

Leg. Finance-House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1991-1992) 859

Hueh School Board
Support

Changes to SB 173

The CSSB 173 will cut the fiscal note in half by requiring the community match. The original bill made the match an option of the grant.

Also adds the following requirements to the application:

evidence of current and continued community and public agency support for and coordination of the program;

setting up a child care advisory council for planning and operating the program;

documentation of the sources to meet the match

There is also a change to the definition of what a "school child care program" means. Because in many communities serving the children of only high school students would not fully utilize the program, a priority list is established in the definition. The priority will be given to parents who are still in public school, then parents in postsecondary education, the parents employed by the school district and other children.

The amendment is a result of House HESS meeting where they discussed the need to mention a fee for people who are able to afford it, like the school district employees. This amendment would allow a district to include a fee setting plan in their application.

Alaska State Legislature

3111 C Street, Suite 150
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2038



During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4993

Senator Drue Pearce
District G

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Drue Pearce *Drue Pearce*

DATE: January 31, 1992

RE: CSSB 173 (HES), providing for grants for school
district child care programs.

Please consider scheduling CSSB 173 (HES) for a hearing as soon as possible.

The primary objective of this legislation is to provide child care in or near public schools for the children of students, school employees, or post-secondary students. The crisis in day care poses a serious challenge to families in our state. Teen mothers are especially prone to fighting the battle of trying to obtain quality day care so that they can continue their education.

The legislation will provide school districts with a grant of one-half of one percent of their public school foundation support or \$10,000, whichever is more. This is an incentive for the school to solicit other cash or in-kind grants from the community in order to support and expand such programs. A school district could either administer the child care program itself or contract it out. The program would be limited to children under the age of three, because infant care is the most difficult to access. Children of students would be given preference in the space available for day care.

Although some people object to day care in public schools because they feel it makes parenting look attractive, many teen pregnancy experts feel that it may actually work as a deterrent. If used in conjunction with health education classes, the reality of parenting may be more effectively communicated.

The moral and financial costs to society are just too great to continue to ignore the needs of teen parents. Ignoring teen

Senator Pat Pourchot
January 31, 1992
page 2

parents' needs sends a negative message to them and reinforces the negative self image they already have. Providing positive support in the academic world will help address some of the problems presented by teen pregnancy. Day care in public schools will serve as a foundation for such support.

Thank you.

DP:jw

enclosure

Alaska State Legislature

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Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2038



During Session:
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4993

Senator Drue Pearce
District G

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Establishing a Grant Program for Child Care in Public Schools (CS for SB 173)

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chair
Health Education & Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Drue Pearce *Drue Pearce*

DATE: April 12, 1991

The following is a sectional analysis of CS for SB 173:

Section 1. Amends AS 14 to add a new chapter dealing with school child care programs.

Sec 14.37.020. Creates a child care grant fund as an account in the general fund. This fund will provide grants to implement child care programs for children of students in school districts by money received through legislative appropriations. The money will be used for planning, training, and operations of the programs.

Sec. 14.37.020 (a) allows districts operating school child care programs to receive an annual grant of 1/2 of 1 percent of foundation support or \$10,000, whichever is more. In (b) of this section the school child care program is able to collect grants from the district equal to the amount allocated from the account established in 14.37.020. of this chapter. (c) explains that when a district offers matching fiscal support they may do so in cash or in kind. The cash may be derived at the discretion of the district, but the in kind support must be limited to something directly impacting the school child care program. If the appropriations are insufficient in a fiscal year, the department shall award the grants on a pro rata basis.

Sec. 14.37.030. Outlines the requirements of applications for the school child care grants to include a comprehensive plan for program operation and a provision for a child care advisory council.

Sec. 14.37.040. Provides authority to the Commissioner of Health & Social Services to make the approvals on applications and suggests that the Commissioner solicit advice from the Alaska Commission on Children and Youth.

Sec. 14.37.050. Allows the school districts to request and receive assistance from the department in developing and submitting an application.

Sec. 14.37.070.

(1) Defines "district" as a state public school system.

(2) Defines "school child care program" as a program at or near the school, in which the district can provide for or contract out child care services for the children of students, children of school district employees, children who have parents in post-secondary education, and other children.

Section 2. This act would take effect July 1, 1991.

02/12/92

POSITION PAPER: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FEB 12 1992

Division Educational Program Support Bill Number SB 173

Bill Title An Act providing grants for school district child care programs.

Sponsor Senator Pearce

Position Statement: Explain briefly what the bill does, its impacts and Department's position, i.e., a) support, b) do not support, c) neutral or d) oppose.

Senate Bill 173, entitled "An Act providing for grants for school district child care programs; and providing for an effective date" would create a matching school care grant fund available to qualified school districts for planning, establishing and operating school child care programs.

According to "The AFN Report on the Status of Alaska Natives: A Call for Action", between 1980 and 1990 the demand for children's services has grown by 40 percent. To respond adequately to these needs, additional monetary and human resources are needed, particularly resources to address maternal and infant care and education.

Citing the vulnerability of children of young parents, the National Research Council urges that "special attention" be paid to parenting education for teen parents.

The Department of Education supports the concept of reducing barriers against completion of educational programs by young parents.

School districts throughout Alaska indicate a number of young parents in need of child care services so that they may stay in school. At least 20 school districts and 10 postsecondary agencies are currently receiving federal and/or state funding for comprehensive programs which include parenting/child care services.

In 11 secondary schools receiving Carl Perkins Act federal funding, 1,260 participants are provided comprehensive services including parenting skills training and child care. In 8 participating post-secondary agencies, more than 117 participants receive these services. Those numbers served represent only a portion of those in need.

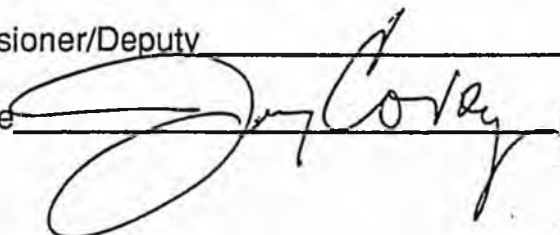
In FY92, 38 school districts have expressed interest in providing parenting skills/child development training as well as child care and other support services.

APPROVED:

Director Ed Westlund Division Educational Program Support

Signature  Date 2-11-92

Commissioner/Deputy Jerry Covey

Signature  Date 2-11-92

SB 173

POSITION PAPER

Position Statement Continued:

In FY91 and FY92, the following school districts and post-secondary agencies provided comprehensive programs for young parents.

Alaska Gateway
Anchorage
Bering Straits
Copper River
Cordova
Delta Greely
Dillingham
Fairbanks
Haines
Juneau
Kenai
Ketchikan
Kodiak
LKSD
Mat-Su
Sitka

Alaska Women's Resource Center
Mat-Su Community College
Kenai Women's Resource Center
UAF
Kodiak Community College
People Count
Alaska Computer Institute
UAA

At the present time, the Department of Education is providing grants of \$135,000 to three school districts to develop and provide model programs for young parents and their children. The Carl Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act also provides funding for comprehensive parenting and child care services.

SB 173, while seeking to serve a real need for child care services, does not provide a parenting skills curriculum or other necessary support services. The bill would serve high school age parents, postsecondary parents, school district employees and other families. Services would be limited to children ages 1-3.

The Department is neutral on this bill.

**ALASKA'S ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY
AND
PARENTHOOD TASK FORCE**

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

January 1991

**Co-Chairs:
Senator Drue Pearce
Representative Johnny Ellis**

This Report in full makes recommendations for Senator Pearce's teen pregnancy legislation package. (SB 169 → 176 and SCR 15 and 16)

The following material is specific to SB 173

RECOMMENDATION:

Implement day care centers in local schools or at coordinated sites.

Issue

Access to affordable child care in the state of Alaska is extremely limited, especially for infants. Adolescent mothers who desire to complete high school are often prevented from doing so by the lack of affordable, accessible, and acceptable child care services.

In spite of the second highest rate of adolescent pregnancy and the ninth highest birth rate in the nation, Alaskan schools have done little to address the needs of adolescent mothers. Professional attitudes, apathy, and demand on limited resources have prevented the development of drop-out prevention programs such as in-school child care.

The Task Force recommends that a financial incentives program be developed which would encourage the establishment of in-school child care where a need for such services exists.

Implementation

A grant pool should be established within the Department of Education to provide incentive grants for locally developed programs providing in-school child care. Grant applications could be reviewed by appropriate inter-departmental personnel, or a combination of the Governor's Interim Commission on Children and Youth and department personnel.

Regulations and grant application content should be developed encouraging the expansion of existing high school programs (i.e., home economics child care classes) in such a way as to minimize the need for extensive additional financial resources and allow for practical local options.

Cost

The amount made available in the grant pool could vary widely. It needs to be "new" money as the existent demands on DOE funds are extensive and are intensified by other recommendations in this report.

A \$300,000 grant with preference given to \$25,000 to \$50,000 local grant requests would provide a reasonable start at encouraging programs statewide.

Benefits

The establishment of in-school availability of child care would remove a significant barrier to completion of high school education by adolescent parents. The benefit to the state is the reduced likelihood of a continuance of both the parents' and the child's dependence on public assistance as a result of lack of education. Inclusion of the parents and possibly other students in the child care program would provide substantive opportunities for meaningful parenting education.

School is a safe, familial place. To an adolescent mother who has just gone through the trauma of pregnancy and birth, a school setting may be the most likely setting for reconstruction of her life and goals.

Completing a high school education along with the job/career counseling offered by most schools, and learning better parenting skills, provides an opportunity to break both a cycle of poverty and inadequate parenting.

Addressing the needs of adolescent mothers benefits both the mother and the child, as well as the human and financial resources of Alaska.

Teen pregnancy gets lawmaker focus

Putting health workers back in Alaska schools, mandating health courses for all Alaska students and training teens to counsel each other are among the recommendations of a state task force on adolescent pregnancy.

The task force, chaired by Sen. Drue Pearce (R-Anchorage), was formed in response to the alarming number of teenage pregnancies in Alaska. A study by the Legislative Research Agency in August 1989 found that Alaska teens give birth to an average of three children a day. In 1985, Alaska had the second-highest reported teen pregnancy rate among the 50 states.

"It came to my attention ... that many, many of our young women in the rural areas have children. I didn't have any idea how extensive the problem was."

Pearce, who has introduced a package of legislation in response to the task force's recommendations, said she first

became interested in the issue of adolescent pregnancy when she lived in Kotzebue in the early 1980s.

"It came to my attention ... that many, many of our young women in the rural areas have children," she said. "I didn't



Sen. Drue Pearce

have any idea how extensive the problem was."

Part of the task force's task was to

determine the financial costs of teenage pregnancies. For example, it found that it costs more than \$12,000 a year to provide basic public services for one needy teenage parent with one child.

Babies born to adolescent mothers in

As a group, their babies are more likely to die before their first birthday, to be hospitalized and to die as children of injuries and violence.

Alaska in 1989 were expected to cost the state \$21.5 million in public assistance by the time they reach the age of 19.

In addition, teen mothers are more apt to have premature and underweight infants who need costly medical attention from birth. Teen mothers are also more likely to abuse their babies by their actions and inactions. As a group, their babies are more likely to die before their first birthday, to be hospitalized and to die as children of

Continued on next page

ASTF: Nurturing Alaskans' creativity

What do crab pots, arctic vegetation and Hepatitis B vaccinations have in common?

The Alaska Science & Technology Foundation.

ASTF, as it's called, was established in 1988 as a public corporation of the Department of Revenue. Funded by a nest egg of \$100 million, ASTF can spend up to \$8.5 million a year on grants for what might be termed innovation.

So far, however, it hasn't spent more than \$3 million in one year. That's because, although it has received hundreds of proposals from people seeking grants, fewer than one of five have been awarded funds.

Grants officer Ann Kampfer said some proposals simply don't fit the foundation's mission -- to promote and enhance economic development and

technological innovation in a variety of fields, including public health.

The most frequent other problem with proposals is they haven't fully discovered who would be the market for their project.

"What we don't want to do is fund a study that is going to sit on a shelf. The objective of having the users involved is not so much that they contribute dollars to the project ... but to ensure that there really is a need, number one, and that it really will make a difference," said Kampfer.

Grants have so far gone to a wide variety of projects, including ways to modify crab pots for harvesting pacific cod, the potential effect of North Slope pollution on arctic vegetation and development of an Alaska-grown mulling barley.

In the field of public health, safety and medicine, there were three grants awarded last year.

These include development of an automatic control system for an orthopedic device, development of an integrated system of devices to measure the strength and movement of the neck and lower back and ways to successfully vaccinate premature infants against Hepatitis B.

As of January, ASTF had funded five of 26 (or 19 percent) of the health proposals submitted. This is higher than the 14 percent average for all proposals. Health proposals have been received from physicians, foundations and universities.

For more information, write ASTF, 550 West 7th Ave., Suite 360, Anchorage, Ak. 99501-3555.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FEB 04 1992 BILL NO. CS SB 173 (HES)

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Education
 Title: Providing for grants for school BRU: Educational Program Support
Child Care Programs Component: Office of Basic Education
 Sponsor: Pearce, Zharoff
 Requestor: Senate Finance COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	7	7
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
TRAVEL	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
CONTRACTUAL	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4
SUPPLIES	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
EQUIPMENT	5.0					
LAND & STRUCTURES	2727.4	2727.4	2727.4	2727.4	2727.4	2727.4
GRANTS. CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	2849.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	2849.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	2849.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4	2844.4

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached

Prepared By: Mike Maher Phone: 465-2800
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/3/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Jerry Covey, Commissioner
 Agency: Education Date: 2/3/92

Fiscal Note Analysis

CSSB 173 (HESS): Providing for grants for school district child care programs

February 3, 1992

Page 2

Personal Services

1 Full Time Project Coordinator, Range 18 \$56.2

Primary Responsibilities: Assistance to school personnel in establishing child care services including meeting licensing requirements, providing information on federal, state and community services available such as USDA commodities program, day care assistance, etc, overall coordination of services and resources to school districts, and grant program oversight.

1 Part Time Administrative Assistant II, Range 14 \$21.9

Primary Responsibilities: Paperwork associated with grant process, response to public inquiries, calculation of grant payments, monthly draws, etc.

1/8 FTE Clerk Typist III, Range 8 \$3.0

Clerical support for Child Care Grant program.

Travel

Travel for Project coordinator to provide on-site assistance and grant application/development procedures to schools upon request (estimated at 4 sites per year at an average cost of \$800.00 per trip) \$3.2, meeting with superintendents, principals and school district staff to provide technical assistance on implementation of HB 241: \$.8

Contractual

Training opportunity for school district personnel in child care resources, management and child development through the three regional early childhood education conferences held annually through the regional resource and referral centers: \$9.0

Xerox, phone, postage: \$2.2

Audioconferencing with school sites in implementing HB 241, ongoing support, training and information exchange with online sites: \$3.2

Newsletter, resource information and materials distribution to child care providers under HB 241: \$2.0

Subgrant accounting/fiscal management, RSA with Administrative Services: \$10.0

Fiscal Note Analysis

CSSR 173 (HESS): Providing for grants for school district child care programs

February 3, 1992

Page 3

Commodities

Supplies for project staff: \$.5

Reference, lending and resource material: \$5.0

Equipment

Computer terminal with word processing and AKSAS capacity: \$5.0 (Year 1 only)

Grants

See attached break-out of district entitlement under the proposed formula. For the purpose of this fiscal note it is assumed that all districts will participate in the program and fully match the state grant: \$2,727.4

#B241

COLUMN B

	.5% OF ESTIMATED FY92 FOUNDATION	GREATER OF COLUMN B OR \$10,000
ADAK	\$10,867	\$10,867
ALASKA GATEWAY	21,734	21,734
ALEUTIAN REGION	3,402	10,000
ALEUTIANS EAST	14,583	14,583
ANCHORAGE	810,750	810,750
ANNETTE ISLANDS	6,527	10,000
BERING STRAIT	63,597	63,597
BRISTOL BAY	8,316	10,000
CHATHAM	12,785	12,785
CHUGACH	7,109	10,000
COPPER RIVER	25,437	25,437
CORDOVA	11,328	11,328
CRAIG	10,695	10,695
DELTA/GREELY	21,224	21,224
DILLINGHAM	14,580	14,580
FAIRBANKS	301,188	301,188
GALENA	6,013	10,000
HAINES	11,292	11,292
HOONAH	7,029	10,000
HYDABURG	4,909	10,000
IDITAROD	21,931	21,931
JUNEAU	103,135	103,135
KAKE	5,180	10,000
KASHUNAMIUT	6,953	10,000
KENAI	196,680	196,680
KETCHIKAN	51,890	51,890
KLAWOCK	6,452	10,000
KODIAK	59,838	59,838
KUSPUK	23,421	23,421
LAKE AND PENN.	27,370	27,370
LOWER KUSKOKWIM	138,819	138,819
LOWER YUKON	49,542	49,542
MATSU	214,972	214,972
NENANA	7,520	10,000
NOME	24,567	24,567
NORTH SLOPE	40,289	40,289
NORTHWEST ARCTIC	57,323	57,323
PELICAN	2,807	10,000
PETERSBURG	15,257	15,257
PRIBILOF	7,078	10,000
RAILBELT	15,069	15,069
SITKA	31,526	31,526
SKAGWAY	4,114	10,000
SOUTHEAST	25,481	25,481
SOUTHWEST	25,147	25,147
ST MARY'S	6,521	10,000
TANANA	5,843	10,000
UNALASKA	8,343	10,000
VALDEZ	13,496	13,496
WRANGELL	13,019	13,019
YAKUTAT	5,787	10,000
YUKON FLATS	23,944	23,944
YUKON/KOYUKUK	27,107	27,107
YUPIIT	17,519	17,519
TOTALS	\$2,657,305	\$2,727,402

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY.

**DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILMED BUT ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR SB 173
AND SIMILAR HOUSE LEGISLATION FROM:**

- 1. MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE, MUNICIPAL HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES COMMISSION 1/08/82**
- 2. NEA-ALASKA, 5/08/91**
- 3. KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
4/30/91**
- 4. ALASKA HEALTH EDUCATION CONSORTIUM, ANCHORAGE
4/02/91**
- 5. ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, 4/10/91**
- 6. PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF ALASKA, 4/06/91**
- 7. ALASKA FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN (BPW, USA), UNDATED**

SB 177

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/13/91

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE:

4/3/91

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 177

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services for payment as a grant to Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc.; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
- or adopt _____ CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- _____ letter of intent adopted
- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Jim Duncan

Al Adams

Lynda Hoffman

Dick Stutz No Rec

1. J. Duncan Al Adams

2. Dick Stutz No Rec

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

SENATE BILL NO. 177

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS COTTEN, Halford, Menard, Uehling, Collins

Introduced: 3/6/91
 Referred: HES and Finance
 Funding Information: General Fund \$222,000
 Other Funds -0-
 \$222,000

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services
 2 for payment as a grant to Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc.; and providing for an effective
 3 date."

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

5 * Section 1. The sum of \$222,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health
 6 and Social Services for payment as a grant under AS 37.05.316 to the Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc., to
 7 assist it in increasing the enrollment of Alaskans as bone marrow donors in the national bone marrow
 8 donor registry during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992.

9 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.



Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Official Business

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot
Co-Chairman, Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Sam Cotten *SC*

DATE: March 12, 1991

RE: SB 177 - appropriation for Blood Bank of Alaska

During the Senate HESS Committee hearing this morning, the committee passed out the captioned bill and its companion measure (SCR 17 - Bone Marrow Donor Week). I would appreciate it if you would schedule Senate Bill 177 for an early hearing.

Attached is an information packet regarding the bill and the companion measure, SCR 17 (which will now go to Rules).

SB 177 requests an appropriation of \$222,000 as a grant to the Blood Bank of Alaska to assist in increasing enrollment of bone marrow donors in Alaska. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Bill Stoltze, my staff person working on this legislation, at 3711. Thank you for your assistance.

Attachment

712

BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.
REQUEST FOR STATE OF ALASKA FUNDING

The Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc., is a not-for-profit corporation serving the blood needs of Alaskans for over 29 years. A year and one-half ago, the Blood Bank of Alaska became the only Alaskan recruitment center for the National Bone Marrow Donor Program (NMDP). The following explains the purpose and need of the NMDP and the Blood Bank of Alaska.

- o There are close to 10,000 patients nationwide with leukemia and other related blood diseases who cannot find a donor and will not survive without a bone marrow transplant. One in 6,000 children alone will be diagnosed with fatal childhood leukemia. The diseases are not thought to be inherited and can happen to anyone, any age, anytime. Alaskans and thousands of others have already died for lack of a "miracle match" marrow donor. All of these numbers increase daily as new cases are diagnosed and time runs out for those who are searching for a matched donor.

For a transplant to be successful, the donor and the patient must have the same immune system recognition signals, called Human Leukocyte Antigens or HLA. To be a perfect match, all six HLA locations on the donor's white blood cells must be identical to the patients. The odds that two unrelated individuals will match is one in 20,000.

- o The NMDP was created to establish a national registry of individuals who could donate marrow to unrelated patients. The more donors enrolled into the registry, the greater the chance a patient has of finding a match.

The Blood Bank of Alaska has received numerous requests from groups and individuals throughout Alaska who are interested in enrolling into the NMDP Registry. As a combined effort, we can offer hope and life to thousands of people suffering from fatal, but now curable, leukemias and other blood related diseases.

The Blood Bank of Alaska is requesting funding from the State of Alaska in the amount of \$222,000 in support of enrolling an additional 3,000 marrow donors into the national registry.

Additional Expense for Remote Locations	SUBTOTAL	\$ 36,300
		<hr/>
	TOTAL EXPENSES:	\$ 221,800

ANNUAL

5. OTHER EXPENSES

Shipping (Federal Express Overnight Delivery Service); 32 specimens/shipment (4 boxes together) X 2600 donors, plus 50 individual shipments for additional testing	\$ 6,600
Telephone/FAX Charges; long distance calls re: shipping information to lab, FAXing HLA data for enrollment in registry, miscellaneous related calls	225
Printing (excluding information packages); handouts to potential donors concerning future draw sites, miscellaneous information for donors	300
Miscellaneous; donor acknowledgements, etc.	150
	<hr/>
TOTAL OTHER	\$ 7,570

		<u>ANNUAL</u>
<u>3. EQUIPMENT</u>		
(One Time Purchase)		
Fireproof Locking File Cabinet	\$	800
4 Each Blood Pressure Cuffs		300
Off-Site Phlebotomy Carrying Cases		275
		<hr/>
TOTAL EQUIPMENT	\$	1,375

4. SUPPLIES

Medical Supplies For Enrollment (test tubes, needles, gauze, etc.); \$1.55 per sample X 2600 donors plus additional supplies for further typing (50/Yr.)	\$	4,100
D.O.T. Approved Specimen Shipping Containers (double-insulated, foam-lined, plastic barrier); 8 specimens/box @ \$4.40 X 325 donors, plus separate individual box for additional specimen for DR and MLC test (50/Yr.)		1,650
HLA Typing Charge (performed by NBMP-certified lab (Alaska does not have an in-state HLA Lab); \$50 X 2600 donors		130,000
Office Supplies (files, labels, envelopes, etc.); 15 cents/donor, plus \$300 in xerox paper		700
Postage (mailing information/consent package = 75 cents/each; enrollment letter = 29 cents/each) X 2600 donors, plus miscellaneous correspondence of \$100		2,700
Infectious Disease Marker Testing (performed only on potential donor when additional HLA typing requested); 50 X \$28 (portion not reimbursed by NBMP)		1,400
Information Package (contains Q & A, consent form, medical history, donor data sheet, cover letter); copying charge X 54 cents/each X 2600 donors		1,400
		<hr/>
TOTAL SUPPLIES		\$141,950

APPENDIX 1

Additional Expenses For Enrollment of Donors at Remote Locations

The following additional expenses are for the recruitment of donors at six remote locations. The figures are based on the following assumptions:

- o All coordinating site selection and organization for remote draws is done from Anchorage.
- o Volunteers are available at the remote site to coordinate activities and times.
- o A facility in which to perform information sessions and collect specimens is provided for BBA to use (a hospital room, school room, fire station, or office building).
- o The location of the site is no greater than two hours air travel time distant; and a roundtrip can be made in one working day (no overnight trips).
- o A minimum of 50 residents are interested in enrolling in the program, with a maximum of 100 per day.
- o A hospital, lab, clinic, or physician's office in the community is willing to draw any future specimens needed for additional HLA typing on a specific donor.

PERSONNEL

<u>Technical Coordinator:</u>	16 Hrs. Coordinating/Site; 12 Hrs. At Each Site; 6 Sites - 168 Hrs. X 19.50 + 23% Fringe Benefits	\$ 4,040
<u>Clerical:</u>	12 Hrs./Site X 6 Sites - 72 Hrs. X \$9.50 + 23% Fringe Benefits	850
<u>Phlebotomist:</u>	12 Hrs./Site X 6 Sites - 72 Hrs. X \$13 + 23% Fringe Benefits	1,160
		<hr/>
	ADD'L PERSONNEL EXPENSE	\$ 6,050

TRAVEL

2 Each Roundtrip Tickets, Coach; Average \$333/Ticket X 2
Tickets/Site X 6 Sites

ADD'T'L TRAVEL EXPENSE \$ 4,000

SUPPLIES

\$55.40 Per Donor X 450 (includes HLA typing charge)

ADD'T'L SUPPLIES EXPENSE 24,950

TELEPHONE/FAX

ADD'T'L TELEPHONE/FAX EXPENSE 500

SHIPPING SPECIMENS TO BBA

ADD'T'L SHIPPING EXPENSES 300

TOTAL ADDITIONAL EXPENSES \$ 36,300

Doris Moody never believed she'd be called, let alone chosen, when she signed up as a bone marrow donor last May.

"It's always a nice thought in the back of your mind. But it's kind of a long chance," says Moody, a 50-year-old homemaker.

Her mother and her sister-in-law had cancer. In part, Moody signed up to alleviate that feeling of helplessness that came from seeing their illnesses.

"You always feel like there's nothing you can do," she says quietly. Being a potential donor gave her "the feeling of being able to help someone. You might not have been able to help the person you wanted to, but there might be someone else you can help."

A regular blood donor (almost 7 gallons in her lifetime), Moody saw information on the bone marrow registry at the

By DONNA FREEDMAN
Daily News reporter

Donor happy to help save a life

Blood Bank. Then 49 years old, she slid in under the wire to sign up. (You can sign up until you're 50, and donate until you're 55.)

Just a few months later, in early August 1990, the call came: Moody might be a match for a young man from the Lower 48. She went back to the Blood Bank to give another blood sample and to get a lot of information on the procedure.

The closest place to donate marrow is the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center in Seattle. That means a day's travel each way plus a 24-hour hospital stay. (All costs are paid by the recipient's insurance.)

Further testing of her

blood confirmed that she was a good match. Moody decided in mid-December to become a donor. She won't reveal exactly when she went to Seattle, saying that the hospital asked her not to be too specific, "for privacy reasons."

Once she signed the agreement, the patient in Seattle underwent massive doses of radiation and chemotherapy to destroy his own, diseased bone marrow. Moody was then "morally obligated" to go through with the transplant — with no bone marrow left, the man would die.

A donation can take place under general or spinal anesthesia. Moody chose a spinal. Doctors make between 100 and 200 needle punctures in the pelvic area, where there is plenty of bone — and marrow.

They withdraw a quart of marrow (three to five percent of the body's total). The

Please see Page C-2, DONOR

Eileen Albert had some blood work done last August, before a minor surgery. Routine stuff, except that the white-cell count looked high. Albert wasn't worried.

She felt fine. It was probably a hidden infection. But after no signs of infection were found, the doctor ordered a bone marrow biopsy.

Chronic myelogenous leukemia.

Albert's bone marrow was producing abnormal white blood cells. Eventually, the abnormal cells would crowd out any existing healthy blood cells. The only cure was a bone marrow transplant.

At first she was stunned and disbelieving. Then she was confident — "naive," she says now — that she would get the transplant and get on with her life.

About one-third of cancer patients find a donor within their families. Albert didn't.

By DONNA FREEDMAN
Daily News reporter

Cancer patient finds a cause

Then, and only then, did she face the reality of her illness.

"I felt sadness — maybe there wasn't a match for me (anywhere)," says Albert, a 37-year-old wife and mother of two sons. "Maybe I was going to ... not be around."

"The sadness is not being there for my kids. I still have things I want to teach them and experience with them."

Albert, a registered nurse now on leave from Fire Lake Elementary School, is a sturdy woman with pale skin and recently permed dark-blond hair. She looks healthy and fit, but that could change at any time.

On average, a chronic

myelogenous leukemia victim lives for 3½ years after diagnosis, but there are no guarantees. Albert could become seriously ill next week, or not for 10 years. Her chance of finding an unrelated donor are 1 in 26,000.

The numbers have given Albert a purpose. Since early February she's been speaking at local schools and service groups, and working with the Blood Bank of Alaska to get the word out about bone marrow donation.

At any given time, some 10,000 Americans need bone marrow transplants. The odds of finding a match range from one in 100 to one in a million, so it's not known how many potential donors would be needed to match all those people. Of the patients who find matches, only 20 percent actually get transplants. Poor physical condition or

Please see Page C-2, MARROW

Battered women: To kill or be killed?

By KAY BARTLETT
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Richard Celeste, Ohio's outgoing governor, may have sparked a bigger chain reaction than any one foresaw when he granted clemency to 26 battered women serving time for killing their boyfriends or husbands.

He reviewed the cases of more than 100 women in December and decided there were 26 in self-defense.

a self-defense plea, a defense that has been around for over a decade, but one that some defense attorneys did not even know existed much less know how to use.

In late February, Maryland's Gov. William Schaefer commuted the cases of eight incarcerated women and commuted the sentences on the basis that they were in self-defense. Rep. Constance

Brown-bagging a lunch takes some forethought

By BILL TAMMEUS
Kansas City Star

From Washington, our

HUMOR

quite shocking to

MARROW: Cancer patient recruits donors

Continued from Page C-1

lack of money to pay for the \$150,000 procedure prevent the other 80 percent from going through with it. People without insurance must pay half the cost up front.

Nearly 230,000 Americans have signed up as potential donors with the National Marrow Donor Program, which matches donors with patients via computer.

A potential donor gives a small blood sample to be tested with the complex human leukocyte antigen system. Six key antigen types — genetic "markers" — are identified and coded. A family member's marrow must match five of six markers, but an unrelated donor's marrow has to match all six.

Albert's 2-year-old son,

They strongly believe they will find a marrow donor somewhere. Yet at the same time, they are aware of the odds.

Kyle, was a four-of-six match. Ironically, the woman's two brothers matched each other exactly. No one else in her family even came close to matching her.

Albert speaks about these things in a calm, matter-of-fact way. Her audiences — whether the Eagle River Llonesses or an elementary-school staff — react emotionally. They realize, perhaps for the first time, that this could happen to anyone. People cry when she talks.

They cry, and they act. In its first 18 months of existence, the local marrow registry had signed up 301 people. In just three weeks of public speaking, Albert brought in 104 more potential donors.

Others have donated money to the Eileen Albert Fund at the Blood Bank of Alaska. The human leukocyte antigen test costs \$56 per person, money the Blood Bank doesn't have right now. About \$9,100 has been raised to pay for tissue typing, and corporate sponsors like BP Exploration are paying for their employees' tests.

Albert is also responsible for legislation now before the Alaska Senate. When her husband, Steven, traveled to Juneau on business in late January, Albert sent along letters to her district's legislators. On March 6, Sen. Sam Colten, D-Eagle River, proposed a \$220,000 appropriation to the Blood Bank of Alaska. A concurrent resolution would designate April 14 to 20 Bone Marrow Donor Week.

Even if the money doesn't

come through, says Steven Albert, at least more people will be aware of the issue. "We've tried to focus attention on the population in general," he says, "as opposed to Eileen in particular."

They strongly believe they will find a marrow donor somewhere. Yet at the same time, they are aware of the odds.

"You have to be realistic, in the sense of recognizing what the probabilities are," Steven Albert says. "We have no expectations one way or another. If it happens, it happens. If it doesn't happen, then we make the best of that situation."

Says Eileen Albert: "We can't dwell on that. I would rather spend my time living than waiting to die."

That means savoring every day: the beauty of a suddenly blue late-winter sky; the coziness of an evening at home with their sons; the warm response of her friends who offer to do something, anything, to help.

"I don't know what the future holds. But I have faith it will work out. There's a point at which you have to act on faith and not out of fear," says Albert.

"I'm not ready to go. I'm not ready to check out yet. And I don't think I will."

DONOR: Says she'd give marrow again if needed

Continued from Page C-1

procedure lasts about 45 minutes, and after the anesthesia wears off the donor is free to resume normal activity.

The marrow replenishes itself in about two weeks. Moody says her physical recovery was much swifter.

"I felt a real dull ache in my lower back area," she says. "You limp a little bit, but that seems very minimal to me."

She took one Tylenol for discomfort, and was discharged in 24 hours. That same day she flew back to Anchorage.

Moody has never met the patient who received her marrow. He sent her candy and a card of thanks on Valentine's Day. The hospital handles communication between the two, unless they agree they would like to speak directly.

Moody feels that isn't necessary, yet.

"Right now I'm just satisfied in my own mind that I gave the marrow. I feel like I've done what I could at this point," she says.

She has another five years of donor eligibility left. It's unlikely she'd be called to donate again. But Moody isn't ruling it out.

"I would give marrow

again if I could," she says. "It takes such a little gift from the donor ... It's not really all that much. But oh, it's so necessary."

Alaskans can sign up at the Blood Bank of Alaska, 4000 Laurel St., between 8 a.m. and noon Mondays, or at the Eagle River office of the American Cancer Society, 11991 Business Blvd., Suite 103, between 4 and 6 p.m. Mondays.

Dale Goodloe, director of the Blood Bank, is particularly interested in minority donors. About 94 percent of American donors are of white, European ancestry. Minorities are vastly underrepresented, especially Alaska Natives.

"If an Alaska Native needs a transplant, the chances of finding a donor are about one in a million," says Goodloe.

He hopes to enlist new donors in Sitka, Juneau, Kenai and Fairbanks this year. However, that will probably happen only if service clubs and other groups from those communities will help defray costs.

"We need money and donors," Goodloe says. "The donors are much more important than the money, but unfortunately you need money to do the (tissue) typing."

DATEBOOK

In brief

• The Anchorage Board of Realtors will hold its general membership meeting for the month of March at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday at the International Airport Inn. Bill Allen will discuss "Building Together for Alaska's Future." Cost is \$11 for lunch, \$3 for coffee only. Information: 591-2339.

• A Parkinson's disease group will meet at 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Anchorage Senior Center. The group will discuss the benefits of physical and mental exercise. Information: Marie Alutius at 258-7823.

• The Anchorage Newcomers Club will convene at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Clarion Hotel. Longtime Alaskan Estella Odstater will be the guest speaker. Information: Jo Jensen at 345-0227.

• The Alaska Pro Bono Program will sponsor a Pro Se Divorce Clinic from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Fairview Community Center. The clinic is designed to instruct people in the filing of an uncontested default divorce. Information: 272-9431.

• The Anchorage Senior Center will provide free blood pressure screenings from 11 a.m. to noon Thursday at the Spenard Recreation Center. Information: Marie Alutius at 258-7823.

• MicroAge will host a benefit lunch for Bean's Cafe from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Thursday at 319 West Tudor Road. The menu includes a variety of bean soup:

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Prepared by: Dale V. Goodloe, Operations Manager
Blood Bank Of Alaska, Inc.

- An estimated 16,000 children and adults are stricken each year with leukemia, aplastic anemia, or other blood related diseases that can be successfully treated with bone marrow transplants.
- More than two thirds of these people cannot find a suitable marrow donor match within their own family.
- The National Marrow Donor Program was established in 1987, to assist patients in locating a suitable unrelated marrow donor with an identical tissue type.
- Finding a suitable marrow donor can be as high as one in a million based on the rarity of the tissue type and the availability of donors with the same racial background as the patient.
- Currently the National Marrow Donor Program registry is made up of 91% Caucasian.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska, established in 1962, is a not-for-profit blood center serving the blood needs of Alaskans. In July, 1989 the Blood Bank of Alaska became a recruitment center for National Marrow Donor Program. Currently, we are the only blood center and recruitment center in the State of Alaska.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska has become aware of people throughout Alaska in need of marrow transplants.
- As we became aware of Alaskans in need of marrow transplants, we have stepped up our efforts to enroll as many donors as possible into the National Marrow Donor Program; without a marrow transplant these people cannot survive.
- We have been working with volunteers and family fundraising efforts to recruit, test and enroll donors into the National Marrow Donor Program.
- With the interest and support expressed by individuals and communities throughout Alaska, we have come to realize the potential of recruiting thousands of Alaskans into the National Marrow Donor Program.
- Alaskans have already stepped forward to enroll as donors but we can only enroll as many as we have funds for.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska is a self-supporting blood center generating operating revenue from the recovery of expenses by means of a processing fee.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska does not receive funding from the Municipality of Anchorage, the State of Alaska, or from the Federal Government.
- The enrollment of Alaskans into the National Registry and supplying blood and blood components to patients throughout Alaska are two separate and distinct functions.

- The State of Alaska's support of funding is critical in not only the overall success of the National Marrow Donor Program, but to the people of Alaska in dire need of marrow transplants.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska is asking, on behalf of the many Alaskan's throughout the State and the thousands of patients throughout the United States, that the State of Alaska consider a one time appropriation of \$222,000 to be used for the direct cost of recruiting 3000 additional donors into the National Marrow Donor Program.
- As a combined effort of advanced medical and scientific research, volunteer donors, the State of Alaska, and the Blood Bank of Alaska, we can offer hope and life to thousands of people suffering from fatal, but now curable, leukemias and other blood related diseases.
- The Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc. respectfully urges the Senate Finance Committee's support for Senate Bill 177

Respectfully submitted,

BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.


Dale V. Goodloe
Operations Manager

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY.

**DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILMED BUT ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR SB 177
FROM:**

- 1. VALLEY HOSPITAL, PALMER, 4/2/91**
- 2. BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC., ANCHORAGE,
4/2/91**
- 3. PHIL SMITH, JUNEAU, 3/25/91**
- 4. EILEEN L. ALBERT, EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
3/12/91**

SB 177

(11)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred: April 29, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The FINANCE Committee considered:

SB 177

SENATE BILL NO. 177

APPROP: BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services for payment as a grant to Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc.; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

the same title

be replaced with _____ a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO PASS</u>	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Mike Yavane</i> NAVARRE	✓	<i>Bob Sharp</i> Sharp		✓	
<i>Mark Boyer</i> BOYER	X	<i>Richard Johnson</i> Johnson		X	
<i>W. Koponen</i> Koponen	✓				
<i>Terence Barnes</i> Barnes	X				
<i>W. Phillips</i> Phillips	✓				
<i>A. Ulmer</i> Ulmer	X				
<i>Ray Brown</i> BROWN	✓				
<i>E.P. Mache</i> Mache					

Mike Yavane NAVARRE
E.P. Mache Mache
 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

SENATE BILL NO. 177

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS COTTEN, Halford, Menard, Uehling, Collins

Introduced: 3/6/91

Referred: HES and Finance

Funding Information:	General Fund	\$222,000
	Other Funds	-0-
		<u>\$222,000</u>

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Health and Social Services
 2 for payment as a grant to Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc.; and providing for an effective
 3 date."

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

5 * Section 1. The sum of \$222,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of Health
 6 and Social Services for payment as a grant under AS 37.05.316 to the Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc.. to
 7 assist it in increasing the enrollment of Alaskans as bone marrow donors in the national bone marrow
 8 donor registry during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992.

9 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE




□ P. O. Box 770296
Eagle River, Alaska 99577
(907) 694-6683

□ P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3711

□ 3111 C Street, Suite 540
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-8459

SENATOR SAM COTTEN

TO: Rep. Eileen MacLean, Co-Chair House Finance
Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-Chair House Finance

FROM: Sam Cotten 

DATE: May 3, 1991

RE: SB 177 "Appropriation to the Blood Bank of Alaska for
bone marrow donor program."

Thank you for bringing SB 177 before the House Committee on Finance for consideration.

I appreciate the fact that today the members of committee will have an opportunity to help address a critical public policy issue, which for a number of Alaskans is, simply put, a matter of life and death.

As the literature and other backup material indicates, medical advances have allowed for the successful treatment of leukemia and other blood related diseases. The problem is that there are far too few donors enrolled on the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry for most people afflicted with these fatal diseases to beat the statistical odds of finding the necessary perfect match.

The legislature can be of assistance by passing this one time appropriation to "jump start" recruitment of donors. The appropriation would fund type testing for 3,000 Alaskans. Included in this is a special outreach for a special outreach for up to six remote sites to ensure that the woefully under represented minority population, especially Alaska Natives, is increased.

This is not meant to replace, but rather to augment, the significant private efforts that have made to increase the number of available marrow donors. While volunteer efforts, especially in my community, have exceeded all expectations they just cannot generate the immediate increase in the donor pool that this appropriation would provide.

Passage of SB 177 will allow us to take a meaningful step in providing real hope for the hundreds of Alaskans, and thousands of Americans who will otherwise die for lack of a suitable marrow donor.



**BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA
AND
PUGET SOUND BLOOD CENTER BONE MARROW DONOR PROGRAM**

Previously, patients in need of a bone marrow transplant could be helped only if there was a tissue-matched donor within the family. Now, those without a matched related donor can be treated for such diseases as leukemia and aplastic anemia by receiving bone marrow from a healthy, unrelated donor.

However, in order to locate suitable unrelated donors for patients who need marrow transplants, there must be a pool of HLA-typed volunteers (HLA stands for human leukocyte antigen). The decision to become one of these volunteers requires serious consideration. This information package is designed to provide you with answers to commonly-asked questions about the marrow donation process and the transplant procedure. We hope this information will enable you to make a knowledgeable decision about joining a volunteer bone marrow donor registry.

BONE MARROW DONOR INFORMATION

Who qualifies as a bone marrow donor?

Unrelated volunteer donors must be between 21 and 55 years of age and must pass a comprehensive physical exam. Furthermore, their HLA type (tissue type) must match that of a patient who needs a bone marrow transplant.

What is an HLA type and how is it used?

The HLA type classifies people according to marker antigens on the surface of their white blood cells. The marrow of the donor whose HLA type matches that of the patient is much more likely to "take" than one that does not match.

What are the odds that an unrelated donor's HLA type will match that of a potential transplant candidate?

The odds are between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 100,000 that any two unrelated individuals will have matching HLA types. Thus, it is critical to maintain a donor file with as many members as possible to increase the chances of finding a matched donor for every patient.

How are donors located?

Although physicians prefer family members because they offer the greatest chance of a successful transplant, only about 40 percent of those who need a transplant have a compatible related donor. For the 60 percent who don't, we must recruit donors from the general population. Nationwide, a central registry of over 200,000 people has been started to meet the country's requirement for unrelated bone marrow donors. A worldwide goal of one million donors has been targeted.

What laboratory tests are used to match donor and patient?

Everyone who agrees to enter the registry has a blood sample drawn to determine a preliminary HLA type. Later on, if this preliminary typing indicates that a donor may match a transplant candidate, another blood sample will be drawn for additional testing to confirm a perfect match.

How do matched donors learn more about what's involved in donating bone marrow?

Once the laboratory tests have confirmed that the donor is matched with a patient, the volunteer must decide whether to make the commitment to donate. Arrangements will be made for him or her to meet with a Blood Bank of Alaska or Puget Sound Blood Center physician to discuss the donation process.

After discussing the donation procedure, the potential donor is asked if he or she will sign the hospital consent forms authorizing the donation of bone marrow. At this point, the individual makes the final decision about donating before the patient is started on pre-transplant conditioning therapy. This is the point of "no return." The severity of the treatment means that the patient will die without a bone marrow transplant. Two weeks before the scheduled transplant date, the patient begins chemotherapy and radiation treatments designed to kill the diseased marrow. These treatments also allow the donated marrow to implant in the patient's marrow cavities and grow.

Can a matched donor say no?

Deciding to participate in a bone marrow transplant is a serious matter for all concerned. There may be many reasons for a potential donor who is perfectly matched with a transplant candidate to say "no." These reasons include such considerations as poor health, time involved, or concern about the risks. Even for related-donor transplants, family members sometimes decide against giving their marrow. Furthermore, whether potential donors agree to participate or not, their

identities remain confidential. Although the potential donor has a legal right to withdraw at any point in the selection process, once the patient's pre-transplant chemotherapy and radiation treatments have been started, there exists a moral obligation to follow through with the marrow donation. The doses of drugs and irradiation are lethal to the patient without the marrow rescue.

How is a donor's health evaluated?

Once consent for the marrow donation is given, donors undergo a complete physical examination by a physician who is knowledgeable about marrow donation but who is not employed by the Blood Center or by the Transplant Unit. The physician represents the donor and determines that the donor's health will permit a safe transplant for both donor and recipient.

Is the donor required to follow any special procedures before giving marrow?

There is no need to make any changes in diet, work, or social habits before the bone marrow donation, although we usually recommend that iron tablets be taken for a few weeks before donation to expedite replacing the blood present in the marrow. Iron tablets can cause stomach irritation which resolves if the medicine is stopped. Also, during the week before the procedure a donor should not take any unnecessary risks such as riding motorcycles, flying a small aircraft, etc. since his health is vital for the patient.

What's the first step in becoming a volunteer marrow donor?

The first step is to agree to participate in a marrow transplant registry by completing the Bone Marrow Donor Data form enclosed. When we receive your completed form, we will contact you to set up an appointment to come in to the Blood Bank of Alaska. Also, we will need to draw a blood sample for HLA typing.

If I register as a volunteer marrow donor, what are my chances of actually being used as a donor?

There are common and uncommon HLA types. If yours is a common type, the chances that you will match a transplant candidate are much greater than if your type is rare. It's possible that you will never be called. But if you are, you will always have the option of deciding not to donate.

If I'm found to be a matched donor and agree to proceed, who covers my expenses?

Expenses incurred for medical examinations and hospital stay are paid by the transplant patient's medical insurance. Travel expenses and other non-medical costs are also the patient's responsibility. Life and disability insurance policies covering the procedure are provided by the patient to the donor at no charge. The patient shall be responsible for any required followup care of the donor if complications occur. Compensation for loss of work is handled, if necessary, on a case-by-case basis with the donor's employer.

What's involved in removing the donor's marrow?

Bone marrow for transplantation is removed from the hip bones during an aspiration procedure. All donors receive some form of anesthesia--either a general anesthetic, which puts you to sleep during the procedure, or a spinal anesthesia to deaden feeling in the area of the body where the punctures are made in each hip. Twenty to thirty extractions of marrow are made through each of these punctures to draw the marrow out of the bones. Typically, the donation procedure lasts from 45 to 90 minutes.

Between 3 to 5 percent of the total bone marrow is removed, an amount not large enough to cause anemia. The donor will also usually receive a pint of their own blood taken and stored one to three weeks before the donor's marrow donation. Within several weeks, the marrow will be replaced by normal processes. Except for some soreness in the hips that may last for a few days, donors generally experience no other problems.

Where will the donation take place?

Because a highly trained physician specializing in marrow aspiration must perform the aspiration, donors from Alaska will be flown to Seattle, where the aspiration will take place. All costs associated with the travel and hospitalization of the donor will be covered by the patient's insurance.

When and for how long is the donor hospitalized?

Typically, the marrow donor enters the hospital the day of the donation. Because of the effects of the anesthesia, and because the donor's hips may be painful from the aspiration of marrow, donors usually remain in the hospital for one to two days.

After the donation, how long does it take to get back to normal?

The time required for a complete recovery varies but most donors resume their usual activities in a few days. Others may take up to a week but rarely longer.

Once people have donated, can they donate again?

Because the body replaces the donated bone marrow, it is medically possible to donate more than once. Although it is unlikely that someone would be called again, it's possible that a former marrow donor will later be found to match another patient. However, it is unlikely that we will ask a donor to give more than once to the same patient.

What are the risks for the donor?

It is possible to have a bad reaction to anesthesia, including sudden fall in blood pressure, abnormal heart beats and very rarely, death. However, to date, over 2000 bone marrow transplants have been performed in Seattle without a donor fatality. There have been rare instances of temporary complications such as fevers or greater than expected bleeding from aspiration sites.

INFORMATION ABOUT MARROW TRANSPLANTATION

Who needs bone marrow transplants?

Bone marrow transplants are used to treat patients with aplastic anemia (a disease in which the body stops producing blood cells) and some types of leukemia (a cancer of the blood). In both of these diseases, replacing the bone marrow with new, healthy marrow has markedly increased the chances of curing the patient's disease.

How is the patient prepared for the transplant?

For the patient, preparation begins well in advance of the transplant. The patient's diseased bone marrow is destroyed through the use of a combination of radiation and chemotherapy treatments.

At this point, there is no turning back for the patient. The marrow-destroying treatments are fatal in themselves, unless healthy marrow is immediately transplanted.

How do patients receive the marrow?

Patients receive the marrow much as if it were a blood transfusion. The marrow, a liquid resembling whole blood, is transfused intravenously into the patient's bloodstream. The transplanted marrow naturally grafts itself within the patient's bones, replacing the previously diseased marrow. During the transplant procedure the patient experiences virtually no pain.

What are the first signs that the transplant is a success?

Once the donated marrow enters the patient's bloodstream through transfusion, it takes about two weeks to see the first evidence of a graft, indicating that the new marrow has started to grow in the patient. A noticeable rise in the patient's white blood cell count is the first sign that the graft has occurred. The white blood cell count will continue to increase, and eventually there will be evidence of marrow production of platelets and red cells as well as white cells.

What complications does the patient experience?

In addition to side effects caused by chemotherapy and radiation treatments used to prepare the patient for transplant (nausea, vomiting, hair loss, diarrhea, and appetite suppression), there are several complications that may result from the transplant itself. These include rejection (no graft occurs); graft-versus-host disease (the new marrow tries to reject the patient's body and causes infection and inflammation); infection (the result of destroying the patient's entire immune system in preparation for transplantation); and relapse (the original disease reappears in the bone marrow).

Can such complications be treated successfully?

Most of these complications have been treated successfully. Response to treatment is directly related to the severity of the problem. In the most severe cases the patient's chances for survival are poor.

May the donor meet the patient who receives his or her bone marrow?

If both parties are agreeable, donors may meet their bone marrow recipient at such time after transplant that engraftment is ensured and there are no medical problems. However, donors are told about the recipient's condition at the time they agree to donate and may, with the patient's consent, continue to receive progress reports during the patient's hospital stay and beyond, if they wish.



BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.
4000 LAUREL STREET • ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99508

(907) 563-3110

**BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA IN CONJUNCTION WITH
PUGET SOUND BLOOD CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

CONSENT TO JOIN A VOLUNTEER MARROW DONOR REGISTRY

Patrick G. Beatty, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine
(206) 292-1897

Franc A. Fallico, M.D., Blood Bank of Alaska Medical Director
(907) 563-3110

INVESTIGATORS' STATEMENT

Purpose and Benefits

Leukemia and aplastic anemia are fatal diseases of the blood which can be treated with chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and/or irradiation. In some instances, bone marrow transplantation is the treatment of choice. Marrow transplantation permits the use of much greater doses of chemotherapy or irradiation in leukemic patients to destroy as many malignant cells as possible. Since these doses also destroy the patient's ability to make new cells, normal marrow must be provided from a healthy donor to rescue the patient. Most patients who might benefit from such treatment do not have a matched sibling available as a donor. We are recruiting a large number of volunteer unrelated bone marrow donors into a registry that would only be accessible to authorized personnel for matching potential donors with transplant candidates. There is no direct benefit to you as a result of joining the Bone Marrow Donor Registry.

Procedures

To be considered for the registry, a potential marrow donor must be between the ages of 21 and 55 and in good health. Entry in the registry does not commit a potential donor to donation. It only gives registry personnel permission to contact a potential donor for further discussion and additional blood tests if a closely matched patient is identified. Even at that time, the potential donor's name will not be released to the patient, the patient's family, or the patient's physician without the written permission of the donor. Although the potential donor has a legal right to withdraw at any point in the selection process, once the patient's pre-transplant chemotherapy and radiation treatments have been started, there exists a moral obligation to follow through with the marrow donation. The doses of drugs and irradiation are lethal to the patient without marrow rescue.

Volunteers for the bone marrow donor registry will be asked for their name, address, telephone number, birth date and, at their option, social security number (social security numbers will be used only for identification purposes). If blood has not already been drawn in the course of a routine blood donation, 4 teaspoons of blood will be drawn for tissue typing. Volunteers will be contacted approximately every two years to confirm continuing interest and update the address list. Registry data shall be kept locally. It is possible that a marrow donation may be shipped to recipients elsewhere in the United States.

Risks, Stress or Discomfort

At such time as you may be found to be a suitable match for a specific patient, the risks of the bone marrow aspiration procedure will be discussed in detail. In brief, these include the risks of general or local anesthesia and the anticipated pain, soreness and bruising from the needle punctures through the skin into the hip. The insertion of a needle to draw blood may cause temporary discomfort and a bruise may form at the site where the needle enters the vein. Details may be found in the accompanying information package. An additional consent form describing the aspiration procedure will be provided for signature at that time.

Other Information

There will be no costs to you for HLA typing or for entering your name in the marrow registry. Any expenses would be covered by the patient receiving the marrow. You are free to refuse to participate and to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. Your identity will be kept confidential with only authorized local registry personnel having access to your identifying data. Your registry data will be maintained on file until you reach age 55.

INVESTIGATOR'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

SUBJECT'S STATEMENT

You may perform HLA typing on a research blood sample drawn from me. I agree to allow my name, HLA typing information, and results of any virology testing to be placed into a local registry at the Blood Bank of Alaska and also at Puget Sound Blood Center. I understand that my HLA type, but not my name, will also be entered into a national registry. I will not be charged for having my blood HLA typed or for having my HLA type entered into the registries. I may be contacted by the local registry personnel about further blood drawing and tissue typing if a patient who may benefit from my bone marrow is identified. This registry consent does not place me under any obligation to proceed with the donation process. I voluntarily consent to participate in this study. I acknowledge receipt of a signed copy of this consent form. I have had an opportunity to ask questions. I understand that future questions I may have about the research or about subject's rights will be answered by a Blood Bank of Alaska representative.

SUBJECT'S SIGNATURE (For informational purposes only; keep this for your records.) _____

DATE _____

cc: Subject



BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.

4000 LAUREL STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

(907) 563-3110

BONE MARROW DONOR DATA FORM

PLEASE RETURN TO THE BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.

Date: _____

Please provide the following information as you wish it to appear in your Bone Marrow Donor Program permanent file. Notify the Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc. of any name, address, or telephone changes. [This information does not appear in the Bone Marrow National Registry. Only your HLA typing data and an identifying code will appear in the Registry.]

Name (print): _____

Permanent Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Social Security No.: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Home Phone: (____) _____ Work Phone: (____) _____

Person(s) to contact if we cannot reach you at the above address or phone number(s) Please list as many names as possible.

Name: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Name: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Name: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Name: _____ Phone: (____) _____

Have you ever donated blood at the Blood Bank of Alaska? Yes ___ No ___

Approximate date of last donation ____/____/____
Month Year

Optional Information: Certain HLA types are more common in various ethnic groups. Indicate which ethnic group you are a member of in order to assist in matching donors with patients.

- 1. _____ Caucasian
- 2. _____ Black
- 3. _____ Oriental
- 4. _____ Alaska Native
- 5. _____ Native American
- 6. _____ Hispanic
- 7. _____ Other
- 8. _____ Decline to Answer

B.B.A. USE ONLY:

Date and time HLA Specimen drawn: _____

AIDS INFORMATION SHEET

WHAT IS AIDS? AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a condition in which the body's normal defense mechanisms against certain diseases or conditions are reduced. As a result, patients often develop unusual infections, such as Pneumocystic pneumonia or a rare form of skin cancer, Kaposi's Sarcoma.

WHO IS AT RISK? If you are an individual in any of the following categories, or if you are the sexual partner of an individual in any of the following categories, you are at high risk of contracting the disease:

- o Those who have one of its signs and symptoms such as: unexplained weight loss; night sweats; blue or purple spots typical of Kaposi's sarcoma on or under the skin, or spots or unusual blemishes in the mouth; fever over 99 degrees for more than 10 days; persistent cough and shortness of breath; swollen lymph nodes lasting more than one month; persistent diarrhea; or individuals who have had positive anti-HIV test results.
- o Past or present abusers of intravenous drugs.
- o Males who have had sex with another man, even one time since 1977.
- o Persons born in or emigrating from countries where heterosexual activity is thought to play a major role in transmission of HIV-2 infection (e.g., sub-Saharan Africa, and islands located near these areas of Africa).
- o Individuals with Hemophilia or related clotting disorders who have received clotting factor concentrates.
- o Men and women who have engaged in sex for money or drugs since 1977, and persons who have been their heterosexual partners within 12 months.
- o Persons who have had, or been treated for, syphilis or gonorrhea (Clap, the Drip, Strain, Louies, Bad Blood) during the preceding 12 months.
- o Persons who have received a transfusion of whole blood or a blood component within the past 12 months.

The Blood Bank of Alaska is not a diagnostic service. There is an interval during early infection when the HIV antibody test may be negative although the infection may still be transmitted. If you are interested in your HIV antibody status, the Public Health Service located at 825 L Street provides testing and counseling for a nominal charge which may be waived if necessary. Call 343-4611 for additional information.

BONE MARROW DONOR HEALTH HISTORY

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

SOC. SEC. No. _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

- 1. Y() N() Are you between the ages of 21 and 55?
- 2. Y() N() Are you in good general health?
- 3. Y() N() Have you read and do you understand the "AIDS Information Sheet" and the "Bone Marrow Donor Information" handout?

NOTE: "YES" answers to the questions below do not automatically disqualify you. Please explain any "yes" answers in detail in the space provided below so your response can be properly evaluated.

- 4. Y() N() Have you ever been refused as a blood donor or had problems donating blood?
- 5. Y() N() Have you ever had cancer, diabetes, blood disease, or other chronic illnesses?
- 6. Y() N() Have you ever had chest pain, shortness of breath, heart attack, or other heart disease?
- 7. Y() N() Have you ever had hepatitis, yellow jaundice, liver disease, or a positive test for hepatitis?
- 8. Y() N() Have you ever had a positive test for AIDS antibodies? Have you ever been exposed to anyone with AIDS or with a positive test for AIDS antibodies? (Please refer to the AIDS Information Sheet.)
- 9. Y() N() Have you received any blood transfusions or tattoos during the past 12 months?
- 10. Y() N() Have you ever had malaria, or taken preventative medicine for malaria?
- 11. Y() N() In the past month have you taken any prescription drugs? (list below)
- 12. Y() N() Have you ever taken pituitary growth hormone or the medications Accutane or Tegison?
- 13. Y() N() Have you ever taken drugs by needle not prescribed by a physician, or have you ever had sex with someone who has?
- 14. Y() N() Have you taken clotting factor concentrates for a bleeding disorder such as hemophilia, or have you had sex with someone who has?
- 15. Y() N() Have you had, or been treated for, syphilis or gonorrhea in the past 12 months?
- 16. Y() N() Have you taken money or drugs in exchange for sex any time since 1977?
- 17. Y() N() Have you given money or drugs to someone to have sex with you at any time in the past 12 months?
- 18. Y() N() MALES: Have you had sex with another man since 1977 (even one time)?
Y() N() FEMALES: Have you had sex with a man who has had sex with another man (even one time) since 1977?
- 19. Y() N() Were you born in or have you moved to the U.S. from Sub-Saharan Africa or the islands close to that part of Africa, or have you had sex with someone who has?

EXPLANATION(S) TO "YES" ANSWERS (except No. 1,2,&3): _____

SIGNATURE _____ FULL NAME _____

(please print)



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CONSENT TO JOIN A VOLUNTEER MARROW DONOR REGISTRY

SUBJECT'S STATEMENT

You may perform HLA typing on a research blood sample drawn from me. I agree to allow my name, HLA typing information, and results of any virology testing to be placed into a local registry at the Blood Bank of Alaska and also at Puget Sound Blood Center. I understand that my HLA type, but not my name, will also be entered into a national registry. I will not be charged for having my blood HLA typed or for having my HLA type entered into the registries. I may be contacted by the local registry personnel about further blood drawing and tissue typing if a patient who may benefit from my bone marrow is identified. This registry consent does not place me under any obligation to proceed with the donation process. I voluntarily consent to participate in this study. I acknowledge receipt of a signed copy of this consent form. I have had an opportunity to ask questions. I understand that future questions I may have about the research or about subject's rights will be answered by a Blood Bank of Alaska representative.

SUBJECT'S SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

cc: Subject



BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.

4000 LAUREL STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

(907) 563-3110

BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.
REQUEST FOR STATE OF ALASKA FUNDING

The Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc., is a not-for-profit corporation serving the blood needs of Alaskans for over 29 years. A year and one-half ago, the Blood Bank of Alaska became the only Alaskan recruitment center for the National Bone Marrow Donor Program (NMDP). The following explains the purpose and need of the NMDP and the Blood Bank of Alaska.

- o There are close to 10,000 patients nationwide with leukemia and other related blood diseases who cannot find a donor and will not survive without a bone marrow transplant. One in 6,000 children alone will be diagnosed with fatal childhood leukemia. The diseases are not thought to be inherited and can happen to anyone, any age, anytime. Alaskans and thousands of others have already died for lack of a "miracle match" marrow donor. All of these numbers increase daily as new cases are diagnosed and time runs out for those who are searching for a matched donor.
- o For a transplant to be successful, the donor and the patient must have the same immune system recognition signals, called Human Leukocyte Antigens or HLA. To be a perfect match, all six HLA locations on the donor's white blood cells must be identical to the patients. The odds that two unrelated individuals will match is one in 20,000.
- o The NMDP was created to establish a national registry of individuals who could donate marrow to unrelated patients. The more donors enrolled into the registry, the greater the chance a patient has of finding a match.

The Blood Bank of Alaska has received numerous requests from groups and individuals throughout Alaska who are interested in enrolling into the NMDP Registry. As a combined effort, we can offer hope and life to thousands of people suffering from fatal, but now curable, leukemias and other blood related diseases.

The Blood Bank of Alaska is requesting funding from the State of Alaska in the amount of \$222,000 in support of enrolling an additional 3,000 marrow donors into the national registry.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

1. PERSONNEL

3 Part-Time Employees \$ 33,775

2. TRAVEL

Mileage @ 26 Cents/Miles 825

3. EQUIPMENT

One-Time Equipment 1,375

4. SUPPLIES & HLA TYPING

HLA Typing (@ UCLA) 130,000

Supplies 11,950

5. OTHER EXPENSES

Shipping, Telephone, Printing 7,570

SUBTOTAL \$ 185,500

The following additional funding is needed
to recruit 450 bone marrow donors from small
communities throughout the state.

-	Personnel	\$ 6,050
-	Air Fare	4,500
-	HLA Typing & Supplies	24,950
-	Shipping/Telephone	800

Additional Expense for Remote Locations SUBTOTAL \$ 36,300

TOTAL EXPENSES: \$ 221,800

ANNUAL

3. EQUIPMENT

(One Time Purchase)

Fireproof Locking File Cabinet	\$	800
4 Each Blood Pressure Cuffs		300
Off-Site Phlebotomy Carrying Cases		275

TOTAL EQUIPMENT \$ 1,375

4. SUPPLIES

Medical Supplies For Enrollment (test tubes, needles, gauze, etc.); \$1.55 per sample X 2600 donors plus additional supplies for further typing (50/Yr.) \$ 4,100

D.O.T. Approved Specimen Shipping Containers (double-insulated, foam-lined, plastic barrier); 8 specimens/box @ \$4.40 X 325 donors, plus separate individual box for additional specimen for DR and MLC test (50/Yr.) 1,650

HLA Typing Charge (performed by NBMP-certified lab (Alaska does not have an in-state HLA Lab); \$50 X 2600 donors 130,000

Office Supplies (files, labels, envelopes, etc.); 15 cents/donor, plus \$300 in xerox paper 700

Postage (mailing information/consent package = 75 cents/each; enrollment letter = 29 cents/each) X 2600 donors, plus miscellaneous correspondence of \$100 2,700

Infectious Disease Marker Testing (performed only on potential donor when additional HLA typing requested); 50 X \$28 (portion not reimbursed by NBMP) 1,400

Information Package (contains Q & A, consent form, medical history, donor data sheet, cover letter); copying charge X 54 cents/each X 2600 donors 1,400

TOTAL SUPPLIES \$141,950

ANNUAL

5. OTHER EXPENSES

Shipping (Federal Express Overnight Delivery Service); 32 specimens/shipment (4 boxes together) X 2600 donors, plus 50 individual shipments for additional testing	\$ 6,600
Telephone/FAX Charges; long distance calls re: shipping information to lab, FAXing HLA data for enrollment in registry, miscellaneous related calls	525
Printing (excluding information packages); handouts to potential donors concerning future draw sites, miscellaneous information for donors	300
Miscellaneous; donor acknowledgements, etc.	150
	<hr/>
TOTAL OTHER	\$ 7,570

APPENDIX 1

Additional Expenses For Enrollment of Donors at Remote Locations

The following additional expenses are for the recruitment of donors at six remote locations. The figures are based on the following assumptions:

- o All coordinating site selection and organization for remote draws is done from Anchorage.
- o Volunteers are available at the remote site to coordinate activities and times.
- o A facility in which to perform information sessions and collect specimens is provided for BBA to use (a hospital room, school room, fire station, or office building).
- o The location of the site is no greater than two hours air travel time distant; and a roundtrip can be made in one working day (no overnight trips).
- o A minimum of 50 residents are interested in enrolling in the program, with a maximum of 100 per day.
- o A hospital, lab, clinic, or physician's office in the community is willing to draw any future specimens needed for additional HLA typing on a specific donor.

PERSONNEL

<u>Technical Coordinator:</u>	16 Hrs. Coordinating/Site; 12 Hrs. At Each Site; 6 Sites - 168 Hrs. X 19.50 + 23% Fringe Benefits	\$ 4,040
<u>Clerical:</u>	12 Hrs./Site X 6 Sites - 72 Hrs. X \$9.50 + 23% Fringe Benefits	850
<u>Phlebotomist:</u>	12 Hrs./Site X 6 Sites - 72 Hrs. X \$13 + 23% Fringe Benefits	1,160
		<hr/>
	ADDT'L PERSONNEL EXPENSE	\$ 6,050

TRAVEL

2 Each Roundtrip Tickets, Coach; Average \$333/Ticket X 2
Tickets/Site X 6 Sites

ADDT'L TRAVEL EXPENSE \$ 4,000

SUPPLIES

\$55.40 Per Donor X 450 (includes HLA typing charge)

ADDT'L SUPPLIES EXPENSE 24,950

TELEPHONE/FAX

ADDT'L TELEPHONE/FAX EXPENSE 500

SHIPPING SPECIMENS TO BBA

ADDT'L SHIPPING EXPENSES 300

TOTAL ADDITIONAL EXPENSES \$ 36,300



BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.
4000 LAUREL STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

(907) 563-3110

May 7, 1991

House Finance Committee
Representative Eileen MacLean, Co-Chair
Representative Mike Navarre, Co-Chair
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Prepared By: Dale V. Goodloe
Operations Manager, Blood Bank of Alaska

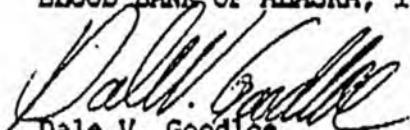
- o An estimated 16,000 children and adults are stricken each year with leukemia, aplastic anemia, or other blood-related diseases that can be successfully treated with bone marrow transplants.
- o More than two-thirds of these people cannot find a suitable marrow donor match within their own family.
- o The National Marrow Donor Program was established in 1987 to assist patients in locating a suitable unrelated marrow donor with an identical tissue type.
- o Finding a suitable marrow donor can be as high as one in a million based on the rarity of the tissue type and the availability of donors with the same racial background as the patient.
- o Currently, the National Marrow Donor Program Registry is made up of 91% Caucasian donors.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska, established in 1962, is a not-for-profit blood center serving the blood needs of Alaskans. In July 1989, the Blood Bank of Alaska became a recruitment center for the National Marrow Donor Program. Currently, we are the only blood and recruitment center in the State of Alaska.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska has become aware of people throughout Alaska in need of marrow transplants.
- o As we became aware of Alaskans in need of marrow transplants, we have stepped up our efforts to enroll as many donors as possible into the National Marrow Donor Program; without a marrow transplant these people cannot survive.
- o We have been working with volunteers and family fundraising efforts to recruit, test, and enroll donors in the National Marrow Donor Program.

House Finance Committee
May 7, 1991
Page -2-

- o With the interest and support expressed by individuals and communities throughout Alaska, we have come to realize the potential of recruiting thousands of Alaskans into the National marrow Donor Program.
- o Alaskans have already stepped forward to enroll as donors, but we can only enroll as many as we have funds for.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska is a self-supporting blood center, generating operating revenue from the recovery of expenses by means of a processing fee.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska does not receive funding from the Municipality of Anchorage, the State of Alaska, or from the Federal Government.
- o The enrollment of Alaskans into the National Registry and supplying blood/blood components to patients throughout Alaska are two separate and distinct functions.
- o The State of Alaska's support of funding is critical in not only the overall success of the National Marrow Donor Program, but to the people of Alaska in dire need of marrow transplants.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska is asking, on behalf of the many Alaskan's throughout the State and the thousands of patients throughout the United States, that the State of Alaska consider a one time appropriation of \$222,000 to be used for the direct cost of recruiting 3,000 additional donors into the National Marrow Donor Program.
- o As a combined effort of advanced medical and scientific research, volunteer donors, the State of Alaska, and the Blood Bank of Alaska, we can offer hope and life to thousands of people suffering from fatal, but now curable, leukemias and other blood-related diseases.
- o The Blood Bank of Alaska, Inc., respectfully urges the House Finance Committee's support for Senate Bill SB177.

Respectfully Submitted,

BLOOD BANK OF ALASKA, INC.


Dale V. Goodloe
Operations Manager

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY.

**DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FILMED BUT ARE
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL FILE INCLUDE:**

**CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT FOR SB 177
FROM:**

- 1. THE TSONGAS COMMITTEE, 5/7/91**
- 2. ALASKA NURSES· ASSOCIATION, RESOLUTION 6.
5/6/91**
- 3. EILEEN L. ALBERT, EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
5/3/91**

SB 179

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/22/91

FURTHER: _____

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 179

"An Act making appropriations for water, sewer, and solid waste projects; and providing for an effective date."

Died in SFC

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
- or adopt _____ CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- _____ letter of intent adopted
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

- fiscal note(s) Dept/Date: _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. _____ 2. _____
Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE

DATE: 3/6/91

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3/14/91
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-22-91

CRA Committee considered SB 179

Appropriations for water, sewer, and solid waste projects; efd.

and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with and recommended:

[X] replace with CS SB 179 (C+RA) [X] same title
[] attached amendment(s) [] new title

and do pass

[] letter of intent adopted

[X] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to

APP NO FOR

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

[] fiscal note(s) Dept/Date [] zero fiscal note(s) Dept/Date

[X] appropriation-no fiscal note [] Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

James Hoff
Paul J. [unclear]
Charles Sulphur
[unclear]

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

True & Grace. No Rec

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 179 (CRA)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Offered: 3/22/91
 Referred: Finance
 Funding Information: General Fund \$113,759,017
 Other Funds -0-
 \$113,759,017

Sponsor(s): SENATORS ADAMS, Hoffman, Shultz, Zharoff

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations for water, sewer, and solid waste projects; and providing
 2 for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$39,302,197 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
 5 Environmental Conservation for payment as grants from the village safe water program (AS 46.07) to
 6 the following unincorporated communities and cities for the purposes and in the amounts stated:

7	COMMUNITY OR CITY	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
8	City of Alakanuk	Honey bucket haul	\$305,000
9	City of Koyuk	Piped water and sewer systems	1,200,000
10	City of Stebbins	Honey bucket access road	38,000
11	City of Deering	Water/sewer phase I	1,998,427
12	City of Tuluksak	Water, sewer, and solid waste study	50,000
13	City of Chevak	Sewer system rehabilitation	300,000
14	City of Hooper Bay	Water and sewer upgrade	990,000

1	City of Kotlik	Honey bucket cleanup	50,000
2	City of St. Michael	Water tanker/fire truck/plumbing	300,000
3	City of Chefornak	Water and sewer system	2,147,499
4	City of Marshall	Water system rehabilitation	350,000
5	City of Nikolai	Water and sewer improvement project	500,000
6	Tyonek	Water and sewer phase III	742,000
7	City of Huslia	Sanitation improvements	500,000
8	City of Bethel	Waste water treatment system improvements	623,000
9	City of White Mountain	Water and sewer	617,000
10	City of Thorne Bay	Sewer project	1,100,000
11	Mt. Point	Mt. Point water and sewer project	2,524,000
12	City of Anderson	Septage disposal facility	300,000
13	Glennallen	Sewer system	1,200,000
14	Anchor Point	Watering point facility	68,000
15	Klukwan	Lagoon	389,000
16	Talkeetna	Talkeetna East Side sewer and water construction	3,100,000
17	City of Noorvik	Water and sewer upgrade	400,000
18	Kokhanok	Water and sewer improvements	100,000
19	City of New Stuyahok	Water/sewer and solid waste	477,000
20	City of Selawik	Storage/washeteria	800,000
21	City of Togiak	Togiak water and sewer construction	257,000
22	City of Unalakleet	Solid waste	1,414,000
23	City of Gambell	Water and sewer phase III	2,800,000
24	City of Lower Kalskag	Solid waste improvements	175,000
25	City of Golovin	Water and sewer progressive improvement	
26		plan phase 8	427,280
27	City of Nulato	Water and sewer system phase III	2,382,000
28	City of Mekoryuk	Flush tank and haul demonstration project	180,000
29	City of Kotzebue	Sewer main rehabilitation	1,370,000
30	City of Kiana	Sewage treatment renovation	968,000
31	Takotna	Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities	225,000

1	City of Ruby	Sanitary landfill	60,000
2	City of Elim	Sewer line rehabilitation	431,000
3	City of Shageluk	Washeteria/water treatment plant renovation	300,000
4	City of Manokotak	Water system improvements	300,000
5	City of Port Lions	Water and sewer	250,000
6	Nelchina	Waste transfer station and well	42,600
7	City of Savoonga	Solid waste	750,000
8	City of Chignik	Sewer upgrade/drainfield replacement	200,000
9	City of Kotzebue	Sewage lagoon upgrade	480,000
10	Port Graham	Engineering design/study	75,000
11	City of Kivalina	Water tank upgrade	900,000
12	South Naknek	Septic tank project	581,000
13	Northway	Water and sewer project	260,000
14	City of Clarks Point	Extension of water and sewer	280,000
15	Healy Lake	Water/sewer project	92,000
16	Tanacross	Water and sewer expansion and repair	200,000
17	City of Atka	Engineering evaluation water/sewer	100,000
18	City of Grayling	Gallery pump project	100,000
19	Birch Creek	Solid waste removal and relocation	10,000
20	Minto	Solid waste site	150,000
21	City of Larsen Bay	Water improvements	530,000
22	Noatak	Solid waste site	300,000
23	Chistochina	Chistochina safe water	25,000
24	Chenega	Solid waste disposal	383,891
25	City of Chevak	Laundry and sewer disposal lines	37,000
26	City of Shungnak	Solid waste improvements	120,000
27	Point Baker	Engineering feasibility study	25,000
28	City of Eek	Feasibility study - water well drilling	22,500
29	City of Brevig Mission	Water and sewer design	150,000
30	City of Ouzinkie	Safewater relocation	200,000
31	Gulkana	Rehabilitate water treatment plant and	

1 provide larger water storage tank 430,000
 2 Birch Creek Tank rehabilitation 150,000

3 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
 4 Environmental Conservation for village water, sewer, and solid waste projects and for payment as
 5 grants under the village safe water program (AS 46.07) for village clinic water and sewer upgrade.

6 * Sec. 3. (a) The sum of \$72,156,820 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department
 7 of Environmental Conservation for payment as grants under AS 46.03.030 (the 50 percent
 8 construction grant program) to the following municipalities for the purposes and in the amounts
 9 stated:

10 MUNICIPALITY	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
11 City of Nome	Wastewater treatment facility	\$1,332,000
12 City of Ketchikan	Primary sedimentation plant	521,000
13 City of Cordova	Sewer system improvements	301,000
14 City and Borough of		
15 Juneau	Mendenhall-JD sewage treatment plant	
16	improvements	405,000
17 City of Kenai	Wastewater treatment plant upgrade	250,000
18 City of Unalaska	Unalaska water project	1,250,000
19 Kenai Peninsula Borough	Seward and Soldotna, solid waste facilities	2,106,000
20 Bristol Bay Borough	King Salmon sewer	1,703,000
21 City of Haines	Wastewater (E.P.A. compliance)	1,000,000
22 City of Kodiak	Water filtration plant	8,190,000
23 City of Kake	Kake Gunnuck Creek - sewer project	515,000
24 City of Klawock	Sewer treatment plant and outfall	387,500
25 City of Seldovia	Water system upgrade	260,000
26 City of Ketchikan	Tongass/Water Street water main replacement	
27	phase II	1,250,000
28 City of Craig	Wastewater treatment plant	1,730,300
29 City of Klawock	Klawock Subdivision water and sewer	350,000
30 City of Kenai	Thompson Park sewer interceptor	900,000
31 City of Wrangell	Water main from upper reservoir to bypass	

1		lower reservoir	275,000
2	City of Wrangell	Water main extension to the airport	200,000
3	City of Homer	Port of Homer 30 acre sewer and water utility	225,000
4	City of Sand Point	Nagai Avenue sewer	300,000
5	City of Valdez	Sewage dump station - small boat harbor	6,800
6	City of Valdez	Oil and grease separators for small	
7		boat harbor	27,500
8	City of Pelican	Continuation of sewer system	248,582
9	City of King Cove	Harbor water extension (phase I)	123,000
10	City of Skagway	Water storage tank	152,000
11	City of Hoonah	Garteeni Highway, water and sewer extension	212,500
12	City of North Pole	Northwest utility	1,770,000
13	City of Yakutat	Sewage treatment facility upgrade	450,000
14	City of Kenai	Thompson Park water and sewer main	600,000
15	City of Klawock	Klawock water source	75,000
16	City of Ketchikan	Bear Valley reservoir construction	950,000
17	City of Ketchikan	Jefferson/Madison Street water main replacement	200,000
18	City of Ketchikan	Tower Road water main replacement	500,000
19	City of Dillingham	Airport sewer project	175,000
20	Kodiak Island Borough	Water and sewer collection - Otmeloi subdivision	666,800
21	Kodiak Island Borough	Water and sewer collection - Kodiak subdivision	934,350
22	City of Ketchikan	Central waterfront development - sewer	
23		and water	129,250
24	City of North Pole	Baker/Northstar subdivision, water and sewer	2,290,000
25	City and Borough of Sitka	Inflow and infiltration reduction	1,000,000
26	Kodiak Island Borough	Monashka Bay water and sewer system design	550,000
27	Kodiak Island Borough	Womens Bay water and sewer system design	550,000
28	City of Wrangell	Church Street wood stave water main	
29		replacement	200,000
30	City of Wrangell	Water and sewer main replacement - Webber	
31		Street	50,000

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1	Kodiak Island Borough	Kodiak land fill and material and leachate	
2		treatment	559,863
3	City of Sand Point	Sand Point landfill construction	300,000
4	City and Borough of Sitka	Comprehensive solid waste disposal	1,500,000
5	City of Valdez	Paved road to balefill	75,000
6	City of Dillingham	Landfill improvements	100,000
7	City of North Pole	Solid Waste incinerator	3,300,000
8	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Homer balefill improvements	820,000
9	Kenai Peninsula Borough	North borough transfer station	597,375
10	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage wastewater projects	5,338,500
11	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage water projects	1,544,500
12	Municipality of Anchorage	Anchorage regional landfill cell III	2,463,000
13	Municipality of Anchorage	Merrill Field landfill methane gas	
14		collection project	794,000
15	Municipality of Anchorage	Areawide water quality monitoring	100,000
16	Municipality of Anchorage	Oil/grease separator performance monitoring	25,000
17	Municipality of Anchorage	Storm drain monitoring and characterization	25,000
18	Municipality of Anchorage	Water quality public education	40,000
19	Municipality of Anchorage	Macroinvertebrate water quality assessment	20,000
20	City of Fairbanks	Ft. Wainwright interceptor rehabilitation -	
21		phase IIA	750,000
22	City of Fairbanks	Wastewater sludge landfill	6,750,000
23	City of Fairbanks	Waste heat exchanger - water	325,000
24	City of Fairbanks	Firewell improvements	125,000
25	City of Fairbanks	Lime stabilization	225,000
26	City and Borough of Juneau	Glacier Highway sewerage: Ross Way to	
27		Channel Drive	950,000
28	City and Borough of Juneau	Back Loop Road sewerage - design	600,000
29	City and Borough of Juneau	North Franklin sewer/storm drain separation	275,000
30	City and Borough of Juneau	Highlands sewer/storm drain separation	293,000
31	City and Borough of Juneau	Mountainside Estates - reservoir and	

1 pump station 1,250,000
2 City and Borough of Juneau Back Loop sewerage - phase I 7,700,000

3 (b) The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
4 Environmental Conservation for payment as grants under AS 46.03.030 (the 50 percent construction grant
5 program) for statewide community facility planning and design.

6 (c) The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
7 Environmental Conservation for payment as grants under AS 46.03.030 (the 50 percent construction grant
8 program) for community solid waste planning.

9 * Sec. 4. The appropriations made by this Act are for capital projects and lapse under AS 37.25.020.

10 * Sec. 5. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

SENATE BILL NO. 179

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS ADAMS, Hoffman, Shultz, Zharoff

Introduced: 3/6/91

Referred: CRA and Finance

Funding Information: General Fund \$39,415,197

Other Funds -0-
\$39,415,197

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making appropriations for water, sewer, and solid waste projects; and providing
2 for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. The sum of \$38,915,197 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
5 Environmental Conservation for payment as grants from the village safe water program (AS 46.07) to
6 the following unincorporated communities and cities for the purposes and in the amounts stated:

7	COMMUNITY OR CITY	PURPOSE	ALLOCATION
8	City of Alakanuk	Honey bucket haul	\$305,000
9	City of Deering	Water/sewer phase I	1,998,427
10	City of Koyuk	Piped water and sewer systems	1,200,000
11	City of Tuluksak	Water, sewer, and solid waste study	50,000
12	City of Stebbins	Honey bucket access road	38,000
13	City of Kotlik	Honey bucket cleanup	50,000
14	City of Chefornak	Water and sewer system	2,147,499

1	City of Hooper Bay	Water and sewer upgrade	990,000
2	City of St. Michael	Water tanker/fire truck/plumbing	300,000
3	City of Chevak	Sewer system rehabilitation	300,000
4	Chistochina	Chistochina safe water	25,000
5	City of Brevig Mission	Water and sewer design	150,000
6	City of Clarks Point	Extension of water and sewer	280,000
7	City of Lower Kalskag	Solid waste improvements	175,000
8	Nelchina	Waste transfer station and well	42,600
9	City of Nikolai	Water and sewer improvement project	500,000
10	City of Ouzinkie	Safewater relocation	200,000
11	City of Savoonga	Solid waste	750,000
12	Talkeetna	Talkeetna East Side sewer and water construction	3,100,000
13	Tanacross	Water and sewer expansion and repair	200,000
14	City of White Mountain	Water and sewer	617,000
15	City of Kiana	Sewage treatment renovation	968,000
16	City of Golovin	Water and sewer progressive improvement	
17		plan phase 8	427,280
18	City of Kivalina	Water tank upgrade	900,000
19	City of Huslia	Sanitation improvements	500,000
20	City of Nulato	Water and sewer system phase III	2,382,000
21	City of Atka	Engineering evaluation water/sewer	100,000
22	City of Grayling	Gallery pump project	100,000
23	City of Ruby	Sanitary landfill	60,000
24	Birch Creek	Solid waste removal and relocation	10,000
25	Birch Creek	Tank rehabilitation	150,000
26	City of Thorne Bay	Sewer project	1,100,000
27	Takotna	Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities	225,000
28	Mt. Point	Mt. Point water and sewer project	2,524,000
29	City of Shageluk	Washeteria/water treatment plant renovation	300,000
30	City of Noorvik	Water and sewer upgrade	400,000
31	Minto	Solid waste site	150,000

1	Tyonek	Water and sewer phase III	742,000
2	Klukwan	Lagoon	389,000
3	City of Chignik	Sewer upgrade/drainfield replacement	200,000
4	City of Elim	Sewer line rehabilitation	431,000
5	City of Anderson	Septage disposal facility	300,000
6	Kokhanok	Water and sewer improvements	100,000
7	City of Larsen Bay	Water improvements	530,000
8	City of Manokotak	Water system improvements	300,000
9	City of New Stuyahok	Water sewer and solid waste	477,000
10	Noatak	Solid waste site	300,000
11	City of Port Lions	Water and sewer	250,000
12	City of Selawik	Storage/washeteria	800,000
13	South Nakenek	Septic tank project	581,000
14	City of Togiak	Togiak water and sewer construction	257,000
15	City of Unalakleet	Solid waste	1,414,000
16	Anchor Point	Watering point facility	68,000
17	City of Mekoryuk	Flush tank and haul demonstration project	180,000
18	City of Kotzebue	Sewer main rehabilitation	1,370,000
19	City of Kotzebue	Sewage lagoon upgrade	480,000
20	Glennallen	Sewer system	1,200,000
21	Healy Lake	Water/sewer project	92,000
22	Chenega	Solid waste disposal	383,891
23	Port Graham	Engineering design/study	75,000
24	City of Gambell	Water and sewer phase III	2,800,000
25	Gulkana	Rehabilitate water treatment plant and	
26		provide larger water storage tank	430,000
27	City of Shungnak	Solid waste improvements	120,000
28	Point Baker	Engineering feasibility study	25,000
29	City of Eek	Feasibility study - water well drilling	22,500
30	Northway	Water and sewer project	260,000
31	City of Bethel	Waste water treatment system improvements	623,000

1 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Department of
2 Environmental Conservation for village water, sewer, and solid waste projects and for payment as grants
3 under the village safe water program (AS 46.07) for village clinic water and sewer upgrade.

4 * Sec. 3. The appropriations made by this Act are for capital projects and lapse under AS 37.25.020.

5 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE BILL NO. 179

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

1991
3/6
3/22

Read first time and referred to:
C. & R. A. FINANCE

CRA RPT() CS 4 DP 1 NR ___ DNP ___ AM
New Title ___ Same Title ___ Previous FN ___
FN ___ OFN ___ To Finance

___ RPT(___) CS ___ DP ___ NR ___ DNP ___ AM
New Title ___ Same Title ___ Previous FN ___
FN ___ OFN ___ To ___

___ RPT(___) CS ___ DP ___ NR ___ DNP ___ AM
New Title ___ Same Title ___ Previous FN ___
FN ___ OFN ___ To ___

___ Rules Calendar(___) CS ___ AM ___ Other ___
New Title ___ Same Title ___ Previous FN ___
FN ___ OFN ___

Read second time

___ CS Adopted (___) ___ New Title ___
___ Amended ___ Advanced ___

Read third time

___ Letter of Intent adopted
___ Return to second for specific amendment

PASSED EFD Same ___ or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

Reconsideration
Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED EFD Same ___ or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President, to House

Secretary of the Senate

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Read first time and referred to:

___ RPT CS(___) ___ New Title ___
___ DP ___ DNP ___ NR ___ AM ___
___ FN ___ OFN ___ Previous FN ___

___ RPT CS(___) ___ New Title ___
___ DP ___ DNP ___ NR ___ AM ___
___ FN ___ OFN ___ Previous FN ___

___ RPT CS(___) ___ New Title ___
___ DP ___ DNP ___ NR ___ AM ___
___ FN ___ OFN ___ Previous FN ___

Read second time
CS(___) Adopted

Amended

Advanced

Read third time

Return to second for specific amendment

PASSED EFD Same ___ or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

___ Intent adopted

Reconsideration
Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED ON RECON. EFD Same ___ or
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Excused Excused
Absent Absent

___ Intent adopted

Reported correctly engrossed, signed by the Speaker
and returned to the Senate

Chief Clerk of the House

SENATE-HOUSE HISTORY Continued

19	<p>Received from the House Version: _____</p> <p>Concur in House amendment Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___ _____ Efd same or Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___</p> <p>Failed to concur in House amendment, ask House recede Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___</p> <p>House failed to / receded from amendment Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___</p> <p>CC appointed by Senate _____ Chair _____</p> <p>CC appointed by House _____ Chair _____</p> <p>(S) Granted Limited Powers of Free Conference</p> <p>(H) Granted Limited Powers of Free Conference</p>
----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

19	<p>(S) Adopted CC Rpt _____ Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___ _____ Efd same or Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___</p> <p>(H) Adopted CC Rpt _____ Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___ _____ Efd same or Y ___ N ___ E ___ A ___</p> <p>To enrolling Received from enrolling Sent to Governor</p> <p>_____ By Governor</p> <p>Chapter Number _____</p> <p>Filed with Lieutenant Governor</p>
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SB 180

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/17/91

FURTHER: _____

Died in SFC

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: _____

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 180

"An Act authorizing the Glennallen to Delta transmission intertie and approving the design and construction costs of the intertie; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____
 - or adopt _____ CS _____
 - attached amendment(s)
 - _____ letter of intent adopted
- same title
 - new title
 - technical title change (HB only)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

Dept/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. _____ 2. _____

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 3/8/91

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: 4-4-91
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4-16-91

L&C Committee considered SB 180

Authorizing the Glennallen to Delta transmission intertie and approving the design and construction costs of the intertie; efd.

and report it back as follows

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

NO FM
Approp.

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:

Department(s)/Date:

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

appropriation-no fiscal note
w/ SB 181

Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

2) De Glendon do not pass
1) Rick Halford NO REC

1) Law Roance - ~~do not pass~~ no rec
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

SENATE BILL NO. 180

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATOR SHULTZ

Introduced: 3/8/91
Referred: L&C and Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act authorizing the Glennallen to Delta transmission intertie and approving the design
2 and construction costs of the intertie; and providing for an effective date."

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

4 * **Section 1.** In accordance with AS 44.83.185(c), the Alaska Energy Authority is authorized to design
5 and construct a 138 kilovolt electric transmission intertie between Glennallen and Delta at a cost of
6 \$70,000,000.

7 * **Sec. 2.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).