Approved: 3/11/98

Date

### MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS, COMMERCE & LABOR.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Al Lane at 9:07 a.m. on February 24, 1998 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. David Adkins - excused

Rep. Cindy Empson - excused

Committee staff present: Jerry Donaldson, Legislative Research Department

Bob Nugent, Revisor of Statutes Bev Adams, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Philip S. Harness, KDHR Ron Scott, National Board of Boiler & Pressure Vessels Inspectors Rudy Leutzinger, KDHR Wayne Kitchen, Western Resources Rep. Bob Krehbiel Ken Smith John M Ostrowski, KS AFL/CIO Jolene Grabill, KTLA

Others attending: See attached list

Hearing on: HB 2864 - Updating and modernizing the boiler inspection law.

Phil Harness, Director of Workers Compensation Division of Kansas Department of Human Resources (KDHR), appeared as a proponent of the bill. The purpose of the bill is three-fold: 1) clarify that 20% of the inspection fees only are to be credited to the state general fund, 2) technical cleanup of various statutes concerning boiler inspections, and 3) institution of a new program to inspect the construction and installation of newly installed pressure vessels (after January 1, 1999). In his written testimony he explained the changes and corrections contained in the bill. The department also offered a balloon with amendments to the bill that were worked out with Kansas City Power and Light (KCPL), Western Resources, and Brad Smoot (who represented several insurance companies) in a meeting held yesterday. (See Attachment 1) He answered many questions from the committee.

Ron Scott, National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, appeared as a proponent of the bill. He stated that the new changes would make Kansas laws consistent with other states in the United States. A Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Law has been developed by the National Board and the bill follows the law very closely. He was available to answer the technical questions about the bill and the balloon. He stated that most hospitals and schools are excluded because none of their tanks are large enough to be covered by the law.

Phil Harness stated that all the surrounding states now have laws regulating the inspections of pressure vessels but Kansas. This makes Kansas a dumping ground for the sale of pressure vessels that are not constructed according to code.

Rudy Leutzinger, Industrial Safety and Health Section of the Division of Workers Compensation, KDHR, answered the questions concerning inspections at Wolf Creek. They now do the inspections for what was the National Board R-Stamp review. This gives Wolf Creek the right to do repairs and maintenance on pressure vessels and boilers. By being done by the State of Kansas, this is a savings to Wolf Creek of about \$150,000 a year. Inspections required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in the "hot" areas are handled by the NRC. He also answered a question concerning notification of inspections to the department that are made by other inspectors, such as insurance companies. This requirement is included in Section 12 of the statute.

Pat Hurley, representing Kansas City Power and Light (KCPL), spoke from the audience stating representatives of KCPL had met with KDHR and had reached a consensus on the bill with the addition of several amendments that are included in the balloon.

Wayne Kitchen, Western Resources, also participated in the meeting with the agency (KDHR) yesterday and spoke on the bill. One of the main concerns they had was the bill included all pressure vessels and had no

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS, COMMERCE & LABOR, Room 526-S Statehouse, at 9:07 a.m. on February 24, 1998.

grandfather clause. This was worked out with a change included in the balloon to exempt all the old pressure vessels and applies the law only to new installations. Other requests for changes included water capacity and a variance in the yearly inspections.

Phil Harness went through the balloon for the committee to explain the amendments to the bill. He concluded his testimony by answering questions from the committee.

No others were present to testify for or against the bill and Chairman Lane closed the hearing on HB 2864.

Action on: HB 2864 - Updating and modernizing the boiler inspection law.

Rep. Geringer made a motion to pass out HB 2864 favorably with adoption of the amendments in the balloon. The motion was seconded by Rep. Grant. The motion carried.

Hearing on: HB 2982 - Death benefits for independent legal heirs.

Rep. Bob Krehbiel, a proponent and author of the bill, explained the purpose of the bill. When a young man, without dependents, was killed in an industrial accident last year, the total payout from Workers Compensation was \$4300 for burial expenses. The bill brings up the question whether this is adequate compensation, and would change the death benefit to be paid to \$25,000. If term life insurance is available in the sum of \$25,000, this could be paid in lieu of the workers comp death benefit. Other changes contained in the bill would increase workers compensation benefits paid to "other dependents", other than a spouse or children, to \$50,000.

Ken Smith, the father of the young man who was killed, talked about his son and another young man who was killed in a similar accident. When these young men were killed, the families were told there was no other recourse except workers compensation and it allows only for the payment of \$4300 for burial expenses when there were no dependents. The employers' only responsibility in the cases was to correct the problems that caused the accidents. Mr. Smith stated that he thought that this lack of accountability could jeopardize other employees.

John Ostrowski, Kansas AFL/CIO, appeared as a supporter of the bill. The cost of the change in the law is negligible to employers. When someone dies, there are expenses beyond those of burial expenses and the payment of the \$4300 is often insufficient to pay even the burial costs. The AFL/CIO feels that it would be appropriate to repeal 44-570 that provides that the death benefits be paid to the Workers Compensation Fund if there are no dependents, as it would conflict with the provisions of **HB** 2982. (See Attachment 2)

Jolene M. Grabill, Kansas Trial Lawyers Association (KTLA), testified in support of the bill to increase death benefits to heirs of workers fatally injured in the workplace. KTLA also supports the increase of death benefits to partially dependent persons to \$50,000, but asks for a clarifying amendment concerning the additional option of life insurance coverage. (See Attachment 3) She ended her testimony by answering questions.

The hearing on the bill will be continued at our next meeting. Chairman Lane adjourned the meeting at 9:58 a.m.

The date of the next committee meeting will be announced.

# HOUSE BUSINESS, COMMERCE & LABOR COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: <u>February 24, 1998</u>

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NAME	REPRESENTING
ED SCHAUB	WESTERN RESOURCES
Wayne Kirchen	Western Resources
thereek Deesley	*CPF
Rudyhoutzinger	KDHR
Dougld Jenkins	KDHR
Mener Lefont	KDHR
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Hennest S. Sine Ja	
Janet Stuhler	Xo. BIA
& C Long	UtiliCorp limited fre.
Bill Curtis	Ks Assoc of School Bds
26n X Miles	XEC.
Dick Corler, Sr.	Ks Self-Insurers Assn
Brod Smotot	AIA
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# TESTIMONY BEFORE HOUSE BUSINESS, COMMERCE AND LABOR COMMITTEE HOUSE BILL 2864 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1998

### By Philip S. Harness, Director of Workers Compensation

The purpose for offering House Bill 2864 for your consideration is three-fold:

- 1. Clarify that 20 percent of the inspection fees <u>only</u> are to be credited to the state general fund. Currently, the statute is somewhat ambiguous in that the Department of Administration has interpreted it to mean that 20 percent of all funds collected including inspection and certificate fees, and reimbursed travel expenses, are to be credited to the state general fund.
- 2. Technical cleanup of various statutes concerning boiler inspections.
- 3. Institution of a new program to inspect the construction and installation of newly installed pressure vessels (after January 1, 1999).

As to the first, it is important to recognize the distinction between certificate fees and inspection fees. Inspection fees, defined on Page 2, Line 9, mean essentially those fees collected by the state boiler inspector pursuant to a boiler inspection. The amount of those fees are currently set by regulation. A certificate fee is a regulatory fee used to record that the boiler is in safe operating condition. Certificate fees may be collected by the state even though a boiler has been inspected by an insurance company inspector (in which case the state would not collect the inspection fee). Twenty percent of inspection fees yield approximately \$25,000 per year; 20 percent of certificate fees yield approximately \$40,000 per year. To become, and stay, self-sustaining, the certificate fees need to be dedicated completely to the operation of the section.

As to the second and third points, i.e. technical corrections concerning boiler inspections as well as the addition of construction and installation of newly installed pressure vessels, it is important to note the following:

- a. Section 3 alters the volume of inspected hot water supply boilers to 85 gallons, but 120 gallons for electrical utilities. Inspection of private residences or apartment houses with five or more units is required (previously it was six units). Those pressure vessels which will be inspected (concerning construction and installation after January 1, 1999,) contained various exclusions on Page 3, Lines 15-42. Essentially, those pressure vessels which would be inspected, for new installation, would be those exceeding 15 cubic feet and a designed pressure of 250 pounds per square inch of pressure or 1½ cubic feet and 600 pounds per square inch of pressure.
- b. It is the intention of Section 4 of the bill to provide for the authority to pass rules and regulations for the inspection of construction and installation of newly

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installed pressure vessels, as well as boilers. Since some individuals may prefer to buy used boilers and pressure vessels, it is important to note that what is requested is the ability to inspect the construction and installation of newly installed pressure vessels, not presently installed pressure vessels (those would be essentially "grandfathered" in). Those grandfathered in would not be inspected until such time as they were replaced; thence, it would be a new installation subject to inspection. The Secretary of Human Resources could still issue a variance for those pressure vessels or boilers to be installed which were not constructed pursuant to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code, but could still meet the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors Code. (Section 5.)

- c. The intent of Section 8 is to define different levels of certificates of competency to allow the state to issue one type of competency certificate to those individuals inspecting antique or hobby boilers, another type to those individuals inspecting insured boilers, or commercial boilers.
- d. Section 11 requires that hot water supply boilers greater than 400,000 BTUH shall require an annual inspection, as opposed to the otherwise three-year inspection. Certain units will be registered with the national board.
- e. Section 12 contains new language concerning the ability of the state to shut down or suspend the operation of certain boiler or pressure vessel units if they do not comply with regulations. Relief would be offered under the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act or, if the owner/operator demonstrates that the danger has been abated, then a re-inspection would occur to ensure safe operation.
- f. Section 14 (c) clarifies that 20 percent of the inspection fees only shall be credited to the state general fund with the balance still credited to the boiler inspection fee fund.

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## **HOUSE BILL No. 2864**

By Committee on Business, Commerce and Labor

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AN ACT concerning the boiler safety act; amending K.S.A. 44-913, 44-914, 44-915, 44-916, 44-917, 44-918, 44-919, 44-920, 44-921, 44-922, 44-923, 44-924, 44-925, 44-926, 44-928 and 44-929 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 44-913 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-913. This act shall be known and may be cited as the boiler safety act, and, except as otherwise herein provided, shall apply to all boilers #### pressure in this state.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 44-914 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-914. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Boiler" means a closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam or vapor is generated or steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use internal or external to itself, by the direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels or of electric; or solar power or nuclear energy. The term boiler shall pinchals fired units for heating or vaporizing liquids other than water where these units are separate from processing systems and are complete within themselves.

(b) "Certificate inspection" means an inspection, the report of which is used by the chief inspector to determine whether or not an inspection certificate shall be issued as provided by K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto.

(c) "Heating boiler" means a steam or vapor boiler operating at pressures not exceeding fifteen (15) 15 pounds per square inch gauge or a hot water boiler operating at pressures not exceeding one hundred sixty (160) 160 pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures not exceeding two hundred fifty degrees (250°) 250° Fahrenheit.

(d) "High pressure, high temperature water boiler" means a water boiler operating at pressures exceeding one hundred sixty (160) 160 pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures exceeding two hundred fifty degrees (250°) 250° Fahrenheit.

(e) "Power boiler" means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than fifteen (15) 15 pounds per square

pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and

also include

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inch gauge.

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(f) "Secretary" means the secretary of human resources.

(g) "Pressure vessel" means a vessel or container used for the containment of pressure either internal or external in which the pressure is obtained from an external source of vapor, liquid or gas.

(h) "Hot water supply boiler" means a vessel heating water for external uses, by gas, oil, electricity or solar energy that does not exceed 160 psi, or 210° Fahrenheit.

- (i) "Inspection fee" means any inspection fees collected pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, and shall not include any certificate fees collected pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, and any travel or hotel expense.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 44-915 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-915. (a) The provisions of this act shall not apply to:
- (1) Boilers and pressure vessels under the control of the United States government or federal law;
- (2) antique, scale model or other steam boilers which are used exclusively for exhibition purposes and which are inspected by associations that have established an approved inspection procedure and whose inspectors are registered as special inspectors with the boiler safety unit of the state of Kansas, department of human resources;
- (3) fire engine boilers brought into the state for temporary use in times of emergency;
- (4) boilers and pressure vessels located on producing oil and gas leases or storage areas, and outside the limits of any municipality, used solely for oil and gas production purposes; and
- (5) hot water supply boilers which are directly fired with oil, gas or, electricity or solar energy and which are equipped with pressure and temperature safety relief valves approved by the national board of the American society of mechanical engineers or the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, if none of the following limitations is exceeded:
- (A) Heat input of two hundred thousand (200,000) BTU 200,000 BTUH per hour,
- (B) water temperature of two hundred degrees (200°) 210° Fahrenheit; and
  - (C) nominal water capacity of one hundred twenty (120) 85 gallons
- (b) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, and the provisions of K.S.A. 44-924, 44-925, and 44-926, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to:
- (1) Boilers and pressure vessels located on farms and used solely for agriculture or horticultural purposes;
  - (2) heating boilers and pressure vessels which are located in private

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or 120 gallons for an electrical utility generating plant; and

(6) pressure vessels constructed and installed prior to January 1, 1999.

residences or in apartment houses of less than six (6) five family units;

(3) steam boilers which are regularly inspected by any state agency; (4) (3) boilers and pressure vessels operated and regularly inspected by railway companies operating in interstate commerce; and (5) (4) any boiler and pressure vessels in any establishment in which petroleum products are refined or processed in which all boiler and pressure equipment is inspected and rated either by an inspection service regularly maintained within such establishment or provided by a manufacturer, designer or insurer of such equipment, in accordance with the applicable provisions of any published code or codes of rules or recommended practices nationally recognized in the industry of which such establishment is a part as providing suitable standards for the inspection, repair and rating of pressure equipment of the type used in such estab-14 lishment-; (5) pressure vessels used for transportation and storage of compressed 15 gases when constructed in compliance with specifications of the United States department of transportation and when charged with gas marked, maintained and periodically requalified for use, as required by appropriate regulations of the United States department of transportation; (6) pressure vessels located on vehicles operating under the rules and regulations of other state authorities and used to transport passengers or freight; (7) pressure vessels installed on the right-of-way of railroads and used 23 in the operation of trains; (8) pressure vessels having an internal or external operating pressure 25 not exceeding 15 psig with no limit on size; (9) pressure vessels having an inside diameter, width, height or cross section diagonal not exceeding six inches, with no limitation on length of the vessel or pressure; or other nonflammable liquids (10) pressure vessels for containing water under pressure, including 30 those containing air, the compression of which serves only as a cushion, when neither of the following limitations is exceeded: 33 A design pressure of 300 psig; or a design temperature of 210° Fahrenheit; 34 (11) pressure vessels which may be classified as pressure containers 35 which are an intergal part of components of rotating or reciprocating mechanical devices such as pumps, turbines, generators, engines and hydraulic or pneumatic cylinders, where the primary design considerations and stresses are derived from the functional requirements of the device; 40 and (12) pressure vessels that do not exceed: (A) 15 cubic feet and 250 psi ; pressure; or (B) 11/2 cubic feet in volume and 600 psi pressure (13) pressure vessels installed Sec. 4. K.S.A. 44-916 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-916. and constructed before January 1, 1999.

(a) The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations, consistent with the provisions of this act, for the safe construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers in this state and to fix inspection fees as provided in K.S.A. 44 926 and amendments thereto. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations, consistent with the provisions of this act, for the safe construction and installation of pressure vessels in this state.

(b) Rules and regulations adopted hereunder for construction of new boilers and pressure vessels shall be based upon and at all times follow generally accepted nationwide engineering standards, formulae and practices established and pertaining to boiler construction and safety. Such rules and regulations may incorporate by reference specific editions, or portions thereof, of the boiler and pressure vessel code of the American society of mechanical engineers or other approved codes of construction.

(c) Rules and regulations adopted hereunder for the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers and construction and installation of pressure vessels shall be based upon and at all times follow generally accepted nationwide engineering standards. Such rules and regulations may incorporate by reference specific editions, or portions thereof, of the inspection code of the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors and may require the use of such board's "R" stamp for repairs.

(d) All rules and regulations adopted hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of article 4 of chapter 77 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, except that rules and regulations applying to the construction and installation of new boilers shall not become effective until 12 months after their adoption by the secretary.

(d) The chief inspector or deputy inspectors may perform inspections of boilers and construction of and installation of pressure vessels and issue, upon completion, a special certification showing that such inspection was done in accordance with nationwide engineering standards as adopted by rules and regulations.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 44-917 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-917.

(a) No All new boiler boilers and pressure vessels shall which does not conform to the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this statute which governing govern new construction and installation shall be installed and operated in this state unless the. If a new boiler or pressure vessel is of special design or construction which and the design is not inconsistent consistent with the spirit and safety objectives of such rules this act and rules and regulations, in which case a special installation and operating permit may be granted by the secretary, at his or her discretion an interested party may request a variance from the secretary to build and operate a nonconforming boiler or pressure vessel.

(b) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure

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vessel carrying the American society of mechanical engineers or other approved code symbol shall be determined by the applicable sections of the code under which it was constructed and stamped.

(c) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure vessel which does not carry the American society of mechanical engineers code symbol shall be computed in accordance with the inspection code of the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. If constructed to a code other than that of the American society of mechanical engineers, the boiler or pressure vessel shall be registered with the national board of boiler and pressure inspectors.

(d) This act shall not be construed as in any way preventing the use, sale or reinstallation of a boiler or pressure vessel previously installed in this state, provided it has been made to conform to the rules and regulations governing existing installations and provided it has not been found upon inspection to be in an unsafe condition.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 44-918 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-918.

(a) The secretary shall appoint a chief inspector within sixty (60) days after the effective date of this act and at any time thereafter that the office of the chief inspector may become vacant. Such chief inspector who shall be a citizen of this state, or, if not available, a citizen of another state, and who shall have at the time of appointment not less than five (5) 10 years experience in the construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance or repair of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, steam operating engineer, boiler maker or boiler inspector and who shall hold a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. The chief inspector shall be in the unclassified civil service and shall receive such compensation as prescribed by the secretary, subject to the approval of the governor.

(b) The chief inspector, if authorized by the secretary, shall serve under the direction of the secretary and is hereby charged, directed and empowered:

(1) To take action necessary for the enforcement of this act and of the rules and regulations adopted hereunder;

(2) to maintain a complete record of all boilers and pressure vessels to which this act applies, which record shall include the name and address of each owner or user and the type, dimensions, maximum allowable working pressure, age and last recorded inspection of each such boiler or pressure vessel;

(3) to publish and make available copies of rules and regulations adopted hereunder to any person requesting them;

(4) to issue, or to suspend or revoke for cause, inspection certificates as provided in K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto; and

(5) to cause the prosecution of all violators of the provisions of this

<del>inspection</del> American Society of Mechanical

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vessel

(e) This act shall not be construed to require a pressure vessel inspection of those pressure vessels moved to a different location by the same owner.

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act or of the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 44-919 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-919. The secretary shall employ one or more deputy inspectors who shall be responsible to the chief inspector. Each deputy inspector shall have at the time of appointment not less than three years experience in the construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance or repair of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, steam operating engineer, boilermaker or boiler inspector. Deputy inspectors shall be in the unclassified civil service and shall receive such compensation as prescribed by the secretary, subject to the approval of the governor.

13 (a) In addition to the deputy inspectors authorized by K.S.A. 44-919, the secretary, upon the request of any company licensed to insure and insuring boilers in this state or of the Kansas antique engine show safety association, shall may issue to any inspectors of such insurance company or association other qualified individuals certificates of competency as spe-

Sec. 8. K.S.A. 44-920 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-920.

cial inspectors, provided that each such inspector shall hold individual holds a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors or shall be approved by the Kansse antique engine show safety association, as the case may be or is a certified professional engineer

currently registered in the state.

(b) Special inspectors shall receive no salary from, nor shall any of their expenses be paid by, the state, and the continuance of their certificates of competency shall be conditioned upon their eontinuing in the employ of the boiler insurance company duly authorized as aforesaid or upon the continuing approved of the Kansas antique engine show safety association and upon their maintenance of the standards imposed by this act and by rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(c) Special inspectors shall inspect all only those boilers insured by their respective companies or those boilers designated by the Kansas antique engine show safety association and, when so inspected, the owners and users of such boilers that their certificate of competency allows them to inspect. All owners of boilers inspected by a special inspector shall be exempt from the payment to the state of the inspection fees provided for in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 44-921 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-921. (a) A special inspector's certificate of competency may be suspended by the secretary, after due investigation, for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the holder thereof or for willful falsification of any matter or statement contained in such inspector's application or in a report of any inspection made by such inspector. Written notice of any such suspension shall be given by the secretary within not more than 10 days

subject to subsection (d),

(a) In addtion to the deputy inspectors authorized by K.S.A. 44-919, the secretary, upon the request of any company licensed to insure and insuring boilers and pressure vessels in the state or the Kansas antique engine show safety association, or the Kansas City live steamers, inc., shall issue to any inspectors of such insurance company or association certificates of competency as special inspectors provided each such inspector shall hold a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(b) Special inspectors shall receive no salary from, nor shall any of their expenses be paid by, the state, and the continuance of their certificates of competency shall be conditioned upon their continuing in the employ of the boiler insurance company duly authorized as aforesaid and upon their maintenance of the standards imposed by this act and rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(c) Special inspectors shall inspect all boilers insured by their respective companies and, when so inspected the owners and users of such boilers shall be exempt from the payment to the state of the inspection fees provided for in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-926.

(d) The secretary shall fix, by rules and regulations, certification requirements for inspectors of antique, scale models, or other steam boilers used exclusively for exhibition purposes.

thereof to the inspector and the inspector's employer.

(b) A person whose certificate of competency has been suspended shall be entitled to apply, after 90 days from the date of such suspension, for reinstatement of such certificate of competency.

(e) If the secretary has reason to believe that an inspector is no longer qualified to hold a certificate of competency, the secretary, upon not less than 15 days' written notice to the inspector and such inspector's employer, shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act at which such inspector and such inspector's employer shall have an opportunity to be heard. If, as a result of such hearing, the secretary finds that such inspector is no longer qualified to hold a certificate of competency, the secretary shall thereupon revoke such certificate of competency.

The chief inspector may suspend or revoke a special inspector's certificate of competency for cause, after due investigation, if the chief inspector finds incompetence, untrustworthiness, falsification of any matter or statement contained in a special inspector's application or report, or a failure by the special inspector to report findings of any inspection made by such inspector to the chief inspector. Such a suspension or revocation of certificate shall be effective as soon as notice of the suspension or termination has been delivered to the special inspector or the inspector's employer.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 44-922 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-922. If a certificate of competency is lost or destroyed, a new certificate of competency shall be issued in its place without another examination. The secretary may charge a fee for a replacement certificate.

Sec. 11. K.S.A. 44-923 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-923.

(a) The secretary, the chief inspector or any deputy inspector shall have free access, during reasonable hours, to any premises in the state where a boiler is boilers and pressure vessels are being operated, repaired, installed or is being constructed for use in this state, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such boiler is being boilers or pressure vessels have been constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(b) Between July 1, 1977, and July 1, 1978, each boiler used or proposed to be used within this state, except for boilers exempt under K.S.A. 44 915, which has not received an internal inspection during the three (3) years immediately preceding July 1, 1977, shall receive a certificate inspection which shall be an internal inspection, where construction permits, or as complete an inspection as possible, where construction does not permit internal inspection.

(e) (b) From and after July 1, 1978, Each boiler used or proposed to be used within this state, except for boilers exempt under K.S.A. 44-915,

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and amendments thereto (owners and users may request to waive this exemption), shall be thoroughly inspected as to construction, installation and condition as follows:

- (1) Power boilers and high pressure, high temperature water boilers shall receive an annual certificate inspection which shall be an internal inspection, where construction permits, or as complete an inspection as possible, where construction does not permit internal inspection. Such boilers shall also be externally inspected while under pressure; if possible.
- (2) Steam heating boilers shall receive an annual certificate inspection with an internal inspection every three (3) years where construction permits.
- (3) All other boilers subject to this section, except those provided for in subdivision (4) of this subsection, shall receive an annual certificate inspection with an internal inspection at the discretion of the inspector.
- (4) Boilers utilizing nuclear energy shall be inspected and reported in such form and with such appropriate information as the secretary shall designate.
- (5) (4) A grace period of two (2) months beyond the periods specified in subdivisions (1), (2) and (3) of this subsection may elapse between certificate inspections.
- (6) (5) The secretary may provide, by rules and regulations, for longer periods between certificate inspections.
- (d) (c) The inspections herein required shall be made by the chief inspector, by a deputy inspector or by a special inspector provided for in this act.
- (e) (d) If, at the discretion of the inspector, a hydrostatic pressure test shall be deemed necessary, it shall be made by the owner or user of the boiler.
- (f) (e) All holders lahely freshed baseds other than cast iron sectional boilers, to be installed in this state after the effective date of the first rules and regulations adopted hereunder applying to the construction and installation of new boilers shall be inspected during construction as required by the applicable rules and regulations by an inspector authorized to inspect boilers and pressure vessels in this state, or, if constructed outside of the state, by an inspector holding a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. Boilers had pressure best linear of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
- (f) Hot water supply boilers shall receive an external certificate inspection every three years.
- (g) Low pressure hot water supply boilers with a heat input over 400,000 BTUH shall receive an annual external certificate inspection.
  - (h) Hot water supply boilers over 200,000 BTUH or 120 gallon ca-

An electrical generating utility may apply for, and receive a variance granting it up to an additional year between inspections.

All pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers,

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pacity shall be stamped and registered with the national board of boiler and pressure vessels inspectors.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 44-924 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-924.

(a) The chief inspector, each deputy inspector and each company employing a special inspector, within thirty (30) days following each certificate inspection made by such inspector, All inspections made by any inspector shall file a report of such inspection in be reported to the office of the chief inspector within 30 days following each certificate inspection upon the appropriate form as promulgated by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspections, other than certificate inspections, shall not be required except when whenever such inspections disclose that the boiler or pressure vessel is in a dangerous an unsafe condition.

(b) If a report filed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shows that a boiler or pressure vessel is found to comply with the rules and regulations adopted hereunder, the owner or user thereof shall pay directly to the chief inspector the certificate fee prescribed by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, and the chief inspector or the chief inspector's duly authorized representative shall issue to such owner or user an inspection certificate bearing the date of inspection and specifying the maximum pressure under which the boiler or pressure vessel may be operated. Such inspection certificate shall be valid for not more than fourteen (14) 14 months from its date! In the case of those boilers covered by subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (e) (b) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, for which the secretary has established or extended the operating period between required inspections pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (6) (5) of subsection (e) (b) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, the certificate shall be valid for a period of not more than two (2) months beyond the period set by the secretary. CEATHOLIGE/Shall how bosted hinder glass, hat similarly protected in the tooks boutsinding the bollet of pressure bessel.

(c) No inspection certificate issued for an insured boiler or pressure vessel based upon a report of a special inspector shall be valid after the boiler or pressure vessel for which it was issued shall eease to be insured by a company duly authorized by this state to provide such insurance, unless another insurance company who then insures the boiler submits an inspection report to the chief inspector within 30 days after the previous insurance company cancels the insurance policy. At the end of the 30 days, if the report is not filed, the chief inspector or deputy inspector may perform a certificate inspection, and determine whether to issue a new certificate.

(d) The secretary or the secretary's authorized representative may at any time suspend an inspection certificate if the boiler for which it was

unless covered by a variance.

Certificates shall be maintained on site and available upon request.

(c) Whenever a boiler becomes uninsured or there is a change of insurers, the owner or new insurer must notify the chief boiler inspector within 30 days.

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issued chief inspector or deputy inspector may shut down or suspend the operation of a boiler or pressure vessel in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedure act if the chief inspector or deputy inspector finds that the boiler or pressure vessel cannot be operated without menace to the public safety an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare or is found not to does not comply with the rules and regulations adopted hereunder. The suspension of the inspection certificate or shutdown of the boiler or pressure vessel shall continue in effect until such boiler shall have been made to conform to the the owner or operator demonstrates that the danger has been abated and the applicable rules 10 and regulations; and until said inspection certificate shall have been re-11 instated have been complied with. The chief inspector or deputy inspector 12 shall reinspect the boiler or pressure vessel to ensure it is safe and that 13 applicable rules and regulations have been complied with, before issuing 14 a permit to restart or resume operations.

Sec. 13. K.S.A. 44-925 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-925.

(a) From and after July 1, 1978, It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or, corporation or other entity to operate in this state a boiler of pressure without a valid inspection certificate, and the operation of a boiler of pressure exceeding that specified in such inspection certificate or at a pressure exceeding that specified in such inspection certificate shall constitute a class C misdemeanor. Each day of such unlawful operation shall be deemed a separate offense.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership ox, corporation or other entity to install or operate any boiler or pressure vessel in this state or to construct any boiler or pressure vessel for use in this state in violation of this act or the rules and regulations adopted hereunder, and any such unlawful installation, operation or construction shall constitute a class C misdemeanor. Each day of unlawful installation, operation or construction shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 14. K.S.A. 44-926 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-926.

(a) The owner or user of a boiler or pressure vessel required by this act to be inspected by the chief inspector or a deputy inspector shall pay directly to the chief inspector, upon completion of inspection, inspection fees fixed by the secretary in accordance with this subsection (a). The secretary shall fix annually, by rules and regulations, a schedule of fees for inspections of boilers of pressure vessels in the various categories. Such fees shall not exceed \$250 per day for each boiler or pressure vessel inspected, Subject to this limitation, the secretary may establish, by rules and regulations, different eategories of boilers to be inspected and may fix, by rules and regulations, different fees for the inspection of boilers in the various eategories.

pressure vessel installed after January 1, 1999, or a boiler



pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers



- (b) The owner or user of a boiler or pressure vessel for which an inspection certificate is to be issued pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto, shall pay directly to the chief inspector, before issuance of such certificate, a certificate fee fixed by the secretary by rules and regulations of not to exceed \$25.
- (c) There is hereby created in the state treasury the boiler inspection fee fund. The chief inspector shall pay daily to the secretary all moneys inspection fees received from the fees established hereunder, and the secretary shall remit all such moneys inspection fees to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury. Twenty percent of each such deposit inspection fees shall be credited to the state general fund and the balance shall be credited to the boiler inspection fee fund. All expenditures from the boiler inspection fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of human resources or by a person or persons designated by the secretary.
- (d) The fees established by this section immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall continue in effect until different fees are fixed by the secretary by rules and regulations as provided under this section.
- Sec. 15. K.S.A. 44-928 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-928. (a) Any person aggrieved by any act or determination of the secretary or of the chief inspector, performed or made pursuant to the provisions of this act, or rules and regulations adopted hereunder, may request a hearing thereon. Such hearing shall be conducted by the secretary or the secretary's designee in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act. The secretary shall render an order approving, disapproving or modifying the original act or determination.
- (b) Any action of the secretary pursuant to subsection (a) this act is subject to review in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.
- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 44-929 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-929. No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall have the power to make any laws, ordinances or resolutions providing for the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers within the limits of such city, county or political subdivision, and any such laws, ordinances or resolutions heretofore made or passed shall be void and of no effect.

The secretary or the chief inspector, if authorized by the secretary, may delegate to any city such authority as is necessary, or contract with any city, to provide for the enforcement of laws pertaining to the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers within the limits

- 1 of any such city.
- 2 Sec. 17. K.S.A. 44-913, 44-914, 44-915, 44-916, 44-917, 44-918, 44-
- 3 919, 44-920, 44-921, 44-922, 44-923, 44-924, 44-925, 44-926, 44-928 and
- 4 44-929 are hereby repealed.
- 5 Sec. 18. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 6 publication in the statute book.

### TESTIMONY OF KANSAS AFL-CIO HB 2982 FEBRUARY 24, 1998 JOHN M. OSTROWSKI

The Kansas AFL-CIO supports the passage of HB 2982 in its entirety. The cost of the change in the law is negligible to employers. The forfeiture of death benefits in the manner that Kansas has done in the past borders on embarrassment. It is inconceivable that a worker killed on the job would have insufficient funds to even allow for burial. These workers generally do not have alternative sources of benefits either through poor planning or financial hardships. Regardless of that, they do not live in isolation, and often have unpaid bills and obligations. Furthermore, they have relatives and friends who do cover these obligations even though they are not technically within the "established family lines" set forth in our existing statute.

Nouse Business, Commerce 9 Lalion Cammittee 2/24/98 Att. 2



#### KANSAS TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

Lawyers Representing Consumers

House Business Commerce & Labor Committee Tuesday, February 24, 1998

> Testimony of Jolene M. Grabill Kansas Trial Lawyers Association House Bill 2982

Thank you for this opportunity to testify before you this morning. I am Jolene M. Grabill and I am here representing the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association. KTLA is pleased to testify in support of HB 2982 which increases death benefits to heirs of workers fatally injured in the workplace.

The Workers Compensation System is designed to balance the interests of employers and workers. The system is an "exclusive remedy" for injured workers. That means, workers file claims for workplace injuries under the rules and restrictions established in the Workers Compensation system and not under the rules of general civil procedure for tort law. This also means that employers compensate the heirs of fatally injured workers under the workers compensation system and not under the rules of general civil procedure for tort law.

When the only surviving heirs of workers fatally injured in the workplace are not dependent upon the deceased worker, the Workers Compensation System provides only minimal benefits. When there are heirs who are partially dependent persons the death benefit is currently \$18,500. KTLA supports increasing this amount to \$50,000. In addition, KTLA supports the language related to the additional option of life insurance coverage, however, we would like to offer a clarifying amendment. On page two line 40, at the end of the sentence after the words, "Not less than \$25,000", we would add:

"and the life insurance death benefits have been paid to those beneficiaries."

With that change, Mr. Chairman, KTLA would encourage the committee to support the bill. Thank you.

House Business, Cemmerce & Laliar Committee

Terry Humphrey, Executive Director