

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982 8672

1510 SHESS SB 338 - SB 344

1510

CRIMINAL AND HEALTH DATA

INFORMATION OF DEATH
1. DATE OF DEATH
2. TIME OF DEATH
3. PLACE OF DEATH

OPERATION AND AUTOPSY
1. OPERATION—CHECK ONE
2. DATE OF OPERATION
3. AUTOPSY—CHECK ONE

CAUSE OF DEATH
1. PART I DEATH WAS CAUSED BY
2. PART II OTHER DEATH CAUSE (CONTRADICTORY TO PART I) NOT TO BE USED TO THE EXTENT OF THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICE RECORDS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LOCAL REGISTRAR
1. NAME OF FUNERAL DIRECTOR
2. DATE OF CREATION
3. NAME OF LOCAL REGISTRAR

CERTIFICATION OR CORNERS
1. PHYSICIAN'S
2. PHYSICIAN
3. CORNER

LAST USUAL RESIDENCE
1. LAST USUAL RESIDENCE—STREET ADDRESS AND CITY
2. CITY OR TOWN
3. COUNTY

PLACE OF DEATH
1. PLACE OF DEATH—NAME OF HOSPITAL
2. STREET ADDRESS

PERSONAL DATA
1. NAME OF DECEASED—FIRST NAME
2. MIDDLE NAME
3. LAST NAME

1. COLOR OR RACE
2. BIRTHPLACE
3. DATE OF BIRTH

1. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER
2. MOTHER'S NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER

1. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE
2. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE

1. LAST OCCUPATION
2. NAME OF LAST EMPLOYER, COMPANY OR FIRM

1. LAST USUAL RESIDENCE—STREET ADDRESS AND CITY
2. CITY OR TOWN
3. COUNTY

1. PLACE OF DEATH—NAME OF HOSPITAL
2. STREET ADDRESS

1. PHYSICIAN'S
2. PHYSICIAN
3. CORNER

CERTIFICATION OR CORNERS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LOCAL REGISTRAR

CAUSE OF DEATH

OPERATION AND AUTOPSY

INFORMATION OF DEATH

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LOCAL REGISTRATION

DISTRICT AND

CITY

STATE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

1. NAME OF DECEASED—FIRST NAME
2. MIDDLE NAME
3. LAST NAME

4. COLOR OR RACE
5. BIRTHPLACE
6. DATE OF BIRTH

7. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER
8. MOTHER'S NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER

9. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE
10. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE

11. LAST OCCUPATION
12. NAME OF LAST EMPLOYER, COMPANY OR FIRM

13. LAST USUAL RESIDENCE—STREET ADDRESS AND CITY
14. CITY OR TOWN
15. COUNTY

16. PLACE OF DEATH—NAME OF HOSPITAL
17. STREET ADDRESS

18. PHYSICIAN'S
19. PHYSICIAN
20. CORNER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LOCAL REGISTRAR

CAUSE OF DEATH

OPERATION AND AUTOPSY

INFORMATION OF DEATH

1. NAME OF DECEASED—FIRST NAME
2. MIDDLE NAME
3. LAST NAME

4. COLOR OR RACE
5. BIRTHPLACE
6. DATE OF BIRTH

7. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER
8. MOTHER'S NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER

9. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE
10. NAME OF PRESENT SPOUSE

11. LAST OCCUPATION
12. NAME OF LAST EMPLOYER, COMPANY OR FIRM

13. LAST USUAL RESIDENCE—STREET ADDRESS AND CITY
14. CITY OR TOWN
15. COUNTY

16. PLACE OF DEATH—NAME OF HOSPITAL
17. STREET ADDRESS

18. PHYSICIAN'S
19. PHYSICIAN
20. CORNER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LOCAL REGISTRAR

CAUSE OF DEATH

OPERATION AND AUTOPSY

INFORMATION OF DEATH

1. NAME OF DECEASED—FIRST NAME
2. MIDDLE NAME
3. LAST NAME

4. COLOR OR RACE
5. BIRTHPLACE
6. DATE OF BIRTH

7. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER
8. MOTHER'S NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER

**BELLINGHAM-WHATCOM DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**



Certified Copy of Death Certificate

The original certificate of death from which this certified copy has been made will be Washington State Department of Health. Additional certified copies may be secured from:

Dist. No. M-1

Registrar's No. 70-294

DECEASED - NAME		Lloyd A. Larson		SEX	M	DATE OF DEATH - MONTH, DAY, YEAR	May 30, 1970
RACE - WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, OR OTHER	AGE - LAST BIRTHDAY (YEARS, MONTHS, DAYS)	USUAL OCCUPATION	DATE OF BIRTH - MONTH, DAY, YEAR	COUNTY OF DEATH			
white	67	Retired Asbestos Worker	May 4, 1909	Whatcom			
CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH		HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION - NAME (IF NOT IN STREET, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER)					
Bellingham, Washington		St. Lukes Hospital		Bellingham, Washington			
STATE OF BIRTH - IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME OF COUNTRY	CITIZENSHIP OF WHAT COUNTRY	MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED	SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MARRIAGE NAME)				
Minnesota	USA	Married	Hazel				
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	USUAL OCCUPATION - ONE OR MORE OF WHICH WERE EXERCISED DURING MOST OF WORKING LIFE, BEGIN OF DECEASE	KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY					
unknown	Retired Asbestos Worker						
RESIDENT - STATE	COUNTY	CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION	STREET AND NUMBER				
Washington	Whatcom	Everson	2682 Hampton Road				
FATHER - NAME	FIRST	LAST	MOTHER - MARRIAGE NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	
James P. Larson	James	Larson	Elvina Nelson	Elvina	Nelson		
INFORMANT - NAME		MAILING ADDRESS					
Hazel Larson		2682 Hampton Road Everson, Washington					
PART I - DEATH WAS CAUSED BY		DATE ONSET AND CAUSE FOR ONE FOR ONE, TWO, AND SIX				INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH	
1. Chronic lymphatic leukemia						7 yrs.	
2. Superinfection with E. coli septicemia						2 wks.	
3. Peritonitis chronic lymphadenitis							
PART II - OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS. CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO CAUSE GIVEN IN PART I						NO	
ACCIDENT - SOURCE OR UNDETERMINED - (SPECIFY)	DATE OF INJURY - MONTH, DAY, YEAR	HOUR	HOW INJURY OCCURRED - EXTERIOR NATURE OF INJURY IN PART I OR PART II, FROM 101				
PLACE OF BIRTH - CITY, STATE, COUNTRY	PLACE OF DEATH - CITY, TOWN, STREET, FACTORY, OFFICE, HOME, HOTEL, BOAT, AIRCRAFT	LOCATION	STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE				
REGISTRATION - COUNTY	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	TIME OF DEATH	DEATH OCCURRED AT THE PLACE OF THE DEATH OR IN THE HOME OF THE DECEASED			
Whatcom	May 28, 1968	May 30, 1970	5:30 PM	At home			
SIGNATURE		DATE					
Dr. Karl Kuterian M.D.		6.2.70					
Bellingham Medical Center		Bellingham, Washington 98225					
DISPOSITION - CREMATION	CREMATORY OR CREMATORY - NAME	CITY OR TOWN	STATE				
Creonation	Greenacres Memorial Park	Ferndale	Washington				
DATE	FUNERAL HOME - NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY OR TOWN	STATE				
June 2, 1970	Gillies Funeral Home	Lynden	Washington 98264				
FURNERIAL DIRECTOR - SIGNATURE		DATE					
		JUN 5 1970					

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original certificate of death of LOYD A. LARSON temporarily on file in this office.

STATE OF ARIZONA

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - VITAL RECORDS SECTION
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DEATH NO.
D 102-

NAME OF DECEASED: **CHARLES L. VINCENT** SEX: **Male** DATE OF DEATH: **October 12, 1979**

RACE: **White** WAS DECENT OF SPANISH ORIGIN (YES, NO) SPECIFY: **No** IF YES INDICATE MEXICAN, SPANISH, PUERTO RICAN, CUBAN, ETC. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES (SPECIFY YES OR NO): **No**

PLACE OF DEATH: **PIMA** COUNTY **TUCSON** CITY C HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION: **UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA HOSPITAL** IF RESIDENCE GIVE STREET ADDRESS: D DOP IN PATENT

DATE OF BIRTH: **April 23, 1906** AGE (YEARS, LAST BIRTHDAY, MONTH, DAYS, HRS, MIN): **73** MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY): **Married** SURVIVING SPOUSE: **Elizabeth Gordinier**

STATE OF BIRTH: **New York** COUNTRY: **U.S.A.** SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: **070-12-3858A** COVERING: **Contractor**

USUAL RESIDENCE: **Arizona** COUNTY: **Pima** CITY: **Tucson** ZIP CODE: **85710**

STREET ADDRESS OR BOX NO.: **#520** IN HOME CITY LIMITED (SPECIFY YES OR NO): **Yes** HOW LONG IN ARIZONA: **13** YEARS PERMITS OF RESIDENCE: **California**

FATHER'S NAME: **Arthur Vincent** MOTHER'S NAME: **Margery Halliday**

INFORMANT'S SIGNATURE: **Elizabeth Vincen** RELATIONSHIP: **Wife** ADDRESS: **#520, 2570 E. Speedway, Tucson, Arizona 85710**

BURIAL, CREMATION, REMAINS, CORPSE, ETC.: **Burial** DATE: **10/1/79** CEMETERY: **T.M.P. South Lawn** CITY: **Tucson** STATE: **Arizona** FUNERAL HOME: **Arizona Mortuary East** ADDRESS: **601 E. 1st St. Tucson, Arizona**

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, DEATH OCCURRED AT THE TIME, DATE AND PLACE AND DUE TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE: **William A. Staley, M.D.** DATE SIGNED: **OCTOBER 14 1979** HOUR OF DEATH: **10:10 P.M.**

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN OR MEDICAL EXAMINER (Type or Print): **WILLIAM A. STALEY, M.D., 1501 N. CAMPBELL, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85724**

DATE OF SIGNATURE: **Oct. 19, 1979** SIGNATURE: *[Signature]* TITLE: **Deputy** ID NO.: **1016**

IMMEDIATE CAUSE: **ANYOTIPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS** RESULT: **2** **YES**

OTHER SIGNIFICANT AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS: **HELMANTOID ARTHRITIS, ASBESTOSIS**

PLACE OF DEATH: **Home** DATE OF DEATH: **10/12/79** PLACE AT BIRTH: **New York** COUNTY: **Pima** CITY: **Tucson** STATE: **Arizona**

CERTIFIED COPY OF VITAL RECORD

STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF PIMA

Date Issued **OCT 23 1979**

This is a true and correct reproduction of the document officially registered and placed on file in the VITAL RECORDS SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES, PHOENIX, AZ based upon the authority of A.R.S. § 36-201, and by direction of *[Signature]*

68-390-D

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION CONCERNING DECEASED

1. SEX <i>Male</i>	2. RACE <i>White</i>	3. DATE OF DEATH <i>Dec 11, 1968</i>	4. TIME OF DEATH <i>10:30 AM</i>
5. AGE - LAST BIRTHDAY <i>48</i>	6. DATE OF BIRTH <i>Sept 27, 1920</i>	7. PLACE OF BIRTH <i>Port Arthur, Texas</i>	8. CITIZENSHIP <i>USA</i>
9. PLACE OF DEATH <i>ALASKA</i>	10. RECORDING DISTRICT <i>Anchorage</i>	11. COUNTY OR LOCATION <i>Anchorage, Alaska</i>	12. STREET AND NUMBER <i>3200 Providence Drive</i>
13. NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION <i>Providence Hospital</i>	14. STREET AND NUMBER <i>3200 Providence Drive</i>	15. LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS <i>6 days</i>	16. STATE OF BIRTH OR NOT IN USA, NAME COUNTRY <i>Port Arthur, Texas</i>
17. MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	18. NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>	19. WIDOWED <input type="checkbox"/>	20. DIVORCED <input type="checkbox"/>
21. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER <i>442-97-8638</i>	22. VISUAL OCCUPATION <i>insulator</i>	23. NAME OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <i>Exogenics & Wade</i>	24. ADDRESS OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY <i>Anchorage, Alaska</i>
25. RESIDENCE - STATE <i>Alaska</i>	26. RECORDING DISTRICT OR COUNTY <i>Anchorage</i>	27. ADDRESS OF RESIDENCE <i>Box 6512 E. 8th Ave</i>	28. CITY OR LOCATION <i>Anchorage</i>
29. AGE AT DEATH <i>48 years</i>	30. NAME OF DECEASED <i>James Lloyd Hies</i>	31. NAME OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>Lillian A Schopf</i>	32. ADDRESS OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>6512 E 8th Ave Anchorage, Alaska</i>

33. PART I DEATH WAS CAUSED BY <i>Mesothelioma Peritard</i>	34. SEE RE-FILE 214
35. <i>Mesothelioma Peritard</i>	36. <i>Asbestos exposure</i>
37. PART II OTHER SIGNIFICANT CAUSES <i>None</i>	38. <i>None</i>
39. <input type="checkbox"/> ACCIDENT	40. <input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE
41. <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE	42. <input type="checkbox"/> UNNATURAL
43. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	44. <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN

45. DEATH CERTIFICATE OF THE STATE AND OF THE COUNTY OF THE STATE	46. HOUR OF DEATH <i>10:30 AM</i>	47. DATE OF DEATH <i>8-7-67</i>	48. TIME OF DEATH <i>82-11</i>
49. NAME OF DECEASED <i>Michael James Hies</i>	50. ADDRESS OF DECEASED <i>227 E. Harding Street Anchorage, Alaska</i>	51. NAME OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>Lillian A Schopf</i>	52. ADDRESS OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>6512 E 8th Ave Anchorage, Alaska</i>
53. DATE OF DEATH <i>10-16-68</i>	54. NAME OF DECEASED <i>James Lloyd Hies</i>	55. ADDRESS OF DECEASED <i>3200 Providence Drive Anchorage, Alaska</i>	56. NAME OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>Lillian A Schopf</i>
57. NAME OF DECEASED <i>James Lloyd Hies</i>	58. ADDRESS OF DECEASED <i>Anchorage</i>	59. DATE OF DEATH <i>12/11/68</i>	60. NAME OF WEDDED PARTNER <i>Lillian A Schopf</i>

exposure. ^{people} Incidence is higher in areas around
shipyards and industries using asbestos, and ~~higher~~ ^{also}
in urban areas where asbestos and thus brake
linings, are plentiful. It has been impossible for ^{years}
to predict the impact on the general population
~~to~~ from asbestos exposure, ~~most studies~~
~~the~~ studies are years away and results
depend on the individual's environment. It
has been established the children are more
susceptible to asbestos related disease because
of cell development.

Asbestos removal not part of razing of downtown library

By SHEILA TOOMEY
Daily News reporter

The demolition contract for Loussac Library does not contain specifications for the safe removal of asbestos, despite

warnings from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that the structure probably contains the hazardous substance.

An agreement reached Wednesday between state and

city officials, which provides for such specifications on some future contracts, cannot be late to affect the Loussac agreement.

Loussac is scheduled to be torn down next month to make

room for a new convention center — part of the Project 200 downtown renovation project. The \$70,000 demolition contract has been awarded to Iconco of Washington, a Seattle firm.

Asbestos, widely used for

insulation during the 1940's and 1950's, has since been identified as a hazardous substance known to cause several types of cancer and an often fatal lung

See Back Page, ASBESTOS

forum

State bill would deal with asbestos contamination

• Former Alaska Local 97 member Bill Anderson died in 1975 from lung cancer due to occupational exposure to asbestos. While dying, the destitute Anderson applied for and was rejected worker's compensation by the Worker's Comp Board. After he died, the Board decided they had erred and should have awarded Anderson compensation. There were no survivors to receive the benefits.

• Disabled and bitter, Charles Vincent warned his local union (97) to fight for better working conditions. He was fighting for his life, and lost. Vincent died of asbestosis due to occupational exposure to asbestos in 1979.

• Milton Bartholomy was a former contractor and member of Local 97. Before he died, Bartholomy angrily told Health Care Advocates (HCA) that workers in the Bush needed a police force to protect them from health hazards on the job. Bartholomy died of asbestosis due to occupational exposure in January, 1981.

By SUSAN JOHNSON
Second of three articles

Documents maintained by Local 97 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers and Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, leading authority on asbestos-related diseases of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine (N.Y.), show that between 1967 and 1979, 13 members of Local 97 died of cancers induced from occupational exposure to asbestos. Local 97 documents show a total of 13 dead, dating from 1965 to the present. Today, there may be still other members of Local 97 whose lives are slowly being ravaged by cancers due to asbestos exposure. Most have lost widows and children to contend with an inadequate worker's compensation.

Members of Local 97 are not the only group of workers in Alaska who are inhaling asbestos dust. Other asbestos workers include auto mechanics, electrical workers, boiler-makers, pipefitters, laborers, roofers, cannery and maintenance workers.

Ray Brown of Roofers Local 190 says his membership often works with asbestos-filled roofing tiles. Brown worries about asbestos, which is largely produced and promoted nationwide by the Johns-Manville company, and the possible threat to the health of his membership. His work with tiles includes a substantial amount of cutting, which creates asbestos dust. Brown, the business agent for the Roofers, wants contractors to use an asbestos-free substitute.

Dave Chen, state president of the Western Building and Trades Council, AFL-CIO, and business agent for the Boiler-makers, is worried too. His members have worked alongside the asbestos workers over the last 25 years. To what extent Boiler-makers will suffer from the exposure to asbestos is a matter of grim speculation.

Don Wagoner, Trades Council vice-president and business agent for the Pipifitters Local 267, has a member who is now struggling with cancer from exposure to asbestos. Wagoner wonders about other members

compass

points of view
from our
community



In an unknown number of statewide schools and public buildings, children, teachers, and maintenance workers have been exposed to varying levels of airborne asbestos fibers over a period of time. After investigating the problem, Sen. Charlie Parr, D-Fairbanks, and Terry Skinnon, D-Anchorage, have promoted Senate Bill 238 — a state asbestos health hazard program. The proposed program would be an initial step towards addressing asbestos contamination in Alaska.

It is critical that school officials charged with overseeing the work in schools, contractors, school personnel, state agencies and the workers involved all receive the necessary information to enforce the precautions required for safe asbestos removal. Unsafe work practices will needlessly subject workers to cancer and death from asbestos; and needlessly threaten the lives of family members of workers who are not provided protective equipment on the job, particularly

disposable clothing.

Mesothelioma — a rare cancer almost never found apart from asbestos exposure — has been induced in family members of asbestos workers, most probably from dust in the worker's clothing. Unsafe work practices will needlessly aggravate the problem the bill seeks to solve; if work procedures are not strictly specified and controlled, asbestos dusts may again become suspended in the air, and lodged indefinitely in a child's lungs. How to legislatively insure protection and avoid exacerbating existing occupational/public health hazard warrants careful consideration.

□ Susan Johnson is executive director of Alaska Health Care Advocates, a non-profit corporation that investigates occupational/public health issues.

□ Next: Recommendations for safe removal of asbestos from schools and public buildings.

Recommendations to minimize asbestos dangers

By SUSAN JOHNSON
Last of three articles

In anticipation of the asbestos-related work in building renovations statewide and the possible threat to the health and well-being of the workers and families involved, Health Care Advocates has a specific action plan.

Steps should be required of all renovation and/or demolition work, beyond the regulations that currently exist. As discussed in Part I of this series, a federal research agency terms asbestos standards for occupational exposure "grossly inadequate." The proposed in-state renovation work will precipitate an asbestos-related occupational health hazard to unprecedented levels in Alaska. The state Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) should act immediately to minimize the inherent risks involved. If asbestos exposure can not be eliminated, worker exposure must be controlled to the maximum extent possible.

Recommendation: The DOSH should begin immediately to promulgate standards based on the proposed National Institute of Occupational Safety

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and Health (NIOSH) standards. Health studies show that the lower exposure, the lower the risk of developing cancer and asbestosis. (There should be no detectable exposure at all.)

Between August of 1979 and September of 1980, the Department of Environmental Health at the University of Washington strictly monitored the removal of 135,000 square feet of asbestos ceilings from 17 public schools. A significant factor, according to university officials in reducing worker exposure to asbestos during the removal appeared to be the attitude of the employer, the respirator training provided, the experience of the employees as well

as prompt feedback from the laboratory analysis of air samples. Since the protection of school children and workers was a very real public concern extensive monitoring was performed before removal, during the rip-off, before re-entry, and one month later.

Recommendation: That there be legislative mandate for monitoring procedures which are at least as strict as those used in Washington for any renovation or demolition work conducted. All workers should be trained and state certified to do asbestos-related work; such a requirement recently was instituted in California.

Any worker who applies for any asbestos-related job should be required to take a baseline medical examination at the expense of the employer or the state. All medical surveillance data should be promptly evaluated and the results reported to the employee in strict confidence. Workers should be allowed an independent medical evaluation by physicians of their choice.

These recommendations are based on data gathered by private and government research organizations which have found existing standards inadequate.

In Alaska, DOSH has the authority and an obvious need and responsibility to promulgate new standards. In addition to addressing the anticipated demolition work, new standards would greatly improve severe inadequacies of the existing regulations. The existing standards are oriented towards the factory worker, not the construction trades. For example, only workers in a fixed place of employment, such as a factory, are legally provided an eating area separate from the clothes changing area.

Because of the complexity of the problem, not all can be stated here. Health Care Advocates supports the creation of a Special Asbestos Commission made up of experts, including labor, to oversee the proposed work in the schools and other public buildings, and to ensure the program is ongoing. A legislatively established commission in Massachusetts helped that state grapple with the asbestos problem in a rational manner.

Finally, we stress not only the urgency of responsibly attending to asbestos contamination in the workplace and public buildings but also the need to address broader problems of occupational health and public policy in Alaska. A state as committed to industrial growth as Alaska is must be equally committed to those whose labor makes development possible — the Alaska worker.

□ Susan Johnson is executive director of Alaska Health Care Advocates, a non-profit organization investigating occupational/public health hazards and policy.

Anch D News 5/27/81

Anchorage
Simpatico

KIDDIE KAMP

Asbestos in library

Continued from Page A-1

disease called asbestosis. Its use now is regulated by the federal government.

The problem of safe asbestos removal and disposal was brought to the attention of city officials in February by Carl Harmon, a DEC environmental engineer.

Harmon received a complaint about dust levels associated with the demolition of the old City Hall Annex — removed this past winter to make way for a new performing arts center. On a visit to the site, Harmon said, he discovered the partially demolished building was riddled with asbestos.

"I just went over to talk to them (the contractor) and I noticed fibrous matter I identified as asbestos," he said Friday.

Harmon said DEC should have been notified of the presence of asbestos in the building because the agency is responsible for supervising hazardous waste disposal. Upon inspection Harmon found the contractor — also Iconco — was "taking reasonable precautions" with the dangerous substance.

Iconco is experienced in asbestos removal and was not surprised to find it, said Don Loran of Iconco. The asbestos in the prior demolition project was disposed of safely, but "the city was upset because they didn't know it was in there," he said.

As a result of the City Hall Annex discovery, Harmon suggested to the city that stipulations warning prospective bidders of the presence of asbestos be included in future contracts.

"It was my understanding they planned to do that," Harmon said Friday. "They did not confide in me that another contract was being let at this time."

Loran, whose company stripped the asbestos from most Seattle public schools in 1979 during a drive to make the Seattle school district asbestos free, said a special contract stipulation about asbestos "should be in there."

The special equipment needed for proper asbestos disposal adds to the cost of a project and "many people don't handle it right," he said.

Paul Diener, director of public works, said contractors are responsible for safe disposal of all hazardous substances encountered during a demolition project and the process is supposed to be monitored by state and local environment and safety inspectors.

Diener said he has not been approached to include a special asbestos disposal specification in demolition contracts. "We feel our present specs do cover it. . . I have directed my engineering division and project managers that they should make a point to alert contractors that there might be hazardous material," Diener said. Loran has notified the federal Environmental Protection Agency and DEC about the possibility he may find asbestos when the demolition of Loussac begins.

"Any asbestos encountered in Loussac will have to be disposed of at a site designated by myself and under my supervision," Harmon said.

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN ^{ILLEGIBLE} ~~OVERSIZED~~ DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

*"ASBESTOS: A BAD ACTOR, BUT HOW BAD,
HOW LONG?"*

N.Y. TIMES 7/15/79

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME ON MICROFILM:

COMPLETE DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE IN ORIGINAL FILES
IN ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES. TITLE PAGE ONLY HAS
BEEN FILMED.

*LEGISLATIVE HISTORY - P.L. 96-270
"ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD DETECTION
AND CONTROL ACT OF 1980"*

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
P.L. 96-270

**ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD DETECTION
AND CONTROL ACT OF 1980**

P.L. 96-270, see page 93 Stat. 487

**Senate Report (Labor and Human Resources Committee)
No. 96-710, May 15, 1980 (To accompany S. 1638)**

**House Report (Education and Labor Committee) No. 96-197,
May 15, 1979 (To accompany H.R. 3282)**

Cong. Record Vol. 125 (1979)

Cong. Record Vol. 126 (1980)

DATES OF CONSIDERATION AND PASSAGE

Senate May 22, 1980

House December 13, 1979; May 30, 1980

The Senate bill was passed in lieu of the House bill.

The Senate Report is set out.

SENATE REPORT NO. 96-710

(page 1)

The Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1638) to establish a program for the inspection of schools to detect the presence of hazardous asbestos materials, to provide loans to local educational agencies to contain or remove hazardous asbestos materials from schools and to replace such materials with other suitable building materials, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

S. 1638, the Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980, makes Federal financial assistance available to states and local educational agencies and non-public schools for the detection and abatement of hazardous asbestos materials in school buildings. The purpose of this bill is to establish a program to help schools identify and control the exposure of school children and school personnel to potentially debilitating asbestos fibers in the ambient air.

The bill provides for a two-tiered program of Federal assistance to schools—first, through grants to local educational agencies, State educational agencies, and non-public schools to detect potential hazards in schools and second, through loans to school districts and nonpublic schools to control detected hazards. The Department of Education would administer both components of the program.

ALASKA HEALTH CARE QUARTERLY

VOL. 1, NO. 1 SPRING 1981

Occupational health hazards and the rate of cancer

"The idea that human cancers are predominantly caused by genetic factors died hard, although the role of individual susceptibility needs further investigation and may be important . . ."

John Higson, M.D., Director of the International Agency for Research of Cancer, Lyon, France.

What fraction of the cancer incidence in the United States is attributable in whole or in part to occupational exposure to carcinogens? Conventional estimates are quite small with figures ranging between 1%-5%. These figures are both speculative and delinquent. According to a report by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (1978), a conservative estimate reflects 20% of all cancers as caused by occupational exposure to carcinogens. These two organizations have data to reasonably and persuasively argue 38% as the total excess incidence of cancers related to occupational toxins, but chose to cautiously estimate 20%.

A well studied example is asbestos exposure. According to a 1978 Department of Health, Education and Welfare report, between 8 and 11 million workers have been exposed to asbestos in the United States since the beginning of World War II. The total fraction of heavily exposed workers likely to die is close to 44%. Workers who were less heavily exposed, and are expected to induce some type of cancer number approximately 0.55 million. The average number of cancers attributable to asbestos per year over the next 20 years is 67,000 — or 17% of all cancers detected annually in the United States. Other occupational health hazards and cancer?

- Arsenic: This industrial product will cause an estimated 2,100-7,300 excess cancers per year.
- Petroleum distillates: The estimated number of excess lung cancers will range from 2,400-12,000 per year.
- Benzene: The estimated number of excess leukemia cases per year due to occupational exposure to benzene is 240-1,400.

There are approximately 400 known carcinogens and literally thousands of suspected carcinogens of which approximately one thousand have been tested. Only 14 have been regulated.

Labor in Alaska

"We have learned to live with this toxic material — we become so used to it, you forget about fighting about it . . . I guess that's why change never gets made."

— Asbestos worker, Local 97

There is no known safe dose or exposure level to carcinogens, repeat ten times. It is too often forgotten except by those who are victims of environmental or occupational disease.

- Jack Erksloy, Business Agent for Local 97 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers (IAHFIAW) has limited his lung capacity severely due to occupational exposure to asbestos.
- Bill Anderson, former 97 member, died in 1978 from occupational exposure to asbestos. Anderson was never awarded workers' comp. The Compensation Board rejected his case,

and only after he died did the board decide they "erred" and claimed Anderson eligible for compensation. Anderson had no living dependents.

- Henry C. Moore died in 1976 as a result of occupational exposure to asbestos. Two years later the workers' comp board released the employer from any financial obligation to the widow of Mr. Moore. The reason? Mrs. Moore was presented a (small) lump sum of \$35,000 in an out-of-court settlement with the employer.
- In a telephone call to Mr. Milton Bartholomy this past fall, HCA Director Susan Johnson asked the dying asbestos worker what he thought about employer compliance with state/federal law regarding protective equipment on the job. Mr. Bartholomy's response: "You need a police force in the Bush to protect the worker . . ." Mr. Bartholomy died January of 1981.
- Mr. Richard Pitts, former maintenance worker for Hollywood Apartments on Government Hill and member of the Pipelitters, recently had one lung removed due to asbestos exposure during repair and removal of asbestos insulation. Mr. Pitts is now undergoing cobalt treatment, and has been told

continued on page 7

Alaska Health Care Quarterly: our first issue

There is little that is more sacred and important than life, and there is nothing more fundamentally essential to life than health. Whether you speak of personal health, occupational health, or environmental health, it matters not, for these distinctions are simply academic. The only difference is the setting — our bodies, our workplace, our planet.

Health Care Advocates is an organization dedicated to the health of all Alaskans, whether in the home, workplace or out in search of a breath of fresh air.

As this first edition of *Health Care Quarterly* shows, Health Care Advocates is working on a broad spectrum of health-related issues. Articles include a look at occupational health and the rate of cancer; a historical overview of industrial hygiene; an article by a union member on enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act; and a discussion of programs and policies concerning health care financing in Alaska.

— Board of Directors

Editors Note: The first issue of *Health Care Quarterly* is in celebration of and dedication to the health and well being of all workers in Alaska, and to the brilliance and commitment of Dr. Irving Selikoff and colleagues at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York City, New York. Thank you.

Occupational Safety and Health Act: Is it a state law?

by DAN MIDDAUGH

(Dan Middaugh is a member and former apprenticeship coordinator for Local 97 of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.)

Is it a state law? Is what a state law? Health care on the job. Does the man on the job have laws to protect him and his family from loss of income due to health problems? If so, how do we go about getting this protection?

This type of question is asked over and over by asbestos workers. The reasons this type of question arises so often are lack of proper protective equipment, lack of clean lunch areas, lack of adequate clean-up facilities, the failure of the Department of Occupational Safety and Health to make job checks, and the apparent lack of interest on the part of the contractors we work for.

Fiberglass, asbestos, calcium silicate, foamglass — these and many other materials used by the asbestos worker, are potential killers. To date we only have proof positive that asbestos is fatal. Many of the other materials are presently under study. Should we wait to find out that one of the many other materials we use is another asbestos? I say NO! Simple and preventive health care measures now, in the form of toxic dust respirators, proper clothing, and clean lunch areas, may save many lives in the future. Some recent studies have stated that inhalation of

fibrous glass is as harmful, if not more so, than asbestos. These studies are not confirmed so let's wait! Why not — asbestosis has been recognized as a disease since 1927 — yet regulation of asbestos was not authorized until the early 1970's. Health protection on the job was not stronger than it is now. The laws that exist are rarely enforced and, in the area of health hazards there are laws which should exist and do not.

We, the Asbestos Workers, take the assumed risk of health problems when we take the job. However, we feel it is within our reasonable rights to ask for safety and health protection on the job.

On a recent job in Glenallen, Alaska, a particular company shipped materials to the job site that had warning labels

reading **WARNING** This product may be harmful to your health (may cause death). My complaint is that even though the company had full knowledge of the potential danger of the product they did not ship proper protective health equipment with the material, and then complained to the crew about refusing to work without proper respiratory protection.

Compound this blatant negligence with the fact that the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) isn't seen on the job sites until the men have made a serious complaint — which results in laying off the crew member(s) that make waves — and you can understand why the question comes up so often.

Is it really a law? Do we have protection on the job under state statute?

Cancer and children

As much as environmental carcinogens affect working adults, they affect the general public, including the more vulnerable sector of the public — children. In March of 1975, Dr. Irving Selikoff provided a bleak example of remiss federal policy in relation to carcinogenic risks and children. Selikoff had his researchers test 19 commercial baby and body powders. Nine of the products were found to contain asbestos fibers in quantities ranging from 2 to 20 percent. According to the researchers, many of the powders contained nickel which can also cause serious respiratory diseases and cancer (Larry Agran, *The Cancer Connection*).

According to research conducted by two Canadian investigators in 1974, carefully reviewed records of 386 children who died of cancer before they were 5 years old showed that a disproportionately high number of these children had fathers who worked with recognized cancer-causing substances at the time of their birth (Agran, *ibid*).

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Health Care Quarterly is the newsletter of Alaska Health Care Advocates, a non-profit consumer based outreach and educational organization that is working in the areas of occupational, environmental and low/moderate income health care issues and policy. Our mailing address is P.O. Box 1037 DE, Anchorage, AK 99510. Our phone numbers are 272-8734 or 272-6652. If you have any questions or comments about what we are doing or would like to submit an item to *Health Care Quarterly*, please let us know.

HCA radio programs

Health Care Advocates produces a weekly radio program on Anchorage Public Radio affiliate KSKA (103 FM). Health Care Reports will be heard next at 6:15 p.m. during every Saturday in May and June. The program examines a wide variety of health issues.

An HCA radio documentary on problems of consumer health care financing in Alaska has also been heard on a number of Public Radio stations throughout the state, in addition to being aired on Anchorage's KRKN-FM. These stations include KRBD in Ketchikan, KTOO in Juneau, KUAC in Fairbanks, KMXT in Kodiak, KYUK in Bethel, KOTZ in Kotzebue and KBRW in Barrow.

HCA has also produced a documentary on occupational health problems in Alaska. This half-hour program aired in Anchorage at 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 25 over KRKN (102 FM), and in two parts over KSKA at 6:15 p.m. on Saturday, May 2 and 9. For the air date in your area call your local public radio affiliate or call us at 272-6652.

Alaska's school systems and asbestos contamination

Director met with Anchorage school officials regarding the potential danger to school children, maintenance workers, and teachers from asbestos contamination in the Anchorage School District.

School officials, who had been apprised of the situation in August of 1979 (see box) felt reluctant to implement corrective action without securing further evaluation of the problem. The case presented to school officials by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) was rejected. EPA recommended removal of the friable asbestos (at West High), and an ongoing maintenance program in other areas. "Under no circumstances" were Anchorage school officials willing to accept removal of the material as a corrective measure. Johnson asked school officials to respond in writing regarding the schools policies and procedures and asbestos contamination.

December, 1980

Johnson met with Senator Stimson (D-Anch.) to apprise him of the situation. The Senator expressed grave concern, and a willingness to undertake corrective action. Stimson then held a three-way meeting with school board president Vince Casey, HCA director, and himself regarding the problem. Johnson presented a 21 page report, and was asked to address the full school board. Additionally, Johnson was to gather (more) information on the Massachusetts Special Asbestos Commission (a commission HCA still feels would be valuable). Stimson would talk to colleagues in Juneau in an effort to both inform legislators, and to expedite a solution to the problem.

January, 1981

Johnson had still not received any word from the Anchorage School district. At the end of the month, Johnson went to Juneau to discuss the asbestos problem in the workplace, schools and other public buildings with Senators Parr, Bennett, Stimson, Representatives Cotten, Hulbert, Rogers, Clocksin, and others. The level of interest of state officials was high.

Johnson also met with Department of Education Director, Lee Hayes. Hayes had just filed a report with the federal government which would make the state eligible for federal funds to assist in financing corrective action.

March, 1981

Senator Parr introduced legislation which would set up an asbestos health hazard program and 1.8 million dollars to fund the program.

Recommendations

In brief, HCA comments and supports the efforts of Senator Parr. However, there are some gaps in the legislation which we strongly feel should be addressed. Due to lack of space, we

will refer to them here briefly.

1. Before removal of asbestos is adopted as a policy for corrective action, it is imperative that other corrective measures (i.e., enclosure or encapsulation) are explored for a few simple reasons:

- The problem of asbestos contamination as a public and/or an occupational health hazard can be aggravated by removing asbestos. Removal is *the dustiest* job, and the risk of human exposure to airborne fibers is increased during this procedure — even when the work is strictly regulated. NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) is issuing policy directives which suggest other types of corrective action are implemented unless removal is absolutely necessary.
- Alaska Health Care Advocates, the unions and industrial hygienists with the DOSH all agree that work procedures for removal of asbestos should be written out in the bill and mandated to be in accordance with the proposed NIOSH standards for (work) exposure to asbestos in order to maximize worker health and safety. This is also a way of insuring protection to the general public. If work procedures are controlled, the release of fibers from repair work will be minimized.

2. The work procedures should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor. Instead of spending state money

to train and hire personnel, the state would be prudent to find an additional IH (Industrial Hygienist) under the DOL. The IH will have already had training, and will be an ongoing investment in investigating areas other than and including asbestos contamination.

3. Unless the asbestos is removed from all schools and public buildings in one fell swoop, the health hazard program must be an ongoing one. Why? Simply, if a sanitarian enters "x" area, detects asbestos, decides it is a hazard, and proposes corrective action that is a job completed. However, a sanitarian may also detect asbestos in "y" area, decide it is not endangering anyone at the present time, and not propose corrective action. One, two, or three years later, the material may have deteriorated enough to present a threat to users of the building. If there is no ongoing detection program, no corrective measures will be proposed, and exposure to children and teachers will continue.

There are other recommendations HCA will make to Senator Parr, other legislators, and state agencies regarding this. Anyone interested in the details can receive additional information by calling the HCA office.

Resource

Asbestos and health hazards in the schools — Dr. William Nichols. Asbestos and health hazards in the workplace — Dr. Irving Selikoff, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York City, New York (212) 650 6173.

Environmental Protection Agency Samples and Analysis in the Anchorage School System

School/Blkg	City	Interior Location	Date Tested	Results
1 Diamond High	Anchorage	pool entrance	8/23/79	10% chrysotile EPA Exposure No = 16
2 West High	Anchorage	mechanical space below the pool ceiling	8/23/79	10% chrysotile EPA Exposure No = 78 maintenance workers exposed
3 West High	Anchorage	Boys PE locker room, ceiling	8/20/79	10% chrysotile EPA Exposure No = 48 student exposure
4 Bartlett/Beitch	Anchorage	Room W 313, above drop ceiling	8/11/79	10% chrysotile EPA Exposure No = 16 likely maintenance worker's exposure
5 Mt Spurr Elementary	Anchorage	Boiler room pipe wrapping	8/27/79	5% chrysotile maintenance workers exposed

Occupational health — an historical overview

Historically, there has been a serious lack of concern for protecting the health of the worker. Until recent history, slaves performed "common" labor — and few were concerned with the health and welfare of slaves. The idea of manual labor was so disdainful, that at one point in Egyptian culture, the peoples of Egypt were prohibited by law from performing it. With this societal attitude the prevalent one, it is no wonder there were marginal efforts to control the work environment and provide a healthful workplace.

During the 2nd century, Galen wrote a prolific series of concepts on anatomy and pathology. Although the Greek physician recognized the dangers of acid mists to copper miners at the time of his work, he never gave serious consideration to any type of solution to the problems associated with occupational health hazards. During the Middle Ages little was done to advance the working conditions of laborers; feudalism was well underway. During the 11th and 12th centuries, observation and experimentation flourished, yet the study of occupational disease was virtually ignored.

Achievement in the field of industrial hygiene was void until 1473 when a pamphlet on occupational health and hygiene instruction was authored by Ulrich Ellenbog. Later in 1556, Georgius Agricola effectively described the health hazards associated with the mining industry. His publication included sections on proper ventilation, protective masks for miners, and a discussion of diseases including silicosis. But, still no improvement of working conditions occurred.

Sadly, as late as the 16th century the subject of industrial hygiene was fraught with mysticism. It was believed the demons inhabited the mines and could be controlled by fasting and prayer. Only in 1700 was silicosis described in accurate pathological terms.

The author, Bernardo Ramazzani outlined cautions which he felt would alleviate many industrial hazards. His recommendations were ignored for centuries.

The 18th century saw notable changes in the interest and direction of industrial hygiene.

- Sir George Baker attributed Devonshire Colic to lead in the cedar industry and was instrumental in its removal.
- Percival Pott was responsible for recognizing soot as one of the causes of scrotal cancer. Pott was a catalyst towards passage of the Chimney Sweepers Act of 1788.
- A political and medical influential, Charles Thackerah asserted in a 200 page treatise on occupational health "let benevolence be directed to

prevention, rather than to the relief of evils...."

In spite of these improvements, which were reflected both in attitude and policy, the 18th century produced few true safeguards against hazardous working conditions.

In the United States, an early 20th century champion for social responsibility and occupational health and welfare was Dr. Anne Hamilton. She not only presented substantial evidence of a relationship between illness and exposure to toxins, she proposed concrete solutions to the problems. Public awareness was now becoming acute.

- 1908 - Federal government passed a compensation act for certain civil employees.
- 1912 - The first state industrial hygiene programs were established in New York and Ohio.
- 1913 - The Occupational Safety and Health Activity of the Public Health Service was passed.

By the time of the great Depression, the federal government was becoming quickly acclimated to a need for intervention in both the economy and the welfare of American life.

Four decades later, after political battles and much compromise, the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) was passed. The impetus for the Act?

The on-the-job health and safety crisis is the worst problem confronting the American worker because each year, as a result of their jobs, over 14,500 workers die. In only 4 years time, as many people have died because of their employment as have been killed in almost a decade of American involvement in Vietnam. Over 2,000,000 workers are disabled annually through job-related accidents — over 1.5

billion is wasted in lost wages, and the annual loss to the GNP is over \$8 billion. Ten times as many days are lost from job-related disabilities as from strikes, and days of lost productivity through accident and illness are ten times greater than the loss from strikes.

(H.R. Rep. No. 1291, 91st Congress, 2nd session, 14-15, 1970)

The intent of the Act?

"To assure as far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources...."

The result of the Act?

The intent of the Act is easily and eloquently stated, yet implementation has been a long uphill struggle. Overall, the worth of the Act has more than proved itself over and over. According to a 1979 report by Mark Green of Congress Watch and Norman Waitzman of Corporate Accountability Research, due to OSHA 350 deaths per year are avoided, and 40-60 thousand injuries per year are avoided. This translates into approximately \$5.1 billion per year for the OSHA safety program. The best current estimates for the benefits of OSHA's toxic program and noise abatement standard add up to 7 billion saved by 1985.

Still, there is much work to be done. This is particularly true for individual state Divisions of Occupational Safety and Health. Industry has long lobbied Congress to weaken the OSHA. In 1980 under Carter, workplaces with fewer than 10 employees were exempt from safety inspections. According to one source, that totals approximately 15 million workers who do not have their place of employment protected by the law. Under Reagan? Organized labor is already acting to try and offset the proposed dismantling of OSHA.

Falling between the medical care cracks

by DON BANTZ
and DANIEL JANIK

Since the establishment of Title 19 of the Social Security Act, Congress has continued to appropriate increasing amounts of public tax monies to assist low income persons in obtaining medical care. Medicaid, like a number of other federally funded medical and social programs for the low income minority or disadvantaged, uses a means test based on gross income to determine who may or may not receive services at public expense. But, what happens to persons who do not qualify for Medicaid yet are low income by Alaskan standards and cannot afford medical care? What about persons who want to get off of public support but face the spectre of sudden loss of all these supports? What about Alaskans

who suddenly find themselves out of a job and don't want to "go on welfare" but don't have enough to make it alone while finding another? What about new Alaskans who need ongoing medical care and can't seem to find a doctor who will take new patients, or who use Anchorage's only two emergency rooms as their "regular" doctor? What happens to these people who seemingly fall between the medical care cracks?

Anchorage's Neighborhood Health Center estimates that there are probably about 12,000 Anchorage's in just such situations, depending on time of year and prevailing employment conditions. Like most other non-profit, community run service agencies, the Center accepts new patients from within the Greater An-

Fiberglass — another asbestos?

Asbestos caused injuries have been called a "pub-health disaster" of unprecedented dimensions" (JAMA Medical News, 1978) "that will result in an average of 20 000 deaths per year" (JAMA Medical News 18 Jan. 1980).

"Continued use of asbestos, despite clear knowledge of its dangers," said a NIOSH (National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health) spokesman, "verges on the criminal." Some trial lawyers are now contending the toxic effects of asbestos were known 80 years ago.

Even if the use of asbestos were totally banned today, there are millions of victims who have been harmfully exposed and will develop diseases over the next two decades. In Alaska, members of the

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local 97 comprise part of that group. Of that particular local, there is but one living retiree of 23. Of the 22 dead, 13 died of asbestos-related disease.

The irony of the story is this: the major substitute large companies are using for asbestos in insulation work is fiberglass. As is asbestos, fiberglass is used in thousands of consumer products; there are 35,000 products on the market containing fiberglass. Dr. Damm, a chairman of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union cautions: "Fiberglass may cause cancer. As pointed out by these two physicians, fiberglass is a dangerous material if causes lung

Asbestos standards

After decades of knowing asbestos exposure was dangerous, a standard was finally proposed in 1972. Labor representatives had proposed a standard of 5 fibers per cubic centimeter of air. This level was adopted as a temporary emergency standard for a 3 month period of time in 1972. A permanent standard became law 3 months after the emergency standard was announced. According to Drs. Stellman and Damm:

"... the asbestos industry forced the government to compromise: the 2 fiber level would be the permanent standard but the government did not put it into effect until 1976 (the compromise made to industry). However, the standards are aimed at preventing asbestos, not cancer. In fact, there is new evidence that cancer and even asbestosis has occurred among British workers who have been exposed to no more than 2 fibers per cubic centimeter throughout their working lives. If health were really the intention, no asbestos exposure would be permissible and specific industrial hygiene techniques that eliminate exposure would be mandated in the law.

The 2 fiber level translates into 2 million fibers per cubic meters of air. Since a worker may breathe approximately 8 cubic meters of air or more dur-

ing a day's exposure working under standard conditions, allows augmentation of the lung burden of asbestos. These figures only refer to longer fibers greater than 5 microns in length. They do not include a very much larger number of fibers shorter than 5 microns — many only visible by electron microscopy" (Dr. Irving Selikoff).

Dr. Selikoff goes on to point out that the lungs of an individual sufficiently scarred to cause death by asbestosis may contain only 0.5 gram or so of asbestos. New standards presently under consideration by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration are as follows:

a) a ruling 500,000 fibers per cubic meter of air with an 8 month time weighted average with a ceiling of 5 million fibers per cubic centimeter.

b) a ruling 100,000 fibers per cubic meter with an 8 hour TWA and a ceiling of 500,000 fibers per cubic meter of air.

Also proposed is a stricter medical surveillance program, respirator program, engineering program, and hygiene facilities.

However, Reagan has installed a moratorium on all new standards for both health and safety for an indefinite period of time. The state of Alaska does have the discretion to strengthen state OSHA laws.

scarring upon continued... And may also cause cancer... results from contact... The Sir, the Stanton Hypothesis presents the strongest argument regarding the potential carcinogenicity of fiberglass. Dr. Martin Stanton of the National Cancer Institute suggests that it is the size and shape of inorganic (asbestos) fibers that in some way resulted in "neoplastic change in mesothelial tissues and that other inorganic fibers of similar size and shape might do the same... experimentally, this has been shown to be so with fibers as diverse as... brucite, and fibrous glass" (Selikoff in "Public Health and Preventive Medicine, 11th ed., "Occupational Respiratory Diseases: Asbestos Associated Diseases"). Dr. Selikoff goes on to heed, there is "increasing concern over new types of inorganic fibers which tend to have valuable commercial properties, and result in industry unknowingly introducing "other" asbestos" into the market, with identification of the human risk of cancer much too late after many people have been exposed."

Yet because there is "no conclusive evidence concerning the potential carcinogenic impact of fiberglass, there are minimal regulations protecting the worker from exposure. According to a 1979 NIOSH report on fiberglass, there have been experiments demonstrating that fiberglass is a cancer causing agent, but due to the methodology employed (inhalation of fibers in 10% vs. rats inhaling the fibers) the results can not be extrapolated to human exposure. NIOSH has proposed stricter standards than those that presently exist. Additionally, Dr. Selikoff of Mt. Sinai Medical School (New York), Dr. Shannon of McMaster University (Canada), and others will continue to study the impact of fibrous glass on human beings.

Fiber Glass, the Miracle Material



—Fiber and rock-like fibers made of... the one...
has been shown to be so with fibers as diverse as... brucite, and fibrous glass...
Reported from the Oil, Chemical, Atomic Workers' newsletter, Ulanov, Feb 1979

Committees and Commissions

Health Care Advocates is working to ensure the law to moderate income and other under represented consumers gain representation on various health care committees, commissions, and boards.

Health Care Welfare Rights Organizer is an example of how well this can work. Sent to... by recommended to the State Med... Care Advisory Committee is working hard to illustrate the concerns of low low to middle income consumers and Health Care Policy. Sent from the committee has a lot of potential and can facilitate consumer care.

Other consumers... and participating on this or other health care...
Project making...
Direct Health Care Advocates staff person
Direct Patient

Occupational health hazards continued from page 1

by his doctor that his right lung has as much asbestos as his left lung

Documents maintained by Local 97 of the IAFFIAW and Dr. Irving Selikoff, the physician who first pioneered in the field and detected the link between asbestos exposure and cancer, show that between 1967 and 1976 ten Local 97 workers died of various cancers induced as a result of occupational exposure to asbestos. According to death certificates maintained by 97, another worker died in 1965, one in 1979, and Mr. Bartholomy in 1981. Total deaths to date: 13. The average life expectancy for a pipe fitter is 15% less than someone in the general population. This due primarily to past asbestos exposure will continue unless something is done now regarding present exposure.

Who is Exposed

Local 97 members can be defined as asbestos workers, or those whose work has primarily consisted of the application of asbestos for thermal and acoustical insulation. They are the obvious group of exposed workers.

All workers from the various crafts of building and trades AFL-CIO work in close physical proximity on any given job and are therefore exposed simultaneously to toxic materials. Yet the Boilermaker or the Painter is not given protective equipment by the employer for the work conducted by the Asbestos worker. Other workers who are directly exposed to asbestos include:

- Braker repair and auto repair workers (brake linings contain 50% or more asbestos)
- Roofers who use files which contain asbestos are exposed to considerable amounts during cutting operations
- Maintenance workers are frequently asked by ignorant employers to remove old asbestos insulation, or to repair deteriorating asbestos insulation.
- According to a state Division of Occupational Safety and Health report, other workers who have been exposed to illegal levels of asbestos include cannery workers, electrical workers (IBEW), fishermen, and machinists, to name a few.
- Family members: Dr. Selikoff and colleagues have documented cases to family members of asbestos workers who have died from exposure to the tiny fibers brought home in the clothes of workers who were not provided protective equipment.

Protection on the Job

A recent HCH survey of 97 members showed that when working with asbestos:

Protective Clothing
55% of the workers never (0% of the time) had protective clothing provided

Respirators
13% of the workers had respirators provided occasionally (1-49% of the time)
66% of the workers usually (50-75% of the time) had respirators provided

Only 66% of the workers always (100% of the time) had respirators provided.

Vacuum Cleaners
58% of the workers never (0% of the time) had vacuum cleaners provided for clean-up activities.

Lockers

100% of the workers were never (0% of the time) provided lockers to store work and/or street clothing from each other to avoid bringing dusts home. A Community cited in workers for the worker to be provided one area to eat and change his work clothes in.

First Aid Kits

65% of the workers were never (0% of the time) provided portable first-aid kits for confined spaces.

Bagging

39.4% of the workers were never (0% of the time) provided bagging for disposal of asbestos materials.

Power Table Saws

21% of the workers were never (0% of the time) provided with power table saws with ventilation.
10.5% of the workers were always (100% of the time) provided with power table saws with ventilation.

Power Hand Saws

74% of the workers were never (0% of the time) provided power hand saws with ventilation.

Is it only Local 97 that has problems with securing protection on the job? Dave Chess, Business Agent for Boilermakers Local and President of the Western Council of Building and Trades, AFL-CIO says, "No. According to Chess, the health hazards faced by the Boilermakers are extremely serious. Not only are workers exposed to asbestos, but also to welding and toxic fumes and countless safety violations. Chess works hard to police negotiated contracts for his members as a means of helping them protect themselves.

On the job he believes it is effective for workers to take responsibility for their own health and safety. Chess believes much more is needed to protect the worker. The issues involved are complex. One problem highlighted by Chess is retaliatory firing (i.e. workers who are fired for complaining about working conditions) which he feels happens continually. Discrimination against people who bring health and safety problems probably happens more than even I am aware of.

Don Wagner, Business Agent for the Pipefitters, and Vice President of Western Council, Building and Trades AFL-CIO feels protecting the worker from toxic materials is a dilemma for workers who do not work directly with the material, but physically close to those who do, such as his membership.

As Wagner says, "People working directly with asbestos wear masks. However, members from the other trades have no knowledge of the dangers involved and are consequently breathing it in. Asbestos) in all the time. If the public were made more aware of some of these problems, maybe more preventive measures would be taken.

Division of Occupational Safety and Health

A basic philosophy of the Occupational Safety and Health Act is that inspections in the workplace have as their objective required conditions in the workplace. In part, this objective is obtained by a multiplex effect — an inspection of an establishment in a particular industry will usually produce voluntary compliance which by other employers in that industry. The ultimate value cannot be found in its punitive effect, but rather in its deterrent effect. It not faced with that possibility of an inspection, employers would lose most of their motivation for achieving the goals of the act.

The Alaska Division of Occupational Safety and Health does not require employers to employ workers with an out of state address of record. It does require employers to employ workers with an out of state address of record. In other words, an address in construction which includes all Building and Trades workers only those that are also subjected by an industry regulated if the worker is hurt.

If the worker files a formal complaint which is signed by the worker (this can be particularly threatening to a worker who is afraid that his signature on a complaint will precipitate retaliatory firing).

c) the employer requests an inspection.

d) safety officer makes a referral to an industrial hygienist.

This effectively precludes preventing worker exposure to toxic materials and employer non-compliance with existing laws and occupational health regulations. Equally important, it

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Occupational health hazards continued from page 7

negates that basic conceptual foundation which workplace inspectors were built on.

According to the chief industrial hygienist, this results in part in a 64.8% failure rate for detecting asbestos-related health hazards; 1,230 asbestos-related places of employment are not included in the general scheduled inspection system because they are non-fixed or multi-site places of employment. The statistics for other high hazard industries, and the State Division of Occupational Safety and Health's ability to protect the worker are as compellingly disturbing. For welding and hot furnaces, the failure rate is 80.4%, or 217 places of employment; for detecting lead, the failure rate is 60%, or 208 places of employment; for detecting silica, the failure rate is 65.3%, or 76 places of employment.

Craftworkers, operators, and laborers comprise the largest category of Alaska wage and salary employees, or 32% of the workforce statewide. Employment for these workers is expected to increase by 3,550 per year thru 1985 (Annual Planning Information, Alaska Department of Labor F.Y. 1981, page 25).

A DOSH is severely needed to assist in adequate protection of the worker, and the Alaska DOSH is in need of some support to adequately fulfil that objective. As the Business Agent for the Laborers put it, without a stable financial base which needs to be eventually expanded, it is impossible for the industrial hygienists to sufficiently execute their work, and provide meaningful protection for the worker.

The policies and procedure the state DOSH should be scrutinized with input and assistance from that department in respect to occupational health hazards, particularly asbestos exposure, and ideally exposure to all toxic materials.

Worker's Compensation and Occupationally-Related Disease:

Once the worker has incurred an occupationally-related or asbestos associated disease, what is the feasibility of compensation?

According to the recently published Barth study (Workers Compensation and Work Related Illnesses and Diseases) there are great discrepancies between the compensation awarded for average work injuries and for occupational diseases. He discusses:

- a) The average amount of time a victim waits before receiving benefits for occupational diseases vs. the average amount of time a victim of an average work injury waits. Nationally, it is one year for occupational diseases vs. two months for compensation of the average work injury.
- b) The percentage of occupational disease awards. Nationally 60% of the claims are denied for occupational disease and only 10% of the average job injury awards are denied.
- c) The number of occupational disease awards that are resolved in compromise and release agreements, which involve small lump settlements which usually release carriers from further liability for income maintenance and health care costs. Nationally over 50% of occupational disease awards receive such treatment and only 16% of all regular injury awards receive such treatment.

d) The amount of compensation for the worker who has been totally disabled for the by occupational disease. Nationally only one eighth of the worker's income is replaced.

e) The flow of funds into and out of insurance company reserves. Nationally only 60% of every premium dollar is paid out as cash or medical benefits, therefore 40% of every worker's dollar goes to pay expenses which include insurance company reserves, dividends, litigation costs, overhead, etc.

According to a review of report prepared by Dr. Irving Siskind of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, for a comprehensive analysis on workers' compensation benefits for asbestos workers who have indicated asbestosis, mesothelioma, and/or lung cancer, there are significant problems with workers' com-

ensation. His preliminary report discusses 175 workers in 34 states who induced mesothelioma and applied for workers' compensation. He also discusses the experience of the surviving dependents who applied for compensation:

- a) Only 37% applied prior to death.
- b) Only one-half received compensation.
- c) One-half had claims pending at death.
- d) Average victim of mesothelioma was disabled less than 6 months prior to death, and worker compensation did not have sufficient time to process all the applications for benefits.
- e) Forty percent of the survivors filed for claims for which the majority received a weekly cash award of about \$80 and others received a lump sum averaging \$20,000.

f) Approximately two-thirds of the claims were contested and 84% required the services of an attorney.

g) Three fourths of the widows did not file for compensation and said they did not know they could file for benefits.

h) Tort litigation including third party liability suits were filed by about 22% of the survivors of mesothelioma victims; five-fourths of the suits settled at an average amount of \$93,000 (less \$35,000 for legal fees).

The conclusions which can and have been drawn thus far are that workers' compensation benefits are not easily accessible or adequate for occupational illness victims and/or their surviving dependents.

Health care Advocates and Western Building and Trades Council AFL-CIO have brought these concerns to the legislature. We have asked that the state fund an intensive study to address the problem in respect to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (preventive level) and Workers' Compensation and occupational disease (after the fact). We have armed ourselves with documentation of the facts, and have outlined an unquestionably serious problem which merits immediate attention. After a full analysis has been made, corrective action can be taken. Maybe then workers and their families can rest assured that increasing industry in Alaska will not only be good for the economy of a new, but for those who make development possible — labor in Alaska.

WESTERN ALASKA BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

AFL-CIO

Building and Construction Trades Department

State E. Clark

807 Second Street

Juneau, Alaska 99801

Allen Eklun

807 Second Street

Juneau, Alaska 99801

January 28, 1981

State Labor Department

Room 200 State

Anchorage, Alaska 99511

The Western Alaska Building and Construction Trades Council, Inc., respectfully request the following resolution of our regular meeting held January 28, 1981.

Resolution: That the State Labor Department and the Department of Occupational Safety and Health be urged to conduct a study of the workers' compensation system in Alaska, and to report the results of such study to the Legislature, and to the public.

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Approved:
Shuttle 6 hrs
Secretary

National highlights

Occupational safety and health

Labor received a major blow when, in a 5-4 decision issued July 2, 1980 the Supreme Court struck down the new OSHA standard on benzene exposure. (Benzene causes leukemia, which the court did recognize). . . OSHA efforts to develop stricter asbestos standards were delayed by the Benzene ruling. (Reprinted from *Safer Times*, No. 36, October/November 1980, Philadelphia Area Project on Occupational Safety and Health, Philadelphia, Penn.)

Worker's Compensation? Nearly 2 million U.S. workers are partly or severely disabled because of occupational diseases, and in 1978 alone, the lost time of these workers added up to \$11.4 billion. Who pays the tab? Not industry, according to a recent U.S. Labor Department study. Only 5% of the disabled got workers' compensation, and only one-

eighth of lost wages were replaced by compensation. The workers themselves and taxpayers in general got stuck with the rest of the bills — 53% got Social Security, 21% got pensions, 17% veterans benefits, and 16% had to go on welfare. (Reprinted from CACOSH, Health and Safety News, January/February 1981, Chicago, Ill.)

In Alaska? Senator Terry Stimson (D-Anch), and Representative Brian Rogers (D-Fbks) headed up a legislative interim committee to look at workers' compensation in Alaska. The results? 1) Insurance and rate making aimed at promoting a competitive and open rating system; self insurance and group insurance made easier for employers to secure; 2) increased penalties to carriers who cut benefits and neglect to report changes in workers' comp dept; carrier

required to notify the division of any change in payments. Rehabilitation and benefits will be addressed during the next interim committee. Senator Stimson is now seriously considering addressing workers' comp in relation to occupational diseases as well. For more information, write Senator Stimson and/or Rep. Rogers, Pouch V, Juneau 99811.

Fiberglass Exposure? NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) recommends that worker exposure to fiberglass be controlled so that no worker is exposed at an airborne concentration greater than 3 fibers per cubic centimeter of air, diameter equal to or less than 3.5 microns and length equal to or greater than 20 microns, determined as time weighted average concentration for up to a 10 hour work shift in a 40 hr. work week which is stricter than the standards presently maintained by OSHA (see article on Fiberglass)

Membership welcomed

As a small, private, non profit organization, HCA must depend on the contributions of its membership in order to continue the valuable work it is engaged in. If you like what Health Care Advocates is doing, please join us. You will receive our quarterly newsletter and other timely and informative mailings and you will have the right to vote in the annual HCA Board of Directors election.

If you do want to support HCA so that it continues its unique role in advocating for the health of all Alaskans, please submit your contribution to us at P.O. Box 1037 DT, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone (work) _____ (home) _____

Dues

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$5 (Low Income/Students) | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10 Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 Organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership
and General Support |

Thank You
The Alaska Health Care Advocates

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9

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: C&RA and
Finance

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on Health, Education and Social Services has had SB 339

making special appropriations for an asbestos health hazard program

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for SB 339 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]

CHAIRMAN

POSITION PAPER

Senate Bill No. 339

"An Act making special appropriations for an asbestos health hazard program and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill No. 339 is the funding mechanism for Senate Bill No. 338. The Bill provides funding for the inspection and sampling of substances suspected of having an asbestos content and funding for renovations where the substance creates a hazard.

We recommend SB 339 be amended to allow money to be expended for asbestos testing or assays. In reviewing the sum appropriated to the Department of Environmental Conservation and with knowledge testing or assays will be performed, it is recommended this sum (\$33,250) be reviewed to make certain it is adequate to perform the work assigned. This testing is expensive and to our knowledge no State Laboratory presently has the capability to perform this type of work. There will be high State start-up costs or the work will have to be contracted to a private firm.

The Department of Health and Social Services recommends the passage of this Bill.

Recommended by: David Bruce
David Bruce, Deputy Director
Division of Public Health

Date: April 15, 1981

Approved by: Helen B. Beirne
Helen B. Beirne
Commissioner

Date: 4/15/81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. SB 339
 Title "An Act making special appropriation for an asbestos health hazard program"
 Requested by Dept. of Health & Social Services Date 4/15/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected Department of Health & Social Services
 Program Category Affected Health
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

This bill does not directly impact the Department of Health & Social Services

IV. DATE April 15, 1981 PREPARED BY David Bruce
 AGENCY DBHS, Division of Public Health
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-3090
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) M&B Approval *William Luntz* Date 4/15/81

S

B

3

4

4

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

FURTHER: Finance

4/6/81

Date: 5-13-81

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SSSB 344

making special appropriations to various municipalities for construction and improvement of shelters for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

**MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS**

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

**MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

[Signature] Do Not Pass

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

League of Women Voters of Alaska SB 365 file

8926 Birch Lane
Juneau, AK 99801
May 6, 1981

The Honorable Charles H. Parr, Chairman
Senate HESS Committee
Alaska Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Funding for Special Education: SB 365

Dear Senator Parr and Committee Members:

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports Senate Bill 365 and House Bill 449. As stated in our School Finance position (1977), we believe that special education should be 100% state funded. This funding should provide each community in the state with complete funds necessary to conduct a special educational program, including facilities, staff, texts and materials.

Under the present formula for granting state funds to special education, the larger municipalities in the state, such as Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, have found the available funding inadequate. The larger and more diverse populations of these areas necessitate larger programs treating more diverse exceptionalities. These programs are costly to run and have, in some cases, necessitated use of general classroom funds to continue them. The present problem will be worsened by reductions in support staff caused by reductions in the federal C.E.T.A. program.

We believe that the reformulation of the funding in House Bill 449 and Senate Bill 365 will alleviate this situation. We also believe that many programs for exceptional children in Alaska face severe curtailment if these bills do not pass both houses of the Legislature in this session.

We urge your support, and thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

for Elizabeth Cuadra
Margaret E. Holland
Action Chair

789-2395
Barbara King
Chair & questions



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA
155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

March 20, 1981

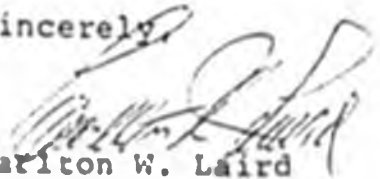
Caren Robinson, Director
AWARE
Box 809
Juneau, Alaska 99802

File: Legislature - 1981
Subject: Pass Through of AWARE Construction
Appropriation

Dear Ms. Robinson:

At its regular meeting of March 19, 1981, the Assembly of the City and Borough of Juneau considered the possibility of acting as a pass through agency for an appropriation which the Alaska Legislature might make for the acquisition of property and construction of an AWARE shelter in the City and Borough of Juneau. The assembly indicated its support for such a project and, by unanimous consent, indicated its willingness to act as a pass through agency for the appropriation.

Sincerely,


Carlton W. Laird
City-Borough Manager

CWL:GLS: jr

cc: Senator Vic Fischer ✓

Jana Varrati
31 T. Incit Drive, #6
Juneau, Al: 99801

TO: Senator Parr
Chairman of Senate Hess

FROM: Senator Bennett

DATE: April 8, 1981

I would like to request an amendment be made to SB344 which is in your committee. I propose an additional Section (ie. Sec 9) be added to SSSB344 as follows:

The sum of \$200,000. is appropriated from the General Fund for payment as a grant to the Fairbanks North Star Borough for shelter to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Sandra, please have legal make sure this grant is funneled through Fairbanks North Star Borough not City of Fairbanks.

Thank you,

WIC-CA CENTER

302 Charles Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
452-2293

To: Vic Fischer
Re: SB344
As requested 4/22/81

From: Susan McInnis
Interim Director
for Women In Crisis

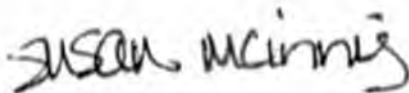
Dear Mr. Fischer,

Enclosed please find Polaroid pictures of the facility at 302 Charles Street. This building houses offices and shelter for service to battered women and their children, and victims of sexual assault. I have taped a sketch-explanation of the views to each picture. Should you or anyone else wish a more detailed explanation of the building's use, please call at your convenience.

Enclosed, also, is a statement of value by a local real estate firm. Again, should this be insufficient to need, please call and I will locate and provide other information.

We were unable to use Legislative Information for transmission of the enclosures. Evidently our office does not have the proper machinery for such a transmission. I realize this will be arriving after requested time, but we chose the quickest alternative possible. I trust it will be of use when it does arrive.

Thank you for your assistance,



Susan McInnis
Interim Director
for Women In Crisis



women in crisis - counseling & assistance

April 23, 1981

To Whom It May Concern:

It is my opinion as an Associate Broker that the facility at 302 Charles Street which presently houses "Women In Crisis Counseling and Assistance, Inc." would sell on the open market for approximately One Hundred Thirty Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$130,000.00) at this time.

Last year the property sold for One Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$100,000.00) in a much less active market. After the purchase the present owner has upgraded the facility, bringing it to a condition of better functional and mechanical repair.

This opinion excludes the cost of any retrofitting for energy conservation, upgrading to meet city fire codes for a group home and the addition of a larger fence for client protection and privacy.

Respectfully,
ERA Meyeres Real Estate, Inc.

Audrey Foldoe

Audrey Foldoe
Associate Broker

AF/dk



MEYERES REAL ESTATE, INC.

625 Eastline
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

1981-1-15-10001

WICCA, INC.
302 Charles Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance (WICCA), Inc. is a non-profit membership corporation that has been providing counseling, support services, and emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in the Fairbanks community since September 1977. WICCA, Inc. is a member organization of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

We are hereby requesting that the sum of \$200,000. be included in the appropriations to shelter programs outlined in SB344 for purposes of purchasing and making improvements to the shelter/office facility we currently occupy at the above address.



Shirley R. Dean
Vice President
Board of Directors

3600

Funding Information

General Fund	\$9,575,000
Other Funds	-0-
	<u>\$9,575,000</u>

BY FISCHER, BENNETT, BRADLEY,
COLLETTA, FAHRENKAMP, FERGUSON,
GILMAN, HOHMAN, RODEY, STIMSON,
STURGULEWSKI AND ZIEGLER

1 IN THE SENATE

PROPOSED

2 ~~BY~~ SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 344

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations for shelters for
7 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$2,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund
11 for payment as a grant to the City of Nome for a grant to the Bering Sea
12 Women's Group for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual
13 assault.

14 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$1,100,000 is appropriated from the general fund
15 for payment as a grant to the City of Bethel for a grant to the Tundra
16 Women's Coalition for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual
17 assault.

18 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$3,250,000 is appropriated from the general fund
19 for payment as a grant to the Municipality of Anchorage for a grant to
20 Abused Women Aid in Crisis for a shelter for victims of domestic violence
21 and sexual assault.

22 * Sec. 4. The sum of \$1,200,000 is appropriated from the general fund
23 for payment as a grant to the City and Borough of Juneau for a grant to
24 Aiding Women From Abuse and Rape Emergencies for a shelter for victims of
25 domestic violence and sexual assault.

26 * Sec. 5. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
27 payment as a grant to the City of Ketchikan for a grant to Women in Safe
28 Homes for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

29 * Sec. 6. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated from the general fund for

1 payment as a grant to the Matanuska-Susitna Borough for a grant to the
2 Valley Women's Resource Center for a shelter for victims of domestic violence
3 and sexual assault.

4 * Sec. 7. The sum of \$275,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
5 payment as a grant to the City of Kodiak for a grant to the Kodiak Women's
6 Resource Center and crisis project for a shelter for victims of domestic
7 violence and sexual assault.

8 * Sec. 8. The sum of \$350,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
9 payment as a grant to the City of Barrow for a grant to Arctic Women in
10 Crisis for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

11 * Sec. 9. The sum of \$300,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
12 payment as a grant to the City of Kenai for a grant to the Kenai Women's
13 Resource Center and Crisis Project for a shelter for victims of domestic
14 violence and sexual assault.

15 * Sec. 10. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated from the general fund for
16 payment as a grant to the Fairbanks North Star Borough for a grant to Women
17 in Crisis-Counseling Assistance for a shelter for victims of domestic
18 violence and sexual assault.

19 * Sec. 11. The appropriations made by this Act shall be disbursed in
20 accordance with AS 97.05.319.

21 * Sec. 12. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.-
22 10.070(c).

3
MSG 81-00013825 PRTY 1 04/23/81 17:18:19 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0106
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POM, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS STINSON AND FISCHER

FROM: EILEEN SELF, 410 WEST 15TH, APT B, 99501 (276-7788)

PLEASE SUPPORT SENATE BILL 344, APPROPRIATION FOR RAPE AND CRISIS
CENTER.

3 copies

MSG 81-00013833 PRTY 1 04/23/01 17:53:01 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0013 OUT= 0108
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POM, JINEAU
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM'S PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS COLLETTA, KELLY, STIMSON, AND FISCHER

FROM: PAMELA CLEMMENS, SRA BOX 4050A, ANC 99502 (WK276-7279)

I WOULD LIKE YOUR SUPPORT FOR SENATE BILL 344 WHICH WOULD PROVIDE
GREATLY NEEDED SHELTERS AND FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSUALT

6

MSG 81-00013836 PRTY 1 04/23/81 18:05:35 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0014 OUT= 0110
FROM: CAROL, ANCH. TO: JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGEE PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS COLLETTA, KELLY, STIMSON. AND FISCHER

FROM: LINDA AMBROSIA
SR BOX 154, CITATION ROAD
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577 (H) 694-2067

PLEASE VOTE YES ON SB 344. THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN ANCHORAGE NEED
YOUR HELP.

*****XX

P.O.R.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: JEANNINE JOHNSON, BOX 1267, PALMER 99645

I SUPPORT SB 344 REQUESTIN FUNDING FOR THE BATTERED WIVES SHELTER TO
BE LOCATED IN THE VALLEY. FROM PAST PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, I KNOW THERE IS
A DEFINITE NEED FOR THIS SHELTER. I ALSO BELONG TO VALLEY WOMENS
RESOURCE CENTER AND KNOW OF THE CONTINUING NEED FOR THIS. THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ASSISTANCE. \

LA51 1962 14.51 JA01 0021 14.52 04/23/81

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: PAM MEIER, BOX 2343, PALMER 99645

WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT AND PASSAGE OF SB 344 PROVIDING FOR A
BATTERED WOMENS SHELTER FOR THE VALLEY. I THINK IT IS BADLY NEEDED
AND, FROM PAST PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, KNOW WOMEN IN THIS AREA HAVE NO
PLACE TO GO BUT ANCHORAGE. AT A TIME LIKE THIS, ANCHORAGE IS A
FOREIGN ATMOSPHERE WHEN YOU ARE USED TO LIVING IN THE VALLEY.

FOR \

P.O.A.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: ROBIN BADGER, BOX 2066, PALMER 99645

PLEASE SUPPORT THE SB 344, PROVIDING FOR A WOMEN'S SHELTER IN THE VALLEY
IT IS BADLY NEEDED. THANK YOU. \

P.O.A.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: CHIEF BADGER, BOX 970, PALMER 99645

I SUPPORT SB 344 FOR THE WOMENS SHELTER IN THE VALLEY. IT IS NEEDED
IN VALLEY. \

4

MSG 81-00013754 PRTY 1 04/23/81 15:11:11 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0062
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SEN. PARR, SEN. STIMSON, SEN. COLLETTA, SEN. FISCHER, SEN. KELLY
FROM: REGINA BROWNE, BOX 2433, PALMER 99645
745-4822 8-4:30, 745-4060 EVENINGS
RE: CSSB344

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT OF THIS BILL AS IT PROVIDES A VALUABLE SERVICE FOR MANY COMMUNITIES WHERE IT IS SORELY NEEDED. IN RURAL OR SEMI-RURAL AREAS, VICTIMS OF ASSAULT HAVE FEW PLACES TO TURN DURING CRISES. FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES WILL BENEFIT IN THE LONG RUN FROM SHELTERS SUCH AS THIS BILL PROMOTES.

MSG 81-00013754 PRTY 1 04/23/81 15:11:11 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0062
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REP. CARNEY
FROM: CAROLYN COVINGTON, SRD BOX 9340, PALMER 99645
745 3365
REPRESENTING THE VALLEY WOMEN'S GROUP
RE: CSSB344

SUPPORT THE TOTAL BILL. THE NEED IN THE MAT SU VALLEY FOR A SHELTER OF THIS TYPE IS DRASTIC. I AM CERTAIN THE NEED IS AS SEVERE OR MORE SEVERE IN OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE. PLEASE LEND YOUR FULL AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT.

MSG 81-00013840 PRTY 1 04/23/81 18:36:17 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0007 OUT= 0112
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATORS PARR, COLLETTA, FISCHER, STIMSON, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: JUDY FINK, SRB 2030, WASILLA 99687

PLEASE SUPPORT THE SHELTERS AS PROVIDED IN CSSB344. I AM FOR THE SHELTERS
AND I THINK EVERYBODY ELSE SHOULD BE, TOO.

MSG 81-00013840 PRTY 1 04/23/81 18:36:17 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0007 OUT= 0112
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: PENNY VOGT, PO BOX 1350, WASILLA 99687

PLEASE SUPPORT CSSB344 TO FUND SHELTERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THEY ARE NEEDED.

1
5

MSG 81-00013831 PRTY 1 04/23/81 17:53:40 ORIG: LA02 IN= 0006 OUT= 0107
FROM: JEN FOR KATHY TO: JUN INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

4/23 BARBARA VENEZIANO
4201 PINNACLE CIRCLE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
HM 333-2872 WK 337-9448

TO SENATORS FISCHER, ST. MSON, KELLY AND COLLETTA

I'M IN FAVOR OF SB 344. IT'S TIME WE DO SOMETHING FOR VICTIMS WHO ARE
IN CRISIS.

MSG 81-00013825 PRTY 1 04/23/81 17:18:19 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0106
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POM, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM

PAGE 0008

TO: SENATORS COLLETTA, KELLY, STIMSON, FISCHER, AND STURGUILEWSKI
FROM: PENNY HLAVNA, 6135 EAST TUDOR ROAD # 28, 99507 (333-9417)

PLEASE SUPPORT SENATE BILL 344 BECAUSE THE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
AND SEXUAL ASSAULT ARE DESERVING OF A FACILITY BECAUSE MUCH MONEY IS
SPENT TO HOUSE CRIMINALS EACH YEAR. VICTIMS NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

6

MSG 81-00013825 PRY 1 04/23/81 17:18:19 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0012 OUT= 0106
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POM, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0006

TO: SENATORS COLLETTA, STIMSON, KELLY, FISCHER AND STURGIULEWSKI
FROM: THOMAS J. HENEHAN, 6135 EAST TUDOR ROAD # 28, ANC 99507 (333-9417)

PLEASE SUPPORT SENATE BILL 344. WE SPEND A LOT OF MONEY ON THE
CRIMINALS - LETS SPEND SOME MONEY ON THE VICTIMS.

MSG 81-00013797 PRTY 1 04/23/81 16:23:46 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0005 OUT= 0091
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION PAGE 0001
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M.

TO: SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: JEANNE TWETEN, DIRECTOR, VALLEY WOMENS RESOURCE CENTER, BOX 2865,
PALMER 99645

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR TOTAL FUNDING OF CS SB344, WHICH PROVIDES FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THERE HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED NEED FOR A SHELTER IN THE MAT-SU VALLEY. IN
THE 5 MONTHS IN WHICH THE VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER HAS BEEN IN OPERATION
25 VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAVE RECEIVED CRISIS ASSISTANCE AND/OR
SHELTER. OUR REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE ARE INCREASING EACH MONTH AND SOON
THE SAFE HOMES NETWORK WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ACCOMODATE THE NEED.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONCERN AND SUPPORT.

MSG 81-00013788 PRTY 1 ⁶ 04/23/81 16:15:12 ORIG: LA00 IN= 0008 OUT= 0088
FROM: KATHI TO: JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M.'S PAGE 0002

TO: SENATORS COLLETTA, STIMSON, FISCHER AND DANKWORTH
REPRESENTATIVE CUDDY

FROM: MARLENE BENNETT
2806 HOWE PLACE, APT 3
ANCHORAGE 99503

I SUPPORT AND URGE THE PASSAGE OF S3 344 WHICH WOULD PROVIDE A BUILDING FOR
VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.

TO: Senator Parr
Chairman of Senate Hess

FROM: Senator Bennett

DATE: April 8, 1981

I would like to request an amendment be made to SB344 which is in your committee. I propose an additional Section (ie. Sec 9) be added to SSSB344 as follows:

The sum of \$200,000, is appropriated from the General Fund for payment as a grant to the Fairbanks North Star Borough for shelter to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Sandra, please have legal make sure this grant is funneled through Fairbanks North Star Borough not City of Fairbanks.

Thank you,

WITNESSES FOR
SENATE H.E.S.S. MEETINGS

4-24-81

SB 344

Name	Address/Phone	Representing
Karen Robinson		AK Network on Domestic
Jana Varati		Violence & Sexual Assault (same as above)
Betsey W. McGuire	3250	DHSS / Dom. Viol.
Brian A. Emerich	586-9435	AWARE
Susan Clark	6-6452	AAUW



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Charlie Parr, Chairman
Terry Stimson, Vice-Chairman
Vic Fischer
Tim Kelly
Mike Colletta

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

465-4907
465-4908

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate HESS Committee Members
FROM: Rocky Plotnick Weller *Rocky*
DATE: April 24, 1981
RE: SB 344

Representative Tony Vaska has asked me to inform you that the money for the shelter in Bethel is crucial. He says that the building now being used is going to be converted into a fish freezer this summer. There is no other place for the shelter in Bethel.



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

May 1, 1981.

Senate Health and Social
Services Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

File: Legislature - 1981 Session SB 344

Subject: Request for Technical Amendment

Gentlemen:

The Assembly of the City and Borough of Juneau has gone on record as supporting an appropriation to Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) for the purpose of constructing a permanent shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The assembly did not believe that it was necessary for the municipality to become involved in the construction project or the operation of the shelter and supports the proposed appropriation either as a direct grant from the State to AWARE or as an appropriation for AWARE with the municipality acting solely as a pass-through agency. The language of SSSB 344, however, appears to involve the municipality in more of the construction project and operation of the facility than was anticipated when the assembly endorsed AWARE's proposal.

The operative language of the appropriation in Section 4 indicates that the appropriation is "a grant to the City and Borough of Juneau" which in turn is to be used as a grant to AWARE for the construction of a shelter. Section 9 of the Act provides that the appropriations are to be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315. It is my understanding that this statute was added last year to correct, among other things, problems which both the administration and municipalities were encountering in appropriations from the legislature for various private organizations. Subsections (a) through (c) relate to the conditions when the appropriation "is made as a grant to a municipality." One of these conditions is that in accepting the grant, the municipality covenants with the state that it will operate and maintain the facility for its practical life and that it will not look to the state for assistance in operation or maintenance of the facility. As the money for AWARE is appropriated as a grant to the city and borough, it appears that if the municipality accepts the money it will not be acting as a mere pass-through agency but rather as the agency which will actually operate and maintain the shelter. Neither the municipality nor AWARE contemplated operation of the shelter by the municipality. We believe that AWARE is capable of managing the construction grant. Further, AWARE has demonstrated its ability to operate a shelter without guidance, interference or supervision by the City and Borough

May 1, 1981

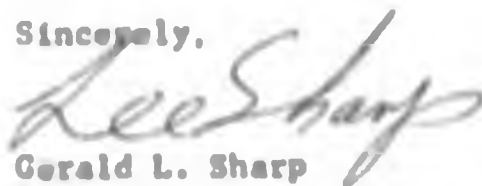
of Juneau, and we do not now seek to intrude into or become responsible for their operations.

As it appears to be the intention of the Legislature that the appropriation go directly to AWARE, we request that the operative language of the appropriation for AWARE be changed so that the appropriation for AWARE is made to the Department of Administration (or some other appropriate department) as a grant for AWARE for the purpose of a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Such language will then bring the grant under AS 37.05.315(d) which provides that when the grant is to a department for a named recipient which is not a municipality, the department must solicit proposals from other qualified persons but must contract with the named recipient unless the Governor determines that the award of the contract to a different party would better serve the public interests. Subsection (e) of Section 315 requires that a contract under (d) must be executed within 60 days of the effective date of the appropriation. Thus, there will be no delay in getting the funds from the state to AWARE. I suggest the Department of Administration above as it already has administered a number of grant appropriations to municipalities under this new law and is, therefore, probably in a better position than other departments to handle such appropriations expeditiously.

We believe that AWARE has done an excellent job and that the operation of an AWARE Shelter should not be shifted to the municipality merely because the State has appropriated money for construction of a permanent shelter. The city and borough supports the AWARE request for construction funds from the State but believes that AWARE can best serve the public by retaining its independence from municipal involvement in its operation. We ask that you give serious consideration to changing Section 4 of the bill to read:

"The sum of \$1,200,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of administration as a grant for Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault."

Sincerely,



Gerald L. Sharp
Attorney
City and Borough of Juneau

GLS: jr

cc: Jim Wakefield, Chairman
Assembly Legislative Committee

Caren Robinson, Director, AWARE

location indices
also: 5-4-81

LOCATION	INDEX
ALAKANOK	153.50
ANCHORAGE	100.00
ANGOON	120.00
ANIAK	131.00
BARROW	253.80
BETHEL	130.50
CORDOVA	121.50
CRAIG	128.50
CROOKED CREEK	137.50
DELTA JUNCTION	129.30
DILLINGHAM	139.20
EMMONAK	153.50
FAIRBANKS	117.80
FORT YUKON	182.30
GAKONA	132.10
GALENA	227.70
GAMBELL	170.60
GLENALLEN	132.00
HAINES	116.50
HEALY	132.50
HOONAH	116.50
JUNEAU	104.00
KAKE	116.50
KENAI	111.20
KENNY LAKE	137.00
KETCHIKAN	104.30
KIANA	150.50
KIVALINA	134.00
KLAMOCK	128.50
KODIAK	112.00
KOTZEBUE	149.00
LAKE VILLAGE	226.40
LIVEMOOD	149.90
MCDONATH	183.00
MANOKOTAK	153.50
METLAKATLA	115.70
MOUNTAIN VILLA	134.00
NEHANA	126.90
NIGHTMUTE	145.00
NOATAN	153.00
NOME	137.50
NOORVIK	149.70
NORTHWAY	137.10
PALMER	101.00
RED DEVIL	138.40
PETERSBURG	111.20
ST. MARY	131.50
SAND POINT	132.50
SAVOONGA	170.60
SHISHNAEF	161.30
SHUMONAK	126.90
SILVERTIP	120.50
SITKA	113.80
STONY RIVER	177.50
TANANA	182.20
TELIDA	227.70
TOK	132.50
TOKSOOK BAY	145.00
TUNUNAK	145.00
UNALASKA	132.50
VALDEZ	120.50
WRANGELL	111.20
YASUTAI	128.00

Health, Education and
Social Services Committee



Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4907
465-4908

Charlie Parr, Chairman
Terry Stinson, Vice-Chairman
Vic Fischer
Tim Kelly
Mike Colletta

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Vic Fischer
FROM: Senator Charlie Parr
DATE: May 4, 1981
RE: SB 344

Bethel for CHP

I have received from the shelter group coalition only spatial analysis for the Anchorage, Juneau, Nome and Bethel Shelters. To me all seem exaggerated and there is little logic in their relative sizes.

Facts as I see them:

funding the Mt-Su shelter will take some of the load from Anchorage.

the Juneau group was (transparently) asking for the moon.

Bethel is now much more a regional center than Nome, and costs are about equal.

In view of the above, I suggest that we accept the small appropriations and revise the amounts for new construction as follows:

Nome	\$1,000,000
Bethel	\$1,000,000
Anchorage	\$2,000,000
Juneau	\$750,000

I promised to bring up this bill as soon as the back-up material was received, and even though what we have is inadequate I'm ready.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
M. "ED" DANKWORTH

REPRESENTING
SENATE DISTRICT 12-J

COMMITTEES
FINANCE, CO-CHAIRMAN
RULES, VICE-CHAIRMAN

TRANSPORTATION
LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT



Senate

HOME ADDRESS
2428 HIALLEH DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
HOME PHONE: (907) 277-0683

IN SESSION
FOUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 468-8788

Monday, May 4, 1981

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Charlie Parr

From: Senator Ed Dankworth 

Subject: Proposed capital appropriations
for women's shelter network.

Per your attached question regarding funding for women's shelters, it would be my opinion that if SB-168 (\$1000 per capita distribution to local governments) is adopted, such capital projects would best be funded through municipal assistance program established by SB-168.

We have included more than \$3.5 million for operating expenses in the budget for the women's shelter network. Additional shelters should be a matter for local decision and I would encourage funds for more shelters to be drawn from SB-168 upon approval of the local governments/residents involved.

ED/mg
attachment

WICCA, Inc.

302 Charles Street

Fairbanks 99701

452-2293

Carla Slaughter Timpone, Board Member

Testimony - SB344

WICCA, Inc. was established as Fairbanks' first and only Rape Crisis Program in July 1977. The organization's first home was a storefront office in the Lathrop Building, next door to the Detox Center and across the street from the USO building. It was an interesting neighborhood. And a busy one. Although the Center, staffed by one paid Coordinator and a corps of volunteers, was primarily geared towards providing crisis intervention, advocacy, and counseling services to victims of sexual assault, the program's existence in the community signalled the end of a long-awaited need and the beginning of an awareness that had not been anticipated. In short, we were inundated with clients from day one, and the procession hasn't stopped yet.

Space, or the lack of, became a major problem. It's still a major problem. In August of 1978 WICCA moved its offices to a two-story home in a neighborhood whose zoning requirements were loose. In that house we counseled women, worked with children, held community workshops and meetings, and provided a safe place for women whose lives were in danger. That "safe place" was a sleeping bag on the livingroom floor, a fourth hand mattress in the basement, or the one comfortable chair. The children's play area was anywhere they were - and that was everywhere. What had seemed palatial when we first moved in quickly took on the air of an overcrowded tenement.

In January of 1979 the program was, for the first time in almost two years, able to provide a shelter. It was a two bedroom apartment across town that was on the bus line, near a shopping center, and relatively close to a school. The Manager knew who, what, and why we were, and agreed to have us anyway - it was heaven. It was also all we could afford. It was also the next best thing to the house we wanted to move into but couldn't: the neighbors didn't care to have the program in the area, and Planning and Zoning promised a battle.

For twenty months we beat a path between the office and shelter; paid double rents, phone costs, utility payments, and salaries in order to have 24-hour, 7 day per week coverage at both locations; and struggled to maintain some sort of cohesiveness and continuity in two separate locations. And for twenty months we looked for a new home.

That's how long it took to find a house that was big enough; that was located in a community in which we'd be accepted; that was zoned properly; that was convenient to schools, stores, and public transportation; and out of which we wouldn't have to move - ever. During that time, the organization's staff, board, volunteers, and friends dealt with several real estate agencies; a host of sellers; a few attorneys; and trooped through an unending succession of houses. We placed ads, did talk shows, contacted foundations, and followed any and every lead. We even looked at a house that had once been a bordello!

In the course of search we, at separate times, found two houses that would have met our needs. We got neither one. Both times, there was opposition from the neighborhood. In both cases we appeared before Planning and Zoning and lost. Both battles were time consuming, involved, and depressing: for three years we had been providing what was obviously a very needed service for our community and now our community didn't want us, at least not in their neighborhood. The general concensus seemed to be that these "types" of women and children didn't belong in any "ordinary" neighborhood - couldn't we find a nice place on the South side, or by the train depot? How about behind the Rescue Mission? We maintained then, and do so now, that it is imperative that shelter facilities be located in neighborhoods; that the women and children who come to the shelter live at the shelter; that the children have a warm and comfortable place to live and play; that working women can continue to go to their jobs and have a home to come back to; that the children can continue to go to school and have a home to come back to; that these people's lives are not further disrupted in any way; and that they be made to feel welcome, accepted, and safe.

In July 1980 we began negotiating with an individual who had money that needed investing and who had a strong belief in the program. In October we moved into a huge, three story log home, with a greenhouse and garden, a fenced-in yard, many, many rooms, and endless possibilities. We signed a three year lease with option to purchase clause, laid down our \$1400. for the first months' rent, and began to plan for what we hoped was the last battle with Planning and Zoning. And it was - we won!

The landlord intends to make our house the showplace of the neighborhood: has plans for retrofitting the entire house, doing interior and exterior renovations, providing additional parking - and then selling. He'd like to sell it to us. We can't afford to buy it. And in 2½ years we'll have to move again. Real estate prices will have gone up, zoning will continue to be a major stumbling block, and women and children will continue to rely on us for shelter.

We don't feel that this opportunity will come along again; our experience has led us to conclude that this is our chance at stability. It is also a first step towards self sufficiency: last year the program raised close to \$20,000.; we hope to do better. Those funds can eventually pay for fuel and other utilities to keep the shelter operating. The support we've received from the Legislature in the past has been what has kept us alive. A favorable consideration of this request would sustain us.

Thank you.

Introduced: 1/13/81
Referred: Health, Education &
Social Services and Finance

BY KERTTULA, FERGUSON, KELLY,
STIMSON AND RODEY

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 23

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act increasing state aid to school districts under
7 the public school foundation program; and providing
8 for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. AS 14.17.056 is amended to read:

11 Sec. 14.17.056. BASE INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT VALUE. The base instruc-
12 tional unit value for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1981,
13 is \$43,670 [\$38,590].

14 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1981.

15
16 42,449⁰⁰
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Mother Shelters

Snch - 1 1/4 acres land - 50,000 Aed \$
400 women, 600 children 1980
Aver 35-40 women/mo 35-40 children
About \$3,000 donations
5-10,000 food / furn / clothes
sums whole state

Banow - 10-15/mo women + their children
144 women + children usual 2:2
villages

Bethel - 20/mo 1980
villages 240 women + their children
client travel 8,200 (1980) ~~aver 1700~~

Wicca - 247 women & their children
average 20/mo
\$9,000 / yr food / clothes / household exp
client travel 7100/mo
sums all interests

German - 400 women + children / yr
40 / mo + 50 children
client travel \$3000 / yr
(sums all S.E. & pay travel)

Kuai - Women Res Center & Crisis Project
650 persons served 1980
Self homes -
into Snch

Kittikan 234 women 254 children
amt 20/mo
Saves Kittikan, Hyderabad, Metlakott
Craig, Kharok, Wargal
\$600 rural travel client.

Kodiak - saves all of them - safe homes

Lotzhu - 15 240 women & their children
client travel 1850 (1980)
food 1300/mo & household 100/mo

None - 184/mo = 15/mo + children
client travel 1800/yr \$900 ^{staff to} villages
saves villages
60% None 48% village

Sitka
25/mo women + children
German pays

MSG 81-00014302 PRTY 1 04/28/81 10:06:10 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0029
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, SENATOR FARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA
SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR KELLY
REP. CARNEY

FR: BARBARA WHITE YOUNG, BOX 2992, PALMER 99645

I FEEL \$200,000 SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR THE BUILDING OF A SHELTER IN
THE MAT-SU AREA FOR BATTERED WOMEN. I SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF SSSB344.

Y APR 29 RECD

MSG 81-00014302 PRTY 1 04/28/81 10:06:10 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0029
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0003

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, SENATOR FARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA
SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR KELLY
REP. CARNEY

FR: MICHELLE MESINGER, SR BOX 535A, WASILLA 99687

PLEASE SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF SSSB344. THANK YOU.

APR 29 RECD

MSG 81-00014302 PRTY 1 04/28/81 10:06:10 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0029
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, SENATOR FARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA
SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR KELLY
REP. CARNEY

FR: MORENE JONES, BOX 513, WASILLA 99607

I SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF SSSB344. WOMEN IN THE MAT-SU AREA DEFINITELY
HAVE NEED OF SUCH A FACILITY.

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MILDRED (KATHY) MCELHANEY, BOX 637, PALMER 99645
WK. 376-2437, HM 745-3739

RE: SSSB344

SUPPORT THIS BILL REGARDING SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL
ASSAULT. THANK YOU.

APR 29 REC'D

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0005

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: APRIL ASHBURN, PO BOX 382, WASILLA 99687

APR 29 REC'D

RE: SSSB344

I AM IN FAVOR OF SSSB344. IT IS A GOOD BILL. I AM CONFIDENT IT WILL PASS.

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MARJORIE CAMPBELL, BOX 920, WASILLA 99687
376-5437

APR 29 REC'D

RE: SSSB344

DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS I'VE HAD THE OCCASION TO KNOW SEVERAL WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HAVE LIVED IN SECLUDED TERROR. THEY ARE ISOLATED FROM FAMILIES AND HAVE HAD NOWHERE TO GO. I WOULD LIKE TO URGE THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL.

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0003

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MRS. CECIL OLSON, SRB, BOX 7358, PALMER 99645

RE: SSSB344

I AM VERY MUCH FOR THE FUNDING OF SHELTERS, PARTICULARLY IN MAT-SU. THE WOMEN'S CENTER HAS REALLY HELPED LADIES I'VE KNOWN WHO HAVE HAD PROBLEMS WITH THEIR HUSBANDS. THEY NEED A SHELTER HERE.

APR 29 REC'D

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0007

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: PAM LEWIS, BOX 1225, PALMER. 99645

RE: SSSB3-4

I WISH TO SUPPORT THIS BILL WHICH WILL PROVIDE FUNDING FOR A SHELTER FOR
BATTERED WOMEN IN THE MAT SU AREA.

APR 29 RECD

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0008

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, COLLETTA, STIMSON, FISCHER AND KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: BETTY ZIMMERMAN, PO BOX 3014, PALMER 99645

RE: SSSB 344

I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL TO CREATE A SHELTER FOR BATTERED AND ABUSED WOMEN
IN MAT-SU.

APR 29 RECD

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0070
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0006

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MIKE WOODHEAD, COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, MAT-SU SCHOOL DISTRICT, BOX 48, PALMER
99645

RE: SSSB344

I WANT TO EXPRESS MY TOTAL SUPPORT FOR THE BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER. I THINK
THIS IS A DEFINITE NEED FOR THIS AREA.

MSG 81-00014302 PRTY 1 04/28/81 10:06:10 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0029
FIJM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0005

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA,
SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR KELLY
REP. CARNEY

FR: SHARON CLARK, BOX 1291, WASILLA 99687

I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT SSSB344. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT AND NEEDED ITEM
IN THIS VALLEY.

APR 29 RECD

MSG 81-00014302 PRTY 1 04/28/81 10:06:10 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0002 OUT= 0029
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0004

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA, SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA,
SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR KELLY
REP. CARNEY

FR: ✓ QUERYL MCKENCHNIE, BOX 21, PALMER 99645
DIANE FRYE, GEN DEL, WASILLA 99687
GINGER MYERS, SRA BOX 6341, PALMER 99645

(THESE PERSONS ALL CALLED INDIVIDUALLY TO THE MAT-SU OFFICE. SINCE THEIR
MESSAGE WAS THE SAME, I HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY TO SEND THE MESSAGE IN THIS
MANNER.)

PLEASE SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF SSSB344.

7
MSG 81-00014031 PRTY 1 04/24/81 16:22:40 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0011 OUT= 0091
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0006

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY

FROM: JOANNE BERBERICH, PO BOX 51, PALMER 99645

RE: SSSB344

I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FUNDING FOR A SHELTER FOR
BATTERED WOMEN IN THE MAT-SU AREA.

APR 27 RECD

7
MSG 81-00014031 PRTY 1 04/24/81 16:22:40 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0011 OUT= 0091
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0005

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: ROSE WELSH, SR2025D, WASILLA 99687

RE: SSSB344

I AM IN FAVOR OF A SHELTER FOR THIS AREA. I FEEL THAT THERE IS A REAL NEED FOR
A SHELTER HERE IN THE VALLEY.

APR 27 RECD

MSG 81-00014031 PRTY 1 04/24/81 16:22:40 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0011 OUT= 0091
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0003

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, FISCHER, COLLETTA AND KELLY

FROM: SHARON JOHNSON, PO BOX 1766, PALMER 99645
PHONE (WORK) 745-3298

RE: SSSB344, CONSTRUCTION OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN

I SUPPORT THE SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN THE MAT-SU AREA. IT IS NEEDED.

MSG 81-00014014 PRY 1 04/24/81 15:39:21 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0009 OUT= 0093
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUN 40 INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0004

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA,
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: STEVE RADFORD, PO BOX 1892, PALMER, 99645
745-5182

RE: SSSB344

I THINK THE WOMEN NEED A PLACE TO GO. I KNOW WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD TO GO TO ANCHORAGE. THEY ARE UNDER TOO MUCH STRESS TO HAVE TO GO TO ANCHORAGE UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY NEED TO HAVE A SHELTER IN THE VALLEY.

APR 27 RECO

3

MSG 81-00014031 FRTY 1 04/24/81 16:22:40 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0011 OUT= 0091
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: FOM PAGE 0004

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MARY ARNOLD, BOX 963, WASILLA 99687

RE: SSSB344

I WANT YOU TO SUPPORT THIS BILL. I FEEL WE REALLY NEED A SHELTER FOR WOMEN IN
THE MAT-SU VALLEY.

APR 27 RECD

9

MSG 81-00013958 PRTY 1 04/24/81 13:29:40 ORIG: LH00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0053
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION PAGE 0006
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER
SENATOR KELLY

FR: DORIE NICHOLS, P O BOX 306, WASILLA 99687

I SUPPORT SB 344, FUNDING FOR WOMENS SHELTER TO BE LOCATED IN THE MAT-
SU AREA

APR 27 1981

8
MSG 81-00014057 PRTY 1 04/24/81 17:10:21 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0013 OUT= 0098
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STINSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: ETHELDA TAYLOR, BOX 2046, PALMER 99645

I STRONGLY FAVOR STATE SUPPORT OF SHELTERS IN THE MAT-SU AREA. DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE SHELTERS ARE AN IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE
RESOURCE FOR THIS VALLEY.

8
MSG 81-00014064 PRTY 1 04/24/81 17 23 49 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0015 OUT= 0100
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STINSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER AND KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: LAMOYNE HIRMA, BOX 3371, PALMER 99645

RE: SSSB 344 FUNDING FOR SHELTERS

I REMEMBER IN THE OLDEN DAYS WHEN THERE WEREN'T HARDLY ANY WOMEN IN THE
STATE.

I LIKE KNOWING THERE ARE MORE WOMEN HERE AND WE ARE TAKING CARE OF EACH OTHER.

I WANT TO SUPPORT SSSB344 FOR THE SHELTER FOR MAT-SU.

APR 21 1981

THIS HAS AFFECTED MY LIFE. I HAVE EXPERIENCED THE LOVE AND HELP OF THE
STAFF OF THE VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER FIRST HAND. I DON'T KNOW WHERE I
WOULD BE RIGHT NOW WITHOUT THE VWC--IN FACT I MIGHT NOT BE ALIVE TODAY IF IT
WERE NOT FOR THEM. I WAS SICK, I HAD NO WHERE TO TURN AND HAD TRIED EVERY
PLACE I COULD THINK OF WHEN I FINALLY WENT TO THE RESOURCE CENTER. I SHOULD
HAVE GONE THERE FIRST. I FOUND LISTENING CARE AND LOVING HEARTS. I GOT MY
LIFE AND SANITY TO THEM. GOD HAS PUT THEM IN A GREAT PLACE. I BELIEVE THIS
WITH ALL MY HEART. THEY WORKED HARD TO FIND A PLACE FOR ME BECAUSE THERE
WAS NO SHELTER IN THE VALLEY.

RE: 555K346, FUNDING FOR SHELTERS

FROM: LEMORA J. (JOY) ADAMS, PO BOX 762, WASHLLA 99607

TO: SENATORS KERTULA, PARR, STINSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER AND KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARMY

MSC 81-00014014 PRTY 1 04/24/81 15:39:21 ORIG: 1M00 IN= 0009 OUT= 0083
FROM: MARIE/MAISU
TARGET LHM2 SUBJ: P.O.M.
TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
PAGE 0002

6

1
MSG 01-00013840 PRTY 1 04/23/81 18:36:17 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0007 OUT= 0112
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJM2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATORS PARR, COLLETTA, FISCHER, STIMSON, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: JUDY FINK, SRB 2030, WASILLA 99687

PLEASE SUPPORT THE SHELTERS AS PROVIDED IN CSSP344. I AM FOR THE SHELTERS
AND I THINK EVERYBODY ELSE SHOULD BE, TOO.

1
MSG 01-00013840 PRTY 1 04/23/81 18:36:17 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0007 OUT= 0112
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJM2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: PENNY VOGT, PO BOX 1350, WASILLA 99687

PLEASE SUPPORT CSSP344 TO FUND SHELTERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THEY ARE NEEDED.

APR 24 1981

P.O.N.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARK, SENATOR STINSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: JEANNINE JOHNSON, BOX 1267, PALMER 99645

I SUPPORT SB 344 REQUESTING FUNDING FOR THE BATTERED WIVES SHELTER TO
BE LOCATED IN THE VALLEY. FROM PAST PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, I KNOW THERE IS
A DEFINITE NEED FOR THIS SHELTER. I ALSO BELONG TO VALLEY WOMENS
RESOURCE CENTER AND KNOW OF THE CONTINUING NEED FOR THIS. THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ASSISTANCE. \

LASI 1962 14.51 JA01 0021 14.52 04/23/81

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARK, SENATOR STINSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: PAM MEIER, BOX 2343, PALMER 99645

WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT AND PASSAGE OF SB 344 PROVIDING FOR A
BATTERED WOMENS SHELTER FOR THE VALLEY. I THINK IT IS BADLY NEEDED
AND, FROM PAST PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, KNOW WOMEN IN THIS AREA HAVE NO
PLACE TO GO FOR ANCHORAGE. AT A TIME LIKE THIS, ANCHORAGE IS A
FOREIGN ATMOSPHERE WHEN YOU ARE USED TO LIVING IN THE VALLEY.

FOR \

P.O.N.

APR 24 REC'D

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARK, SENATOR STINSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: ROBIN BAKER, BOX 2066, PALMER 99645

PLEASE SUPPORT THE SB 344, PROVIDING FOR A WOMEN'S SHELTER IN THE VALLEY
IT IS BADLY NEEDED. THANK YOU. \

P.O.N.

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REP. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARK, SENATOR STINSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: CRYSTAL ZARNE, BOX 970, PALMER 99645

I SUPPORT SB 344, FOR THE WOMENS SHELTER IN THE VALLEY. IT IS NEEDED
IN THE VALLEY. \

MSG 81-00013983 PRTY 1 04/24/81 14:24:41 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0063
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER.,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: ELAINE HANSEN, SR BOX 3205, WASILLA 99687

I TOTALLY SUPPORT SB 344. I AM AWARE IT IS A BIG PROBLEM. THERE IS
NO PLACE FOR PEOPLE TO GO; MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. IT IS DEFINITELY
A WORTHWHILE PROJECT.

MSG 81-00013983 PRTY 1 04/24/81 14:24:41 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0063
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER.,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: DEBBIE MOTHERSHEAD, P O BOX 2598, PALMER 99645
ADELINE RENSON, BOX 2598, PALMER 99645

WE SUPPORT TOTALLY THE WOMENS SHELTER BEING CONSTRUCTED IN THE VALLEY.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

MSG 81-00013983 PRTY 1 04/24/81 14:24:41 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0006 OUT= 0063
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0005

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER.,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: SHARON CANTY, BOX 2523, PALMER 99645
DEBBIE TEUBNER, SR BOX 872A, BIRCHWOOD LOOP, CHUGIAK 90567
CHERYL MCKENCHNIE, BOX 21, PALMER 99645
DIANE FRYE, GEN DEL, WASILLA 99687
(THESE INDIVIDUALS CALLED THE MAT-SU OFFICE SEPARATELY AND ALL WISHED
SIMPLY TO EXPRESS THEIR SUPPORT.)

I SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF SB 344. THE FUNDING FOR A WOMEN'S SHELTER IN
THE MAT-SU AREA. THANK YOU.

MSG 81-00013983 PRTY 1 04/24/81 11:24:41 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0006 OUT= 0063
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0003

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR FISCHER, SENATOR COLLETTA,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: JOHNNIE DAVIS, BOX 2422, PALMER 99645

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT AND PASSAGE OF SB 344, FUNDING FOR THE BUILDING
OF A BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER IN THE MAT-SU AREA. THANK YOU

MSG 81-00013983 PRTY 1 04/24/81 14:24:41 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0006 OUT= 0063
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0004

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR PARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: ERNEST AND CARMEN UTT, BOX 253, WASILLA 99687
JOANN UTT, BOX 1114, PALMER 99645
TONI UTT, SR BOX 5466, WASILLA 99687

WE SUPPORT SB 344, THE FUNDING FOR WOMEN'S SHELTERS, ESPECIALLY FOR
ONE LOCATED IN THE VALLEY. WE HAVE A CLOSE FAMILY FRIEND WHO HAS
USED THIS SHELTER IN ANOTHER AREA. WE RECOGNIZE THE VALUE AND THE
HELP SHELTERS HAVE GIVEN TO PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE NATION WHERE THEY
ARE ALREADY LOCATED. THANK YOU.



Matanuska-Susitna Borough

BOX B. PALMER, ALASKA 99645 • PHONE 745-4801

BOROUGH ASSEMBLY

April 29, 1981

MAY 1 - REC'D

The Honorable Pat Carney
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Carney:

The Borough Assembly is in support of CSSB 344 which provides \$200,000 to build a shelter for battered women in the Valley. Presently, many Valley women use the Anchorage facility or are not provided with any shelter because of the distance involved.

Your support of this legislation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Evelyn Thompson".

Evelyn Thompson
Borough Clerk

kek

CC: Bill McConkey

8

MSG 81-00014439 PRTY 1 04/28/81 15:27:53 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0005 OUT= 0102
FROM: MARTIE/MAT SU TO: BUREAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: F.O.M.

PAGE 0002

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, AND KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: JENNY DUNKIN, SOCIAL WORKER
LINDA HOFFITT, SOCIAL WORKER
ELVIA CATER, LICENSING WORKER
CHARM MASTRIANO, SOCIAL WORKER
P.O. BOX 3060, WASILLA 99487

RE: SSS8344

WE ALL WANT TO SUPPORT FUNDING FOR THE SHELTERS, AND FOR THE ONE IN THE
MAT-SU. WE THINK IT WOULD BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY.

APR 29 1981

ASSAULT. THANK YOU.

MORE - 4 NXT MSG U/R/S _ PREV MSG U/R/S RESEND CANCEL

MSG 81-00014228 PRTY 1 04/27/81 16:41:22 ORIG: LM00 IN= 0004 OUT= 0059
FROM: MARTIE/HATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJOB SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0001

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MILDRED (KATHY) MCELHANEY, BOX 637, PALMER 99645
WK. 376-2437, HM 745-3739

RE: SSSB344

SUPPORT THIS BILL REGARDING SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL
ASSAULT. THANK YOU.

MORE . NXT MSG U/R/S _ PREV MSG U/R/S RESEND CANCEL

6

MSG 81-00014031 PRY 1 04/24/81 16:22:40 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0011 OUT= 0071
FROM: MARTIE/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POM PAGE 0007

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, PARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: PAM LEWIS, BOX 1225, PALMER 99645

RE: SSSB344

I WOULD URGE YOU TO PASS THIS BILL WHICH WOULD PROVIDE FUNDING FOR A SHELTER
WHICH IS MUCH NEEDED IN THE VALLEY.

APR 27 RECD

MSG 81-00013974 PRTY 1 04/24/81 13:59:02 ORIG: LMOO IN= 0005 OUT= 0058
FROM: MARY/MATSU TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M. PAGE 0002

TO: SENATOR KERTTULA
REF. CARNEY
SENATE HESS COMMITTEE
SENATOR FARR, SENATOR STIMSON, SENATOR COLLETTA, SENATOR FISCHER.,
SENATOR KELLY

FR: BARBARA ROSS, SR R BOX 7332, PALMER 99645

AS A PREVIOUS BATTERED WIFE, I TOTALLY SUPPORT SB 344, THE FUNDING FOR
THE CENTER TO BE BUILT IN THE MAT-SU AREA. THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT.

APR 27 RECD

FROM: MARTIE/HATSU
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M.

TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION

PAGE 0003

TO: SENATORS KERTTULA, FARR, STIMSON, COLLETTA, FISCHER, KELLY
REPRESENTATIVE CARNEY

FROM: MYRTLE BANG, BOX 626, PALMER 99645

I SUPPORT THE OPERATING BUDGET REQUESTED FOR THE VALLEY WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER
AND THE \$200,000 REQUEST FOR A SHELTER FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND
SEXUAL ASSAULT (PART OF SSSB344).

MSG 81-00014257 PRTY 1 04/27/81 18:06:26 ORIG: LF00 IN= 0010 OUT= 0088
FROM: ANNIE IN FAIRBANKS TO: JUNEAU INFO. PAGE 0001
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: P.O.M.

TO: SEN. FINANCE COMM. SENS. BENNETT, DANKWORTH, ELIASON, FERGUSON, SACKETT,
STIMSON, AND STURGULEWSKI
HOUSE FINANCE COMM. REPS. COTTEN, FREEMAN, ADAMS, BUCHHOLDT, CARLEY,
MALONE, MEEKINS, MOSS, ROGERS, HAUGEN, MONTGOMERY

FROM: SUSAN GALE HANSEN, S. R.10040, FAIRBANKS 99701 479-5943

RE: OPERATING BUDGET FOR WOMEN IN CRISIS. FAIRBANKS

PLEASE APPROVE TOTAL BUDGET. IS EXTREMELY FRUGAL AND COST-EFFECTIVE.
WICCA PROVIDES GREAT SERVICE TO FAIRBANKS: CONSISTENT, CAPABLE, AND
PERSONAL ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE VERY MUCH IN NEED. PLEASE GIVE THEM WHAT
THEY ASK. THEY GIVE FAIRBANKS WHAT IT NEEDS.

APR 28 1981

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

FOUCHY - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY


MEMORANDUM

April 24, 1981

SUBJECT: Grant for shelters for victims of domestic violence (2d SS for SB 344)

TO: Senator Vic Fischer

FROM: Donna Spragg Pegues 
Co-Revisor of Statutes

BY: Valerie Tehan 
Legislative Legal Extern

2d Sponsor Substitute for SB 344 appropriates money from the general fund for payment as grants to various municipalities for further grants to the appropriate non-profit organization in each city for construction or improvements of local shelters. A similar approach to special appropriations was used in Chapter 50, SLA 1980, secs. 101, 106, 107 and 110, and Chapter 173, SLA 1980, secs. 65 and 66.

Grants to municipalities are made in accordance with AS 37.-05.315. As 2d SS for SB 344 is drafted, only AS 37.05.315(a) will apply and the grants will be paid directly to the municipality by the Department of Administration after the municipality executes the standard agreement required by AS 37.-05.315(a).

AS 37.05.315(c) does not apply to the appropriations made by 2d SS for SB 344. AS 37.05.315(c) states:

In accepting a grant of money for construction of a public facility, each municipality covenants with the state that it will operate and maintain the facility for its practical life and that it will not look to the state to operate or maintain the facility or pay for its operation or maintenance.

Senator Vic Fischer
Page 2
April 24, 1981

The municipalities will not be "accepting a grant of money for construction of a public facility". The municipalities will be accepting money for the purpose of passing it on to the appropriate non-profit organization. The non-profit organization will then own, operate and maintain the shelter for the benefit of a certain segment of society. They will not be municipally owned and operated public facilities. Consequently, a municipality will not be required to "covenant with the state that it will operate and maintain the facility for its practical life" as prescribed in AS 37.05.315(c).

VT:DSP:ljb

Enclosure



THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU

CAPITAL OF ALASKA

155 SOUTH SEWARD ST. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

May 1, 1981

Senate Health and Social
Services Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

File: Legislature - 1981 Session SB 344

Subject: Request for Technical Amendment

Gentlemen:

The Assembly of the City and Borough of Juneau has gone on record as supporting an appropriation to Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) for the purpose of constructing a permanent shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The assembly did not believe that it was necessary for the municipality to become involved in the construction project or the operation of the shelter and supports the proposed appropriation either as a direct grant from the State to AWARE or as an appropriation for AWARE with the municipality acting solely as a pass-through agency. The language of SSSB 344, however, appears to involve the municipality in more of the construction project and operation of the facility than was anticipated when the assembly endorsed AWARE's proposal.

The operative language of the appropriation in Section 4 indicates that the appropriation is "a grant to the City and Borough of Juneau" which in turn is to be used as a grant to AWARE for the construction of a shelter. Section 9 of the Act provides that the appropriations are to be disbursed in accordance with AS 37.05.315. It is my understanding that this statute was added last year to correct, among other things, problems which both the administration and municipalities were encountering in appropriations from the legislature for various private organizations. Subsections (a) through (c) relate to the conditions when the appropriation "is made as a grant to a municipality." One of these conditions is that in accepting the grant, the municipality covenants with the state that it will operate and maintain the facility for its practical life and that it will not look to the state for assistance in operation or maintenance of the facility. As the money for AWARE is appropriated as a grant to the city and borough, it appears that if the municipality accepts the money it will not be acting as a mere pass-through agency but rather as the agency which will actually operate and maintain the shelter. Neither the municipality nor AWARE contemplated operation of the shelter by the municipality. We believe that AWARE is capable of managing the construction grant. Further, AWARE has demonstrated its ability to operate a shelter without guidance, interference or supervision by the City and Borough

May 1, 1981

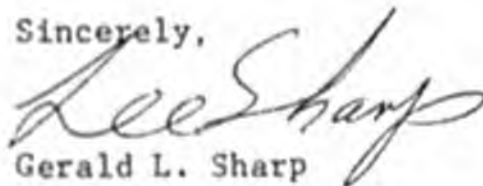
of Juneau, and we do not now seek to intrude into or become responsible for their operations.

As it appears to be the intention of the Legislature that the appropriation go directly to AWARE, we request that the operative language of the appropriation for AWARE be changed so that the appropriation for AWARE is made to the Department of Administration (or some other appropriate department) as a grant for AWARE for the purpose of a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Such language will then bring the grant under AS 37.05.315(d) which provides that when the grant is to a department for a named recipient which is not a municipality, the department must solicit proposals from other qualified persons but must contract with the named recipient unless the Governor determines that the award of the contract to a different party would better serve the public interests. Subsection (e) of Section 315 requires that a contract under (d) must be executed within 60 days of the effective date of the appropriation. Thus, there will be no delay in getting the funds from the state to AWARE. I suggest the Department of Administration above as it already has administered a number of grant appropriations to municipalities under this new law and is, therefore, probably in a better position than other departments to handle such appropriations expeditiously.

We believe that AWARE has done an excellent job and that the operation of an AWARE Shelter should not be shifted to the municipality merely because the State has appropriated money for construction of a permanent shelter. The city and borough supports the AWARE request for construction funds from the State but believes that AWARE can best serve the public by retaining its independence from municipal involvement in its operation. We ask that you give serious consideration to changing Section 4 of the bill to read:

"The sum of \$1,200,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of administration as a grant for Aiding Women from Abuse and Rape Emergencies for a shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault

Sincerely,



Gerald L. Sharp
Attorney
City and Borough of Juneau

GLS:jr

cc: Jim Wakefield, Chairman
Assembly Legislative Committee

Caren Robinson, Director, AWARE