT-related jobs, it is most pronounced in lower-level clerical jobs. Stress may result in mental disorders, cardiovascular diseases and psychological disorders. In California, 70 percent of workers compensation claims from stress came from white collar workers, and 40 percent came from the sales and clerical level. Stress can be relieved by making jobs challenging and varied; making sure that tasks have some kind of closure, or an end product; and by improving the social environment of the workplace.

Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes

It has long been claimed that VDT usage causes adverse pregnancy outcomes; however, no conclusive evidence of any relationship between VDT use and adverse pregnancy outcomes is available. A recent NIOSH report on the subject found no relationship between the two.

AT-RISK OCCUPATIONS

According to Betsy Jordon with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, D.C., disorders associated with repetitive motion (RSI) now make up 52 percent of reported job-related illnesses. Reports of carpal tunnel syndrome have increased more rapidly in recent years than reports of any other job-related illness.³

³Carpal tunnel syndrome is the swelling of the tendons where they pass through the front of the wrist. The resulting pressure can cause pain, numbness and weakness of the hands.

Representative Ulmer
October 4, 1991
Page 4

Barbara Webster, with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, stated that 1.5 percent of that company's insurance claims, and 2.5 percent of their costs in 1990, were for RSI. The average award per case in 1990 was \$6,168. Ms. Webster said that no one in the insurance industry keeps statistics on the occupations of those making claims for RSI, but managers in the insurance industry generally believe keyboard operators are one of the highest at-risk groups for that type of injury. The industries most affected by RSI are:

- * meat and poultry cutting and packing industry;
- * electronic manufacturing industry;
- * telephone operators; and
- * data entry/secretarial agencies.

The fourth category, secretarial and data processing agencies, file 1 percent of all workers' compensation claims in the U.S. A large number of claims for RSI are filed by reporters, automotive workers, and upholsterers.

In Alaska, 289 of 11,998 workers compensation claims made in 1990 were for inflammation of the joints. According to Jim Wilson, labor economist with the Alaska Department of Labor, this category of injury is caused almost exclusively by repetitive motion. Carpal tunnel syndrome is not included in the foregoing category of injury and is difficult to separate from its primary category of nervous system disorders.

STATE EMPLOYEES IN AT-RISK OCCUPATIONS

Table A (attached) presents a list of the most obvious job classes at risk to develop RSI and other VDT-associated health disorders in Alaska state government. It is difficult to tell what the exact duties of a particular position may entail, however, those listed in Table A are likely to require many hours of typing or data entry using VDTs. Just as some of these positions may not use VDTs for a significant portion of their duties, many other job classes not listed here (the state has over 1,300 job classes) may use VDTs for a major portion of their work day. The 2,056 positions represented by these job classes account for nearly 10 percent of the total positions in state government.⁴

I hope this information is helpful to you. If you have further questions, please feel free to call this office.

Attachment

⁴The state FY 92 budget (after vetoes) funds 21,018 positions.

TABLE A

State of Alaska Positions at Risk
for Repetitive Strain Injury
(as of September 1991)

CLASS CODE	CLASS TITLE	NUMBER OF POSITIONS
1122	Clerk Typist II	93
1123	Clerk Typist III	786
1145	Legal Secretary I	99
1146	Legal Secretary II	30
1151	Secretary I	106
1152	Secretary II	24
1182	Correspondence Secretary I	4
1183	Correspondence Secretary II	4
1184	Correspondence Secretary III	12
1185	Administrative Support Technician I	3
1186	Administrative Support Technician II	0
1187	Administrative Support Technician III	9
1188	Administrative Support Technician IV	4
1191	Data Processing Clerk I	38
1192	Data Processing Clerk II	60
1193	Data Processing Clerk III	16
1201	Accounting Clerk I	4
1202	Accounting Clerk II	98
1203	Accounting Clerk III	144
1204	Accountant I	4
1205	Accountant II	26
1210	Accounting Technician I	100
1211	Accounting Technician II	66
1212	Accounting Technician III	32
1217	Permanent Fund Dividend Specialist I	11
1218	Permanent Fund Dividend Specialist II	2
1219	Permanent Fund Dividend Specialist III	2
1610	Data Processing Assistant	2
1611	Data Processing Technician I	14
1612	Data Processing Technician II	27
1613	Data Processing Technician III	12
1621	Analyst Programmer I	10
1622	Analyst Programmer II	26
1623	Analyst Programmer III	64
1624	Analyst Programmer IV	92
1625	Analyst Programmer V	32
Total		2,056

Note: This table presents the number of existing state positions. These positions may or may not be filled at any given time.

Source: Alaska Department of Administration, Division of Personnel.

Prepared by the Legislative Research Agency, October 1991 (92.043A).

TESTIMONY OF DEBRA KNUTSON
BEFORE THE SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
HONORABLE PAT RODEY, CHAIRMAN
ON HOUSE BILL 385
"STATE EMPLOYEE V.D.T. SAFETY"
MARCH 25, 1992

GOOD MORNING. MY NAME IS DEBRA KNUTSON. FOR THE RECORD, MY MAILING ADDRESS IS 5875 GLACIER HIGHWAY, NO. 4, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801.

I WANT TO BEGIN MY TESTIMONY BY THANKING CHAIRMAN RODEY FOR ALLOWING ME TO TESTIFY ON BEHALF OF HOUSE BILL 385, AND BY THANKING REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER FOR INTRODUCING THIS MUCH-NEEDED LEGISLATION.

FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS, I HAVE WORKED IN THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION'S TYPING POOL AND WORD PROCESSING CENTER, AND FOR TWO YEARS PRIOR TO THIS I WORKED IN THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AS A CLERK TYPIST. IN THE PAST 12 YEARS, MY WORK HAS CONSISTED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY OF TYPING EITHER ON TYPEWRITERS, AS I DID IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OR ON COMPUTER KEY BOARDS WITH VISUAL DISPLAY TERMINALS.

I SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 385 BECAUSE MY WORK EXPERIENCE WITH THE STATE LED TO MY DEVELOPING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME AND THE NEED FOR CORRECTIVE SURGERY. I BELIEVE THIS BILL CAN NOT ONLY PREVENT OTHER STATE WORKERS FROM DEVELOPING THIS SYNDROME AND THE SURGERY NEEDED TO CORRECT IT, BUT ALSO BECAUSE, IF ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE, THIS BILL CAN SAVE THE STATE MONEY IN TERMS OF LOST EMPLOYEE WORK TIME, HEALTH BENEFIT COSTS TO THE STATE AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION COSTS TO THE STATE.

MY PROBLEMS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME BEGAN ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. AT THAT TIME I NOTICED A TINGLING SENSATION IN MY HANDS AND FINGERS AS I WORKED.

WHEN THIS SENSATION PERSISTED FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, I WENT TO SEE MY DOCTOR, DOCTOR ISTO, AT THE VALLEY MEDICAL CLINIC. AFTER EXAMINING ME, DR. ISTO ASKED ABOUT MY WORKING CONDITIONS. SHE TOLD ME THAT I PROBABLY HAD THE BEGINNINGS OF CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME I WAS AWARE THAT THERE WAS SUCH A THING AS CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME. AFTER SEEING DR. ISTO, I TOLD MY SUPERVISOR AT WORK ABOUT THE DOCTOR'S COMMENTS, BUT NOTHING WAS DONE TO ALTER MY WORKING SITUATION OR TO EASE THE PAIN. IN FACT, MY SUPERVISOR SUGGESTED SEEING A CHIROPRACTOR AND ALSO SUGGESTED I LOSE WEIGHT.

DR. ISTO PROVIDED SPLINTS FOR MY HANDS, BUT THESE DID NOT REALLY HELP. I KEPT WORKING AT MY COMPUTER KEY BOARD AT THIS TIME BECAUSE I AM A SINGLE PARENT WITH A FIVE-YEAR OLD CHILD AND MY JOB IS OUR SOLE MEANS OF SUPPORT. BUT THE TINGLING IN MY HANDS GOT WORSE, LEADING TO A NUMBNESS FROM MY RIGHT HAND TO THE ELBOW. AND THE PAIN FROM THIS WAS KEEPING ME AWAKE AT NIGHT. DR. ISTO SAID MY PROBLEM WAS FROM CONTINUOUS TYPING AT WORK, AND THAT I SHOULD CHECK WITH DR. PERKINS, WHO IS MORE EXPERT AT NERVE AND TENDON DAMAGE, AND IS FAMILIAR WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME.

(continued)

Testimony by
DEBRA KNUTSON, Juneau

ALASKA STATE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LABORERS

Laborers International Union of North America, AFL-CIO

2501 Commercial Drive, Suite 140
Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • 907/276-1640

Don Valesko
President

Andrew J. "Bear" Piekarski
Business Manager/Secretary Treasurer

POSITION STATEMENT

TO: MEMBERS, ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FROM: A.J. "BEAR" PIEKARSKI, BUSINESS MANAGER/SECY'TREAS.

RE: HB 385

THE ALASKA STATE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LABORERS SUPPORTS
THE PASSAGE OF HB 385. HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING
FOR VDT USERS BENEFITS BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE, AND
WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THE BILL WHEN IT COMES TO A FLOOR
VOTE.

for Ed Flanagan, SE Rep.
A.J. "BEAR" PIEKARSKI
BUSINESS MANAGER/SECY-TREAS.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

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(continued)

Testimony by
DEBRA KNUTSON, Juneau

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
TESTIMONY OF DEBRA KNUTSON
ON H.B. 385, PAGE 2

DR. PERKINS SAID I HAD NERVE DAMAGE FROM CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME, AND RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE SURGERY. DR. CEDAR DID THE SURGERY ON MY RIGHT HAND IN JUNE 1991. I MISSED ABOUT A WEEK'S WORTH OF WORK, AND APPLIED FOR NORMAL SICK LEAVE.

ON MY RETURN TO WORK AFTER THE SURGERY THE OFFICE WAS SYMPATHETIC AND ALLOWED ME TO TAKE A BREAK FROM TYPING BY DOING PROOFING, OR EDITING, WORK FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS. WHEN I RETURNED TO MY REGULAR WORK, THE OFFICE PROVIDED WRIST RESTS AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE, AND THEY HAVE HELPED A LOT. IT TOOK ABOUT TWO WEEKS TO GET THE WRIST RESTS BECAUSE THERE IS SUCH A DEMAND FOR THEM NOW THAT MORE PEOPLE ARE BECOMING AWARE OF CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME.

WHILE I AM NOT AN EXPERT IN THIS AREA, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT BY PROVIDING THE \$15.00 WRIST RESTS AT A MUCH EARLIER TIME AND ALTERING FROM TIME TO TIME MY WORKING CONDITIONS, THE STATE MIGHT HAVE SAVED THE \$3,000.00 IN MEDICAL EXPENSES PAID THROUGH MY HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY, AND CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE SAVED THE WORK TIME I LOST AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME. I ALSO BELIEVE THAT PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL 385 COULD HELP REDUCE THE STATE'S RISING HEALTH CARE COSTS.

AGAIN, MY THANKS TO CHAIRMAN RODEY FOR ALLOWING ME TO TESTIFY, AND TO REPRESENTATIVE ULMER FOR INTRODUCING HOUSE BILL 385. IF THE COMMITTEE HAS ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT MY SITUATION, I WILL DO MY BEST TO ANSWER THEM.

THANK YOU.

(END OF TESTIMONY)

ALASKA STATE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LABORERS

Laborers International Union of North America, AFL-CIO

2501 Commercial Drive, Suite 140
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Alaska Health Project

Information and advocacy on occupational and environmental health.
1818 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Suite 103; Anchorage, Alaska 99517
(907) 276-2864 In State 800-478-2864 Fax 907-279-3089 Modem 907-279-3128

January 23, 1992

Representative Ulmer
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Ulmer:

The Alaska Health Project has for the past twelve years advocated for improved safety and health at the work place. We are in support of HB 385 on Video Display Terminals. The use of the keyboard and computer have become the basic tools for much of the State's work force. It is very important that any tool be used wisely and with precautions to prevent injury.

The video display terminal has many associated health problems including the position of the users hands, arms, back, legs, and neck and head. Working for many hours with limited breaks in physical posture creates strain on many body parts. An ergonomic review of any process that is repetitive and requires the body to maintain a particular position will show multiple areas of stress.

The incidence of spontaneous abortions among users of VDTs was first thought to be due to the electromagnetic fields. Upon further research it was found that it was due to long periods of the body being held in tension, in one position. This working position stress reduced circulation to the abdomen and contributed to the miscarriages. It is now recommended that any user of a keyboard be allowed a ten minute alternative work activity for each fifty minutes of typing. This stimulation of the body reduces stress and improves health.

We support HB 385. We would like to see it expanded in two areas. First, we would like to see it deal with the ergonomic concerns of all State employees in office activities. This would include individuals who are required to stand at counters or photocopy machines for extended periods. It should also deal with those who use standard keyboards on typewriters or calculators for long continuous periods.

Second, we would like to see it deal with the electromagnetic fields associated with electronic equipment.

Representative Ulmer
Page 2

This would include video display terminals, computers, copiers, blue line machines, laminators and other equipment which give off electromagnetic radiation. It is important to know where these machines are located, the extent of their fields as they pass through walls and floors, and how frequently employees are required to be within those fields. It is true that the exact impact of electromagnetic fields is currently under debate, however, the more recent investigations are finding that there does seem to be an increase in cancer promotion for those who regularly work in electromagnetic fields.

We support HB 385 and urge that it move forward. If possible we would appreciate inclusion of the above concerns to broaden the bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kris Benson for

Carl M. Hild, M.S., Sci.Mgmt.
Executive Director

January 27, 1992

Mr. Barnaby Dow
State Capitol, Room 421
Juneau, AK 99811

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages ▶ 1	
To	Barnaby Dow	From	Jan B. Smith
Co.	Rep. Ulmer	Co.	Fish & Game
Dept.		Phone #	465-4160
Fax #	2108	Fax #	465-4168

Dear Mr. Dow:

I understand Representative Fran Ulmer is requesting information regarding carpal tunnel syndrome and the use of video display terminals.

My first problem with carpal tunnel syndrome began about two years before I began working for the State of Alaska. At the time, I was employed as a nurse during the day and did medical transcription at home during the evening using an electric typewriter. During this time, I developed pain in my hands and wrists to the extent that at one point I had to wear custom-molded, fiberglass splints, sometimes on one and sometimes on both wrists. This continued until I stopped doing medical transcription at home.

In July 1988, I began working for the state as a clerk typist, and within a few months I began to have problems with my wrists again. While shopping for office supplies one day, I noticed a "wrist rest" device and requested permission to buy one. My supervisor thought I was being silly to want to spend state money in such a manner, but finally allowed the purchase. Coworkers ridiculed me for using the wrist rest, and frequently I returned to my desk to find the wrist rest on the floor. However, soon after beginning to use the wrist rest, my symptoms abated and I have had essentially no problems with carpal tunnel syndrome since.

In August 1990, I began working for the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development (FRED). Shortly thereafter, I obtained a wrist rest, received no ridicule for using it, and continue to be symptom-free.

Sincerely,

Jan

Jan. B. Smith

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

No. 1

Bill Version: CSHB 385 (STA)

(H) Publish Date: 2/18/92

Revision Date: _____

Title: Relating to video display terminals.

Department Affected: Administration

BRU: Personnel/OEEO

Component: Personnel/OEEO

Sponsor: Ulmer

Requestor: House State Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		5	7
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	8.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
CONTRACTUAL	20.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

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

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE: <u>VA Rec't</u>	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
See Attached.

Prepared by: R. H. King, Director *Richard H. King*
Dividing: Personnel/OEEO

Phone: 465-4430
Date: January 28, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura
Agency: Administration

Date: 1/28/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 385 (L&C) ar

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Department of Corrections
 Title: "An Act relating to video display terminals." BRU: Statewide Operations
 Component: Various
 Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
CONTRACTUAL	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 Please see attached fiscal analysis.

Prepared By: Diane Schenker, Legislative Liaison Phone: 465-3376
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 03/24/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Lloyd Hames, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Corrections Date: 03/24/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1

Bill Version: CSHB 385 (STA)

(H) Publish Date: 2/18/92

Revision Date: _____

Title: Relating to video display terminals.

Department Affected: Administration

BRU: Personnel/OEEO

Component: Personnel/OEEO

Sponsor: Ulmer

Requestor: House State Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		5	7
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	8.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
CONTRACTUAL	20.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

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

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE: VA Rec't	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL	28.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 See Attached.

Prepared by: R. H. King, Director *Richard H. King*
 Division: Personnel/OEEO

Phone: 465-4430
 Date: January 28, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usara *Nancy Bear Usara*
 Agency: Administration

Date: 1/28/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

ANALYSIS: (continued)

This bill requires the Department of Administration to train employees designated by all agencies on the hazards of video display terminals and the measures that may be taken to avoid or lessen those hazards. We estimate that 500 employees will need to be trained initially. For this initial training, it is cost effective to take the training to the various locations. First year costs are for the development of the training, preparation and printing of required notices, course negotiation and contracted instructor costs. Travel for delivering the training throughout the state is provided.

For the second and subsequent years, we anticipate offering the training twice annually, but only in Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks. Agencies will be expected to send their new designated employees to one of these courses.

Interagency receipts are shown as the funding source on the assumption that agencies will pay the costs. If that assumption is incorrect, the funding source will be general funds.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 385 (L&C) ar

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Department of Corrections
 Title: "An Act relating to video display terminals." BRU: Statewide Operations
 Component: Various
 Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
CONTRACTUAL	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Please see attached fiscal analysis.

Prepared By: Diane Schenker, Legislative Liaison Phone: 465-3376
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 03/24/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Lloyd Hames, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Corrections Date: 03/24/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin. Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Rev 10/7/91

Page 1 of 2

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

BILL: CSHB 385 (L&C) " An Act relating to video display terminals."

The bill would require each state agency to appoint a person responsible for providing information on the risks and proper use of video display terminals (VDTs) at each "qualified work site." A qualified work site means a cluster of at least four VDTs. The Department of Administration would be required to train the appointees in the proper use of VDTs to avoid or lessen risks involved with improper use. The Department of Administration has submitted a fiscal note based on the assumption that this training would be paid for by the state agencies receiving training.

NOTE: The Department will request that training be provided in writing or on videotape in order to reduce travel costs to zero; however, based on assumptions in the Department of Administration's fiscal note, the following costs are estimated for training:

Travel Costs: The Department would send the following numbers of appointees to yearly training in either Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau. It is assumed that current airfares will remain constant, and that each training session will require one overnight and full day of per diem.

<u>Location</u>	<u># of worksites</u>	<u>transportation</u>	<u>per diem</u>	<u>Total</u>
Anchorage	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Palmer	3	0.00	108.00	108.00
Kenai	3	282.60	108.00	390.60
Seward	1	76.20	36.00	112.20
Kodiak	1	276.00	95.00	371.00
Dillingham	1	446.00	95.00	541.00
Fairbanks	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nome	2	1228.00	190.00	1418.00
Bethel	2	1388.00	190.00	1578.00
Kotzebue	1	614.00	95.00	709.00
Barrow	1	470.00	95.00	565.00
Juneau	3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ketchikan	2	496.00	190.00	686.00
Sitka	1	174.00	95.00	269.00
<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>				<u>\$ 6,747.80</u>

Contractual Costs: The Department of Administration's fiscal note assumes that contractual costs for preparing and presenting the training will be paid by the receiving agencies. It is assumed that the contractual costs identified each year in that fiscal note will be divided among the agencies receiving training, or approximately 25 agencies, to estimate the cost to this Department.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. CSHB051 & C.H.H

1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: March 20, 1992

Department Affected: Revenue

Title: Relating to video display terminals

BRU: Administration & Support

Component: Administrative Services

Sponsor: Ulmer

Requestor: Senate State Affairs Committee

Component Serial No.

0	1	2	5
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
SUPPLIES	1.0					
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
TOTAL	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS:The Department of Revenue would require 9 designated worksite representatives. This fiscal includes training, printing and notice distribution expenses. It does not include any equipment repairs, upgrades or replacement.

Prepared by: Tracy L. McGill Phone: 465-2313

Division: Administrative Services Date: 3/20/92

Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Rexwinkel

Agency: Revenue

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative _____ Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 2
Bill version: CSHB 385 (STA)
(H) Publish Date: 2/18/92

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act relating to video display terminals."
Sponsor: Representatives Ulmer, B. Davis
Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Labor
BRU: Workers' Compensation & Admin. Svcs.
Component: Workers' Compensation & Labor Market Information
COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 344 & 336

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND&STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill requires a report to be prepared by the Department of Labor concerning video display terminal injuries. The department can report to the legislature on injuries identified on the Initial Report of Occupational Injury Form completed by both the employee and employer and collected by the Workers' Compensation Division. There would be no additional fiscal impact to the department.

Prepared by: Arbe Williams, Special Assistant Phone: 465-2700
Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 1/28/92

Approved by Commissioner: John Abshire, Acting Commissioner
Agency: Department of Labor Date: 1/28/92

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

HB

402

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

No. 1

Bill Version: HB 402

(H) Publish Date: 1/29/92

FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: 01/15/92
Title: Naming the Glenn G. Briggs Bridge

Department Affected: DOT&PF
BRU: Design & Construction

Sponsor: R. Phillips
Requestor:

Component: CIP Program
Component Serial Number: 563

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0

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

GENERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL FUNDING:	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

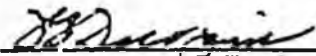
ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Katy McHugh, Legislative Liaison

Phone: 465-3900

Division: Office of the Commissioner

Date: January 15, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: 
Frank G. Turpin

Phone: 465-3900

Agency: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Date: January 15, 1992

HB

434

REPRESENTATIVE TOM MOYER

DISTRICT 19 • 119 N. CUSHMAN ST., SUITE 203 • FAIRBANKS, AK 99701 • (907) 456-8161
International Trade & Tourism, Chair • State Affairs, Vice Chair • Resources, Member

Memorandum

To: Senator Pat Rodey, Chair,
Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Representative Tom Moyer 

Date: March 27, 1992

Re: HB 434, An Act Allowing Veterans and Recipients of the
Purple Heart more than one special motor vehicle
registration.

With this memo, I am requesting that HB 434, An act allowing veterans and recipients of the Purple Heart more than one special motor vehicle be scheduled for a hearing in the Senate Transportation Committee as soon as possible.

In 1989, SB 65 was passed which allowed veterans and recipients of the Purple Heart to buy a set of commemorative veterans license plates. Inadvertently, language limiting purchase to one set of plates was left in the bill. The plates became available in 1991.

This minor glitch has come to my attention over the interim from a veteran in my district who has more than one vehicle and would like to buy plates for each one.

HB 434 would simply permit eligible vets or Purple Heart recipients to purchase special plates for as many vehicles as they own.

If you have any questions please contact me or David Guttenberg at 4930.

- SPONSOR STATEMENT

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE • P.O. BOX V • JUNEAU, AK 99811 • (907) 465-4930

Steele Creek/Gilmore • Steese East • Steese West • Goldstream • Ester • Ft. Worthington • Two Rivers • Fox • Central • Livengood • Circle • Crater

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: HB 434
 (H) Publish Date: 2/12/92

STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Public Safety
 Title: An Act relating to special BRU: Motor Vehicles
motor vehicle registration plates Component: Field Services
 Sponsor: Representative M. J. ...
 Requestor: House Transportation COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

5	0	2
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
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-
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared By: Juanita Hensley Phone: 465-4335
 Division: Motor Vehicles Date: 2/10/92
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] ward L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

2/10/92
 COMMITTEE COPY