

## Jasmin Martin

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**From:** Elizabeth Bolling <ebolling@alz.org>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 12, 2022 3:04 PM  
**To:** Sen. David Wilson  
**Subject:** BOLD Act Grants (re SB 216)

Hello Mr. Chair,

Thank you so much for hearing SB 216 today and allowing me to answer questions about federal funding opportunities. The BOLD act can be read in its entirety here <https://uscode.house.gov/statutes/pl/115/406.pdf>

There are two categories of BOLD Act grant fund levels:

**Core Capacity** is a smaller grant for states who are just starting up their dementia infrastructure. Senator Costello's SB 216 is very similar to legislation passed in New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland which qualified those states for Core Capacity funds.

**Enhanced Capacity** grants are a higher award level that Alaska could qualify for in the future if the State or other entities establish ongoing programs (such as the awareness program SB 216 would establish) and make a plan to expand the activities of those programs.

I mistakenly said there were four types of grants when there are three. One of the types is most often pursued through two different but popular avenues. Please find below a general list of types of grants through this act:

States can apply for a **Supporting State Public Health Programs** award by creating or expanding a state program pertaining to dementia. Most states that apply for this grant have applied as a way to help get a standard program off the ground. Eligibility is most commonly achieved by two popular methods: either creating an official statewide dementia task force or by naming a state-employed full time dementia coordinator, or by creating a public health awareness campaign, which SB 216 attempts to establish. Both of these methods to address AD/DRD issues and capture federal funding generally result in what is known as a core capacity grant.

States and other entities can apply for an **Improving Data** award by planning to add a relevant dementia module to the Behavioral Risk factor Surveillance System or other approved surveys [Learn more about the SOA's BRFS system](#). States who qualify usually have a full time dementia coordinator and/or an official state dementia task force, board or commission that can put the data to use. Improved data is sorely needed in Alaska as we have the fastest growing senior population of all 50 states 9 years running and very little data on dementia in Alaska.

States and other entities can apply for a **Public Health Centers of Excellence** award if they establish regional centers tasked with promoting information about AD/DRD to medical providers and the public, identify promising research findings, and participate in activities such as public-private partnerships. States who qualify usually have a full time dementia coordinator and/or an official state dementia task force, board or commission.

The road map for reference: <https://www.cdc.gov/aging/pdf/2018-2023-Road-Map-508.pdf>

1 in 5 baby boomers can expect to develop dementia. About 1 in 2 baby boomers who reach the age of 80 can expect to develop dementia. As Alaska's fast-growing senior population ages, it is the hope of the Alzheimer's Association that Alaska can set up dementia and caregiver support programs over the next few years that qualify for federal funding opportunities.

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Haw'aa / Gunalchéesh / Qa̱aasakung / Tsin'aen / Taikuu / Quayana / Quayanaq / 'Awa'ahdah / Dogedinh / Mahsi' / Baasee' / Maasee' / Chin'an / Tsin'ęę / Thank you

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