

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

2309 SHESS CMHC HEARING - HERB. & PEST. USE HEARING

XVI. FLASHING AND SHEET METAL ROOF

- A. THE EXTENT OF FLASHING ON OTHER METAL WORK IS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS
- B. Metal Roof by Gifford Hill - Pro Pand II 29GA - brown color.
  - 1. Install as per Manufacturer's specifications, providing all necessary trim. Including - formed ridge and bottom and top closure strips.
- C. Flashing @ sill - Special order from Gifford Hill - 2c quage galvanized steel, color - brown to match roof.
- D. Gutters - Northwest Metal Products Co. Stylek Galvanized Gutters 26 gallon - brown color.
  - 1. Install as per Manufacturer's specifications.
  - 2. Ferrells and nails @ 2c O/C.
  - 3. Supply all connections, ferrells, nails, straps, caulk, etc. necessary to assure tight, durable, no leak gutter system with straight lines and quality appearance.
  - 4. Supply downspouts and splash blocks or rocks as shown drawings.

XVII. APPLIANCES

- A. KITCHENETTE - Norcold 30" wide "Patrician" MOAES/5 - Almond color.
  - 1. Install as per Manufacturer's specifications.

XVIII. BLINDS

- A. LEVELOR - Inside mounted - dimensions in field. Color by owner.

Specifications: Homer Mental Health Clinic

XIX Electrical

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Applicable provisions of the Agreement and General Requirements of the specifications govern the work of this section.

B. WORK INCLUDED

Furnish and install a complete electrical system including all labor materials, equipment, lighting fixtures with lamps, switches, dimmers, receptacles, outlet boxes, motor wiring, wiring, and everything else necessary and/or required to produce a complete, safe, legal, and properly operating electrical system as herein specified.

C. MATERIALS

1. Provide a 200A, 120/240V, single-phase, 3-wire service with main breaker in accordance with utility company's requirements.
2. Load center: Shall be 200 amp MLO with snap-in circuit-breaker-type, breaker sizes as required.
3. Single pole, three-way switches; silent action type. Color to be ivory.
4. Receptacles: duplex 15A, 125V, grounded type. Provide GFI protection where required by code. To be ivory.
5. All devices and plates to be ivory Approved manufacturers: AHSB, Hubbell, P&S or equal.

D. WIRING

Branch circuit wiring shall be type NM with ground. Min. size wiring to be #12. Lighting: A maximum of 1,600 watts per 20A circuit is permitted for lighting. Receptacles: Install on separate circuit (20A) with maximum of eight devices.

E. LIGHTING FIXTURES

Install fixtures where indicated on drawings. Generally, fixtures are either ceiling mounted two tube 40W fluorescent fixtures or recessed incandescent fixtures.

SEE FIXTURE SCHEDULE on working drawings for type and model No.

Specifications - Homer Mental Health Clinic

XX Heating

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Applicable provisions of the Agreement and General Requirements of the specifications govern the work of this section.

B. WORK INCLUDED

Furnish and install electric baseboard heating system for all spaces shown on working drawings. Each heater to be individually controlled by thermostat as shown on drawings. Equipment to be of sufficient capacity to insure 65 degree farenheit inside temperature. Provide mechanical exhaust of no more than 2 air changes per hour for toilets, showers, and kitchenette unit.

C. MATERIALS

Heating elements shall be standard 240V 1500 Watt wall mounted baseboard heaters unless smaller size is shown on working drawings. Units shall be as manufactured by Cadet Manufacturing Company, Trim Bay Models with thermostats, or equivalent.

FIRE MARSHALL REPORT

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION

REPLY TO:

- POUCH N  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-4331
- POUCH 6313  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502  
(907) 272-2404/6
- 1979 PEGER ROAD  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
(907) 456-4002

December 6, 1983

Paul L. Craig, Ph.D.  
P.O. Box 2274  
Homer, Alaska 99603

Subject: Community Health Center,  
Homer  
Plan Review: 83A-560  
Type Construction: V-N  
Occupancy: B-2

Dear Doctor Craig:

Plans for the subject project have been reviewed by this office for conformity with the state fire safety regulations. However, prior to approval, the following items require clarification and/or implementation into the final documents. Following, please find our comments:

\* SEE COMMENTS SHEET

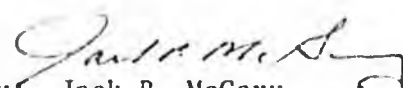
A letter certifying the above listed items will be incorporated in the plans shall constitute final approval.

Approval of submitted plans is not approval of omissions or oversights by this office; nor is it approval of noncompliance with any applicable regulations of municipal government.

If we can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact us at the above address or call 272-2404.

Sincerely,

Sylvester (Sam) Neal  
State Fire Marshal

  
By: Jack R. McGary  
Fire Protection Engineer

JR McG/\_mc

cc: Homer Vol. Fire Dept.

enclosures

(1)

① Per our phone conversation on 12-1-83 dealing with the location of your building. IF you move the building 15 FT to the west, then there will be not one hour requirement for the east wall. IF the building isn't moved, you will need to make the east wall one hour construction and remove all windows from that wall. Also, that one hour wall will need a one hour parapet as per Sec. 1709, Uniform Building Code, 1979.

② Every door opening into the corridor shall be protected by a tight-fitting smoke and draft control assembly having a fire-protection rating of 20 minutes. Doors shall be self-closing or shall be automatic closing. Per UBC Sec 3304 (h).

③ Per our phone conversation on 12-1-83 dealing with the corridor and conference. a exit corridor can not pass through the conference room. Recommend you change your floor plan to allow the corridor to exit directly to the outside. IF you are not clear on what is required please call us to help you.

④ a draft stop for the attic area is required, per U.B.C. Sec 3205.(b).

**COMMENTS:**

(2)

⑤ Rooms 1 & 2, Reception & waiting area will be required to be the one hour construction as required for corridors, since they are considered as part of the corridor and not as intervening rooms.

# COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Box 2274  
Homer, Alaska 99603-2274  
(907) 235-7701



December 13, 1983

Jack B. McGary  
Fire Protection Engineer  
Division of Fire Prevention  
Pouch 6313  
Anchorage AK 99502

Dear Mr. McGary:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, 1983 regarding plan review: 83A-560.

Relative to each of the Division's recommendations, we would like to submit the following changes which are being integrated into our architectural drawings:

- 1- The plot plan will be altered to move the building 15 feet to the west in order to provide a 20 foot clearance from the property line;
- 2- All corridor doors shall have smoke and draft control assemblies with fire protection rating of 20 minutes and shall be constructed to meet IBC Section 3304(h);
- 3- The conference room will be rotated 90 degrees and placed on one side of the corridor with offices occupying the other side of the corridor so that the exit at the end of the corridor will open to the outside rather than into the conference room;
- 4- An attic draft stop will be integrated into the plans; and,
- 5- Rooms 1 and 2, the reception and waiting areas will be built to meet the one hour construction requirement for corridors.

Thank you for your review of our plans. Your comments were most helpful as we plan for the safety of the building and its occupants.

Sincerely,

Paul L. Craig, Ph.D.  
Psychologist, Director  
PLC:mw

RESOLUTIONS

Cook Inlet Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse  
City of Homer

CITY OF HOMER

HOMER, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 83 - 12 A

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF HOMER ENDORSING THE EFFORTS OF THE SOUTH PENINSULA MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC., TO SECURE MATCHING FUNDS FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA FOR A BUILDING.

WHEREAS, the City of Homer recognizes the value of the various services provided through the Community Mental Health Center including the Infant Learning Program, the Parent Training Program, Vocational Counseling, and Outpatient Mental Health Services;

WHEREAS, the City of Homer is aware of the gross inadequacies in the current facility rented by the Community Mental Health Center including inadequate office size, lack of ventilation, and inadequate provisions for confidentiality;

WHEREAS, adequate office space to house the programs offered through the Community Mental Health Center is not currently available in Homer; and

WHEREAS, the City of Homer expressed support for a building program by allocating \$35,000 during November 1982 to the Community Mental Health Center as seed money to initiate land acquisition and building planning;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the City of Homer endorses the efforts of the South Peninsula Mental Health Association, Inc., (a private, non-profit organization) to secure matching funds from the State of Alaska to complete the proposed building project.

DATED at Homer, Alaska, this 28th day of February, 1983.

Eric Cooper  
Eric Cooper, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kathleen F. Herold  
Kathleen Herold, City Clerk

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Box 335  
Homer, Alaska 99603



REPLY TO:

- City Hall  
Ph. (907) 235-8121
- Port of Homer  
Ph. (907) 235-8797
- Harbor Master  
Ph. (907) 235-8959
- Public Works Dept.  
Ph. (907) 235-8120
- City Engineer  
Ph. (907) 235-6368

May 24, 1983

Jean Calkins  
Box 2020  
Homer, AK 99603


Dear Ms. Calkins:

Professional offices are a permitted use in the Urban Residential district, of which lots 12 and 13, Lakeside Village are so zoned (HMC Title 21, Section 21.45.020).

Professional office is defined as "An office which is maintained and operated for the conduct of professional business, including but not limited to medicine, dentistry, law, architecture, engineering, accounting, veterinary medicine and investment", HMC Title 21, Section 21.32.020.

If we can be of any further assistance, please call 235-8121.

Sincerely,

  
Larry C. Farnen  
City Manager

LCF/EH/sn

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED  
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

CORRECTIONS

OVERVIEW

# STATE OF ALASKA

## ADULT CORRECTIONS AGENCY

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

REPLY TO:

POUCH 1  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
PHONE (907) 465-3376

2200 EAST 42ND AVENUE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508  
PHONE (907) 561-4426

February 2, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Josephson:

Per your request at the Health, Education, and Social Services Committee Meeting on January 30, 1984, following is a list of personnel appointments made to the Director level and above for the Adult Corrections Agency:

Assistant Commissioner - Operations  
Kevin Bruce  
Regional Director - Northern/Interior  
John Cain  
Regional Director - Southcentral  
Ted Corey  
Regional Director - Southeast  
Walt Jones

Assistant Commissioner - Administration  
William Ladwig  
Director - Statewide Programs  
Susan Humphrey-Barnett  
Director - Logistics Support  
Appointment Pending  
Director - Administrative Services  
Pending FY85 Budget Approval

If I can provide you with any additional information please let me know.

Sincerely,

*Roger V. Endell*  
Roger V. Endell  
Deputy Commissioner

RVE:CH:al  
cc: Senator Vic Fischer  
Senator Paul Fischer  
Senator Rick Halford  
Senator "Pappy" Moss

Jan 30, 1984

Joe, Pappy, Eric

Report Enacted - Rep. Council - ~~State~~ Adult Corrections Agency

\* greatest problem - increase in pop

July 12, 1983 - Gov signed order separating Corrections from DH 455. HB 103 still in C.C. EC 35 introduced new session (eff March 1)

Dec 82 - Nov 83 - one of 32 per month, indicating it is still rising. 301 additional inmates (26%) increase in 1983. If trend continues, this would have severe impact on state.

May continue if policy & laws continue - more prisoners & longer

1700 state wide 14.7% murder rate - 1974 (750 serial offenders)  
200 out of 5418 prisoners 3.5% follow = 230

1974 - more probation paroles (2 to 1)

1984 - will soon experience same in that parole

Alaska rate of incarceration is highest in state.

217 new persons hired in 1983 (current agency for 1000 employees)

\* Joe asked for list of Admin. forms out (7 pages)

Pappy - Census report - low salary scale of Correc. Employees

2.4M - Wildwood facility - \$5.0 million

Goose Bay (minor offenders) 1.0 million 112 beds

Modell 2.6 million for 104 people.

Regionalized correction centers - Bethel (new one for) Nome, S. in Kenai and Palmer areas.

many resources needed from the local community.  
Second (part of July creek) road in place, fringed by industrial park, recreation bay, bordered on rear by two mountains.

Plans - have expanded; want a bldg. for correctional industries and expand food service functions.

in more labor in work in and facilities but do not want to take away jobs from labor still in and construction.

Administration - last yr. funded according to spec to allow them to set up institution for victim & state.

Plans - authority to put inmates to work; no conflict w/ clearing. A variety of activities (trail clearing; minor vehicle repair; road signs)

Whites - against it; decade of records on approach. Use that estimated 40.6 mill. code & 20.0 mill. to correction standards.

Location - poor; support doesn't come, changes approved.

Ketch - 30 inmates, opened June 1963. Judge Shultz requesting probable or more units to meet need.

Wildwood - Oct 63, 30 inmates, now 70 and will expand over 200.

Cook Dilet preferred - Sep. 1964  
Bethel - Some thing years.

Salary - not Endell's priority; rather adequate staffing. putting up a report creates more opportunities for advancement. There will be new types of positions - ie mental health. Not providing career ladder.

Clary Case

direct cost - Clary compliance monitor in each institution.  
(\$35.0 for partial settlement)

Increased education & work opportunities should be done anyway.

Have appeared to Supreme Ct. RE: overcrowding. If also in our favor, it may throw out other issues.

Agreements made in jeopardy because it may be opened again -> perhaps the only thing addressed will be rehab and overcrowding.

insure - do not occur because FBS was the only one investigated. Other facilities running more efficiently because of this case -> better management.

data processing - not a neutral process in the past year. System in planning + a valuable management tool.

It is not - correctional.

States do not give authority to contract for care with other than a governmental entity

# ALASKA STATE SENATE

JOE P. JOSEPHSON  
DISTRICT G - ANCHORAGE  
1526 F STREET  
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501  
(907) 277 4419



WHILE IN JUNEAU  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465 4907  
(907) 465 4525

COMMITTEES  
HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES (CHAIR)  
JUDICIARY (VICE CHAIR)  
FINANCE  
MAJORITY CAUCUS (CHAIR)

February 2, 1984

Mr. Peter Zamarello  
Olympic Inc.  
3351 Arctic Blvd.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Peter:

On Monday, I conducted a public hearing on the question of prisons and jails and invited testimony from Roger Endell.

During the hearing, I specifically questioned Mr. Endell concerning the proposed site for a prison at Whittier.

Mr. Endall responded that he had testified against the House legislation offered by Representative Furnace just a week ago. He also testified on the same subject last year to the like effect. He made the following points or allegations:

1. Every corrections predecessor he can name was opposed to the Whittier site.
2. The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities made an evaluation in 1982 indicating that it would cost \$42 million to bring the building up to code, re-roof it and put in utilities and so on, and another \$20 million to put the building in shape for correctional purposes.
3. He seriously doubts estimates offered in the House of Representatives that \$25 million would allow the facility to operate as a turn key operation within the six month period.

I asked him whether the operator of the building was willing to offer to provide the facility for \$25 million, and, thus, was willing to take the risk if there were a cost overrun. Mr. Endell said that was his understanding.

4. Mr. Endell contends that the Whittier location is a poor one because logistical support "doesn't exist". He contends that "the citizens of Whittier are adamantly opposed to it". He says that he received telegrams on this subject from Whittier residents and that they were present during recent House of Representatives hearings in Juneau.
5. I asked Mr. Endell whether the Whittier residents had testified against the bill; he responded that they did not testify but were present in the room and "were busy talking to various legislators about their opposition".
6. He criticized the Whittier site because the nearest state troopers are at Girdwood and there is nothing but a small volunteer fire department and no school system, as well as no medical service or "medications of any kind". (I believe he is in error on the question of the school system because I believe an elementary school exists in Whittier.)
7. He also indicated that there was "very little potential for housing the staff that would be required for a facility of that size". I find that the problem with his testimony is that the facilities would follow the facility once the facility were built, in my judgment.
8. Mr. Endell concedes that the building is the largest in Alaska, will never fall down, "is a huge, concrete fortress", even has "expansion joints in it in case of an earthquake or temperature change" and "is a very impressive building".
9. He says there's a problem in getting in and out of Whittier, which is very serious in high security facilities because of problems of potential hostage situations and riots. In those cases, government must have access to outside help such as off duty staff and troopers. He added that fire suppression teams and emergency teams of all sorts would have to be available at Whittier because of the tunnel location.

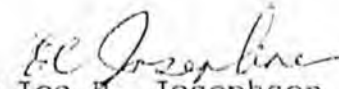
Mr. Peter Zamarello  
February 2, 1984  
Page Three

10. I asked Mr. Endell if it were not so that the sponsors of the legislation contemplate that Whittier could be converted to road traffic or that a state operated railroad would be available to take personnel in and out of Whittier through the tunnel. Mr. Endell responded that if those events occurred, it would change "to some degree the acceptability of the Whittier site". However, he remained "hesitate to say that we should build there if these other things happen". He added that if the Whittier bill becomes law, his agency would be required to refurbish the facility and operate it but that his professional duty is to say that in his opinion the facility should not go forward.

I hope this material is helpful to you and there may be specific matters that you would like to respond to.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

  
Joe P. Josephson  
State Senator

JPJ:rak  
cc: Rep. Walter Furnace

OVERVIEW OF CORRECTIONS

Senate HESS

January 20, 1984

Attendance: Josephson, P. Moss, Halford

001 Josephson calls meeting to order at 3:05 p.m., regarding the Overview of the Corrections Agency.

020 Roger Endell, Deputy Commissioner, Adult Corrections Agency. Shared with members several charts and graphs showing the steady rise in inmate population. On January 12, 1983, Governor Sheffield signed the administrative order number 77, which separated Adult Corrections from the Department of Health and Social Services.

061 Endell -- We are hopeful that the legislature will pass HB 103, which would create a new Department of Corrections. The most current projection based on figures from December 82 through November 83 reveals an increase of 32 inmates per month. There has been a 26.5% increase in inmate population just in calendar year 1983, which resulted in 301 additional inmates.

091 Josephson -- Will the percentage flatten out or will there always be an annual increase of 300+ inmates?

100 Endell -- Unless policy and law changes are made, the trend may continue or rise. Not only are there more inmates coming to jail, but they are staying from longer periods. The population increases occur in the felony category. Approximately 15% of inmates are misdemeanants, while 85% are the felony population.

169 Endell -- We were not approved as a department last legislative session, but the legislature funded the organization as though it was a department and gave us authority to set up an executive management staff. The staff is headed by a deputy commissioner, two assistant commissioners, one for administration, and the other for operations. Under operations, there are three regional directors. Each regional directors has a number of correctional centers and field services that they are responsible for.

181 Moss -- How many new positions came about in the past 12 months?

185 Endell -- Last year, the legislature authorized us to hire 217 new personnel; however, a lot of the changes within the department were upgrades from lower positions and not new hires entirely.

235 Josephson -- Can you get us a list of personnel who filled the leadership roles?

238 Endell -- Yes.

263 Josephson -- If we continue adding several hundred inmates per year into the next decade, won't you need additional facilities every year to accommodate the overflow? What can we estimate as cost for 300 beds?

278 Endell -- Approximately 30 million dollars.

330 Endell -- (referred to chart on Budget and Staff Comparison) There has been large growth in employees, and with our current year's request, our employee count will be approximately 1,000.

349 Endell -- We have requested \$69 million, which is a substantial leap over last year by 22 percent. We were not approved for increase funds in the training area, despite the fact that we are bringing in staff.

What can we do about capital space? We were able to successfully negotiate a contract for surplus military property through Kenai Native Association at Wildwood. We will have a 200+ bed facility for approximately \$5 million. From the Department of the Army, we acquired the Goose Bay Facility, which will be used for drunk drivers and minor offenders. We estimate that less than \$1 million dollars can be spent by using inmate labor. The facility would hold 112 short-time offenders. New

New construction is inevitable due to our need to house high-security inmates.

430 Endell -- The new design of the Seward facility will cut cost of approximately \$30 million dollars. Other states have gotten word as to the design of the facility and are interested in it. The key to the design is the housing units. We have 112 ft. sq. building. There are 32 cells around the bottom floor of the building with day room space in front. It is divided into four quarters with the control room in the middle. The person in the control room could observe and control movement of 64 people (32 downstairs and 32 upstairs). The control area is elevated 4½ feet off the floor.

505 Moss -- I thought we were using facilities in Wildwood that were already built. The only thing we got out of Wildwood is just the ground?

510 Endell -- Let me clarify that. The Wildwood facility will be used exactly as it is now, with minor modifications for security and safety codes. As will the Goose Bay facility. This design will be used for any new construction needed from now on, such as the Seward facility for long-term offenders.

538 Halford -- What are the cell dimensions, the day room dimensions?

542 Endell -- The cells are 80 sq. ft., 8 x 10. They have exterior window, a small window that a inmate can crack open for air, but not big enough that a body can get through. It has skylights to bring in daylight. There is a flexibility that this facility can be expanded, or double bunked.

561 Halford -- How does that concur with the Cleary settlement? Do we have a higher standard we have to meet?

570 Endell -- Cleary hasn't determined any square footage. The American Correctional Association recommends that on single cells, they be approximately 70 feet; for maximum security inmates 80 square feet. We decided, that since we cut cost in the building of the facility, that we make them at the 80 foot level as opposed to 60 or 65 feet.

585 Josephson -- Would this facility satisfy the claims of the petitioner in Cleary if the state moves the court order?

593 Endell -- We think it will.

604 Endell -- (Referred to Charts showing the exterior and interior view of the facility)

634 Endell -- This institution will be built on one piece of ground but managed as two separate institutions, with a split made between maximum and mental health housing. The high security inmates have minimal use of the entire facility, but would have the same kinds of recreation, education and work opportunities.

672 Josephson -- The medium security prisoner would not be exposed to the maximum security prisoner? Even for dining?

677 Endell -- That's correct. We've done away with central dining entirely. We now have hot carts that are put in the day rooms.

Our estimated cost to build this building to hold 64 people is approximately 3.6 million dollars.

689 Josephson -- How much of this work is done in state, in terms of the job creating and laboring?

692 Endell -- Except for specialized equipment that is shipped in, there is no reason why most of the work can't be fabricated here in state.

710 Halford -- It looks awful expensive to heat the facility.

734 Endell -- In terms of heating this complex, each of the buildings would have their own utilities, their own furnaces located over the control room.

763 Josephson -- Assuming that we add 300 prisoners per year, where would those additional people be housed?

768 Endell -- I feel we have an obligation to continue to adjust with what we've got since we can't afford to build new correctional centers. We would have to expand each of our existing centers the best we can.

791 Josephson -- Would you like to say a few words about the campus location of the Seward Facility.

800 Endell -- The site is actually a 4th of July creek which is directly across the bay from the City of Seward. There is a paved road to the site. The site is fronted by Seward's Developing Industrial Park. We will have approximately 335 acres which is butted up against the base of two large mountains. So this would make escape virtually impossible, unless the person is a mountain climber or a great swimmer.

834 Moss -- Are there any shops within the correctional system itself, that could do the laboring for the facility, such as welding, etc. The utilization of the prison force seems like a logical way to cut costs.

842 Endell -- I agree with you, Sen. Moss. But there is a problem on new construction. There are already indications from the labor movement that they don't want to take jobs from the private sector.

870 Side A of Tape I ends. Turned to Side B.

001 Moss -- It seems as though use of the prisoners for the labor work would tie into the rehabilitation program. It gives the inmates a trade to use once they are released from prison.

036 Endell -- I agree. It is possible, it is done elsewhere, and I would love to see it happen if I could get enough support.

063 Moss -- Hopefully, one day we will have some kind of law on the books that once prisoners are paid for labor work, they can begin to help their families out, plus payments to the victims.

082 Halford -- Is there a way to make prisoners work if they don't want to?

093 Endell -- We do have statutory authority to put inmates to work.

(\*\*THE TESTIMONY BELOW, REGARDING THE WHITTIER SITE, IS DONE VERBATEM, PER REQUEST OF SENATOR JOE JOSEPHSON.)

Josephson: Let me ask you about Whittier. Do you see any prospect for retro fitting the structure in Whittier for future medium or minimum security facility, or maximum, but I think that would be too difficult. Looking down, I know that's been considered and rejected now, but I'm looking at, trying looking at a decade or so.

Endell: Last year, the legislature, I believe Rep. Bettisworth introduced a bill for the Buckner Building at Whittier.....

Josephson: And I think, excuse me, I think the Committee of the House has been moving the bill on that subject just within the last week, so this is a timely issue, I think.

Endell: Yes, that's correct. I testified last year before the House Finance Committee where the prime sponsor was. And I testified just a week ago in House HESS. Rep. Furnace presented that bill. I testified against it on both occasions. I was able to convince the representatives last year that it was not a good idea and I've attempted to convince the representatives this year that it's not a good idea. In fact, there's a decade of records showing back where every predecessor I can name has been adamantly opposed to it. The Department of Transportation has evaluated it. Their evaluation done in 1982, indicated that it would cost 42 million dollars just to bring that building up to code, reroof it and put in utilities and so on, and another 20 million to put it into shape for correctional purposes. The estimates now before the House indicate that 25 million dollars would make it into a turn-key operation within six month. I am not an engineer, so I am speaking beyond my qualifications. But I doubt seriously that that building could be made ready in less than two years and it would cost substantially more than 25 million dollars.

Josephson: Was the operator over the facility willing to offer that price, though, and say he would take the...the company would take the risk if there was a cost overrun.

Endell: That is my understanding.

Josephson: So would that be the state's problem or the operator's problem if in fact...

Endell: I assume that would be the operator's problem, but I also assume that he probably would not be able to take that risk unless the state would furnish some assurance that they were willing to purchase or lease it from them. Beyond that, though, if I might, the Whittier location is a very poor one because, in the same reason that other locations are poor, the logistical support doesn't exist. In fact, the citizens of Whittier are adamantly opposed to it. Both as represented in telegrams that

I received from them last year, and in their presence here last week.

Josephson: Did they come and testify against the bill....

Endell: They didn't testify, but they were present in the room and I understand that they were busy talking to various legislators about their opposition. However, for example, the nearest state troopers at Girdwood. There is no, there is nothing but a small volunteer fire department. There is no school system. There is no medical service or medications of any kind in Whittier. There is very little potential for housing the staff that would be required for a facility of that size. Ironically, it is the largest building in all of Alaska. It will never fall down. It is a huge, concrete fortress. It even has expansion joints in it in case an earthquake or temperature change. It's a very impressive building, but I doubt seriously that it would work well as an alternative for correctional operations. Mainly, because it would be so difficult to get to and get out of. For example, in a high security facility such as this one, while we can develop very secure perimeters, the problems in maximum security facilities become internal-- hostage situations, and riots and so on. Internal to the institutions where the problems develop. So you must have access to outside help. Off-duty staff, troopers, I hope this never happens in Alaska, but natural guard and so on, as it has happened in other states. Fire suppression teams and so on, emergency teams of all sorts, have to be available at Whittier because of its tunnel location and the inability to fly in and out of there and so on makes it very inappropriate.

Josephson: I do, I don't want to (inaudible) there is one thing, as I understood it, the sponsors from the bill contemplate that the town might be converted to road traffic and/or that the state-operated railroad would be available to take (inaudible)

Endell: If those events were to occur, Mr. Chairman, I think that it would change to some degree the acceptability of the Whittier site. But I would be hesitant to say that we should build that if these other things happen. I should also like to make it clear that it, I realize in testifying in opposition of the Whittier plan, there is always potential that it will pass through the legislature, and if that happens, I would be required to refurbish it and operate it.

Josephson: If the Governor signs the bill.

Endell: That's correct. But we will do so if that's.... (inaudible)...intent or correction. But I think professionally I should tell you that it's my opinion not anybody else's.

Josephson: Go ahead, Roger, with anything else you wanted to cover.

## (END OF VERBATEM TESTIMONY REGARDING WHITTIER SITE)

260 Endell -- The Ketchikan Correctional Center opened in June, 1983 and houses 50 inmates. I received a call from the presiding judge there, who is requesting that we develop temporary, affordable units adjacent to the facility because he has 28 prisoners awaiting jail space. We would like to build the Palmer medium model, which could be built by inmate labor because of the traditional construction methods.

283 Endell -- In October 1983, the Wildwood Correctional Center opened and housed 56 inmates. It now has 70 inmates in it and within the next few months will hold 200. A new wing was opened in Fairbanks in November, housing an additional 40. A new section will be opened in the Juneau Correctional Center. Wildwood will be expanded. Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility addition will be completed next December. Nome should be on line sometime into next year. This is the overview in terms of housing capacity.

302 Josephson -- The issue of correction salaries vs. public safety salaries?

309 Endell -- At least one legislator suggested that rather than raising correctional salaries, that other law enforcement officers salaries be lowered. I would not propose that. That is not my highest priority. Adequate number of staffing is what is most essential.

342 Halford -- One statement in the Kopus report is that most of the agreements in the Cleary settlement were not constitutionally mandated. Where are we as far as that case is concerned?

354 Endell -- The most direct costs is creating positions as Cleary compliance monitors. There will be one of these positions in each institution. Our estimates last year were that if we settled the case in full, it could cost approx. eight million dollars. We elected not to go that route and are fighting the case in the Supreme Court.

408 Halford -- Haven't we already agreed to a lot of conditions?

410 Endell -- Yes. But that agreement is now in jeopardy because we feel the court has erred. We are asking the Supreme Court to rule on that.

485 Endell -- There has been a positive impact of the management of several of our facilities as a result of the Cleary Case, such as Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility.

512 Halford -- What about the data processing?

516           Endell -- I believe we have made substantial progress in our data processing capabilities within the last 12 months. We were able to hire good people who have experience with the systems. I can now tell you on a daily basis how many inmates we have, how many furlows, programs, etc. It is a very valuable management tool.

529           Moss -- On the felony charts that you have up there, what is the breakdown on the 85% as far as terms go?

537           Endel -- The misdemeanants are generally less than one year, while felonies are over 1 year.

641           Josephson -- Thank you very much for coming, Mr. Endel.

650           Meeting is adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

FEDERAL  
BLOCK  
GRANTS



Official Business

# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

THE SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

WILL BE CONDUCTING A

\*\*\*\*STATEWIDE TELECONFERENCE\*\*\*\*

DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1984

TIME: 3:00 TO 5:00 (AST)

SUBJECT: FEDERAL BLOCK GRANTS  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The federal government requires a statewide legislative public hearing concerning the usage of federal monies received and expended by the state, in order to guarantee ongoing federal support.

The Department of Health and Social Services receives block grants in the following areas:

Preventive Health and Social Services  
Maternal and Child Health  
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health  
Low Income Energy Assistance

More detailed information on the amounts of money, specific programs and expenditures are available at all local legislative teleconference sites.

Committee members are: Joe P. Josephson (D), Anchorage, chair; Vic Fischer (D), Anchorage, vice-chair; Rick Halford (R), Chugiak; Pappy Moss (D), Delat Junction and Paul Fischer (R), Soldotna.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE OR CALL NANCY DEITRICK AT 465-4907.

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: E.S. Rabeau M.D.  
Director  
Division of Public Health

DATE: April 25, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3141

FROM: Susan B. Glocke <sup>S.B.G.</sup>  
Health Education Specialist

SUBJECT: Request for 1984 Preventive  
Health & Social Services  
Block Grant Monies

## I. 1984 Block Grant Projections

Overall 1984 available funds at CDC maintenance level funding.

Preventive Block Grant Funds (PBGF)	314.0
Roll-over PBGF (approximately)	90.0
sub total	404.0
Rape prevention (restricted for this use only)	5.0
Available funds	399.0

### Requests for funds

Health Education Risk Reduction Project	
operating budget	100.0
contractual	175.0
total	275.0
Emergency Medical Services	30.6
Hypertension - Field Nursing	40.0
Dental Services	6.0
Project CHOICE	25.0
Discretionary funds	22.4
TOTAL	399.0

## II. Back-up support for PBGF requests

1. Health Education Risk Reduction Project 275.0 for continued support of the State HERR Project (100.0) and for granting contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged population groups and completed assessment of the Prevalence of Behaviors Posing Health Risks in Alaskans - i.e. smoking, alcohol, lack of exercise. (175.0)
2. Field Nursing 40.0 for continued expansion of hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the state. PHNs provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason ( T.B. , sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of evaluated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for

surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

3. EMS 30.6 for continued support of the Southern Region EMS council emergency medical technician instructor position who in turn provides the necessary certification training for the approximately 1,000 emergency medical technicians in the southern region.
4. Dental 6.0 for continued support to Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) to assist them in their provision of preventive dental services to approximately 2000 school children in 33 villages in the TCC region.
5. Project CHOICE 25.0 for a cancer prevention and risk reduction curriculum for students in grade kindergarten through twelve. These monies will purchase ten sets of the curriculum for a state-wide distribution.
6. Rape Crisis Intervention 5.0 for continuing to grant to the Department of Public Safety Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in support of their training activities and material in rape prevention protocol for field personnel.
7. Discretionary Funds 22.4 for meeting unexpected needs during FY 84 budget period.

## FY 84 Preventive Health and Social Services Block Grant

During FY 1984 Preventive and Social Services Health Block grant funds were utilized as follows:

### Field Nursing

40.0 for continued expansion of hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the State, PHN's provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason (T.B., sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of elevated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

### Dental Health

6.0 granted to the Tanana Chiefs Conference Inc. (TCC) in support of their preventive dental services program for the 2,000 children living in the 33 villages in the TCC region. These services include topical fluoride applications, oral health education and the promotion of the ingestion of systemic fluoride.

### Health Education Risk Reduction

275.0 for continued activities of the State Health Education Risk Reduction Project. This included awarding six contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged population groups to deter high risk health behaviors such as, smoking, substance abuse, lack of exercise etc.

### Rape Crisis Intervention

10.0 was granted to the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in support of their training activities in Rape Prevention Protocol for field personnel training sessions for Public Health Nurses in the three regions.

### Project CHOICE

25.0 for purchasing comprehensive cancer education materials (Project CHOICE). Materials distributed to various school districts within the State.

## FY 84 SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

During State Fiscal Year 1984, Social Services Block Grant Funds have been utilized to provide program amounts described below. Since FY 84 has not yet ended, all FY 84 Social Services Block Grant funds have not been expended. The dollar figures indicated for FY 84 represent, then, projected expenditures. It is planned that Fiscal Year 1985 funds will be utilized in the same programs. Planned expenditures for FY 85 are also indicated:

### HOMEMAKER SUPPORT SERVICE

Homemaker support consists of utilization of homemaker skills by trained individuals to assist persons in preserving family life and maintaining independent living. It is provided only to individuals or families of children who are in danger of abuse, neglect or exploitation and who require support and protection in order to remain in their own homes.

### ADULT PROTECTION HOMEMAKER SUPPORT

Assistance to at risk adults in general household management, goal setting, planning and organizing time and work, promoting general hygiene, nutrition, budgeting, and certain chores that cannot be performed by the individual.

### CHILD PROTECTION HOMEMAKER SUPPORT

Assistance to families of at risk children in household management, planning and organizing time and work, nutrition, hygiene, child care and parenting skills.

	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85 Planned</u>
Adult Protection Homemaker	\$1,933,500	\$1,751,200
Child Protection Homemaker	401,600	349,700.

### ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Adult Protective Service includes investigation into the physical and economic well-being of adults to determine if other services are required to protect them from harm or exploitation, and the provision of necessary services either directly or through purchase.

The Department is only mandated to investigate the circumstances of elderly persons but may investigate the circumstances of other adults if requested to do so and the person consents. Purchased support services include residential care, foster care and homemaker support. Direct services include counseling, referral, and initiation of legal intervention when necessary. In all

instances services are provided only with the consent of the client.

<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85 Planned</u>
\$ 709,000	\$ 785,000

#### CHILD PROTECTION DAY CARE SUPPORT

Child protection day care support is a special day care service arranged by the Division of Family and Youth Services staff for children in danger of harm from abuse and neglect. This service allows therapeutic relief for both child and family, and often allows children, who otherwise may be removed to receive adequate protection, to remain in their own home. Utilization of the day care resource often provides a sufficient respite for both the child and family, so that other support services and resources may be better utilized and that the functioning of the family may be maintained at such a level that the child may remain at home without danger of harm.

<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85 Planned</u>
\$ 343,800	\$ 357,500

#### CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

This service includes mandated investigations into reports of harm to children and the provision of a wide range of direct and support services to prevent harm to children, strengthen family relationships and functioning and to maintain families intact whenever possible. Services include investigation, counseling, crisis intervention, legal advocacy, out of home care and treatment, permanency planning, adoption services and purchased support services. Social Services Block Grant funds provide only a small portion of the total amount of funds necessary to supply this service.

<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85 Planned</u>
\$935,800	\$983,000

#### STAFF DEVELOPMENT

This service consists of training activities and materials to provide new knowledge and increase skills of persons providing services under the Social Services Block Grant or associated services provided with state funds. The training is available for all Division staff concerned with operation of programs and the provision of service. It is also made available to individuals and

staff of other agencies providing human services in Alaska. A training plan is developed each year based on assessments of staff needs by staff, supervisors and management; program changes or priorities which require training for implementation; and an assessment by other providers of areas in which training is needed to improve the quality of services.

FY 84

\$ 96,600

FY 85 Planned

\$ 96,600

Request for FY 85 Preventive Health  
and Social Services Block Grant Monies

I. 1985 Block Grant Projections

Anticipated overall 1985 available funds at CDC maintenance level funding.

Preventive Block Grant Funds (PBGF)	314.0
Roll-over PBGF (approximately)	48.0
Sub-Total	362.0
Rape Prevention (restricted for this use only)	5.0
Available Funds	357.0

Requests for funds

Health Education Risk Reduction		
Operating Budget	100.0	
Contractual	185.0	
Total	285.0	285.0
Hypertension-Field Nursing		40.0
Dental Services		6.0
Discretionary funds		16.0
Total		357.0

II. Back-up support for PBGF requests

1. Health Education Risk Reduction Project

285.0 for continued support of the state HERR Project (100.0) and for granting contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged and adult population groups and to research assessment of the Prevalence of Behaviors Posing Health Risks in Alaskans i.e. smoking, alcohol, lack of exercise (185.0).

2. Field Nursing

40.0 for continued expansion of hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the state. PHN's provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason (TB, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of elevated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

3. Dental

6.0 for continued support to Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) to assist them in their provision of preventive dental services to approximately 2,000 school aged children in 33 villages in the TCC region.

4. Rape Crisis Intervention

5.0 for continuing to grant to the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, in support of their training activities and material in rape prevention protocol for field personnel.

5. Discretionary Funds

26.0 for meeting unexpected needs during FY 85 budget period.

ALASKA MCH BLOCK GRANT  
FY 1985 PROJECTED ALLOCATION

The FY 85 Maternal and Child Health Block Grant is anticipated to be \$1035.0.<sup>1</sup> The Section of Family Health proposes to utilize these funds to maintain current services. The distribution of funding is projected to be as follows:

Administration

\$16.0 will be expended for personal services for the Chief, Section of Family Health. This individual is a pediatrician, whose responsibilities include directing all Maternal and Child Health Block Grant services, and supervision of medical care services for the Handicapped Children's Program.

Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning

\$495.0 will be provided for continuation of family planning services (Ketchikan, Fairbanks, Kenai, Kodiak, Juneau), RH immunization (statewide), cervical cancer screening (statewide), metabolic screening of newborns (statewide), NCAST Training (Juneau, Fairbanks, Anchorage), Neonatal and Maternal Transport (statewide), sterilization subsidy (Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai, Kodiak, Anchorage, Bethel), Pregnancy Testing (statewide), Dental health fluoridation activities (statewide) and grants to local communities for implementing innovative programs addressing priority MCH areas.

Communicative Disorders Program

\$39.0 will be used to increase statewide communicative disorder diagnostic team outreach. The funds will support an audiologist's and speech pathologist's travel for the purpose of identifying individuals with hearing and speech impairments. Those individuals identified as having problems will be directed to appropriate corrective service options.

Child Development Program

\$75.0 will be allocated to community-based Infant Learning Program grantees. These grants provide for specialized evaluation and education services for children with handicapping conditions that impair their ability to learn. (statewide)

Handicapped Children's Program

\$323.0 for continued support of medical care to children with handicapping and disabling conditions. (statewide)

Nutrition Unit

\$30.0 will be utilized to provide counseling services to families of handicapped children (Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome, Dillingham, Bethel, Cordova, Anchorage, Ketchikan)

<sup>1</sup> There are no anticipated increase in federal block grant monies for FY 85, thus distribution is allocated on the same pattern as FY 84.

Public Health Nursing

\$56.1 is anticipated to be utilized in providing prenatal and postpartum counseling services at the Fairbanks Health Center.

ALASKA MCH BLOCK GRANT  
FY 1984 ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Section of Family Health has overall administration of Maternal & Child Health/Handicapped Children's Program for the State of Alaska. This responsibility includes administration and operation of the Maternal-Child Health Block. In FY 84 funding was provided to:

(a) Administration	16.0
(b) Maternal & Child Health (includes family planning)	495.9
(c) Handicapped Children's Program	323.0
(d) Nutrition Unit	30.0
(e) Communicative Disorders Program	39.0
(f) Child Development Services	75.0
(g) Section of Nursing	56.1
Total	1035.0 <sup>(1)</sup>

MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING UNIT (MCH/FP)

The focus of the Maternal Child Health/Family Planning Unit during FY 83 was:

To promote the health of families during the child-bearing years by providing each person with the knowledge and capabilities to time and space their pregnancies by focusing on health care during the maternity cycle, subsequent delivery and care of the newborn, and by emphasizing support of parent-infant relationship.

To promote optimum health for infants, children and adolescents through the prevention of disease, the early identification and treatment of handicapping conditions, and the enhancement of the parent-child relationship.

During FY '84, the unit had the following projects/activities:

1. Nursing Child Assessment Satellite Training Project (NCAST)

NCAST is a continuing education program that provides Maternal-Child Health Care professionals with a tool and methodology to objectively evaluate parent/infant interactions, to isolate specific problem areas, and to standardize the parent-child interaction assessments. Courses were offered in Fairbanks, Juneau and Anchorage.

(1)

This represents availability of funds as of 7/1/83 through FFY 85. Funds shown are allocated for SFY 84; not included is 200.0 reserved for first quarter SFY 84 and fourth quarter FFY 84 and is budgeted for SFY 85.

2. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Counseling and Referral Program/  
Neural Tube Defects Counseling and Referral Program

The Child Health Nursing Consultant reviewed infant death certificates and referral were sent with additional support material to the appropriate Public Health Nurse.

3. Cervical Cancer Screening Services (CCS)

CCS Services supported by Section of Family Health are provided through the Section of Nursing, Yukon-Kuskokwim Native Health Corporation, Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation, Griest Family Service Center (Barrow) and Maniilag Health Corporation (Kotzebue).

4. Cervical Cap Demonstration Project

During FY 84 the Section of Family Health conducted a study into the use/effectiveness of the cap as a vaginal contraceptive device, user acceptability and compliance, and the advantages and disadvantages associated with cervical cap use.

The project was conducted in Juneau, Anchorage and Ketchikan.

5. Alaska Newborn Metabolic Screening Program

The Metabolic Screening Program provided metabolic screening to all newborns for the following endocrine and metabolic disorders: Phenylketonuria, Hypothyroidism, Galactosemia, Histidinemia, Tyrosinemia, Maple Syrup Urine Disease, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia.

6. MCH Audio-Visual Library

A collection of audio-visual aids were loaned to Alaska MCH Health Care professionals for client and/or self education. The library currently consists of 100 different titles.

7. Family Planning

Through the Section of Nursing, Family Planning Services were provided to clients in Juneau, Ketchikan, Kenai, Kodiak, Homer, Fairbanks.

8. Alaska Newborn Care Project

The Section of Family Health provided Financial and Technical Assistance to the Alaska Newborn Care Project. The focus of the project was to improve perinatal care in Alaska and to reduce perinatal morbidity and mortality through regionalization of perinatal care, transportation of ill neonates and high-risk maternal patients, and to provide educational programs for perinatal health care.

### COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS PROGRAM (CDP)

The major thrust of the Communicative Disorders Program has been to provide early identification of middle ear problems, prevention of noise-induced hearing loss, diagnosis and rehabilitative services Speech Pathology services, and implementation of vision and hearing screening programs in the schools.

### CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (CDS)

The overall goal of the Child Development Services program is to stimulate the early identification of the developmentally disabled child, to provide multidisciplinary evaluation, and plan for treatment services. CDS conducted multi-discipline evaluation for children throughout the state, followed up treatment plans with parents and local health and education resources, and continued work on to regionalization of the service.

### INFANT LEARNING PROGRAM (ILP)

In cooperation with the Department of Education and with local community groups, the Section of Family Health supported services to the zero to three age handicapped children. In addition, two programs are funded to provide consultative services for infants with hearing or vision impairments. Services are provided through 20 grantees.

### HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S PROGRAM (HCP)

The focus of the HCP is to eliminate or modify handicaps (congenital or acquired) so that children may develop to their maximum potential, into useful and productive members of society. The program coordinated comprehensive services for the patients, such as arranging social work services, public health nursing services, transportation of patients and escorts, long-term follow-up, and referral services. The Handicapped Children's Program funded and/or arranged service for children with chronic an handicapping conditions; and organized specialty clinics in all three regions of Alaska in eight specialty areas.

### THE NUTRITION UNIT

The major focus of the nutrition unit was on education, counseling and consultation.

In FY 84, 50 communities were served by WIC Program. The supplemental food and nutrition education services were provided to participants each month; the Alaska Nutrition news was published monthly; and 33 community nutrition programs were conducted.

### Field Nursing

State Public Health Nurses provided maternal-child health services to all the areas in the state except Anchorage, Kotzebue and Barrow. These services included immunizations, well child clinics, prenatal and postnatal services, pregnancy testing, cervical cancer screening, and anemia testing. In all of these services, there was an emphasis on working with families at high risk for parenting problems and on working with the young child.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

In SFY 84, the Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse received \$1,504,000 under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant program.

Pursuant to federal requirements, the Office divided these funds into four separate and distinct activities; general prevention, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and discretionary. Following the federal guidelines, the Office provided these funds to thirty-one localities in the State utilizing the departmental grant-in-aid regulations.

Specifically, the Office provided funds to the villages of Eklutna and South Kachemak as well as the City of Ketchikan which previously had agreed to revise their direct relationship with the federal government and enter into the state block grant process.

In addition, the funds were used to provide drug abuse services to Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, etc.

For FY 85, the Office proposes to use the block grant funds to supplement, not supplant, state funds. The Office will utilize the grant-in-aid process to select recipients and distribute the available funding in accordance with the provisions of AS 47.37, AS 47.30, and AS 44.29, as well as the block grant guidelines in the U.S. Code.

The Office is currently projecting the receipt of approximately \$1,504,000 under the FY 84 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Block Grant program.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT  
MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

In SFY 84, block grant funds were used by the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center, to provide services to priority populations. These priority services include services to children; services to chronically mentally ill adults on an out-patient basis; and aftercare services on an out-patient basis to clients discharged from in-patient psychiatric treatment. In addition, federal mental health block grant funds were used to enhance provision of psychiatric emergency care services in the Anchorage catchment area, and to enhance delivery of consultation and education services, also in the Anchorage area.

Funds allocated in SFY 84 were \$249,700. All of these funds were granted to the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center, in compliance with the federal block grant regulations.

In SFY 85, federal block grant funds will be distributed as part of the regular community mental health grant-in-aid process. In keeping with the block grant laws and regulations, they will be awarded to community mental health centers for delivery of priority services. These priority services include:

1. 24-hour emergency care services for psychiatric emergencies;
2. Services to chronically mentally ill adults, including transitional care, aftercare, case management, socialization, vocational rehabilitation, or other recognized services specifically designed for the care and treatment of the CMI;
3. Screening and evaluation services for persons being considered for admission to the state mental hospital;
4. Other direct care services, including specialized out-patient services for children and adolescents, and elderly, other mentally disordered adult populations;
5. Consultation and education services.

All community mental health center grant applications will be reviewed by the Governor's Mental Health Advisory Council for compliance with these basic requirements. The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities will review the programs provided by community mental health centers for compliance with these priorities, on at least an annual basis. All community mental health grant statutes and regulations will apply.

## LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE BLOCK GRANT

The State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) received \$1,106,607 in Low Income Home Energy Assistance LIHEAP funds from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for its FY 1984 Energy Assistance Program. Seven Alaskan Indian and tribal organizations applying directly for LIHEAP block grant funds received \$1,729,859. Under agreements executed between DHSS and these tribal organizations, the DHSS LIHEAP block grant was reduced by \$2,599,113 so that the tribal grants could be augmented by that amount. The agreement was sent to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for action ensuring that tribal organizations had the resources in FY 1984 to offer benefits comparable to those offered to households served under the DHSS Energy Assistance Program. Final FY 1984 LIHEAP funding for Alaska was \$11,340,466 (DHSS \$7,011,494 and tribal grantees \$4,328,972).

As of April 1, 1984, the DHSS Energy Assistance Program served approximately 9,150 households with an average grant amount of \$480. It is anticipated that the FY 1984 caseload will be approximately 14,000 households.

When an applicant household is found eligible for energy assistance, a credit is established on its behalf with its home energy supplier. The credit is then used for either overdue or future home energy bills. The Energy Assistance Program has agreements with 250 home energy suppliers. These vendors agree to extend credit to eligible households, later submitting invoices to EAP for payment (or in the case of most utilities, to apply prepaid credit to the client's account). The grants can be used for a variety of home energy products including; fuel oil, natural gas, electricity, propane, wood, coal, and some other petroleum products used for home energy. Both renters and homeowners are eligible for energy assistance. Renters whose home energy expenses are included in their monthly rental payments, and those applicants whose energy vendor is not participating in the program are given benefits in cash.

The State has the option with the LIHEAP block grant to use up to 15 percent of the funds for low-income weatherization. This year approximately \$800,000 (12 percent) will be put to this purpose through agreements with the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and the Alaska State Housing Authority. Another block grant provision allows grantees to carry-over up to 25 percent of yearly LIHEAP funding to the next fiscal year. To hedge against predicted funding reduction and more importantly to start FY 1985 EAP several months earlier, DHSS carried forward \$1,300,000 from FY 1983. Funding for FY 1984 will not be known until October 1984 at the earliest. For the same reasons, DHSS again intends to take advantage of the carry-over provision.

There is not expected to be major changes in the nature of the Energy Assistance Program in FY 1985. If there is a severe federal funding cut, changes in household grant amounts, weatherization and energy conservation funding, and tribal grantee transfers would possibly result.

The LIHEAP block grant authorization expires at the end of 1984. There are several reauthorization bills now before Congress. All pending bills include funding at least at current levels and three to five year authorizations. LIHEAP enjoys considerable support in Congress so passage of reauthorization legislation is highly probable.

Joe, Rick, Pappy, Vic <sup>(Chairman)</sup> May 18, 1984

## Federal Block Grants

Joe intro. and background of grants.

members of the Committee had no questions.

Yakutat Barbara Harris

low income Energy assist.

Jim Dalman - DH & SS

grantees who received direct funds can fall over 25% of their funds.

Will do, <sup>at least</sup> 15% fall over this year.

Harris

concern over timing of funds.  
Yakutat Native Assoc. applied for direct grant, not a recognized tribe → denied.

Dalman

Yakutat had been funded through T & H in Bureau

delays because of denial of  
grant. State should be able  
to get money to Yukon at  
in October

This year's funding should  
be timely.

Harris

Block grant prep. Say village  
corps. are recognized as recipients  
for Metlakatla recognized

Dulman

don't know if Fed's have changed  
requirements; or mind on the  
qualification under ANCSA

Directed her to a regional  
meeting in Seattle

Sept 1 application deadline  
for grants for energy block  
grants

# ALASKA STATE SENATE

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COMMITTEES  
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES (CHAIR)  
JUDICIARY (VICE CHAIR)  
FINANCE  
MAJORITY CAUCUS (CHAIR)

## PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

### SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Senate HESS Committee will host a statewide teleconference on Federal Block Grants in the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services on Friday, May 13, 1983.

The teleconference will be held from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (PST) and will be carried in the Legislative Information Offices in 42 communities throughout Alaska.

Senate HESS Committee members are: Senators Joe Josephson, D-Anchorage, Committee Chairman; Vic Fischer, D-Anchorage, Committee Vice-Chairman; Rick Halford, R-Chugiak; Paul Fischer, R-Kenai; and Pappy Moss, D-Delta Junction.

Detailed information regarding the block grants for Alaskan communities is attached.

For further information, contact:  
Nancy Deitrick, Tel.: 465-4907

## FY 83 PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

During FY 1983 Preventive and Social Services Health Block grant funds were utilized as follows:

### Field Nursing

40.0 for continued expansion of Hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the State, PHNs provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason (T.B., sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of elevated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

### Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

30.6 allocated to the EMS section were granted to the Southern Region EMS Council to hire an emergency medical technical (EMT) instructor to assist in meeting EMT certification and training requirements for FY 83.

The Southern Region is the largest in the state and the new EMT regulations requiring certification, recertification and licensing have strained their training capacity. The Southern Region EMS Council trains certifies, and recertifies approximately 1000 people per year. The addition of an EMT instructor to their staff greatly eased the situation.

### Dental Health

6.0 granted to the Tanana Chiefs Conference Inc. (TCC) in support of their preventive dental services program for the 2,000 children living in the 33 villages in the TCC region. These services include topical fluoride applications, oral health education, and the promotion of the ingestion of systemic fluoride.

### Health Education Risk Reduction

233.0 for continued activities of the State Health Education Risk Reduction Project. This included awarding five contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged population groups and completed assessment of the Prevalence of Behaviors Posing Health Risks in Alaskans - i.e. smoking, alcohol abuse, lack of exercise.

Rape Crisis Intervention

10.0 was granted to the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in support of their training activities in Rape Prevention Protocol for field personnel training sessions for Public Health Nurses in the three regions.

REQUEST FOR FY 84 PREVENTIVE HEALTH  
AND SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT MONIES

I. 1984 Block Grant Projections

Overall 1984 available funds at CDC maintenance level funding.

Preventive Block Grant Funds (PBGF)	314.0
Roll-over PBGF (approximately)	90.0
Sub-Total	404.0
Rape prevention (restricted for this use only)	5.0
Available Funds	399.0

Requests for funds

Health Education Risk Reduction Project		
Operating budget	100.0	
Contractual	175.0	
Total	275.0	275.0
Emergency Medical Services		30.6
Hypertension - Field Nursing		40.0
Dental Services		6.0
Project CHOICE		25.0
Discretionary funds		22.4
TOTAL		399.0

II. Back-up support for PBGF requests

1. Health Education Risk Reduction Project

275.0 for continued support of the State HERR Project (100.0) and for granting contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged population groups and completed assessment of the Prevalence of Behaviors Posing Health Risks in Alaskans - i.e. smoking, alcohol, lack of exercise (175.0).

2. Field Nursing

40.0 for continued expansion of hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the state. PHNs provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason (TB, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of elevated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

3. EMS

30.6 for continued support of the Southern Region EMS council emergency medical technician instructor position who in turn provides the necessary certification training for the approximately 1,000 emergency medical technicians in the southern region.

4. Dental

6.0 for continued support to Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) to assist them in their provision of preventive dental services to approximately 2,000 school children in 33 villages in the TCC region.

5. Project CHOICE

25.0 for a cancer prevention and risk reduction curriculum for students in grades kindergarten through twelve. These monies will purchase ten sets of the curriculum for a state-wide distribution.

6. Rape Crisis Intervention

5.0 for continuing to grant to the Department of Public Safety, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in support of their training activities and material in rape prevention protocol for field personnel.

7. Discretionary Funds

22.4 for meeting unexpected needs during FY 84 budget period.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT FY 83

During State Fiscal Year 1983, the federal Maternal Child Health block grant was utilized as follows:

### Section of Public Health Nursing

\$39,100 was allocated to support a Women's Health Care Practitioner at the Juneau Public Health Center. This position provided family planning services to the women of the greater Juneau area.

### Maternal Child Health Component

\$146,700 was allocated to support pregnancy testing, cancer screening in RH immunization shots (\$57.6); Family Planning physician services in Ketchikan, Fairbanks, and Kenai (\$30,000); and Newborn Special Care Project service at Providence Hospital (\$59,100).

### Handicapped Children's Program Component

\$218,000 utilized to provide medical services to children with handicapping conditions. These funds provided direct medical services to approximately 100 children during FY 83. The type of care given includes treating medical conditions such as: scoliosis, cleft palate and other congenital malformations.

It should be noted that \$70,000 of these funds originated from the Energy Assistance Block Grant and was transferred to the Handicapped Children's Program.

### Communicative Disorders Program Component

\$28,000 was allocated for travel support for a diagnostic team to conduct audiology and speech testing services on a statewide basis. The diagnostic team consists of an Audiologist and a Speech Pathologist who test and screen children for hearing and speech disabilities. For these individuals identified as having problems, corrective actions are taken that include fitting of hearing aids and developing speech therapy programs that meet individual needs.

### Child Development Services Component

\$101,800 was utilized to provide multidisciplinary evaluations for children with medical problems that directly affect their capabilities to learn. This activity was conducted through community based Infant Learning Program grants in 15 communities statewide. The federal funds were allocated to the grantees to supplement state general fund appropriation.

### Section of Family Health Administration

\$13,300 was expended on salaries and fringe benefits for the Chief, Section of Family Health. The Chief position is filled with a

Pediatrician who administers all of the Maternal and Child Health block grant funds, and makes daily medical decisions concerning appropriate services for beneficiaries covered by the Handicapped Children's Program.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT FY 84

The FY 84 Federal Maternal and Child Health Block Grant is anticipated to be \$713,000. The Section of Family Health proposes to utilize these funds to maintain current services in continuation of the FY 83 grant. The distribution of funding is projected to be as follows:

### Handicapped Children's Program

\$300,000 for continued support of medical care to children with handicapping and disabling conditions. During FY 83 this program experienced shortfalls in meeting current statewide needs. In FY 84, additional funds will be allocated to this service in anticipation of providing adequate medical care to those requiring assistance.

### Alaska Newborn Care Project

\$74,000 will be allocated to continue operation of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Providence Hospital and maintaining the Neonatal Transport Team. These services provide statewide medical care and emergency transport for critically ill newborns.

### Maternal and Child Health Component

\$155,000 will be budgeted for continuation of family planning services in Ketchikan, Fairbanks and Kenai; RH immunization, cancer screening, metabolic screening of newborns, and patient education materials. In addition, the Section of Family Health plans to offer start-up grants to communities seeking to develop innovative programs that meet local maternal and child health needs.

### Public Health Nursing

\$45,000 is anticipated to be utilized in providing family planning and women's care services at the Juneau Health Center. These services will contribute to the provision of a full spectrum of nursing care in the Juneau Borough.

### Communicative Disorders Program

\$25,000 will be used to increase statewide communicative disorder diagnostic team outreach. The funds will support an audiologist's and speech pathologist's travel for the purpose of identifying individuals with hearing and speech impairments. Those individuals identified as having problems will be directed to appropriate corrective service options.

### Child Development Program

\$100,000 will be allocated to community-based Infant Learning Program grantees. These grants provide for specialized evaluation and education services for children with handicapping conditions that impair

their ability to learn. Through these individualized learning activities, children are able to overcome their disabilities and maximize their own potentials.

Section of Family Health Administration

\$14,000 will be expended for personal services of the Chief, Section of Family Health. This individual is a pediatrician, whose responsibilities include directing all Maternal and Child Health Block Grant services, and supervision of medical care services for the Handicapped Childrens' Program.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

These funds will be distributed as part of the SFY 84 mental health grant process. In keeping with the block grant laws and regulations, they will be awarded to Anchorage Community Mental Health Center for delivery of services currently funded with the FY 83 mental health block grant. These services must include:

1. outpatient services, including specialized outpatient services for children, the elderly, individuals who are chronically mentally ill, and residents of its mental health service area who have been discharged from inpatient treatment at a mental health facility,
2. 24-hour-a-day emergency care services,
3. day treatment or other partial hospitalization services,
4. screening for patients being considered for admission to State mental health facilities to determine the appropriateness of such admission, and
5. consultation and education services.

The Anchorage Mental Health Center Grant Application will be reviewed by the Governor's Mental Health Advisory Council for compliance with these requirements. The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities will review the programs provided by ACMHC. All community mental health grant statutes and regulations will apply.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

In SFY 83, the Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse received \$2,664,000 under the Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant program. This level of funding recognized FFY 82 funds which were rolled into SFY 83 as well as FFY 83 block grant funds.

Pursuant to federal requirements, the Office divided these funds into four separate and distinct activities; general prevention, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and discretionary. Following the federal guidelines, the Office provided these funds to thirty-four localities in the State utilizing the departmental grant-in-aid regulations.

Specifically, the Office provided funds to the villages of Eklutna and South Kachemak as well as the City of Ketchikan which agreed to revise their direct relationship with the federal government and enter into the state block grant process.

In addition, the funds were used to provide drug abuse services to the North Slope area, Bethel, Kodiak, Yakutat, and the area served by the Norton Sound Health Corporation.

For FY 84, the Office proposes to use the block grant funds to supplement, not supplant, state funds. The Office will utilize the grant-in-aid process to select recipients and distribute the available funding in accordance with the provisions of AS 47.37, AS 47.30, and AS 44.29.

The Office is currently projecting the receipt of \$1,504,000 under the FY 84 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Block Grant program.

## LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE BLOCK GRANT

The State of Alaska received \$9,112,856 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for its FY 83 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The six Alaskan tribal organizations applying directly for LIHEAP funds received \$1,702,384. Under an agreement executed between the State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) and these tribal organizations, the DHSS LIHEAP block grant was reduced by \$2,051,220 so that the tribal grants could be augmented by that amount. The agreement was sent to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for action ensuring that tribal organizations had the resources in FY 83 to offer benefits comparable to those offered to households served under the DHSS Energy Assistance Program. Final FY 83 LIHEAP funding for Alaska was \$10,815,240 (DHSS \$7,587,118 and tribal grantees \$3,753,604).

As of April 1, the DHSS Energy Assistance Program has served approximately 8,500 households with an average grant amount of \$525. It is anticipated that the FY 83 EAP caseload will be approximately 13,000 households.

When an applicant household is found eligible for energy assistance, a credit is established on its behalf with its home energy supplier. The credit is then used for either overdue or future home energy bills. The DHSS has executed agreements with 250 home energy suppliers. These vendors agree to extend credit to eligible households, later submitting invoices to EAP for payment (or in the case of most utilities, to apply prepaid credit to the client's account). The grants can be used for a variety of home energy products including; fuel oil, natural gas, electricity, propane, wood, coal, and some other petroleum products used for home energy. Both renters and homeowners are eligible for energy assistance. Renters whose home energy expenses are included in their monthly rental payments, and those applicants whose energy vendor is not participating in the program are given benefits in cash.

The State has the option with the LIHEAP block grant to use up to 15 percent of the funds for low-income weatherization. This year approximately \$900,000 will be put to this purpose through agreements with the Department of Commerce, Division of Energy and Power Development and the Alaska State Housing Authority. Another block grant provision allows grantees to carry-over up to 25 percent of yearly LIHEAP funding to the next fiscal year. To hedge against predicted funding reduction, and more importantly to start EAP several months earlier, DHSS carried forward \$1,100,000 from FY 82. Funding for FY 84 will not be known until October 1983 at the earliest. For the same reasons DHSS again intends to take advantage of the carry-over provision.

There is not expected to be major changes in the nature of the Energy Assistance Program or its operation in FY 84. If there are severe federal funding cuts, changes in individual grant amounts, weatherization funding, and tribal grantee transfers would possibly change.

# STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES**  
**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER**

POUCH H 01  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

PHONE:  
465-3331  
009-29

Document Number 83-164

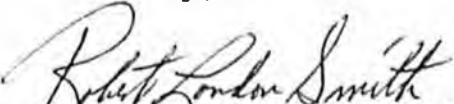
The Honorable Joe Josephson  
Senator  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

In recent discussions with Nancy Deitrick of your staff, we learned that you intend to hold a state-wide teleconference hearing on the use of block grant funds by the Department of Health and Social Services. The purpose of the hearing is to satisfy Federal grant requirements for a Legislative hearing on several of the block grants.

Ms. Deitrick requested that the Department of Health and Social Services prepare a statement of the uses of the blocks for distribution prior to the hearing. Brief statements are enclosed. If any further information is needed, please do not hesitate to contact Richard Renninger at 465-3331.

Sincerely,

  
Robert London Smith, Ph.D.  
Commissioner

Book Grants

May 13, 1983  
3:00

AD NEX  
RICH-5L  
Bliss  
Norme  
RICH  
Kotzabue

ALCH

Two Reingard - One Book member

BE: diplomacy journaling - Presentative  
55 book grants

There is a program for direct the  
you the study.

23.4

Amie Wendell - Norm - Merhab Ally

BP annual document Pg 10 and  
Western Journal revisions being discuss  
points.

Ang Richard - Grant Wendell - Budget Illustration -  
revisions \$3,000 total money. no  
operational help

Norm

Ann Wendell - Norm Richard Severus

Shirley El 1982 production - publishing  
Grants to criticism 2yr program  
Journal copy books.  
Request to return all products  
amount to sell grants

any change in requirements with state pass through.

Want to finish project

Em. Slooke  
Health Ed

- aware of N.S. contract. Materials are to be returned because now each applicant must get Maryland contract award.

- RFP's out in a month.
- Contracts awarded in Dec.

Ann Walker - developed specifically for some area.

- need adequate notice for RFP
- would like to raise requirement to name responsible person.

Katzblum

Charles Green - Maryland

Health Ed Risk reduction.

usually require minimum of three risk factors.

Mat Se

Helena Hickox - Mat Se Counseling Center

MH proposal - current status -  
Arch. MH Counseling Center

Annex 1000 - Grant requests under review of  
Gov. Council, Dept. of HSP  
Budget not yet final.

name (again)

Ann Walker

more than 30% of health risk reduced.  
Money used in Juneau for Admin.  
Very more in DHSS

Ann Locke Admin. less than 25%. other programs  
are also included in this block grant  
for preventive health education  
block grant is 400.0

Ann Walker

increase in-kind contribution

Pappy - written response

Ann Locke, Air Pub Health

Barron

Carl Hill

mailing out of RFP - so slow, get  
cut short on time. Need more timely  
mailing.

needed time  
to write letter

Horner

Dorothy Vaughn - special services  
Pg 7 - Communicative Disorders  
Age restrictions?

\* DeSana, Chief, Family Health  
no strict limitation but  
priority for persons under  
age 21. Audiologist can  
see other people as time  
permits.

sch. districts have responsibility  
to manage school age problems.

Dillingham

Jan ~~Selzman~~ Houseman

- Communicative disorders  
block grant - has ties in with  
cut backs in program.

Gov. am. budget cut 1 part of S.C. Reg.   
possible it will be restored  
by legislature.

# MEMORANDUM

*May 10, 1983*  
State of Alaska

TO: E.S. Rabeau M.D.  
Director  
Division of Public Health

FROM: Susan B. Glocke *S.B.G.*  
Health Education Specialist

DATE: April 25, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3141

SUBJECT: FY 83 Preventive Health  
and Social Service Block  
Grant report

During FY 1983 Preventive and Social Services Health Block grant funds were utilized as follows:

Field Nursing 40.0 for continued expansion of Hypertension screening in urban and rural communities throughout the State, PHNs provide preventive health services for at risk groups associated with hypertension and screen persons who seek health care for any reason (T.B., sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, etc.) to detect high blood pressure early.

Examples of service: Initial screening, confirmation of elevated blood pressure, referral, follow up persons with elevated pressures and establish tracking mechanism for surveillance of all persons with diagnosed hypertension.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) 30.6 allocated to the EMS section were granted to the Southern Region EMS Council to hire an emergency medical technical (EMT) instructor to assist in meeting EMT certification and training requirements for FY 83.

The Southern Region is the largest in the state and the new EMT regulations requiring certification, recertification and licensing have strained their training capacity. The Southern Region EMS Council trains certifies, and recertifies approximately 1000 people per year. The addition of an EMT instructor to their staff greatly eased the situation.

Dental Health 6.0 granted to the Tanana Chiefs Conference Inc (TCC) in support of their preventive dental services program for the 2,000 children living in the 33 villages in the TCC region. These services include topical fluoride applications, oral health education, and the promotion of the ingestion of systemic fluoride.

Health Education Risk Reduction 233.0 for continued activities of the State Health Education Risk Reduction Project. This included awarding 5 contracts to non-profit agencies in the state to provide disease prevention and positive health behavior promotional education programs to school aged population groups and completed assessment of the Prevalence of Behaviors Posing Health Risks in Alaskans - i.e. smoking, alcohol abuse, lack of exercise.

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Nancy Dietrick  
Office of Senator  
Josephson

DATE: May 12, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Norma Lang  
Special Assistant  
for Legislation  
Department of Health  
and Social Services

SUBJECT: Block Grant Hearing

The following is a list of Department staff who will be attending the Block Grant Hearing in Courtroom A at 3:00 p.m. on Friday, May 13:

Office of Alcohol & Drug Abuse

- George Mundell
- Tracy Pickerell

Division of Mental Health

- Dr. Philip Shapiro
- Dick Branton

Division of Budget & Finance

- Marsha Hubbard
- Owen Hoke
- Dick Renninger

Division of Family & Youth Services

- Mike Price
- Frank Hickey

Division of Public Health

- Dr. E.S. Rabeau

Division of Public Assistance

- Rod Betit
- Jim Dalman

Commissioner's Office

- Deputy Commissioner Philip Hardie, Jr., M.D.
- John Pugh

I will call you if there are any changes.

Rape Crisis Intervention 10.0 was granted to the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in support of their training activities in Rape Prevention Protocol for field personnel training sessions for Public Health Nurses in the three regions.

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: E.S. Rabeau, M.D., Director  
Division of Public Health

DATE: April 30, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

3100

FROM:

David A Spence, M.D., Chief  
Section of Family Health

SUBJECT:

Maternal & Child  
Health Federal  
Block Grant FY 84

The FY 84 Federal Maternal and Child Health Block Grant is anticipated to be \$713,000. The Section of Family Health proposes to utilize these funds to maintain current services in continuation of the FY 83 grant. The distribution of funding is projected to be as follows:

Handicapped Children's Program - \$300,000 for continued support of medical care to children with handicapping and disabling conditions. During FY 83 this program experienced shortfalls in meeting current statewide needs. In FY 84, additional funds will be allocated to this service in anticipation of providing adequate medical care to those requiring assistance.

Alaska Newborn Care Project - \$74,000 will be allocated to continue operation of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Providence Hospital and maintaining the Neonatal Transport Team. These services provide statewide medical care and emergency transport for critically ill newborns.

Maternal & Child Health Component - \$155,000 will be budgeted for continuation of family planning services in Ketchikan, Fairbanks and Kenai; RH immunization, cancer screening, metabolic screening of newborns, and patient education materials. In addition, the Section of Family Health plans to offer start-up grants to communities seeking to develop innovative programs that meet local maternal and child health needs.

Public Health Nursing - \$45,000 is anticipated to be utilized in providing family planning and women's care services at the Juneau Health Center. These services will contribute to the provision of a full spectrum of nursing care in the Juneau Borough.

Communicative Disorders Program - \$25,000 will be used to increase statewide communicative disorder diagnostic team outreach. The funds will support an audiologist's and speech pathologist's travel for the purposes of identifying individuals with hearing and speech impairments. Those individuals identified as having problems will be directed to appropriate corrective service options.

Child Development Program - \$100,000 will be allocated to community-based Infant Learning Program grantees. These grants provide for specialized evaluation and education services for children with handicapping conditions that impair their ability to learn. Through these individualized learning activities, children are able to overcome their disabilities and maximize their own potentials.

Section of Family Health Administration - \$14,000 will be expended for personal services of the Chief, Section of Family Health. This individual is a pediatrician, whose responsibilities include directing all Maternal and Child Health Block Grant services, and supervision of medical care services for the Handicapped Childrens' Program.

# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

TO: E.S. Rabeau, M.D., Director  
Division of Public Health

DATE: April 29, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 3100

FROM: David A. Spence, M.D., Chief  
Section of Family Health

SUBJECT: Maternal & Child  
Health Federal  
Block Grant FY 83

During State Fiscal Year 1983, the federal Maternal Child Health block grant was utilized as follows:

Section of Public Health Nursing - \$39,100 was allocated to support a Women's Health Care Practitioner at the Juneau Public Health Center. This position provided family planning services to the women of the greater Juneau area.

Maternal Child Health Component \$146,700 was allocated to support pregnancy testing, cancer screening in Rh immunization shots (\$57.6); Family Planning physician services in Ketchikan, Fairbanks, and Kenai (\$30,000); and Newborn Special Care Project service at Providence Hospital (\$59,100).

Handicapped Children's Program Component - \$218,000 was utilized to provide medical services to children with handicapping conditions. These funds provided direct medical services to approximately 100 children during FY '83. The type of care given includes treating medical conditions such as: scoliosis, cleft palate and other congenital malformations.

It should be noted that \$70,000 of these funds originated from the Energy Assistance block grant and was transferred to the Handicapped Children's Program.

Communicative Disorders Program Component \$28,000 was allocated for travel support for a diagnostic team to conduct audiology and speech testing services on a statewide basis. The diagnostic team consists of an Audiologist and a Speech Pathologist who test and screen children for hearing and speech disabilities. For these individuals identified as having problems, corrective actions are taken that include; fitting of hearing aids and developing speech therapy programs that meet individual needs.

Page 2

To: E.S. Rabeau - From: David A. Spence  
April 29, 1983

Child Development Services Component - \$101,800 was utilized to provide multidisciplinary evaluations for children with medical problems that directly effect their capabilities to learn. This activity was conducted through community based Infant Learning Program grants in 15 communities statewide. The federal funds were allocated to the grantees to supplement state general fund appropriation.

Section of Family Health Administration - \$13,300 was expended on salaries and fringe benefits for the Chief, Section of Family Health. The Chief position is filled with a Pediatrician who administers all of the Maternal & Child Health block grant funds, and makes daily medical decisions concerning appropriate services for beneficiaries covered by the Handicapped Children's Program.

DAS:by

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

to: Division Directors  
Separate Office Heads

DATE: May 16, 1984

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO.

SUBJECT: Federal Block Grant  
Hearing



*Janice*  
Norma Lang  
Legislative Liaison  
Department of Health and  
Social Services

This is to remind you of the federal Block Grant hearing teleconference to be held Friday, May 18 at 3:00 p.m. in the Butrovich Room (#203) of the Capital. Senator Josephson is conducting the hearings. If you have any questions regarding the hearing, please contact Nancy Detrick (3787) of Senator Josephson's office.

cc: Jim Dalman, Energy Assistance  
Susan Will, Mental Health/Dev. Dis.  
Jim Arnoldt, Budget & Finance  
Russ Webb, Family & Youth Services  
Lois Bergerson, Public Health  
Pat Hefley, Health Education

*Nancy Detrick Ala/Puyabuse*

MEMORANDUM

TO: JOE  
FROM: NANCY  
RE: FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT HEARING

Since the Reagan administration introduced the Block Grant concept of funding programs in 1982, a requirement for receipt of funds is a yearly, statewide legislative hearing on the block grant funds to guarantee public input concerning the expenditures.

The block grants we are considering today are in several categories, committee members and legislative information offices have been supplied with detailed information concerning the amounts of money allocated to the state. The programs are:

- PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES      \$4,374,300
  - Field nursing      Dental health
  - Health education risk reduction
  - rape crisis intervention      project CHOICE (cancer education)
  - Homemaker services      Adult protection services
  - Child protection services      staff development
  
- MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH      \$1,035,000
  - Family planning      Communicative disorders
  - Child development      Handicapped children's Program
  - Nutrition      Public health nursing
  - Newborn care/screening      Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Program
  - Infant Learning Program
  
- ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE      \$1,504,000
  
- MENTAL HEALTH      \$249,700
  
- LOW INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE      \$9,610,607

Many of these funds are allocated to specific programs, and allows the department little flexibility in expenditures. Funds for FY 85 are only estimated at this point. In most areas, except for low income energy assistance, the federal dollars are a very small portion of the budget for each category of service.

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The committee also wanted to think about CSHB 579 - relating to Junior ROTC instructors until today before taking action on the bill.

The information the committee requested on Naturopathy has been distributed to each member. There were four AG's opinions/memos, a copy of the Cease and Desist Order for Pettijohn and a definition of the Naturopathic Profession used by Occupational Licensing as a basis for the order. This last piece of information is from the National College of Naturopathic Medicine.

*WE ALSO HAVE A MEMO FROM VIC ON Lachner's Bill (HRB 418) ABOUT the service animals for the physically handicapped.*

HERBICIDE &  
PESTICIDE  
USE HEARING

Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Hearing - January 3, 1985  
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

RE: Herbicide and Pesticide Use

Legislators Present:

Senator Joe Josephson, Chair, Senate HESS  
Senator Vic Fischer, Member, Senate HESS  
Senator Pappy Moss, Member, Senate HESS  
Senator Paul Fischer, Member Senate HESS

Senator Tim Kelly

0 Senator Josephson commenced the hearing at 1:00 pm.

Josephson: This hearing was called for because of concerns raised over herbicide and pesticide spraying. Since the Railroad will be transferred over to the State it is appropriate that the Senate obtain information about this issue and determine if legislation or budgetary changes are suggested by this hearing.

4 Frances Weeks, Chief Engineer of Alaska Railroad:  
We've contracted with the Corps of Engineers to prepare an environmental impact statement with respect to herbicide. Corps can only work with Railroad as long as it's a federal agency. However, Mr. Turpin (as President and CEO of Alaska Railroad) signed a memorandum of understanding to continue to proceed forward with the work as we are currently doing.

5 Josephson: One of the concerns I've heard is that when the Railroad Corp. begins operation, it would no longer be governed by provisions with regards to federal agencies. Can you give me some enlightenment about that as to what degree the transfer will relieve the Railroad of environmental assessment or impact statement obligations?

Weeks: Right now we're proceeding as if no change is taken place (between state and federal) and we're proceeding with the EIS.

8 Senator V. Fischer: Has there been or is there any staff recommendations to the Board of Directors to move ahead with the use of herbicides?

Weeks: There has not been anything happening in house as far as making recommendations to the Board as far as this issue. Of course with the publicity that had been in the paper... So as far as the change in the direction that we're heading, I really don't see any change. Of course I fortunately believe that we do have a good program as far as herbicides. I feel that we would be able to, after the completion of the documentation that we're working on, continue with the program. And I don't really see any change due to the fact that's it's no longer going to be a federal entity but part of the Alaska Corporation.

- 11 Josephson: Are there any claims, in the right of the transfer act, to which the state would have exposure. Is the state liable from any prior herbicide spraying?

Weeks: I do not know of any claims that are involved in this. The litigation is did the federal government, or the Alaska Railroad acting through the federal government, comply with NEPA (?).

Josephson: Is there any monetary claims pending either formally or through informal notice through the railroad arising from herbicide spraying?

Weeks: Not from the spraying activities themselves.

- 13 Josephson: As I remember there was some issue as to whether there were other ways to clear the right of way besides the use of herbicide. That other ways could be less controversial. Would you enlighten me about that? Whether you know about any of these alternatives?

Weeks: As far as our herbicide program there are two portions to the program. There's two types of vegetation that we're trying to control and two different areas related to the track. The one is the area that's in the middle twenty feet of the track which we're trying to completely defoliate the track section. The other is outside, where you're trying to control the tall vegetation, i.e. the brush. As far as how you attack the two, you have to look at them individually. The brush we spray, we use mechanical cutters, we use hand labor, and in the past combinations of these. In the middle of the track, as far as I'm concerned, basically no substitute for the herbicide in the middle of the track. There are some things that you do with the track in normal track maintenance that will reduce the amount of vegetation in the track. Is it a viable option to have local citizens to go up and physically pull the weeds from the track to be foliated? Looking at it from a legal and safety standpoint, I see some great problems in that area.

16 Josephson: You mean the individual volunteers might get hurt?

Weeks: Yes, the conflict between the people in the track and the train operation, we of course, frequently have citizens, namely contractors in the middle of the track, various highway projects that are working with utilities and we do have problems with them and we do have very strict safety requirements on that operation.

17 William W. Mitchell, Professor of Agronomy, Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, Palmer:

My work involves the use of herbicides. Because I use them myself, naturally I'm concerned with the safety of their use and their effect on me. Therefore I've looked at the work that other scientists have done with them, those who know much more about herbicides than I do and looked at the results they have obtained. I brought with me several items that have a bearing on the subject. There's a Council for Agricultural Science and Technology who put out a report on herbicides that I will leave with the Committee. Another publication put out by an Oregon researcher, of course they're concerned a great deal with forestry and brush control. Another, Chemical Brush Control: Assessing the Hazards. Another one by the same author, Behavior and Impact with Herbicides in the Forest. Several other studies and some court cases were also mentioned.

All the evidence now on hand with the effects of herbicide use, I am convinced that they are safe to use, of course the users should not be careless. As to the control of brush, chemical control can be a valuable tool. It is less expensive than mechanical control and more lasting in its effect. Over some terrain, mechanical control can be very difficult, even impossible and dangerous. I see the usefulness and safety of bike trails diminished by the growth of brush which limits visibility and threatens the structure of the trail. I think the judicious use of chemicals to control the growth of brush will improve their safety.

22 Judith Macnak, Glen Ray, Anchorage citizens:

We're speaking on behalf of not only our own families, but a dozen other families in Anchorage as well, who have been directly exposed to unwanted pesticide spray during the past two summers. Our concern is the exposure to these potentially hazardous chemicals in our own home environment. These chemicals may be EPA registered, however this registration does not assure their safety. All of these chemicals are toxic.

Ray: There are two sides to this question which we're concerned with. One, we want a greater physical safety for our children and ourselves in our homes. Two, we want to live in an environment free from emotional stress caused by the worry that these hazardous chemicals give us. It's not a question of is there a risk or no risk. There is either a risk or there are unknown risk.

Macnak: It was mid morning July 3, 1984, it was a gusty morning. I was just preparing our children to go outside to play. At this point, a pest control truck drove up in front of our home and parked there and the applicator began preparations for spraying in our next door neighbor's yard. We just had enough time to close our doors and windows and the high pressure spraying of two large birch trees began. The spray rained down upon our home, our yard, our children's toys and our garden. When we confronted the applicator after he finished spraying, if we hosed down the toys and the garden, there would be no danger. Whether he lied or was misinformed about the dangers of the substance, we don't know. However, upon consulting the Cooperative Extension Service and DEC, we were advised to eat nothing from our garden for a full three weeks. We were shocked, angered and depressed. The most important thing, is that had we not been there, we probably would not have been aware of the spraying.

35 Ray: In dealing with these hazardous chemicals, such as the pesticides. In regards to the residue, we have the following questions: How individually susceptible are each of our children to this? Do these poisons interact with other chemicals in our environment? Testing of these chemicals does not answer these questions. During the summer of 1984, the Department of Health and Environmental Protection had received an increased number of complaints of which we were one. We collected twelve names of people. The Department was concerned about getting a handle on the use of practice of pesticide in Anchorage and took the initiative to writing an amendment to the pesticide ordinance here in Anchorage that would regulate the use of pesticides. A meeting was called. The pesticide applicators suggested a compromise and proposed a ban on spraying pesticide above four feet. The city is in the process now of writing a new amendment that bans the spraying the pesticides in Anchorage and will be introduced to the Anchorage Assembly on February 5.

37 Macnak: This ban received a broad base of support. It still only touches the tip of the iceberg. Concerns still exists about soil contamination, contamination of well waters, streams, all from the use of chemicals into the soil.

Ray: We'd like to suggest three things to this committee to be considered for future legislation: 1. Regulate the pesticides sold in Alaska, allowing only those with a minimum risk to people and the environment. 2. Formulate state guidelines on pesticide application and ensure minimum risk to people and the environment. 3. Fund research on effects of hazardous chemicals such as pesticides in our environment with emphasis as to how these chemicals work into our drinking water and impact marine life.

I'm relieved to find that there's a body of research that says that some of these chemicals are safe for certain things. But there is no research that says any of these chemicals are safe in all categories. And they're not talking about no risk, they're talking about a level of risk. I'm relieved to find out there is some assurance in some categories but it doesn't leave me feeling that the chemical is still ok for all things.

40 Macnak: I have information that of more than 3,000 pesticides, more than 60% have minimal to no toxicity data available whatsoever. In only 10% of the cases is there a complete assessment on these particular pesticides. We are playing a very risky game in the use of them and we must consider restricting them.

Josephson: Do you have a copy of the Anchorage ordinance?

Ray: It's in the attorney's office, Michael Marsh has it. Not written yet. Dr. Wilson sent a memo asking to put it in terms so it can get put before the Assembly.

TAPE I - SIDE B

Josephson: Was there testimony before Judge R---(sp?) indicating that these compounds were toxic or harmful, as opposed to the literature that the Professor gave us today?

Weeks: Yes, there was considerable testimony and documentation. Since that time when we looked at the possible effects on one of the chemicals that we had been using, we no longer have that as part of our program. In the summer of 1984 we did no chemical application on the weeds. As far as the track section the railroad became much greener this year, we lost the ground as far as our maintenance program. Spraying weeds in the track is kind of like changing oil in your car engine. You can get by for awhile without changing oil but pretty soon something is going to happen. Outside of the track area, in the brush, we used mechanical cutter and also dozers and a little hand labor.

4 Guy McConnell, Alaska District Corps of Engineers:  
Last two years I've been working with the Railroad, I've prepared the environmental assessment that was prepared earlier this year. I've come across several misconceptions. Three areas: herbicides are a discrete chemical group of themselves; toxicity of herbicides; and exposure of herbicides. Herbicides as a group, are not chemically similar. The only shared characteristics among these 130-140 chemicals is that they all affect the growth of plants. You can't judge one herbicide by another. There's no valid reason that herbicides are any more or less toxic to humans and animals than many other functional groups of chemicals. Exposure varies widely among the herbicides, no way to generalize about it.

11 Senator Moss: Is there a cumulative effect on 24D, 245T?

McConnell: In chemicals that are carcinogenic, it appears that they are hit and run chemicals. If you're exposed to carcinogens over a period of time, even though the chemical itself may leave your body, the effect of the chemical may remain. This is for things that cause cancer, in particular. For others, if the chemical leaves the effect seems to go away, unless there was some permanent damage done to an organ. Now your question is does the chemical remain? In the chemicals that you've asked about, 24D, 245T, they have done laboratory tests, both with humans and animals that show these chemicals, both of them, are rapidly eliminated from the body without being metabolized. They are not used in the body unless the body is ever saturated with them. When you reach a certain level, the body loses its ability to excrete them as fast as they're coming in. It takes quite a large amount to do this. There are impurities, dioxins, in both chemicals, in extremely small amounts. The dioxin in 245T is quite poisonous although it is an extremely small amount. The dioxin in 24D is much less poisonous than 24D itself and is also an extremely minor contaminant. Both of these materials, the dioxin, because of the chemical nature, are tended to be retained by the body for longer periods than the basic chemical itself. Speaking of the single dose short term exposure, if the level is small enough the body tends, in general, to eliminate these chemicals as long as they are below a threshold level. You exceed that level, you can cause sickness, damage to the body.

20 Josephson: Part of your function in doing the impact statement is to consider options for the railroad in regards to environmental problems when encountering spraying.

McConnell: Yes, under the Environmental Policy Act, you're required to review public concern in the matter and for a full range of alternatives to any particular problem. We received comment and examined a number of alternatives. As Mr. Weeks said before, the railroad uses a number of means to control vegetation at this time and has before, although they relied principally on herbicide. I could find no railroad in the United States or in Canada that did not use herbicide as a mainstay for vegetation control. I was not able to find anyone in the industry or in the scientific community who could suggest ways that seemed feasible to control vegetation on the roadbed to meet railroad objectives without the use of herbicide. That doesn't mean we shouldn't continue to look for methods. But couldn't find anyone that could solve this problem without herbicides.

24

The controversy over herbicides among informed members of the public and scientific community, is not whether herbicides will kill, but whether years of exposure can cause increases of instances in some kinds of disease. And not whether spot application or occasional use will cause widespread ecological damage. But whether applying tons of pesticide per square mile, decade after decade, will affect the function of some types of soil ecology. In the U.S. in general, about 2.7 billion lbs of pesticides are used each year in the croplands in the grain baskets of the U.S., using well over a ton per square mile of herbicide. The railroad in its application was using about a ton or so for the entire railroad, 600 miles of railroad, when they were using herbicide. I'm not suggesting that we should ignore the real problem that can be associated with the improper use of herbicide but rather that we get these problems in perspective and go to responsible sources for information to answer our questions about these chemicals. We should be suspicious of any person or organization who tries to tell us that herbicides or other pesticides can be applied indiscriminately without consequence or that the pesticides registered with EPA are automatically safe in any application for which they are registered. Or that there is no need to carefully evaluate both the target organism and other components of the affected environment before the herbicide is used. We also should be suspicious of sources that try to tell us that most herbicides are highly toxic. The truth is that we should evaluate all the alternatives to solve pest control problems on a case by case basis.

- 27 Arndt Von Hippel, Anchorage citizen:  
Would like to speak against the use of herbicide and pesticide. Now if anyone says to you that they know what the long term effects of pesticide or herbicide are, I would suggest to you that they're wrong. We all know that research is funded by these large chemical companies. We get alot of phony data. There are various reasons for people to come up with various papers proving various things, the more outstanding the finding, the more likely it is to receive publicity, and more likely it is in line with the chemical company's desires, the more likely you are to get further grants. You can't believe everything you hear.

TAPE II - SIDE A

- 0 I believe there's no overwhelming reason to ever apply any chemical pesticide or herbicide in Alaska. All chemical herbicides and pesticides are bad news, as far as we can tell, we frequently don't know. Some of them may be just fine, but I don't think the studies are there to show that. I don't think any legislation against chemical pesticides should however make it impossible to use biological deterrents.

Sprayers that I've talked to, if they're being honest, they're significantly worried about their own health.

Would like to suggest that any party that sprays anything be required to have a coloring agent and a flavoring agent to that spray that lasts as long as any environmental persistence in the environment of that substance. There needs to be marking on pesticide spray.

I think that the Alaska Railroad and others are relying on the literature, and most of this literature is unreliable. The Alaska Railroad is run by a very fine manager, or was, Mr. Jones. He's however working within financial and other restrictions. I think that if we give him guidelines there will be no herbicide or pesticide spraying around the state. I'm quite sure we could work our way around it. I see no excuse for using chemicals that have long lasting effects on us and the environment in exchange for not passing a few dollars around to people who are willing to work on the weeds.

- 12 David Wigglesworth, Alaska Health Project:  
Industry does most of the testing on herbicides, government does not have the funds to do the testing. Many pesticides used now were grandfathered at the time when the federal program was enacted in the early 1970's. To guarantee that a pesticide is safe is next to impossible and the federal