



1866 SENATE JUDICIARY

11866 SENATE JUDICIARY

HB

33

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/25/05

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Judiciary Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 33(FIN)

HB 33 EFFECT OF REGULATIONS ON SMALL BUSINESSES

"An Act relating to required notification of the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, economic effect statements, and regulatory flexibility analyses regarding the adoption of regulations that may govern the conduct of small businesses; relating to a private cause of action, regulation invalidation, and judicial review related to required notification, economic effect statements, and regulatory flexibility analyses for the adoption of regulations that may govern the conduct of small businesses; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

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

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

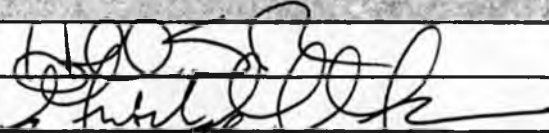
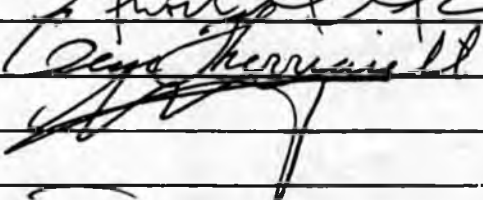
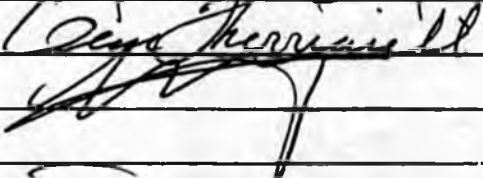

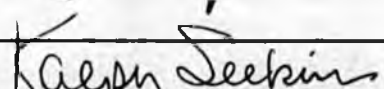
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
			X	
			X	
	✓			
	X			
CHAIR: 	✓			



REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MEYER

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

Sponsor Statement

CSHB 33 (FIN)

“An Act relating to the effect of regulations on small businesses; and providing for an effective date.”

More than half of all Alaskans work for a small business. In recent years, almost all of the net job growth in Alaska was generated by small businesses. Small businesses provide the economic infrastructure in Alaska and facilitate organic growth in the economy.

Regulations can inadvertently create hurdles for small businesses and lead to significant costs. Money spent by a small business complying with regulations and red tape could be spent on wages, benefits, and new employees or be reinvested to grow the business. House Bill 33 requires state regulatory agencies to consider the impact of proposed regulations on small businesses before they adopt a regulation.

HB 33 also directs the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development to assist agencies in writing regulations to minimize the impact on small businesses without compromising the objectives of statutes.

HB 33 is modeled on the Federal Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 that saved small businesses over \$17 billion last year in compliance costs.

Adding an emphasis on the impact of regulation on small businesses to the regulatory process is a broad and significant policy statement. HB 33 is a bottom up approach to economic development, a step towards creating a more responsive government, and an effort to strengthen Alaska's economy for sustainable growth.

Revised April 18, 2005



REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MEYER

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 18, 2004
TO: Representative Kevin Meyer
FROM: Mike Pawlowski
RE: Sectional Analysis for CSHB 33 (FIN)
(Version No. 24 – LS0239\C)

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Requires designated state agencies to notify the department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development before adopting regulations that may govern the conduct of small business. Requires designated state agencies to prepare an economic effect statement and regulatory flexibility analysis. Requires the department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development to advise and assist designated agencies in preparing the required statements and analyses. Exempts certain types of regulation from the required processes. Prohibits a private cause of action related to this section. Designates state agencies, defines regulation, proposed regulation, and small business.

Section 2. Establishes a transition schedule.

Section 3. Effective Date

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: H3033CS(FIN)-DHSS-FMS-04-19-05
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____

Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services

Title RELATING TO THE EFFECT OF
REGULATIONS ON SMALL BUSINESSES

RDU Departmental Support Services

Component Commissioner's Office

Sponsor MEYER

Requester HOUSE (FIN)

Component No. 317

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The proposed legislation will require the Department of Health and Social Services to prepare an economic effect statement and regulatory flexibility analysis documenting the impact of some regulations on small business in Alaska.

Department regulatory projects can generally be described as falling into 4 classifications:

1. Regulations necessary to implement new legislation;
(cont. on page 2)

Prepared by: Sherry Hill, Special Assistant

Phone (907) _____

Division: Office of the Commissioner

Date/Time 04/19/2005

Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner

Date 04/19/2005

Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

FISCAL NOTE
FN #

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB033CS(FIN)-DHSS-FMS-04-19-05

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION
(cont. from page 1)

2. Regulations to implement cost containment strategies necessary to live within the budget appropriated by the legislature;
3. Regulations necessary to protect the public health and safety of Alaskans; and
4. Regulations necessary to comply with federal law, federal regulations, or federal funding agreements.

The House Finance Committee Substitute exempts the following three categories of regulations from the provisions of the legislation that would allow the department to implement House Bill 33 without additional cost:

1. Regulations mandated by federal law as a condition for participating in or implementing a federally subsidized or assisted program, or for obtaining or maintaining state primacy in a federal program;
2. Regulations that address standards, requirements or conditions for reimbursement by the designated state agency for services to be rendered on behalf of the designated state agency, that address amounts or rates of that reimbursement, or that adjust those amounts or rates to contain costs within the amount of appropriations from the legislature for a state fiscal year; and
3. Regulations that establish standards, requirements, or conditions for the eligibility of an individual for assistance under AS 18 or AS 47, or that establish standards for determining the amount of assistance that an eligible person is entitled to receive.

The department estimates that a large majority of its regulations will fall within one or more of these exempt categories. For regulations subject to the provisions of HB 33, the department believes it can complete the required analyses as part of its normal regulatory processes with existing resources and minimal delay.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(JUD)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title Effect of Regulations on RDU Executive Admin and Dev (119)
Small Businesses Component Office of Economic Development
 Sponsor Meyar
 Requester House Finance Component No. 2743

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1
Travel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contractual	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Supplies	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	95.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	95.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
TOTAL	95.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill requires certain designated state agencies to prepare economic effect statements and regulatory flexibility analyses for all regulations that may govern the conduct of small businesses. In addition to preparing these documents for department programs, Commerce must advise and assist all designated state agencies to comply with the provisions of the legislation. The department anticipates needing a development specialist (\$79.1) to coordinate the program for the department and to work with designated agencies to help them comply with the provisions of the bill. Funds are needed for supplies, equipment to set up an office, and for contractual costs including printing, contracts with Law and for expertise in certain areas. The department deals extensively with small business. Programs/agencies covered by this legislation include insurance, banking, securities and corporations; occupational and business licensing; investments; small business programs; and other economic development activities. During 2004 the department had 41 regulations projects (excluding agency boards projects) that would potentially be covered by this legislation. While this legislation has an effective date of January 1, 2006, the department anticipates establishing the program and procedures at the beginning of the fiscal year to ensure everything is in place when the requirements take effect.

Prepared by: Al Clough, Deputy Commissioner
 Division: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
 Approved by: Edgar Blatchford, Commissioner
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone (907) 465-2500
 Date/Time 4/5/05 10:00 AM
 Date 4/15/2005

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 33 (FIN)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation.
 Title Relating to regulations that may RDU Environmental Health
govern the conduct of small bus. Component Environmental Health Dir.
 Sponsor Rep. Meyer
 Requester House Finance Committee Component No. 646

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: House Finance Committee Phone 465-4945
 Approved by: Rep. Meyer, Co-Chair Date 04/15/05
Rep. Chenault, Co-Chair

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 33 (FIN)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Health & Soc. Services
 Title Relating to regulations that may RDU Departmental Support Services
govern the conduct of small bus. Component Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor Rep. Meyer
 Requester House Finance Committee Component No. 317

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: House Finance Committee

Phone 465-4945

Approved by: Rep. Meyer, Co-Chair
Rep. Chenault, Co-Chair

Date 04/15/05

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB033CS-DOLWD-CO-04-15-05
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Department: Labor and Workforce Development
 Title: Effect of Regulations on Small Businesses RDU: Office of the Commissioner
 Component: Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor: Representative Meyer
 Requester: House FIN Component Number: 340

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1004 GF						
1007 Interagency Receipts						
1157 Worker Safety Account						
1172 Building Safety Account						
1032 Fishermen's Fund						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: None
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

There is no anticipated financial impact to the department as a result of this legislation.

Prepared by: Guy Bell, Assistant Commissioner Phone: 465-2700
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date/Time: 4/15/05 3:58 PM
 Approved by: Greg O'Claray, Commissioner Date: 4/15/2005
 Agency: Department of Labor and Workforce Development

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: HB33CS-LAW-L&R-4-12
() Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
Title "An Act relating to regulations that may govern RDU CIVIL
the conduct of small businesses:..." Component Legislation and Regulations
Sponsor Representative Meyer
Requester House Finance Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other - Regulatory Cost Charge						
TOTAL	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends AS 44.32 (Procedures for Adopting Regulations) by adding a new section that would require The Departments of Public Safety; Environmental Conservation; Health and Social Services; and Commerce, Community and Economic Development to prepare an economic effect statement before regulations that govern the conduct of a small business may be adopted. While the requirement is not extended to the Department of Law, it would play a role in training the affected agencies to incorporate these steps into their development of regulations and in reviewing proposed regulation packages for compliance with the new law. There will be some fiscal impact in the initial year of adoption of this legislation, but it is difficult to quantify what it might be.

Prepared by: Kathryn Daughhete, Director Phone 465-3673
Division Administrative Services Division Date/Time 4/13/05 11:44 AM
Approved by: Kathryn Daughhete for David Márquez, Attorney General Date 4/13/2005
Agency Department of Law

Changes to CSHB 33 (JUD) in CS HB 33 (FIN) version 24-LS 0239\C

CSHB 33 (JUD)

- Title
- Page 2, lines 4-5 "The economic effect statement must provide"
- Page 3, line 8 "This section does not apply to regulations"

CSHB 33

- Tightened the title
- Page 2, lines 13-14 "The economic effect statement required by (a) of this section must provide, if available from the information gathered under (b) of this section,"

(And renumbered/lettered accordingly)

Reason: Clarify the process an agency is required to follow in preparing the analyses required.

- Added two exceptions:
 1. Page 3 line 28 - "(6) that address standards, requirements, or conditions for reimbursement by the designated state agency for services to be rendered on behalf of the designated state agency, that address amounts or rates of that reimbursement, or that adjust those amounts or rates to contain costs within the amount of appropriations from the legislature for a state fiscal year; or"
 2. Page 4 line 2 - "(7) that establish standards, requirements, or conditions for the eligibility of an individual for assistance under AS 18 or AS 47, or that establish standards for determining the amount of assistance that an eligible person is entitled to receive."

Reason: To exempt regulations related to Medicare/Medicaid and other reimbursements.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/17/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: "An act relating to the effect of RDU: All
regulations on small businesses" Component: All
 Sponsor: Rep(s). Meyer, Wilson, Kelly & Neuman
 Requester: Labor & Commerce Component No.: 45

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time					
Part-time					
Temporary					

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would require the department to prepare an economic effect statement and a regulatory flexibility analysis prior to adopting any regulation that is considered to have an adverse effect on small businesses. The new requirements contained in this bill will increase the work of the department and may slow the regulation adoption process. It is anticipated that the additional work will be absorbed into each division's budgets.

Prepared by: Eric Swanson, Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved by: Mike Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Administration

Phone: (907)465-5655
 Date/Time: 3/3/05 11:49 AM
 Date: 3/3/2005

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/17/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: DPS
 Title: "An Act relating to regulations that may govern the conduct of small businesses . . ." RDU: Fire Prevention; AST; Statewd Supp
 Sponsor: Representative Meyer Component: FP Operations; AST Director's Office;
 Requester: House Labor & Commerce Component No.: AK Records & Identification
 Requester: House Labor & Commerce Component No.: 494; 508; 1190

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill requires agencies adopting regulations to consider the impacts of those regulations on small businesses. Agencies must prepare a economic effect statement and a regulatory flexibility analysis as defined in the bill.

At this time, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) is unable to quantify the costs that will be incurred by passage of this legislation. However, the department's regulations do impact small businesses in Alaska, and the bill will have a cost. This fiscal note assumes that the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), as the lead agency, will develop methodologies to assist in estimating the number of small businesses by type that would be impacted by any change in a particular regulation or set of regulations. Discussion of the potential impacts on small businesses by DPS' regulations follow:

Prepared by: Joan Kasson, Program Budget Analyst IV Phone 907-465-2640
 Division: Administrative Services Date/Time 3/3/05 12:00 AM
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske Date 3/3/2005
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

FISCAL NOTE #2

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 33(L&C)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

The largest impact will be felt by the Division of Fire Prevention, which is responsible for the fire, building, and mechanical safety codes. These codes are lengthy and complex, and are revised approximately every two years after the adoption of revisions to the international codes by the International Code Council. Most changes are not enforced unless a new building is constructed or an existing building undergoes major renovation. Projecting how many small businesses might fall under the new provisions would be difficult. It would also be difficult to determine the cost of any particular provision in the fire, building, or mechanical code, much less the cost of all provisions that may impact any particular project. For example, if automatic fire sprinkler requirements increase, a building owner would incur an initial expense to meet those requirements, but would protect his investment and lower his fire risk over the long run. At the same time, the sprinkler supplier and installer would gain revenue from this new business. An economist would be necessary each time the division revised the approximately 1,270 pages of these codes, and the required analyses would add considerable time to the regulations process.

Alaska Records and Identification will also be impacted, although to a lesser degree. This bureau regulates security guard and process server businesses, as well as providers of the handgun training required for an Alaska concealed handgun permit. The bureau also processes all criminal background checks required for employment in certain fields (i.e., school bus drivers, day care providers, security guards, etc.), for which a regulated fee is charged, sometimes paid by the employee, sometimes by the business, sometimes by a government agency, and sometimes by a non-profit organization. The regulations governing these activities are not revised as often, and in the case of security guard, process server, and handgun training, impact a relatively small number of specific private businesses. The fees for the employment related criminal records checks span a wider range of businesses. In either case, however, the department does not have the staff or knowledge to perform the required analyses. Even if DCCED provided general economic consultant assistance, DPS staff time would be required to assist them, and presumably DCCED would charge for their services.

At this time, the department does not believe current Alaska State Trooper regulations impact private businesses significantly, if at all. However, future changes in state law could change this at any time. For example, bills currently under consideration by the Twenty-fourth Alaska State Legislature would regulate the sale of certain chemicals and precursors used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. As these substances are sold by stores of all types across the state, the impact of regulations to implement a law resulting from any of these bills would fall under CSHB 33 WD 'J'.

Without additional information about how this law has been implemented in other states by agencies similar to DPS and what kind of assistance would be provided by DCCED, the department is unable to estimate what the cost will be in Alaska.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/17/05
 Dept. Affected: Health & Social Services
 RDU Departmental Support Services
 Component Commissioner's Office

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):

Title RELATING TO THE EFFECT OF
REGULATIONS ON SMALL BUSINESSES

Sponsor MEYER

Requester HOUSE (L&C)

Component No. 317

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6
Travel	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Contractual	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Supplies	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	217.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (0)						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	217.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
Other(Specify Type-do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	217.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6	212.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: _____

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

POSITIONS

Full-time	2	2	2	2	2	2
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The proposed legislation will require the Department of Health and Social Services to prepare an economic effect statement and regulatory flexibility analysis documenting the impact of all department regulations on small business in Alaska.

Department regulatory projects can generally be described as falling into 4 classifications:

1. Regulations necessary to implement new legislation;
(cont. on page 2)

Prepared by: Sherry Hill, Special Assistant
 Division Office of the Commissioner
 Approved by: Joel S. Gilbertson, Commissioner
 Agency Department of Health and Social Services

Phone 465-3030
 Date/Time 03/02/2005
 Date 03/03/2005

FISCAL NOTE

FN # 3

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 33(L&C)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION
(cont. from page 1)

1. Regulations to implement cost containment strategies necessary to live within the budget appropriated by the legislature;
2. Regulations necessary to protect the public health and safety of Alaskans; and
3. Regulations necessary to comply with federal law, federal regulations, or federal funding agreements.

The capacity and expertise to prepare the detailed economic analyses envisioned in this legislation does not currently exist within the department. Virtually all department regulations affect small business in some fashion. In the absence of additional resources to comply with this new mandate, delays in implementing time-sensitive cost-containment or public health related regulations would be likely due either to the time required to prepare these analyses or delays resulting from legal challenges as to the adequacy of the analyses.

A typical example would be Medicaid cost-containment regulations where reductions in reimbursement rates to small health care providers is proposed in order to live within legislative appropriations. A public health and safety example might include requirements on small businesses to obtain criminal background checks on employees.

DHSS provides many of its services through contractual or grant agreements with small business providers, or direct payment for services such as the Medicaid program. Virtually every regulation change proposed by the department would have some impact on small businesses. Currently on the Department's regulation tracking system there are 24 regulation changes underway for completion by June 30, 2005 and another 26 items already planned for FY06. Some of these proposals are very broad ranging such as cost containment items for the Medicaid program that would impact every medical provider that bills for services under the Medicaid program. Another example is the regulation changes necessary to implement new provider software (AKAIMS) that will be used for management and reporting of both substance abuse and mental health programs. Regulations will provide for standard and updated reporting requirements.

The expertise needed to assess the projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative costs of small businesses from this type of regulation change would require analysis by an employee with program knowledge for each department program area, analysis skills, and small business knowledge. This would require additional positions to prepare the economic effect statement and regulatory flexibility analysis for each regulatory proposal. (cont. on page 3)

FISCAL NOTE
FN # 3

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 33(L&C)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION
(cont. from page 2)

In addition, this type of analysis could well delay implementation of some of the Medicaid provisions or other broad range regulation changes. On cost containment proposals, especially for Medicaid programs, any resulting delay in implementation of regulations could result in significant loss of savings to the Medicaid program.

A Research Analyst III, range 18, and a Medical Assistance Administrator IV (or Project Coordinator), range 21 are proposed to perform these functions. Estimated costs would be as follows:

Personal Services

Research Analyst III	73.7
MAA IV	88.9

Travel 10.0

To provide travel for coordination with First Health (Medicaid billing contractor), on-site review of small business requirements, coordination with department staff statewide involved in drafting regulations.

Contractual 30.0

Possible contractual assistance on complex analysis, printing, telephone, computer services, lease space, DOA chargeback for Risk Mgt, HR, Dept of Law consultations, etc.

Supplies 15.0

Workstation including computer and office furniture for new employees, and on-going office supply needs.

TOTAL 217.6

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 4
Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
(H) Publish Date: 3/17/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Department: Labor and Workforce Development
Title: Effect of Regulations on Small Businesses RDU: Office of the Commissioner
Sponsor: Representative Meyer Component: Commissioner's Office
Requester: House L&C Component Number: 340

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Travel						
Contractual	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Supplies	7.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	61.1	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1002 Federal Receipts	20.5	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
1004 GF	10.4	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
1007 Interagency Receipts						
1157 Worker Safety Account	15.1	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
1172 Building Safety Account	10.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
1032 Fishermen's Fund	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
TOTAL	61.1	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: None
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Part-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached.

Prepared by: Guy Bell, Deputy Commissioner Phone: 465-2700
Division: Office of the Commissioner Date/Time: 3/3/05 10:59 AM
Approved by: Greg O'Claray, Commissioner Date: 3/3/2005
Agency: Department of Labor and Workforce Development

FISCAL NOTE # 4

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 33(L&C)

ANALYSIS: (continued)

HB 33 requires a study of the economic impact on small business of every regulatory change before the change can be adopted. In addition, an extensive regulatory flexibility analysis must be completed for each regulation change and alternatives must be evaluated and documented. This information must be compiled into a report that will be used to justify the adoption of the regulations.

This bill will impact three divisions in the Department of Labor and Workforce Development: Labor Standards and Safety, Workers' Compensation, and Employment Security. To prepare the extensive analysis and the economic effect statements a part time Regulations Specialist II is required. The position will be located in the Commissioner's Office.

The total FY 06 actual cost to the department is estimated to be \$61.1. This includes personal services of \$35.8, indirect, postage, printing and telephone costs of \$18.3, and \$7.0 for supplies. The supplies funding includes costs for a computer and office furnishings required in the first year only.

This bill will impact the Labor Standards & Safety (LS&S) Division's Occupational Safety & Health (OSH), Mechanical Inspection and Wage & Hour programs. These LS&S programs have extensive regulations, both adopted directly and for the OSH program adopted by reference to the federal regulations. Total cost for LS&S is estimated at \$41.7. Funding would be OSH \$20.9 (\$10.4 Federal/\$10.5 Worker Safety Account), \$10.4 Mechanical Inspection (Building Safety Account) and \$10.4 Wage & Hour (General Fund).

This bill will impact the Workers' Compensation Division's Workers' Compensation and Fishermen's Fund programs. The total estimated cost of \$9.3 would be funded from the Worker Safety Account (\$4.6) and the Fishermen's Fund (\$4.7).

This bill will impact the Employment Security Division's Unemployment Insurance program. The division estimates that the provisions of the bill will increase costs by approximately \$10.1 annually which would be funded by federal receipts.

This bill has an effective date of January 1, 2006. However, to establish the procedures and to develop the required analysis and reports to comply with the provisions of the bill, the department needs to add the requested position at the beginning of the fiscal year.

NOTE: Since the department will not receive increased federal funding to cover the cost of this legislation, the increased federal cost will need to be absorbed within existing federal grant levels.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 5
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/17/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title Relating to regulations that may govern the RDU Resource Development
conduct of small businesses. Component Commissioner's Office
 Sponsor Rep. Meyer
 Requester House L&C Component No. 423

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5
Travel						
Contractual	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
1004 GF	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8	42.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1021 ARLF	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

DNR Divisions anticipate fiscal impact with implementation of this legislation. Impact is to personal services associated with additional preparation work on regulation packages and/or contracts for economic analysis services outside of DNR expertise.

Prepared by: Janet Baxter, Legislative Liaison Phone 465-4730
 Division Commissioner's Office Date/Time 3/3/2005
 Approved by: Tom Irwin, Commissioner Date 3/3/2005
 Agency Natural Resources

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2005 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 6
 Bill Version: CSHB 33(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/17/05

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: All
 Title Relating to regulations that may gover RDU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Meyer Component No. _____
 Requester _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	417.7	401.2	401.2	401.2	401.2	401.2

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type—Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	417.7	401.2	401.2	401.2	401.2	401.2

Estimate of any current year (FY2005) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Consolidated fiscal note for all departments. See individual department fiscal notes for fund sources and detailed explanations.

Prepared by: Brad Pierce Phone _____
 Division OMB Date/Time 3/4/05 11:04 AM
 Approved by: _____ Date 3/4/2005
 Agency _____

Changes to CSHB 33 (L&C) in CS HB 33 version 24-LS 0239\X

HB 33

- **state agency**

- **Page 3, lines 12-14**

- **Page 2, lines 6-7**

- **Page 2, line 20**

CSHB 33

- **Changed "state agency" to "designated state agency" limiting the application of HB33 to:**
 - The Department of Labor
 - The Department of Environmental Cons.
 - The Department of H&SS
 - The Department of Community and Economic Development.

- **Exempted DEC regulations that relate to natural resource development.**

- **Deleted the required "estimate of the number of small businesses that would be subject to the proposed regulation."**

- **Changed "while accomplishing" to "without compromising" the objectives of statutes...**

Changes to HB 33 in CS HB 33 version 24-LS 0239\S

HB 33

- **Section 1 (a)** "Before an agency adopt..."

- **Section 1 (a)** "that may have an adverse effect...."

- **Section 1 (b)** "using existing information and without conducting new studies that are extensive."

- **Section 1 (e)** "Every five years...the agency shall review..."

CSHB 33

- **Section 1 (a)** "Before and agency adopts...or when a person petitions an agency under AS 44.62.220."

Alaska law contains a petition provision that allows a person to raise an objection to an existing regulation.

- **Section 1 (a)** "that governs the conduct of.."

Committee members raised the concern that an agency could not determine which regulations have an "adverse effect on" prior to conducting the economic effect statement. Changing the standard to "governs the conduct of" clarifies when the process set in section 1 should be initiated.

- **Section 1 (b) -**
 - 1.** Using information received under the public comment process.
 - 2.** Input from DCED.
 - 3.** Information in the files of the agency.

- **Section 1 (b) 1 -**
 - 1.** Added "general" before description

- **Removed**
Rather than reviewing every regulation every five years, regulations are reviewed only upon petition per section 1 (a).

Changes to HB 33 in CS HB 33 version 24-LS 0239\S

HB 33

- Previously applied to all regulatory agencies
- Removed the judicial review provision
- Definitions

CSHB 33

- **Section 1 (f)** - adds a list of exemptions.
- **Section 1 (g)** - included a specific prohibition on judicial review. But reiterates that review under AS 44.62.300 is not prevented.
- **Section 1 (h)**
 - 1.** Department—DCED
 - 2.** "governs the conduct of" - does not include the imposition of a fee to cover the cost of a state service if the fee is charged uniformly to all users.
 - 3.** "proposed regulation" does **not** include the repeal of an existing regulation.
 - 4.** "Regulation" does not include "emergency regulations."
 - 5.** "Small Business" - less than 100 employees, a village corporation, or a public utility with fewer than 100 employees.

Workforce Information
Department of Labor and
Workforce Development

Employment Size in Alaska

Businesses	Number	Total number of Employees
Not Affected:		
1000 and over employees	36	73,796
500 to 999 employees	54	38,137
250 to 499 employees	86	30,060
Total:	176	141,993

Businesses	Number	Total number of Employees
Affected:		
100 to 249 employees	267	40,111
50 to 99 employees	428	29,107
20 to 49 employees	1,377	41,651
10 to 19 employees	2,127	28,652
5 to 9 employees	3,348	21,961
1 to 4 employees	9,579	16,037
Total:	17,126	177,519

Small Business Profile: ALASKA

Small businesses make a significant contribution to the U.S. economy, and in 2003, they were the engine of Alaska's economic performance. Nationally, half of U.S. non-farm private output and employment is generated by small firms with 500 or fewer employees; in Alaska, small business owners—including women, minorities, and home based individuals—were leaders in the state's economy in 2003. The Office of Advocacy's *Small Business Profile* reports on small businesses in the state using the most currently available data.

Number of Businesses. The estimated total number of small businesses in Alaska in 2003 was 629,000.¹ Of the 16,825 employer firms in 2003, 96.9 percent or an estimated 16,300 were small firms. The estimated number of employer businesses increased by 1.9 percent in 2003. The most recent data available show that non-employer businesses numbered 46,643 in 2001. Self-employment increased by 9.8 percent, from 28,641 in 2002 to 31,458 in 2003. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Women-Owned Businesses. Self-employment by women increased by 10.6 percent, from 11,514 in 2002 to 12,732 in 2003 and represented 40.3 percent of self-employed persons in the state. Women-owned businesses generated \$1.9 billion in revenues, employed 16,520 workers, and constituted 16,600 firms or 25.9 percent of all firms in 1997. (Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

Minority-Owned Businesses. In 1997, 17.8 percent or 1,900 of the minority-owned businesses in the state were employer firms, and they generated 87.4 percent of the total minority-owned business revenue of \$2.2 billion. There were 1,400 Hispanic-owned businesses; 900 Black-owned businesses; 1,800 Asian and Pacific Islander-owned businesses, and 6,800 American Indian and Alaskan Native-owned businesses in 1997. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

Business Turnover. The estimated number of new employer businesses was 2,441 in 2003, which is 7.5 percent more than

the previous year. Business bankruptcies increased by 0.8 percent, and totaled 121 in 2003. Business terminations decreased by 1.3 percent and numbered 2,507 in 2003. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration; Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau.)

Employment. Small businesses with fewer than 500 employees numbered 15,455 in 2001 and employed 127,680 people or 59.6 percent of the state's non-farm private workforce (Table 1).² Total net employment gain in the state amounted to 9,031 between 2000 and 2001. Of that number, 6,350 are attributable to MSAs (metropolitan statistical areas). During the same time period, firms with fewer than 20 employees gained 2,824 jobs. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, Statistics of U.S. Businesses. Note: Urban (MSA) and rural (non-MSA) employment data is available at www.sba.gov/advo/stats/data.html.)

Small Business Income. Small business proprietors' income in 2003 increased by 5.8 percent, from \$2.2 billion in 2002 to \$2.3 billion in 2003. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.)

Finance. Small firms typically use commercial bank lenders and rely on local bank services. Over the last five years there has been a gradual decline in the number of banks in Alaska (Table 3). The Office of Advocacy has identified banks in each state that make the most loans to small businesses. This information is available in its banking studies available at www.sba.gov/advo/stats.

To learn more about the Office of Advocacy's research, data, and analyses of small businesses, visit www.sba.gov/advo, call (202) 205-6533 or email advocacy@sba.gov.

Sign up at <http://web.sba.gov/list> for email delivery of:

- Advocacy Communications
- Advocacy Newsletter
- Advocacy Press
- Advocacy Research

¹ The Office of Advocacy's estimate of the total number of state small businesses is based on the percent of small businesses (2001 Census Bureau firm size data) multiplied by the total number of employer businesses in 2003 (Dept. of Labor). To this total, we add the 2001 number of non-employer firms (Census Bureau).

² The number of employers listed in Table 1 is not directly comparable to the figures listed in the *Number of Businesses* section due to different data sources.

Table 1. Firms and Employment in Alaska by Industry and Firm Size, 2001 (Thousands)

Industry	Non-employer Firms	Employer Firms			Employment		
		Total	< 100	< 500	Total	< 100	< 500
Total	46.64	15.96	15.19	15.46	214.3	92.95	127.68
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	8.63	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.61	1.07	*
Mining	0.19	0.1	0.07	0.08	9.7	0.71	2.37
Utilities	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	1.93	*	*
Construction	3.92	2.3	2.27	2.28	15.18	10.67	12.2
Manufacturing	1.01	0.45	0.42	0.43	11.01	2.95	4.82
Wholesale trade	0.62	0.6	0.49	0.51	7.15	0.49	5.34
Retail trade	4.2	2.15	2.02	2.05	33.4	2.02	16.37
Transportation and warehousing	2.04	0.77	0.68	0.71	18.1	0.68	7.71
Information	0.45	0.23	0.19	0.2	6.43	1.72	2.77
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.4	0.34	0.35	7.08	2.33	3.32
Real estate, rental and leasing	3.58	0.68	0.65	0.67	4.86	2.96	4.86
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5.58	1.58	1.5	1.51	11.4	7.09	7.58
Management of companies and enterprises	N/A	0.08	0.04	0.06	2.77	*	0.62
Admin., support, waste mngt., and remed., services	2.07	0.87	0.79	0.81	11.26	0.79	6.04
Educational services	0.87	0.2	0.19	0.19	2.66	NA	*
Health care and social assistance	4.03	1.52	1.45	1.49	32.6	11.2	18.58
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.37	0.45	0.44	0.44	*	*	*
Accommodation and food services	1.48	1.54	1.49	1.52	21.93	12.13	16.84
Other services	4.73	1.63	1.58	1.6	11.35	*	*
Auxiliary, except corp, subsidiary, and regional managing offices	N/A	0.02	-	0.01	*	*	*
Unclassified	N/A	0.36	0.36	*	*	*	*

*Data suppressed to protect the confidentiality of individual firms.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Table 2. Non-farm Establishment Job Gains and Losses by Firm Size, 2000-2001 (Thousands)

	Firm Size (Number of Employees)			
	Total	1-19	1-499	500+
Job Gains:				
New establishments	12.51	4.73	7.53	4.98
Expanding establishments	25.16	8.94	17.31	7.85
Job Losses:				
Downsized establishments	-18.73	-5.98	-14.09	-4.64
Closed establishments	-9.91	-4.86	-8.17	-1.74
Net change in employment	9.03	2.82	2.58	6.45

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses, 2001.

Table 3. Number of Banks in Alaska by Asset Size, 1995 - 2003

Number of Banks Per Year					Number of Banks by Asset Size, 2003				
1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	Below \$100M	\$100M-\$500M	\$500-\$1B	\$1B-\$10B	Over \$10B
8	6	6	6	6	1	2	1	2	0

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from data collected by the Federal Reserve Board.

The full list of small-business-friendly banks can be found on the Office of Advocacy's website at www.sba.gov/advocacy/lending.

Headquarters:
217 2nd Street, Suite 201
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-2323 FAX 463-5515
www.alaskachamber.com



Regional Office:
601 W. 5th Ave., Suite 700
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 278-2722 FAX 278-6643

★ STATE ★
CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE

March 15, 2005

Representative Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair
House Finance Committee
Capitol Room 515
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Meyer,

RE: HB 33

The Chamber of Commerce supports any and all legislation meant to streamline the regulatory process, which ultimately allows Alaskan businesses to prosper. While HB 33 does not streamline the process, it ultimately creates an avenue of awareness for departments during the drafting of regulations. Incorporating business awareness into the rulemaking process should ultimately create better regulations that work with business, which should lessen the impact of legal action on new regulations.

Already complicated, the rulemaking process is often obfuscating and difficult to incorporate into any private business. HB 33 certainly makes progress in creating a regulatory process that is responsive to business interests. The "L" version of HB 33 simply requires the department to compile a list of affected businesses, while also requiring an impact statement using current and readily accessible data.

The State Chamber of Commerce strongly supports HB 33 and we are hopeful the bill will reach final passage this session. As written, HB 33 appears to be a no-brainer with its simplicity and straightforward approach in creating business awareness for the regulatory process.

Respectfully,

Wayne A. Stevens
President/CEO

**Connie Marshall
Region X Advocate
U.S. Small Business Administration
before the
House Labor and Commerce Committee
of the
Alaska State House
March 4, 2005**

Chairman Anderson and members of the Labor and Commerce Committee, my name is Connie Marshall and I am the Regional Advocate for the U.S. Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy's Region X (which includes Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho). It is an honor for me to speak to you today and testify on House Bill 33.

As the Regional Advocate for Region X, my job is to be the direct link between state and local governments, small business groups and small business owners and employees and the Office of Advocacy, based in Washington, DC. My chief concern is to help identify regulatory concerns of small business by monitoring the impact of federal and state policies at the grassroots level. It is my goal to see that programs and policies that encourage fair regulatory treatment of small business are developed and implemented to ensure future growth and prosperity. This is why I am testifying in support of proposed legislation which will strengthen small business regulatory flexibility in Alaska.

The Office of Advocacy enforces the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) on the federal level in order to lessen the regulatory burden on small business. More than 93

percent of businesses in every state are small businesses. As you may know, small businesses with less than 20 employees spend \$6,975 each year per employee to comply with federal regulations—that is 60 percent more per employee than large firms with more than 500 employees spend. And that is just the cost of federal regulations. Small business owners also have to shoulder the cost of state regulations.

Under the RFA, Advocacy has shown time and again that regulations can be reduced and the economy improved without sacrificing such important goals as environmental quality, travel safety, and workplace safety. By working with federal agencies to implement the RFA, in 2004 the Office of Advocacy saved small businesses nationwide over \$17 billion in foregone regulatory costs that can now be used to create jobs, buy equipment and expand access to health care for millions of Americans, or simply maintain competitiveness in the marketplace.

While some states have state regulatory flexibility legislation that mandates state agencies to perform economic impact analysis before they regulate, many do not. For that reason, the Office of Advocacy drafted the Regulatory Flexibility Act model legislation and issued a report on the status of regulatory flexibility in the states in December of 2002.

There are five critical elements contained in the Regulatory Flexibility Act model bill. Successful state-level regulatory flexibility laws should have: (1) a small business definition that includes most small businesses, (2) a requirement that state agencies

perform an economic impact analysis before they regulate, (3) a requirement that state agencies consider less burdensome alternatives that still meet regulatory goals, (4) judicial review so that the law has teeth, and (5) a provision for state government to periodically review all its regulations. To be effective, there should be few, if any exemptions from the law. Even the best regulatory flexibility initiative has little value if the majority of state agencies are exempted from it. In order for regulatory flexibility to work, there is a need for the Governor's leadership, trained and educated state agencies that understand their responsibilities, and the continued involvement of the small business community.

During this time of tight state budgets, you may be wondering how much it costs a state to implement regulatory flexibility for small business. The answer is that implementing a regulatory flexibility system can be done at little to no additional cost to the state. Let me share information from two states that have recently implemented regulatory flexibility provisions.

In North Dakota, the agencies were granted no additional funds to carry out their duties under the new RFA legislation. The state legislative review committee is responsible for reviewing the regulations that their state agencies, using economic impact analysis, have determined might be overly burdensome to small business. So other than additional regulations for the committee to review, North Dakota has simply absorbed the new duties into their already existing system.

Similarly, in Colorado, the agencies were granted no additional funds to carry out their duties under the new RFA legislation. The Office of Policy Research and Regulatory Review in Colorado's Department of Regulatory Agencies was given responsibility for implementing the new law. To meet the new obligations, they shifted personnel in their office and dedicated part of an IT person to implement their e-rulemaking notification system. Like North Dakota, Colorado simply absorbed the new responsibilities into their current structure.

The benefits of implementing a regulatory flexibility system truly outweigh the costs. Let me give you an example of how regulatory flexibility works from a state that has had an active regulatory flexibility program for nearly ten years. In October 2004, New York State adopted an emergency regulation to prevent prescription fraud by requiring the use of an official State prescription form for all prescribing done in New York. The official prescription forms utilize security features that will curtail alterations and forgeries that divert drugs to black market sale to unsuspecting patients and cost New York's Medicaid program and private insurers tens of millions of dollars annually in fraudulent claims.

Under New York's State Administrative Procedure Act and an Executive Order signed by Governor Pataki, the Department of Health was required to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis for small business (RFASB). It was found that the proposed regulation would affect small businesses such as practitioners, pharmacists, retail pharmacies, hospitals and nursing homes.

Therefore, in drafting the regulation, the Department of Health met with and considered comments from the affected small businesses. By consulting with small business throughout the rule writing process, the New York Department of Health was able to craft a regulation that met their goals without unduly burdening small employers.

The Serialized Official New York State Prescription Form regulation is expected to save private insurers and the Medicaid program millions of dollars due to the reduction of fraudulent prescription claims. In addition, the regulation will benefit the state, its citizens, and private insurers.

Since December of 2002, my fellow Regional Advocates and I have been working with state legislators across the country to make regulatory flexibility for small business a legislative priority. In 2004, 17 states (*California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin*) introduced regulatory flexibility legislation and seven states have signed legislation into law (*Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin*). In 2003, twelve states introduced regulatory flexibility legislation. Governors in North Dakota and Colorado signed regulatory flexibility legislation into law, while Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney and West Virginia Governor Bob Wise signed Executive Orders to implement regulatory flexibility. To date, in 2005, twelve states including Alaska have introduced regulatory flexibility legislation. And a little over one

month ago, Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee enacted regulatory flexibility by Executive Order.

One of the many reasons, I believe, this legislation has been so successful over the last two years is because policy makers across the country are realizing that regulatory flexibility is as an economic development tool. There are over 23.7 million small businesses in the United States and they are the job creators: small firms create between 60 and 80 percent of the net new jobs in our economy.

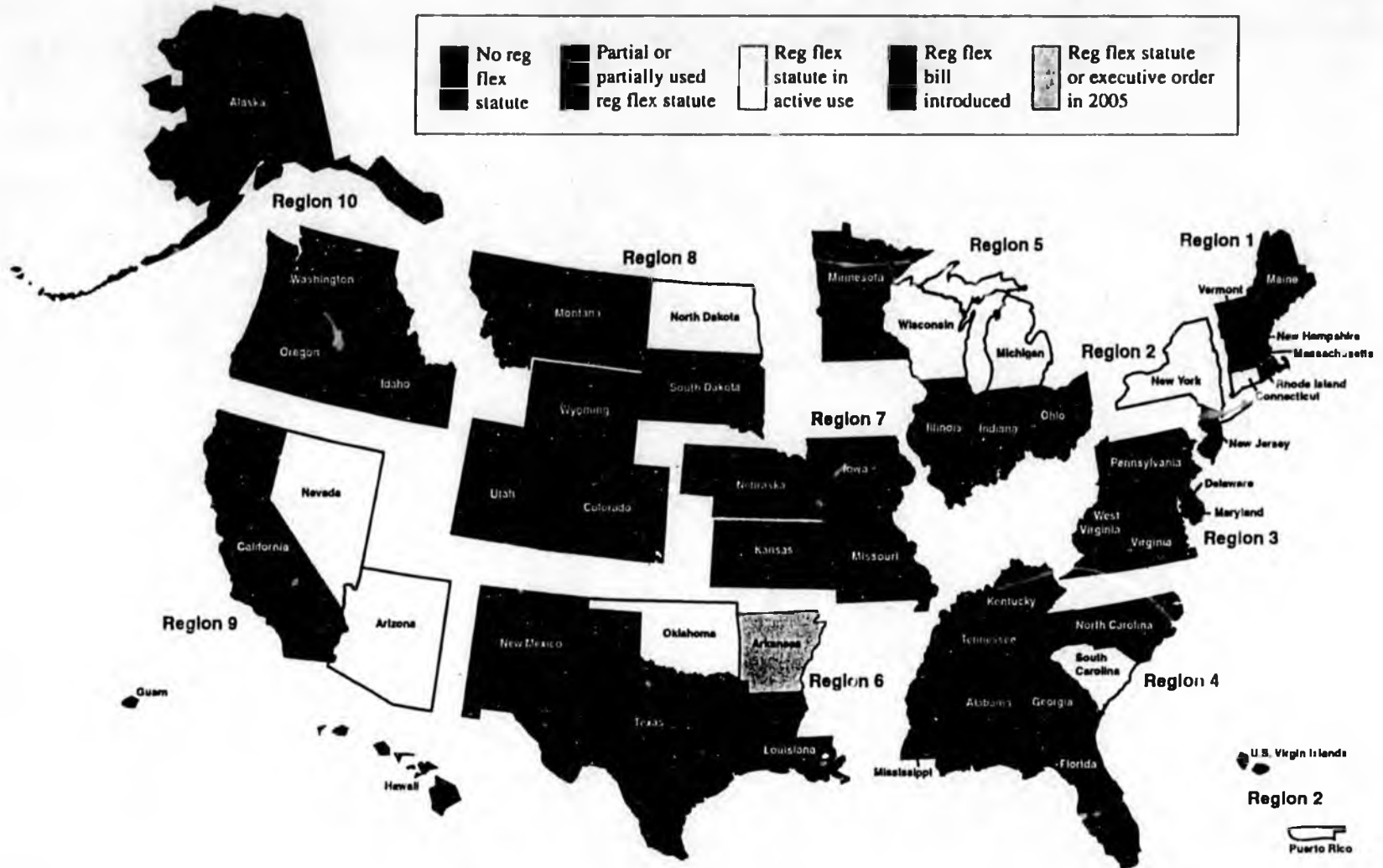
There is no question that small business is the backbone of the economy here in Alaska just as it is throughout the country. According to the federal definition of small business (500 employees or less), 96.9 percent (16,300) of Alaska's employers are considered small and employ over 59.6 percent (127,680) of Alaska's non-farm sector employees.

Sometimes, because of their size, small businesses aggregate importance to the economy can be overlooked. Because of this, it is very easy to overlook the negative impact of regulatory activities on them. The intent of this legislation is to compel regulatory agencies to consider small businesses when regulations are developed and particularly consider the disproportionate impact those regulations might have.

This legislation is needed. The Office of Advocacy commends you for bringing House Bill 33 forward.

State Regulatory Flexibility Model Legislation Initiative

2005 Legislative Activity





Office of Advocacy

A Voice for Small Business

**Small Business
Friendly Regulation
Model Legislation
for States**

August 2003 edition

Created by Congress in 1976, the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent voice for small business within the federal government. Appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy directs the office. The Chief Counsel advances the views, concerns, and interests of small business before Congress, the White House, federal agencies, federal courts, and state policy makers. Economic research, policy analyses, and small business outreach help identify issues of concern. Regional Advocates and an office in Washington, DC, support the Chief Counsel's efforts.

For more information on the Office of Advocacy, visit <http://www.sba.gov/advo>, or call (202) 205-6533. Receive email notices of new Office of Advocacy information by signing up on Advocacy's Listservs at <http://web.sba.gov/list>

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Foreword

The mission of the U.S. Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy has always been to help reduce the regulatory burden placed on small business. While the focus of that activity has been mostly at the federal level, Advocacy recognizes that state and local governments can also be a source of burdensome regulations.

A 2001 study funded by Advocacy, *The Impact of Regulatory Costs on Small Firms*, by W. Mark Crain and Thomas D. Hopkins, shows that small businesses spend nearly \$7,000 each year per employee to comply with federal regulations. That is \$2,500 more per employee than large firms spend. President Bush has an active and aggressive small business plan that includes reducing federal regulatory burdens on small business.

For that reason, the Office of Advocacy presented draft model regulatory flexibility legislation for consideration by state legislatures in December 2002. Since the introduction of this report, *Small Business Friendly Regulation: Model Legislation for States*, many states have taken steps to introduce or strengthen regulatory flexibility legislation. North Dakota took the lead in this effort and Governor John Hoeven signed a bill into law on April 29, 2003. Colorado followed, with Governor Bill Owens signing regulatory flexibility legislation into law on June 3, 2003. The Missouri legislature has sent a bill to Governor Bill Holden for signature. All told, 12 states introduced regulatory flexibility legislation during the 2003 spring legislative session.

These state initiatives are showing results. One example of how states can fix one-size-fits-all rules involved a New York Department of Motor Vehicles regulation for safety devices and road restrictions for trailers and towing. While intended to cover highway transportation, the rules covered farm equipment and imposed unreasonable mandates on farmers who hauled fertilizer spreaders across roads to reach different acreage. Due to the work of the New York State Governor's Office of Regulatory Reform, a rule change took small business concerns into account by relieving farmers of the need to undertake costly retrofitting to meet trailer standards. The rule change saves the New York farming industry as much as \$120 million and was done without compromising highway safety.

Based on inquiries Advocacy has received, this report has been updated and revised to include information on periodic review and regulatory review committees. We hope this report will continue to serve as a useful tool for state legislators who are interested in leveling the regulatory playing field for small businesses in their states.



Thomas M. Sullivan
Chief Counsel for Advocacy
U.S. Small Business Administration

Contents

Forewordiii
Regulatory Flexibility: What It Is and Why It Matters	1
A Bill	4
Regulatory Flexibility Legislation in the States	8
Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy Regional Advocates	12

Regulatory Flexibility: What it is and Why it Matters

In September 1980, Congress enacted the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)¹, which mandated that agencies consider the impact of their regulatory proposals on small entities, analyze equally effective alternatives, and make their analyses available for public comment.

The law was not intended to create special treatment for small business. Congress intended that agencies consider impacts on small business to ensure that, in their efforts to fulfill their public responsibilities, their regulatory proposals did not have unintended anticompetitive impacts and that agencies explored less burdensome alternatives that were equally or more effective in resolving agency objectives.

In March 1996, amendments to the RFA, in the form of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act² (SBREFA) became law. SBREFA raised the stakes for regulatory agencies. Congress had finally been persuaded by 15 years of uneven compliance with the RFA, and by the repeated urging of the small business community, to authorize the courts to review agency compliance with the RFA. "Judicial review" was thought to be the incentive that was lacking in the original statute. SBREFA also reinforced the RFA requirement that agencies reach out and consider the input of small businesses in the development of regulatory proposals, subjecting this outreach to judicial review as well.

One of the clearest examples of how benefits can be derived from efforts to ensure compliance with the RFA comes from the Department of Transportation (DOT). To implement provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, DOT proposed a regulation in March 1998 that would have required all motor carriers, tour bus operators, and other transportation companies to provide access for people with disabilities, primarily by installing mechanical lifts. Advocacy advised DOT that its proposed rule would have a serious impact on the small bus industry and would cause these small businesses to reduce transportation services to the entire public, including the disabled (the opposite consequence of DOT's intention).

DOT staff and representatives of the affected small businesses met to discuss the regulation and its alternative, an important step in the DOT's RFA analysis. The meeting

A Brief History of Federal Regulatory Flexibility Legislation

Federal Regulatory Flexibility in Action

¹Pub. L. No. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1164 (codified at 5 USC § 601 et seq.)

²Pub. L. No. 104-121, 110 Stat. 857 (codified at 5 USC § 601 et seq.)

Regulatory Flexibility and the States

provided a meaningful opportunity for small businesses to discuss cost projections and other data relevant to the proposed rule. After the DOT met with Advocacy and small carriers, they published a final rule adopting an innovative approach recommended by small bus operators. The revised rule, published in September 1998, not only achieved the agency's objectives, but also struck a sensible balance. Essentially, DOT backed away from mandating a one-size-fits-all proposal and transitioned the redesign of all buses to accommodate passengers with disabilities while maintaining service for those who rely on small bus companies. Small businesses welcomed DOT's final rule, expected to save the small bus industry about \$180 million while guaranteeing transportation for the disabled.

The great need for reduced economic impact on small businesses does not stop at the federal level. More than 93 percent of businesses in every state are small businesses (see chart).¹ Therefore, small businesses should be protected from state regulations that require them to bear disproportionate costs and burdens. Small employers can help fix problems if they have a voice in the process!

In a survey of state legislation, the Office of Advocacy found that many states lack legislation that allows for regulatory flexibility.⁴ Of the states that do have some form of regulatory flexibility, many are missing key legislative components. Advocacy has drafted model legislation to help state legislators create a structure in which small businesses can have meaningful input in the development of state policies and rules.

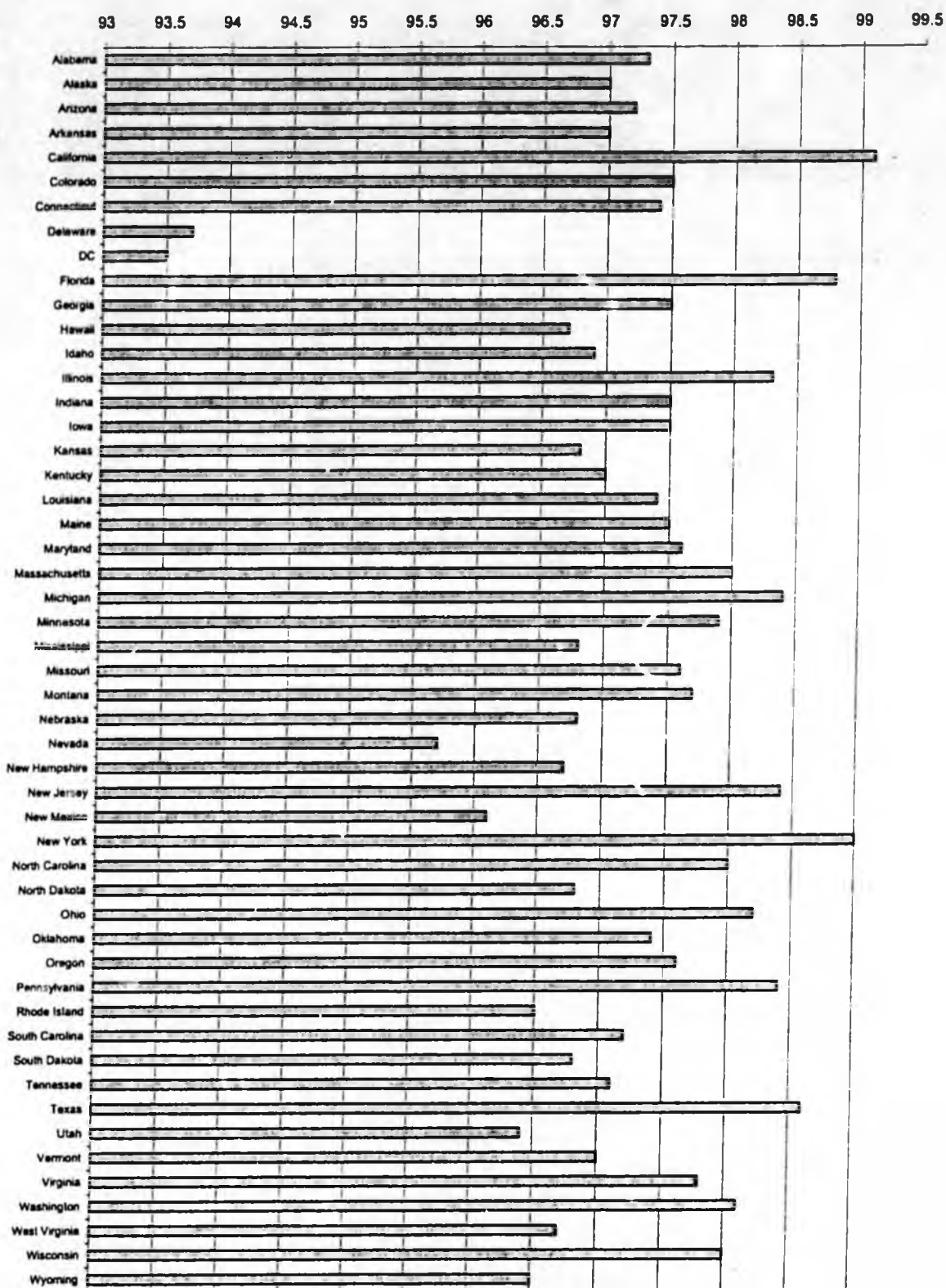
Aware of the state economic benefits of less burdensome regulations, the Office of Advocacy wants to build on the successes of federal regulatory flexibility and of states that have led the way with legislative and executive approaches of their own. In fiscal year 2002 the cost savings to small businesses from federal regulatory flexibility was more than \$21.1 billion.⁵ The Office of Advocacy urges state policymakers to enact regulatory flexibility legislation or amend current legislation in order to pass on similar cost savings to state economies.

¹The information in this chart is taken from the *2002 Small Business Profiles* published by the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy (<http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats>) from data collected by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau. The chart excludes Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands because no data were available.

⁴See *Regulatory Flexibility Legislation in the States*, *infra*.

⁵See *Annual Report of the Chief Counsel for Advocacy on the Implementation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, Fiscal Year 2002* (<http://www.sba.gov/advo/laws/flex/>)

Percentage of Businesses That Are Small



A BILL

To improve state rulemaking by creating procedures to analyze the availability of more flexible regulatory approaches for small businesses.

Findings

- (1) A vibrant and growing small business sector is critical to creating jobs in a dynamic economy;
- (2) Small businesses bear a disproportionate share of regulatory costs and burdens;
- (3) Fundamental changes that are needed in the regulatory and enforcement culture of state agencies to make them more responsive to small business can be made without compromising the statutory missions of the agencies;
- (4) When adopting regulations to protect the health, safety, and economic welfare of [State], state agencies should seek to achieve statutory goals as effectively and efficiently as possible without imposing unnecessary burdens on small employers;
- (5) Uniform regulatory and reporting requirements can impose unnecessary and disproportionately burdensome demands including legal, accounting, and consulting costs upon small businesses with limited resources;
- (6) The failure to recognize differences in the scale and resources of regulated businesses can adversely affect competition in the marketplace, discourage innovation, and restrict improvements in productivity;
- (7) Unnecessary regulations create entry barriers in many industries and discourage potential entrepreneurs from introducing beneficial products and processes;
- (8) The practice of treating all regulated businesses as equivalent may lead to inefficient use of regulatory agency resources, enforcement problems, and, in some cases, to actions inconsistent with the legislative intent of health, safety, environmental, and economic welfare legislation;
- (9) Alternative regulatory approaches which do not conflict with the stated objective of applicable statutes may be available to minimize the significant economic impact of rules on small businesses;

(10) The process by which state regulations are developed and adopted should be reformed to require agencies to solicit the ideas and comments of small businesses, to examine the impact of proposed and existing rules on such businesses, and to review the continued need for existing rules.

Section 1. Short Title

This act may be cited as the Regulatory Flexibility Act of [2003].

Section 2. Definitions

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Agency" means each state board, commission, department, or officer authorized by law to make regulations or to determine contested cases;

(2) "Proposed regulation" means a proposal by an agency for a new regulation or for a change in, addition to, or repeal of an existing regulation;

(3) "Regulation" means each agency statement of general applicability, without regard to its designation, that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or describes the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior regulation, but does not include (A) statements concerning only the internal management of any agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to the public. (B) declaratory rulings, or (C) intra-agency or interagency memoranda,

(4) "Small business" means a business entity, including its affiliates, that (A) is independently owned and operated and (B) employs fewer than [five hundred] full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than [six] million dollars.

Section 3. Economic Impact Statements

(a) Prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation that may have an adverse impact on small businesses, each agency shall prepare an economic impact statement that includes the following:

(1) An identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the proposed regulation;

(2) The projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative costs required for

compliance with the proposed regulation, including the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record;

(3) A statement of the probable effect on impacted small businesses;

(4) A description of any less intrusive or less costly alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the proposed regulation.

Section 4. Regulations Affecting Small Businesses

(a) Prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation on and after [January 1, 2003], each agency shall prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis in which the agency shall, where consistent with health, safety, and environmental and economic welfare, consider utilizing regulatory methods that will accomplish the objectives of applicable statutes while minimizing adverse impact on small businesses. The agency shall consider, without limitation, each of the following methods of reducing the impact of the proposed regulation on small businesses:

(1) The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;

(2) The establishment of less stringent schedules or deadlines for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;

(3) The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses;

(4) The establishment of performance standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the proposed regulation; and

(5) The exemption of small businesses from all or any part of the requirements contained in the proposed regulation.

(b) Prior to the adoption of any proposed regulation that may have an adverse impact on small businesses, each agency shall notify the [Department of Economic and Community Development or similar state department or council that exists to review regulations] of its intent to adopt the proposed regulation. The [Department of Economic and Community Development or similar state department or council that exists to review regulations] shall advise and assist agencies in complying with the provisions of this section.

Section 5. Judicial Review

(a) For any regulation subject to this section, a small business that is adversely affected or aggrieved by final agency action is entitled to judicial review of agency compliance with the requirements of this section.

(b) A small business may seek such review during the period beginning on the date of final agency action and ending one year later.

Section 6. Periodic Review of Rules

(a) Within four years of the enactment of this law, each agency shall review all agency rules existing at the time of enactment to determine whether such rules should be continued without change, or should be amended or rescinded, consistent with the stated objectives of those statutes, to minimize economic impact of the rules on small businesses in a manner consistent with the stated objective of applicable statutes. If the head of the agency determines that completion of the review of existing rules is not feasible by the established date, the agency shall publish a statement certifying that determination. The agency may extend the completion date by one year at a time for a total of not more than five years.

(b) Rules adopted after the enactment of this law shall be reviewed within five years of the publication of the final rule and every five years thereafter to ensure that they minimize economic impact on small businesses in a manner consistent with the stated objectives of applicable statutes.

(c) In reviewing rules to minimize economic impact of the rule on small businesses, the agency shall consider the following factors:

(1) The continued need for the rule;

(2) The nature of complaints or comments received concerning the rule from the public;

(3) The complexity of the rule;

(4) The extent to which the rule overlaps, duplicates, or conflicts with other federal, state, and local governmental rules; and

(5) The length of time since the rule has been evaluated or the degree to which technology, economic conditions, or other factors have changed in the area affected by the rule.

Regulatory Flexibility Legislation in the States

The Office of Advocacy surveyed state legislation looking for existing regulatory flexibility laws and identified seven key areas characteristic of strong state regulatory flexibility legislation, listed below. While 35 states and Puerto Rico have some legislation that pertains to small business regulations, many are missing key components that give regulatory flexibility its effectiveness.

Small Business Definition

Every single state has some variety of an administrative procedures act governing regulatory protocol. Advocacy looked to see whether the state had any legislation specifically crafted for small business regulations and what the state defined as small business.

Economic Impact Analysis

One of the critical parts of any regulatory flexibility scheme is understanding the economic impact of regulations as they relate to small businesses. Advocacy looked for legislation that required agencies to review or otherwise research the impact of the proposed regulations on small businesses.

Examining Alternatives

In addition to examining the economic impact, agencies need to be proactive in looking for regulatory solutions that do not unduly burden small businesses. Advocacy looked for language that required agencies to examine regulatory alternatives and give reasons why such alternatives could not feasibly be implemented.

Judicial Review

As we have learned on the federal level, having judicial review of enacted regulations that do not comply with regulatory flexibility legislation is critical. Without judicial review, agencies may not conduct a thorough and well-reasoned regulatory flexibility analysis. Advocacy looked for legislation that afforded judicial review either in the courts or through administrative review committees.

Periodic Review

Existing regulations may also unduly burden small businesses because old rules may no longer serve their purpose, may be trumped by newer federal or state legislation, or are technologically obsolete. By periodically reviewing rules, the agencies can ensure that all of their regulations are still necessary. This ensures a streamlined and efficient regulatory environment.

Small business owners are the greatest resource agencies can use to understand how regulations affect small businesses and what alternatives may be less onerous. One way to allow small businesses to have a voice in the process is to allow them to serve on regulatory review committees where they help solve regulatory problems. While many states already have some form of committee to review regulations, most are composed of legislative members only. Advocacy supports allowing members of the small business community to serve on these review boards.

Regulatory Review Committee

Even the best regulatory flexibility legislation has little value if most entities are exempted from it. Advocacy looked at any legislation that gave exceptions or exemptions for certain types of regulations and/or agencies.

Exemptions

See the table on the next page for a summary of the provisions offered in the regulatory flexibility laws of the various states.

State Regulatory Flexibility Statutes (by Statute Reference Number), June 2003

State	Citation Information	Small Business Definition	Economic Impact Analysis	Examining Alternatives	Judicial Review	Periodic Review	Exemptions	Rules Review Committee
Alabama	Ala. Code §							41-22-22
Alaska	Alaska Stat. §							44.62.125
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann.	41-1001(19)	41-1052; 41-1055; 41-1056.01	41-1055	41-1034; 41-1051; 41-1052	41-1056	41-1057; 41-1005; 41-1044	41-1057
Arkansas	Ark. Code Ann. §							
California	Cal. Gov. Code §	11342.610	11346.2; 11346.3; 11346.9	11346.2; 11347.6	11349; 11350	11349.7	11346.1; 11353, 11356; 11361	
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. §	24-4-102	24-4-103	24-4-103			24-4-103	
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §	4-168a(a)(2)	4-168a(c)	4-168a(b)	4-175; 4-183	4-170(a) repealed	4-168a(d)	4-170
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 29, §	10403(3)	10404	10404	10141	10407		
Washington DC	DC Code Ann §							
Florida	Fla. Stat. Ann. §	120.54(3)(b) (2)(a); 120.52(16) & (17)	120.54(3)(b) (1) and (2)	120.54(1)(d); 120.54(3)(b) (2)(a); 120.541	120.68; 120.545; 120.56	120.74	120.50; 120.63; 120.80; 120.81	120.545
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. §	50-13-4(a)(3)	50-13-4(a)(3) & (4)	50-13-4(a)(3)	50-13-19; 50-13-10; 50-13-13; 50-13-20		50-13-4(b)	
Guam	5 GCA		9301 ¹		9309			
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §	201M-1	201M-2	201M-2	201M-6	201M-7		201M-5
Idaho	Idaho Code §					67-5291		
Illinois	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann.	100/1-75; 100/1-80; 100/1-85	100/5-30(c)	100/5-30(a)		100/5-130 ²		100/5-90
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. §		4-22-2-28 ¹			4-22-2-46; 4-22-2-5-2 ¹		4-22-2-28; 4-22-2-46
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. §		17A-4A ¹		17A-19	17A-33 ²		17A-8
Kansas	Kan. Sta. Ann. §		77-416(b) ¹	77-416(b)				77-436; 77-423
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §	13A.210(5); 13A.010	13A.240 ¹	13A.210	13A.337	13A.345		13A.020
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §		49:953 ¹		49:965.1	49:968	49:967	
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit 5	8052(5-A)		8052(5-A)	8058; 11001; 8072	8071; 8072	8054	
Maryland	Md. Code Ann. St. Gov.		10-124 ¹		10-222; 10-125	10-132.1; 10-133		2-502
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Law. Ann. §		30A-5	30A-5	30A-7			
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann.	24.207a	24.240; 24.245	24.240	24.264; 24.301		24.315	24.234; 24.235
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. Ann. §		14.131 ¹		14.89	14.3691	14.03	
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. §		25-43-8(2)(d)	25-43-6(2)(g)	25-43-17		25-43-6(4)	
Missouri	Mo. Ann. Stat. §							
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. §							
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. §							84-907.07
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat.	233B.0382	233B.0608; 233B.0609	233B.0608; 233B.0609	233B.105; 233B.110; 233B.130	233B.050		233B.067
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §	541-A:5(IV)(e)	541-A:5(IV)(e)		541-A:13; 541-A:24	541-A:2	541-A:21	541-A:2
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. Ann. §	52:14B-17; 52:14B-25	52:14B-19; 52:14B-25	52:14B-18; 52:14B-25		52:14B-5.1		

State Regulatory Flexibility Statutes (by Statute Reference Number), June 2003

State	Citation Information	Small Business Definition	Economic Impact Analysis	Examining Alternatives	Judicial Review	Periodic Review	Exemptions	Rules Review Committee
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. §							
New York	NY CLS St. Admin P Act §	102(8)	202-b(2)	202-b(1)	205	207	202-b(3)	Executive Order 20 ¹
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. §		150B-21.4 ¹					150B-21.16
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code §	28-32-08.1	28-32-08.1	28-32-08.1	28-32-08.1	28-32-18.1	28-32.08.1	28-32-17
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §	121.24(A)(9) & (10)	121.24(E); 127.18			119.032	121.24(F)	Yes
Oklahoma	75 Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 75. §	502(4)	504	504	505	307.1; 250.10		Yes
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. §	183.310(9)	183.335(2)(b)	183.540	183.090; 183.480	183.720		
Pennsylvania	71 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann.		745.5(9) & (10) ¹		745.12a	745.8a ¹		
Puerto Rico	H.B. 3038, No. 454	§2(c) & (d)	§4	§4	§11	§10		
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws §	42-35-1(i)	42-35-3(4)	42-35-3(4)	42-35-15; 42-35-7	42-35-4.2 ²		
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. §		1-23-10(7); ¹ 1-23-115		1-23-380; 1-23-120			
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws §							1-26-1.1
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. §							
Texas	Tex. Govt Code Ann. §	2006.011; 2006.001	2006.002	2006.002	2006.013	2001.039	2006.012	
Utah	Utah Code Ann. §		63-46a-4(5)(1) ¹		63-46a-12.1	63-46a-11.5 ³	63-46a-12.1; 63-46a-11	63-46a-11
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. §	3-801(12)	3-838	3-832	3-815		3-816; 3-832	3-817, 3-820
Virgin Islands								
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. §					2.2-4017		
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §	19.85.020	19.85.030; 19.85.040	19.85.030	34.05.570	34.05.630		34.05.610
West Virginia	W. Va. Code §					29A-3-16		29A-3-10
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. Ann. §	227.114(1)(a)	227.114(2)	227.114(2)	227.52; 227.40		227.24	227.19; 227.26
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. §							28-9-101

Note that some states' regulatory flexibility legislation is stronger than others' and their relative strengths are ascertainable only by examining the laws themselves.

¹Not small-business-specific.

²Periodic review of small business rules only.

³This provision imposes expiration dates on rules rather than requiring periodic review.

⁴Iowa repealed its small business regulatory flexibility statute in 1998 (see 17A.31). The statute cited allows for a regulatory flexibility analysis, which includes an economic impact analysis and examination of alternatives, if requested by the Administrative Rules Coordinator or the Administrative Review Committee. An interested party can petition the ARC or ARRC to request a regulation be reviewed, but ultimately the ARC/ARRC decides whether or not to request such an analysis (see 17A.7).

⁵Minnesota has legislation that allows adversely affected small businesses to apply for a variance (exemption or other alternative) from an existing regulation if they can show economic hardship, among other factors. The application costs, at a minimum, \$10 (see 14.055 and 14.056).

⁶The Missouri legislature passed S.B. 69, which awaits the Governor's signature as of June 2003. Missouri's economic impact analysis looks at the impact of bills, rather than regulations, on small businesses (see 23.140).

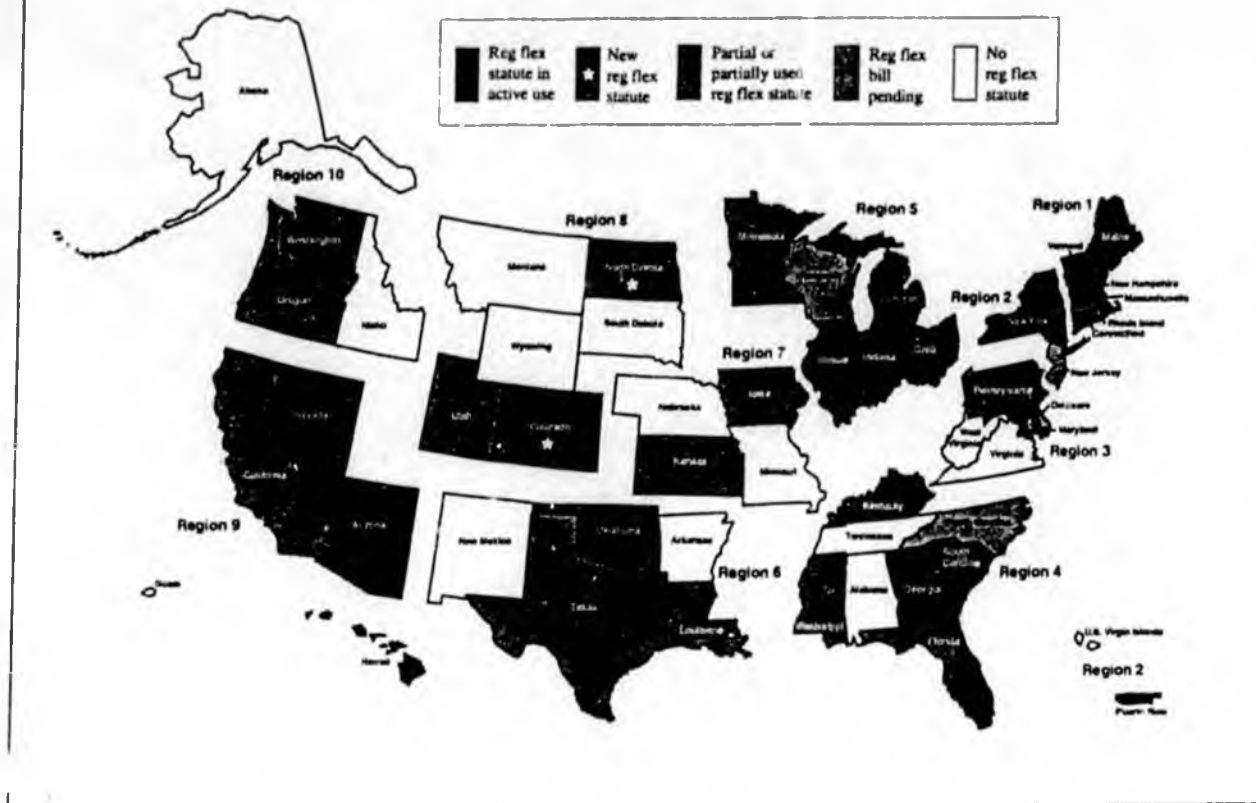
⁷Review of a rule is mandatory in Pennsylvania if requested by a third party.

⁸This Rhode Island provision requires rules to be re-filed periodically.

Source: Compiled by U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, from state statutory information.

Model Legislation Initiative

Status of State Regulatory Flexibility Provisions, July 2003



Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy Regional Advocates

The relationship between the nation's small businesses and the Chief Counsel for Advocacy is strengthened by regional advocates located in the SBA's 10 regions. They are the Chief Counsel's direct link to small business owners, state and local government bodies, and organizations that support the interests of small entities. The regional advocates help identify regulatory concerns of small business by monitoring the impact of federal and state policies at the grassroots level. Their work goes far to develop programs and policies that encourage fair regulatory treatment of small business and help ensure their future growth and prosperity.

The Chief Counsel's Direct Link

Please contact these advocates for assistance and guidance in implementing the model legislation in your state. They are a great source for state small business information and are ready and willing to assist!

Region I

Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Barbara Manning

Small Business Administration

10 Causeway Street, Room 812

Boston, MA 02222-1093

Main: (617) 565-8415

Direct: (617) 565-8418

Fax: (617) 565-8420

barbara.manning@sba.gov

Region II

Serving New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico,
and Virgin Islands

Alan Steinberg

Small Business Administration

26 Federal Plaza

Room 3108

New York, NY 10278

Main: (212) 264-1450

Direct: (212) 264-7750

Fax: (202) 481-5857

alan.steinberg@sba.gov

Region III

Serving Delaware, District of Columbia,
Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and
West Virginia

Vacant*

Small Business Administration

900 Market Street, 5th Floor

Philadelphia, PA 19107

Main: (215) 580-2807

Fax: (215) 580-2800

Region IV

Serving Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina,
South Carolina, and Tennessee

Pat Gartland

Small Business Administration

233 Peachtree Street NW

Suite 1800

Atlanta, GA 30303

Main: (404) 331-4999

Fax: (404) 331-2354

patrick.gartland@sba.gov

Region V

Serving Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin

Vacant*

Small Business Administration

500 West Madison Street

Suite 1240

Chicago, IL 60606-6611

Main: (312) 353-4493

Fax: (312) 353-3426

Region VI

Serving Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,
Oklahoma, and Texas

G. Till Phillips

Small Business Administration

4300 Amon Carter Boulevard

Suite 108

Fort Worth, TX 76155

Main: (817) 684-5581

Direct: (817) 684-5582

Fax: (817) 684-5590

till.phillips@sba.gov

Region VII

Serving Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and
Nebraska

Wendell Bailey

Small Business Administration

323 W. 8th Street Suite 307

Kansas City, MO 64105-1500

Main: (816) 374-6380

Fax: (816) 374-6339

wendell.bailey@sba.gov

Region VIII

Serving Colorado, Montana, North Dakota,

South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

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Direct: (303) 844-0503

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james.henderson@sba.gov

Region IX

Serving Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii,
and Nevada

Michael Hull

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2828 N. Central Avenue

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Phoenix, AZ 85004

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Direct: (602) 745-7237

Fax: (602) 745-7210

michael.hull@sba.gov

Region X

Serving Alaska, Idaho, Oregon,
and Washington

Norm Proctor

Small Business Administration

1200 Sixth Avenue

Suite 1805

Seattle, WA 98101-1128

Main: (206) 553-5676

Direct: (206) 553-5231

Fax: (206) 553-4155

norm.proctor@sba.gov

**For Regions III and V, please contact:*

Viktorija Ziebarth

Small Business Administration

Office of Advocacy

409 3rd Street SW

Washington, DC 20416

Main: (202) 205-6533

Direct: (202) 205-6565

Fax: (202) 481-2345

viktorija.ziebarth@sba.gov

or

S. Kevin Washington

Small Business Administration

Office of Advocacy

409 3rd Street SW

Washington, DC 20416

Main: (202) 205-6533

Direct: (202) 205-6948

Fax: (202) 205-6928

s.kevin.washington@sba.gov

HB 33

Brian Hove

From: Mike Pawlowski
Sent: Friday, April 29, 2005 2:58 PM
To: Brian Hove
Subject: FW: 05-04-03 Marshall Testimony-Alaska.doc
Attachments: 05-04-03 Marshall Testimony-Alaska.doc

Brian - Connie might not be available to testify so here is her testimony to the House Finance Committee for your committee members.

F

From: Marshall, Connie B. [mailto:connie.marshall@sba.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 03, 2005 7:17 AM
To: Mike Pawlowski
Subject: FW: 05-04-03 Marshall Testimony-Alaska.doc

<<05-04-03 Marshall Testimony-Alaska.doc>>

Good morning Mike - Here is my Testimony for tomorrow's hearing. Let me know if you have any concerns. Please send the call-in phone number and area code to me. I'll be 'ready to go' on your cue!

Smiles,

Connie

**Connie Marshall
Region X Advocate
U.S. Small Business Administration
before the
House Labor and Commerce Committee
of the
Alaska State House
March 4, 2005**

Chairman Anderson and members of the Labor and Commerce Committee, my name is Connie Marshall and I am the Regional Advocate for the U.S. Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy's Region X (which includes Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho). It is an honor for me to speak to you today and testify on House Bill 33.

As the Regional Advocate for Region X, my job is to be the direct link between state and local governments, small business groups and small business owners and employees and the Office of Advocacy, based in Washington, DC. My chief concern is to help identify regulatory concerns of small business by monitoring the impact of federal and state policies at the grassroots level. It is my goal to see that programs and policies that encourage fair regulatory treatment of small business are developed and implemented to ensure future growth and prosperity. This is why I am testifying in support of proposed legislation which will strengthen small business regulatory flexibility in Alaska.

The Office of Advocacy enforces the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) on the federal level in order to lessen the regulatory burden on small business. More than 93

percent of businesses in every state are small businesses. As you may know, small businesses with less than 20 employees spend \$6,975 each year per employee to comply with federal regulations—that is 60 percent more per employee than large firms with more than 500 employees spend. And that is just the cost of federal regulations. Small business owners also have to shoulder the cost of state regulations.

Under the RFA, Advocacy has shown time and again that regulations can be reduced and the economy improved without sacrificing such important goals as environmental quality, travel safety, and workplace safety. By working with federal agencies to implement the RFA, in 2004 the Office of Advocacy saved small businesses nationwide over \$17 billion in foregone regulatory costs that can now be used to create jobs, buy equipment and expand access to health care for millions of Americans, or simply maintain competitiveness in the marketplace.

While some states have state regulatory flexibility legislation that mandates state agencies to perform economic impact analysis before they regulate, many do not. For that reason, the Office of Advocacy drafted the Regulatory Flexibility Act model legislation and issued a report on the status of regulatory flexibility in the states in December of 2002.

There are five critical elements contained in the Regulatory Flexibility Act model bill. Successful state-level regulatory flexibility laws should have: (1) a small business definition that includes most small businesses, (2) a requirement that state agencies

perform an economic impact analysis before they regulate, (3) a requirement that state agencies consider less burdensome alternatives that still meet regulatory goals, (4) judicial review so that the law has teeth, and (5) a provision for state government to periodically review all its regulations. To be effective, there should be few, if any exemptions from the law. Even the best regulatory flexibility initiative has little value if the majority of state agencies are exempted from it. In order for regulatory flexibility to work, there is a need for the Governor's leadership, trained and educated state agencies that understand their responsibilities, and the continued involvement of the small business community.

During this time of tight state budgets, you may be wondering how much it costs a state to implement regulatory flexibility for small business. The answer is that implementing a regulatory flexibility system can be done at little to no additional cost to the state. Let me share information from two states that have recently implemented regulatory flexibility provisions.

In North Dakota, the agencies were granted no additional funds to carry out their duties under the new RFA legislation. The state legislative review committee is responsible for reviewing the regulations that their state agencies, using economic impact analysis, have determined might be overly burdensome to small business. So other than additional regulations for the committee to review, North Dakota has simply absorbed the new duties into their already existing system.

Similarly, in Colorado, the agencies were granted no additional funds to carry out their duties under the new RFA legislation. The Office of Policy Research and Regulatory Review in Colorado's Department of Regulatory Agencies was given responsibility for implementing the new law. To meet the new obligations, they shifted personnel in their office and dedicated part of an IT person to implement their e-rulemaking notification system. Like North Dakota, Colorado simply absorbed the new responsibilities into their current structure.

The benefits of implementing a regulatory flexibility system truly outweigh the costs. Let me give you an example of how regulatory flexibility works from a state that has had an active regulatory flexibility program for nearly ten years. In October 2004, New York State adopted an emergency regulation to prevent prescription fraud by requiring the use of an official State prescription form for all prescribing done in New York. The official prescription forms utilize security features that will curtail alterations and forgeries that divert drugs to black market sale to unsuspecting patients and cost New York's Medicaid program and private insurers tens of millions of dollars annually in fraudulent claims.

Under New York's State Administrative Procedure Act and an Executive Order signed by Governor Pataki, the Department of Health was required to perform a regulatory flexibility analysis for small business (RFASB). It was found that the proposed regulation would affect small businesses such as practitioners, pharmacists, retail pharmacies, hospitals and nursing homes.

Therefore, in drafting the regulation, the Department of Health met with and considered comments from the affected small businesses. By consulting with small business throughout the rule writing process, the New York Department of Health was able to craft a regulation that met their goals without unduly burdening small employers. The Serialized Official New York State Prescription Form regulation is expected to save private insurers and the Medicaid program millions of dollars due to the reduction of fraudulent prescription claims. In addition, the regulation will benefit the state, its citizens, and private insurers.

Since December of 2002, my fellow Regional Advocates and I have been working with state legislators across the country to make regulatory flexibility for small business a legislative priority. In 2004, 17 states (*California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin*) introduced regulatory flexibility legislation and seven states have signed legislation into law (*Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wisconsin*). In 2003, twelve states introduced regulatory flexibility legislation. Governors in North Dakota and Colorado signed regulatory flexibility legislation into law, while Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney and West Virginia Governor Bob Wise signed Executive Orders to implement regulatory flexibility. To date, in 2005, twelve states including Alaska have introduced regulatory flexibility legislation. And a little over one

month ago, Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee enacted regulatory flexibility by Executive Order.

One of the many reasons, I believe, this legislation has been so successful over the last two years is because policy makers across the country are realizing that regulatory flexibility is as an economic development tool. There are over 23.7 million small businesses in the United States and they are the job creators: small firms create between 60 and 80 percent of the net new jobs in our economy.

There is no question that small business is the backbone of the economy here in Alaska just as it is throughout the country. According to the federal definition of small business (500 employees or less), 96.9 percent (16,300) of Alaska's employers are considered small and employ over 59.6 percent (127,680) of Alaska's non-farm sector employees.

Sometimes, because of their size, small businesses aggregate importance to the economy can be overlooked. Because of this, it is very easy to overlook the negative impact of regulatory activities on them. The intent of this legislation is to compel regulatory agencies to consider small businesses when regulations are developed and particularly consider the disproportionate impact those regulations might have.

This legislation is needed. The Office of Advocacy commends you for bringing House Bill 33 forward.

HB

41

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/15/05

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: 2/14/06

Judiciary Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 41(FIN)

HB 41 ASSAULT ON SCHOOL EMPLOYEES/BUS DRIVERS

"An Act relating to minimum periods of imprisonment for the crime of assault in the fourth degree committed against an employee of an elementary, junior high, or secondary school or certain contractors of school districts who were engaged in the performance of school duties at the time of the assault."

and recommends:

- be replaced with S CS CSHB41 (JUD)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

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

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Index	Zem	Ver
ADM	1/28/06			✓	
LAW	1/30/06			✓	
DPS	1/30/06			✓	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Index	Zem	Ver

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS				
French				X
Gross			✓	
Huggins		X		
CHAIR:		✓		

French
Gross
Huggins
Seekin's

24-LS1635A
Luckhaupt
2/3/06

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO.
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

BY

Introduced:

Referred:

A RESOLUTION

1 **Suspending Rules 24(c), 35, 41(b), and 42(e), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State**
2 **Legislature, concerning House Bill No. 41, relating to certain sentences for assault in the**
3 **fourth degree.**

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

5 **That under Rule 54, Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, the provisions of**
6 **Rules 24(c), 35, 41(b), and 42(e), Uniform Rules of the Alaska State Legislature, regarding**
7 **changes to the title of a bill, are suspended in consideration of House Bill No. 41, relating to**
8 **certain sentences for assault in the fourth degree.**

24-LS0307C
Luckhaupt
2/15/06

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 41()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

**Offered:
Referred.**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES LYNN AND MCGUIRE, Anderson, Wilson, Ramras, Foster, Holm,
Chenault, Gatto**

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to minimum periods of imprisonment for the crime of assault in the
2 fourth degree committed on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored
3 event, or at certain school district administration offices."

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

5 * Section 1. AS 12.55.135(d) is amended to read:

6 (d) A defendant convicted of assault in the fourth degree who knowingly
7 directed the conduct constituting the offense at

8 (1) a uniformed or otherwise clearly identified peace officer, fire
9 fighter, correctional employee, emergency medical technician, paramedic, ambulance
10 attendant, or other emergency responder who was engaged in the performance of
11 official duties at the time of the assault shall be sentenced to a minimum term of
12 imprisonment of

13 (A) [(1)] 60 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(1)

14 or (2);

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(B) [(2)] 30 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(3);

(2) a person who was on school grounds during school hours or during a school function or a school-sponsored event, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in the administrative offices of a school district, if students are educated at that office, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 60 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(1) or (2); in this paragraph,

(A) "school bus" has the meaning given in AS 11.71.900;

(B) "school district" has the meaning given in AS 47.07.063;

(C) "school grounds" has the meaning given in AS 11.71.900.

24-LS0307I
Luckhaupt
2/3/06

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 41()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES LYNN AND MCGUIRE, Anderson, Wilson, Ramras, Foster, Holm, Chenault

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to minimum periods of imprisonment for the crime of assault in the**
2 **fourth degree committed on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored**
3 **event, or at certain school district administration offices."**

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

5 *** Section 1. AS 12.55.135(d) is amended to read:**

6 (d) A defendant convicted of assault in the fourth degree who knowingly
7 directed the conduct constituting the offense at

8 (1) a uniformed or otherwise clearly identified peace officer, fire
9 fighter, correctional employee, emergency medical technician, paramedic, ambulance
10 attendant, or other emergency responder who was engaged in the performance of
11 official duties at the time of the assault shall be sentenced to a minimum term of
12 imprisonment of

13 (A) [(1)] 60 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(1)
14 or (2);

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~~(B) [(2)] 30 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(3);~~

(2) a person who was on school grounds, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in the administrative offices of a school district, if students are educated at that office, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 60 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(1) or (2); the court may impose a term of imprisonment of less than 60 days if the defendant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that a mitigating factor listed in AS 12.55.155(d) applies; in this paragraph,

(A) "school bus" has the meaning given in AS 11.71.900;

(B) "school district" has the meaning given in

AS 47.07.063;

(C) "school grounds" has the meaning given in

AS 11.71.900.

Alaska State Legislature

Chair

Military and Veterans Affairs Committee

Member

Education Committee

State Affairs Committee

Labor and Commerce Committee

Joint Armed Services Committee

Econ Dev, Int'l Trade & Tourism

Finance Subcommittees



A Communication From
REPRESENTATIVE BOB LYNN
District 31 Anchorage

Session:

Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Phone: (907) 465-4931

Fax: (907) 465-4316

Toll Free: (800) 870-4391

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716 W. 4th Ave., #330
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Phone: (907) 269-0205

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Representative_Bob_Lynn@legis.state.ak.us

SPONSOR STATEMENT HB 41

State Statute provides for specific terms of imprisonment for crimes committed against certain public employees, such as peace officers, firefighters, etc., in the performance of their official duties. School employees who, each day, work with our most precious resource, our children, deserve the same level of respect and protection under the law.

This bill revises sentencing guidelines so that an individual convicted as an adult of assault on a school employee during, or because of, the performance of official duties, will receive a *mandatory* minimum term of imprisonment. This would be similar to that imposed upon an individual who assaults a peace officer, fire fighter, correctional employee, emergency medical technician, paramedic, ambulance attendance or other emergency responder engaged in the performance of official duties at the time of the offense.

Schools must be safe for teachers and other school employees, as well as for children. This bill adds a giant step toward that safety. Your support of HB 41 is requested.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 41 (FIN)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Corrections
 Title "An Act relating to minimum periods of RDU Institutional Facilities
imprisonment for the crimes against school employees." Component Institution Director's Office
 Sponsor Representative Lynn
 Requester Senate Judicial Component No. 524

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part-time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Due to the small number of potential cases, the Department of Corrections does not anticipate a significant fiscal impact from the passage of this legislation.

Prepared by: Sharleen Griffin, Director
 Division: Administrative Services
 Approved by: Portia C.K. Parker, Deputy Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Corrections

Phone (907) 465-3339
 Date/Time 2/7/06 11:41 AM
 Date 2/7/2006

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB41(Fin)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title An act relating to minimum sentence RDU Legal and Advocacy Services
for assault on school employee... Component Public Defender Agency
 Sponsor Reps. Lynn & McGuire
 Requester _____ Component No. 1631

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would require a mandatory minimum sentence for an assault in the fourth degree committed against school employees and contractors. It is expected that this bill will not have a significant fiscal impact upon the Public Defender Agency.

Prepared by: Quinlan Steiner, Director Phone 907.334.4414
 Division Public Defender Agency Date/Time 1/28/06 5:00 p.m.
 Approved by: Mike Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner Date _____
 Agency Administration

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB41-LAW-CJL-1-30-
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAW
 Title "An Act relating to minimum periods of imprisonment for the crime of assault in the fourth degree..." RDU CRIMINAL
 Sponsor Representatives Lynn and McGuire Component Criminal Justice Litigation
 Requester Senate Judiciary Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill amends AS 12.55.135 (Sentencing for misdemeanors) by amending subsection d so that a 60 day sentence would be imposed for assault in the fourth degree if the assault is committed against an employee of an elementary, junior high, or secondary school while the employee was engaged in the performance of school duties while on school ground, on a school bus, at a school-sponsored event, or in the administrative offices of a school district at the time of the assault. Most assaults in schools are committed by juveniles, and there aren't enough cases to result in a fiscal impact on the Department of Law as a result of passage of this legislation.

Prepared by: Kathryn Daughhete, Director Phone 465-3673
 Division Administrative Services Division Date/Time 1/30/06 1:49 PM
 Approved by: Kathryn Daughhete for David Márquez, Attorney General Date 1/30/2006
 Agency Department of Law

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: HB41CS(FIN)-DPS-AST-1-30
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Public Safety
 Title "An Act relating to minimum periods of RDU Alaska State Troopers
imprisonment for the crime of assault..." Component AST Detachments
 Sponsor Representative Lynn
 Requester Senate Judiciary Committee Component No. 2325

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

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

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation has no fiscal impact to the Department of Public Safety. State troopers and local law enforcement officials already handle violations for the crime of assault, so this statute will not increase the numbers they deal with and should instead act as a deterrent. This bill will add a minimum term of 60 days imprisonment for convictions of assault in the fourth degree against school employees.

Prepared by: Lieutenant James Helgøe
 Division: Alaska State Troopers
 Approved by: Commissioner William Tandeske
 Agency: Department of Public Safety

Phone 907-269-4532
 Date/Time 1/30/06 2:17 PM
 Date 1/30/2006

Sec. 12.55.135. Sentences of imprisonment for misdemeanors.

(a) A defendant convicted of a class A misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

(b) A defendant convicted of a class B misdemeanor may be sentenced to a definite term of imprisonment of not more than 90 days unless otherwise specified in the provision of law defining the offense.

(c) A defendant convicted of assault in the fourth degree that is a crime involving domestic violence committed in violation of the provisions of an order issued or filed under AS 12.30.027 or AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180 and not subject to sentencing under (g) of this section shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of 20 days.

(d) A defendant convicted of assault in the fourth degree who knowingly directed the conduct constituting the offense at a uniformed or otherwise clearly identified peace officer, fire fighter, correctional employee, emergency medical technician, paramedic, ambulance attendant, or other emergency responder who was engaged in the performance of official duties at the time of the assault shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of

(1) 60 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(1) or (2);

(2) 30 days if the defendant violated AS 11.41.230(a)(3).

Sec. 12.55.155. Factors in aggravation and mitigation.

(a) If a defendant is convicted of an offense and is subject to sentencing under AS 12.55.125(c), (d)(1), (d)(2), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), or (i) and

(1) the presumptive term is four years or less, the court may decrease the presumptive term by an amount as great as the presumptive term for factors in mitigation or may increase the presumptive term up to the maximum term of imprisonment for factors in aggravation;

(2) the presumptive term of imprisonment is more than four years, the court may decrease the presumptive term by an amount as great as 50 percent of the presumptive term for factors in mitigation or may increase the presumptive term up to the maximum term of imprisonment for factors in aggravation.

(b) Sentence increments and decrements under this section shall be based on the totality of the aggravating and mitigating factors set out in (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) The following factors shall be considered by the sentencing court and may aggravate the presumptive terms set out in AS 12.55.125:

(1) a person, other than an accomplice, sustained physical injury as a direct result of the defendant's conduct;

(2) the defendant's conduct during the commission of the offense manifested deliberate cruelty to another person;

(3) the defendant was the leader of a group of three or more persons who participated in the offense;

(4) the defendant employed a dangerous instrument in furtherance of the offense,

(5) the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the victim of the offense was particularly vulnerable or incapable of resistance due to advanced age, disability, ill health, or extreme youth or was for any other reason substantially incapable of exercising normal physical or mental powers of resistance;

(6) the defendant's conduct created a risk of imminent physical injury to three or more persons, other than accomplices;

(7) a prior felony conviction considered for the purpose of invoking the presumptive terms of this chapter was of a more serious class of offense than the present offense;

(8) the defendant's prior criminal history includes conduct involving aggravated or repeated instances of assaultive behavior;

(9) the defendant knew that the offense involved more than one victim;

(10) the conduct constituting the offense was among the most serious conduct included in the definition of the offense;

(11) the defendant committed the offense pursuant to an agreement that the defendant either pay or be paid for the commission of the offense, and the pecuniary incentive was beyond that inherent in the offense itself;

(12) the defendant was on release under AS 12.30.020 or 12.30.040 for another felony charge or conviction or for a misdemeanor charge or conviction having assault as a necessary element;

(13) the defendant knowingly directed the conduct constituting the offense at an active officer of the court or at an active or former judicial officer, prosecuting attorney, law enforcement officer, correctional employee, fire fighter, emergency medical technician, paramedic, ambulance attendant, or other emergency responder during or because of the exercise of official duties;

(14) the defendant was a member of an organized group of five or more persons, and the offense was committed to further the criminal objectives of the group;

(15) the defendant has three or more prior felony convictions;

(16) the defendant's criminal conduct was designed to obtain substantial pecuniary gain and the risk of prosecution and punishment for the conduct is slight;

(17) the offense was one of a continuing series of criminal offenses committed in furtherance of illegal business activities from which the defendant derives a major portion of the defendant's income;

(18) the offense was a felony

(A) specified in AS 11.41 and was committed against a spouse, a former spouse, or a member of the social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling as the defendant;

(B) specified in AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.458 and the defendant has engaged in the same or other conduct prohibited by a provision of AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.460 involving the same or another victim; or

(C) specified in AS 11.41 that is a crime involving domestic violence and was committed in the physical presence or hearing of a child under 16 years of age who was, at the time of the offense, living within the residence of the victim, the residence of the perpetrator, or the residence where the crime involving domestic violence occurred;

(19) the defendant's prior criminal history includes an adjudication as a delinquent for conduct that would have been a felony if committed by an adult;

(20) the defendant was on furlough under AS 33.30 or on parole or probation for another felony charge or conviction that would be considered a prior felony conviction under AS 12.55.145(a)(1)(B);

(21) the defendant has a criminal history of repeated instances of conduct violative of criminal laws, whether punishable as felonies or misdemeanors, similar in nature to the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced under this section;

(22) the defendant knowingly directed the conduct constituting the offense at a victim because of that person's race, sex, color, creed, physical or mental disability, ancestry, or national origin;

(23) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and

(A) the offense involved the delivery of a controlled substance under circumstances manifesting an intent to distribute the substance as part of a commercial enterprise; or

(B) at the time of the conduct resulting in the conviction, the defendant was caring for or assisting in the care of a child under 10 years of age;

(24) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and the offense involved the transportation of controlled substances into the state;

(25) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and the offense involved large quantities of a controlled substance;

(26) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and the offense involved the distribution of a controlled substance that had been adulterated with a toxic substance;

(27) the defendant, being 18 years of age or older,

(A) is legally accountable under AS 11.16.110(2) for the conduct of a person who, at the time the offense was committed, was under 18 years of age and at least three years younger than the defendant; or

(B) is aided or abetted in planning or committing the offense by a person who, at the time the offense was committed, was under 18 years of age and at least three years younger than the defendant;

(28) the victim of the offense is a person who provided testimony or evidence related to a prior offense committed by the defendant;

(29) the defendant committed the offense for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with a criminal street gang;

(30) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.455, and the defendant knowingly supplied alcohol or a controlled substance to the victim in furtherance of the offense with the intent to make the victim incapacitated; in this paragraph, "incapacitated" has the meaning given in AS 11.41.470.

(d) The following factors shall be considered by the sentencing court and may mitigate the presumptive terms set out in AS 12.55.125:

(1) the offense was principally accomplished by another person, and the defendant manifested extreme caution or sincere concern for the safety or well-being of the victim;

(2) the defendant, although an accomplice, played only a minor role in the commission of the offense;

(3) the defendant committed the offense under some degree of duress, coercion, threat, or compulsion insufficient to constitute a complete defense, but which significantly affected the defendant's conduct;

(4) the conduct of a youthful defendant was substantially influenced by another person more mature than the defendant;

(5) the conduct of an aged defendant was substantially a product of physical or mental infirmities resulting from the defendant's age;

(6) in a conviction for assault under AS 11.41.200 - 11.41.220, the defendant acted with serious provocation from the victim;

(7) except in the case of a crime defined by AS 11.41.410 - 11.41.470, the victim provoked the crime to a significant degree;

(8) *[Repealed, Sec. 42 ch 143 SLA 1982].*

(9) the conduct constituting the offense was among the least serious conduct included in the definition of the offense;

(10) before the defendant knew that the criminal conduct had been discovered, the defendant fully compensated or made a good faith effort to fully compensate the victim of the defendant's criminal conduct for any damage or injury sustained;

(11) the defendant was motivated to commit the offense solely by an overwhelming compulsion to provide for emergency necessities for the defendant's immediate family;

(12) the defendant assisted authorities to detect, apprehend, or prosecute other persons who committed an offense;

(13) the facts surrounding the commission of the offense and any previous offenses by the defendant establish that the harm caused by the defendant's conduct is consistently minor and inconsistent with the imposition of a substantial period of imprisonment;

(14) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and the offense involved small quantities of a controlled substance;

(15) the defendant is convicted of an offense specified in AS 11.71 and the offense involved the distribution of a controlled substance, other than a schedule IA