

CONFIRM:

COMMISS.

MARC ANTRIM

CORRECTIONS

1/30/03

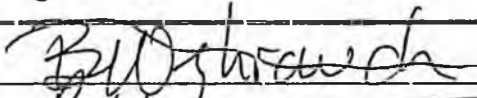
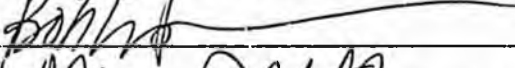

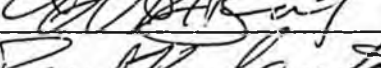
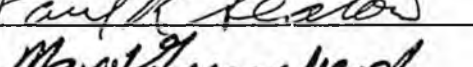
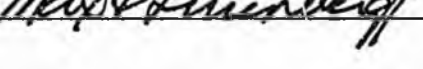
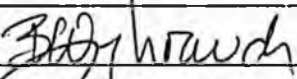
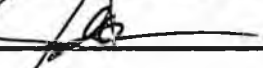
CONFIRMATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Action date: Jan 30, 2003

In accordance with AS 39.05.020, the State Affairs Committee has reviewed the qualifications of the following Governor's appointee and recommends that this name be forwarded to a joint session for consideration:

Commissioner - Department of Corrections
 Marc Antrim
 Appointed: 12/09/2002

This does not reflect intent by any of the members to vote for or against this individual during any further sessions for the purposes of confirmation.

Signature:	Printed Last Name
	B. Weyhrauch
	LYNN
	Dahlstrom
	Berkowitz
	Seaton
	GENENBERG
Chair: 	Weyhrauch
Chair: 	HOLM

Please return to the Chief Clerk's office.

Marc Antrim

Residence: 3220 Douglas Highway, Juneau, Alaska 99801

Mailing: P.O. Box 240243, Douglas, Alaska 99824

Residence Phone: 907-463-5303

Email: mantrim@gci.net

Education:

Juneau-Douglas High School, Graduated 1976

University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Bachelor of Arts, Criminal Justice, 1983

Employment:

2001-Present: Department of Corrections. Promoted to Lieutenant. Assigned as Security Officer overseeing security operation for facility, supervising all administrative Sergeants.

1989 – 2001: Department of Corrections. Promoted to Sergeant and assigned to all of the supervisory positions at Lemon Creek through this period, specifically Shift Supervisor, Training Officer, Security Officer, and Compliance Officer.

1983 – 1989: Department of Corrections. Began as a correctional officer assigned to a shift position on the 'floor' at Lemon Creek Correctional Center. Extensive duty in Maximum Security Unit. Reassigned in 1984 to a lead officer position in Booking. Reassigned in 1986 to Maintenance to supervise prisoners working on the Community Service Program.

1981 – 1983: University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Security/Police. While a full-time student, began working full-time as a non-commissioned Patrol officer. Promoted to patrol officer supervisor. During the summers of 1982 and 1983 managed campus traffic safety and parking lot construction projects.

Associations:

1989 – 1997: Alaska State Employee's Association, AFSCME Local 52, Shop Steward. Member of the Corrections Labor-Management Committee, 1995-1997.

2000 – 2001: Public Safety Employee's Association, Assistant Business Manager. Paid staff position, serving as legislative liaison and providing service to members with labor issues.

2002 - Present: Juneau Youth Football League, Executive Board Member, 3-year term. Non-profit corporation operating league program with three lower divisions, Varsity and Junior Varsity High School teams. Involved in all aspects of budget, league play, fund raising, issue resolution, league rules, coach selection and background checks, and transportation.

2001 - Present: Site contact for President Bush's Faith-Based Initiative grant to Catholic Community Services for demonstration project on Children of Incarcerated Parents at Lemon Creek Correctional Center. Representative to national conference.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE BRUCE WEYHRAUCH



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STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182

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HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

January 30, 2003

AGENDA

8:00 a.m. Confirmation Hearing – Commissioner Appointee Marc Antrim,
Department of Corrections

January 28, 2003

Infections in Newly Released Inmates are Rising Concern

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., Jan. 27 — Marva Johnson was thrilled when her longtime boyfriend, Randy Vallad, was paroled from prison in 1999.

They went back to living together, and once when he had a bad cut on his head, she took care of him. She was splattered with his blood, but the couple did not think anything of it at the time.

It was not until Mr. Vallad was sent back to prison in 2001 for a parole violation that he was accidentally shown his Michigan Department of Corrections medical records. They reported that Mr. Vallad had tested positive for hepatitis C, a blood-borne virus that can cause potentially fatal liver disease, when he was first admitted to prison years before.

"They knew and didn't tell him," Ms. Johnson, 33, said today in this small city in central Michigan. "As a result, they also let him infect me." For the past 11 months she has been taking a powerful, enervating course of drugs for hepatitis C.

Such cases are becoming increasingly common across the nation, as jails and prisons have become giant incubators for some of the worst infectious diseases.

According to a study released today at a conference sponsored by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at least 1.3 million inmates released from jail or prison in 1996 were infected with hepatitis C. That was 29 percent of the 4.5 million cases nationwide.

Similarly, newly released inmates accounted for 35 percent of the 34,000 Americans with tuberculosis in 1996, the study found. And newly released inmates accounted for 13 to 17 percent of Americans infected with H.I.V. or AIDS, the study estimated.

The problem has become so acute that health care officials and prisoner rights groups are calling for widespread testing of prison populations for hepatitis C and faster treatment of prisoners.

"This is a public health problem that has been growing and growing, but we are reluctant to do anything about it because these are bad guys," said Dr. Robert Greifinger, a former chief medical officer for the New York State Department of Correctional Services and the author of the study, which was commissioned by Congress and prepared for the Justice Department.

The Centers for Disease Control held a conference of prison medical officers in San Antonio devoted to the issue last weekend. During the conference, the centers said that public vaccination efforts to prevent hepatitis outbreaks should be extended to prisons.

The centers also issued new guidelines urging states to test all prisoners with a history of intravenous

drug use and other risky behavior for hepatitis C. Sharing needles and unprotected sex are common ways the virus is spread.

The problem is not that large numbers of prisoners are contracting hepatitis C while incarcerated, experts say. Most were infected years before. The experts say the high rate of communicable diseases among inmates is a critical issue for two reasons: the danger inmates pose of infecting others when they are released, and the opportunity to treat them that is largely being wasted.

Dr. Greifinger said that Americans tended to forget that most inmates eventually return home. In 2000, about nine million people were released from jail and prison, according to Allen J. Beck, of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the statistical arm of the Justice Department.

In a sign that the problem is getting more attention, the C.D.C. made public Dr. Greifinger's report today. It had been given to the Justice Department in March 2001, Dr. Greifinger said, but never before released to the public.

In a separate action, the American Civil Liberties Union and two dozen other organizations interested in prison conditions issued a call today for a Congressional investigation into the state of medical care in jails and prisons.

"Correctional systems have buried their heads in the sand because they don't want to know how many prisoners have hepatitis C," said Eric Balaban, a staff lawyer with the National Prison Project of the A.C.L.U.

Russ Marlin, a spokesman for the Michigan Department of Corrections, said, "We are treating hepatitis C in accordance with federal guidelines."

He said that Michigan did not do blood tests of all incoming inmates or all those who engage in risky behavior. "Our position is that indiscriminate testing is not useful," he said. In addition, it would cost \$200 million to test and treat all suspected cases of hepatitis C among Michigan inmates, he said. Even more important, he said, is that the drug treatment — a combination of interferon and ribarvin given over a 6 to 12 month period — is very toxic.

Mr. Marlin said he had no information on why Mr. Vallad was not told he had tested positive for hepatitis C and could not release it even if he did because of the confidentiality of prisoners' medical records.

Mr. Vallad, was originally convicted for fleeing the police when he was stopped for driving with a suspended license. It was not the last of his problems. Today, the police raided the trailer where he lives with his sister and brother, looking for drugs.

It was a bad tip from an informant, the police later said, and they found no drugs. But they detained Mr. Vallad anyway.

Steven Croley, a lawyer for Mr. Vallad and Ms. Johnson, said Mr. Vallad had stumbled on the information that he had tested positive for hepatitis C when he asked to see some of his private medical records compiled by doctors while he was out of prison.

At the time, in 2001, Mr. Vallad had just been sent back to prison because of a urine test that showed evidence of drug use, a violation of his parole.

But the records he received accidentally included pages of his prison medical file reporting on a blood test he had been given during his first admission in 1998.

At the bottom of one page was the notation "Hepatitis C — Positive."

"I said, wait a minute, what's this?" Mr. Vallad recalled. He called Ms. Johnson, who went for a test and discovered she was also infected.

Mr. Vallad, now 42, was never offered any treatment inside prison for hepatitis C. His level of infection has steadily gone up and his health has deteriorated, Mr. Croley said.

Mr. Croley said he will soon bring suits against the Michigan Department of Corrections on behalf of Mr. Vallad and Ms. Johnson.

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