

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672

10674 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

519

SB

187



SENATOR JERRY WARD

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Gene Therriault, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Jerry Ward *JW*

DATE: April 10, 2001

SUBJECT: SB 187 Request for Hearing

I respectfully request a hearing for SB 187, "An Act relating to absentee voting stations." This legislation would require that there be public notice of all "absentee voting in person" stations prior each election and establish uniform opening date for those locations. Enclosed is a Sponsor Statement.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. If you or your staff should have any questions, please contact me at 465-4940.

JW/lrb



SENATOR JERRY WARD

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SB 187 Sponsor Statement

“An Act relating to absentee voting stations”

This legislation will require the director of elections to notify the voting public of all “absentee in person voting” locations at least 60 days prior to an election. It will also provide a uniform statewide opening date for absentee in person voting. Currently the location and opening periods for absentee voting stations is at the discretion of the director of the division of elections and requires no public notice. This has led to some inconsistencies in opening dates and voting locations.

SB 187 requires that the director of the division of elections provide full public notice of the location of all absentee voting stations at least 60 days prior to each election. No new absentee voting station sights may be added or opened after the 60-day notification period.

Absentee voting stations will be operated on or after the 15th day before a primary, general, or special election. Qualified voters may apply in person for an absentee ballot at the absentee voting station on or after the 15th day before an election up to and including the date of the election. Absentee voting stations can not be opened early.

Having a uniform state wide opening date and prior notification of all absentee voting in person location will make for less confusion for the voters and a more even playing field for all concerned.

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SB

1900

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Senate Bill 190 Guardianships and Conservatorships

Senate Bill 190 is the product of a year-long review of the guardianship system in Alaska and many hours of consensus building discussions.

In 1998, the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority funded a study to look proactively at the future of guardianship services in Alaska. The *Alaska Guardianship Study*, conducted by the McDowell Group of Juneau, found the Alaska guardianship system to be complex, fragmented, and confusing.

Also in 1998, the 12-member *Long-Term Care Task Force*, composed of legislators, state officials, and private citizens, recommended the Department of Administration give serious consideration to the formal recommendations of the *Alaska Guardianship Study* and propose any necessary statutory changes.

In June of 1999, the Division of Senior Services, Department of Administration, formed a stakeholder group to review the formal recommendations of the study and reach a consensus on the needed changes to the guardianship system. The stakeholders included representation from the Alaska Court System, court visitors, the Office of Public Advocacy, the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and other advocacy groups for the trust beneficiaries, for-profit guardian companies, and private guardians for Alaskans. Senate Bill 190 incorporates the statute changes as recommended by this stakeholder group as follows:

- Clarifies the role of an attorney who represents a ward or respondent
- Creates an interim guardian
- Allows the expanded use of private for-profit guardianship services
- Clarifies that a guardian may also serve as a conservator
- Requires a report on the availability of a private guardian or conservator be on an annual basis instead of every six months
- Clarifies that the Office of Public Advocacy may not use improper pressure to influence recommendations

I respectfully request your consideration and support for Senate Bill 190.

Home of the
University of Alaska

LTC **TASK FORCE**
Long-Term Care Task Force



FINAL REPORT
January 1999

Representative Con Bunde, Co-chairman
Senator Gary Wilken, Co-chairman

State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

LTC Task Force

ALASKA GUARDIANSHIP SYSTEM

RECOMMENDATION

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The Task Force urges the Department of Administration and the Division of Senior Services give serious consideration to the formal recommendations outlined in the report, *The Alaska Guardianship System*, and notify the Legislature of any statutory changes necessary.

Three guardianship systems exist in Alaska, each providing a different mix of services; public guardians, private professional guardians; and private unpaid (usually family) guardians. Under each system, the guardian is legally in charge of the affairs of a minor or incapacitated person.

In September 1998 the McDowell Group, Inc. reviewed and assessed the guardianship system in Alaska and issued a report entitled, *The Alaska Guardianship System*. This review was funded by the Mental Health Trust Authority and is the result of the Trustees' desire to look proactively at the future of guardianship services in Alaska. Most clients served within Alaska's guardianship system are Trust beneficiaries.

"The Alaska Guardianship System is reviewed."

The final product met two major objectives: 1) To describe and quantify the entire complex guardianship system; and 2) To identify and analyze major issues and provide clear recommendations for improving the quality of guardianship in Alaska.

This study included 70 in-depth interviews, a facilitated group discussion with the public guardian staff, and a sample telephone survey of 17 private guardians in Anchorage and Fairbanks. In addition, court data on open guardianship cases was analyzed and secondary research was conducted on other state's practices and standards.

The Alaska guardianship system was found to be complex, sophisticated, fragmented and confusing. Guardianship is a wide-ranging issue interconnecting Alaska courts, state agencies, the legislative branch, the legal profession, non-profit sector, many local, state and federal social service agencies, and private households.¹⁸

"The McDowell Group estimated that individuals suffering from Alzheimer's Disease account for approximately half of all guardianship cases."

As estimated by the McDowell Group, individuals suffering from Alzheimer's Disease and related dementia accounted for approximately half of all the guardianship cases and individuals experiencing developmental disabilities accounted for a quarter of all the cases. In other words, almost seventy-five percent of all clients receiving guidance and support from a guardian may also be receiving long-term care service.

The Task Force applauds the foresight of the Mental Health Trust Planning Board in initiating this review and urges serious consideration and discussion of the formal recommendations outlined in the report. In addition, the Task Force recommends that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be notified by March 31, 1999 of any statutory changes necessary to implement the report's recommendations. ❖

The Alaska Guardianship System

Prepared for:

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Prepared in association with:

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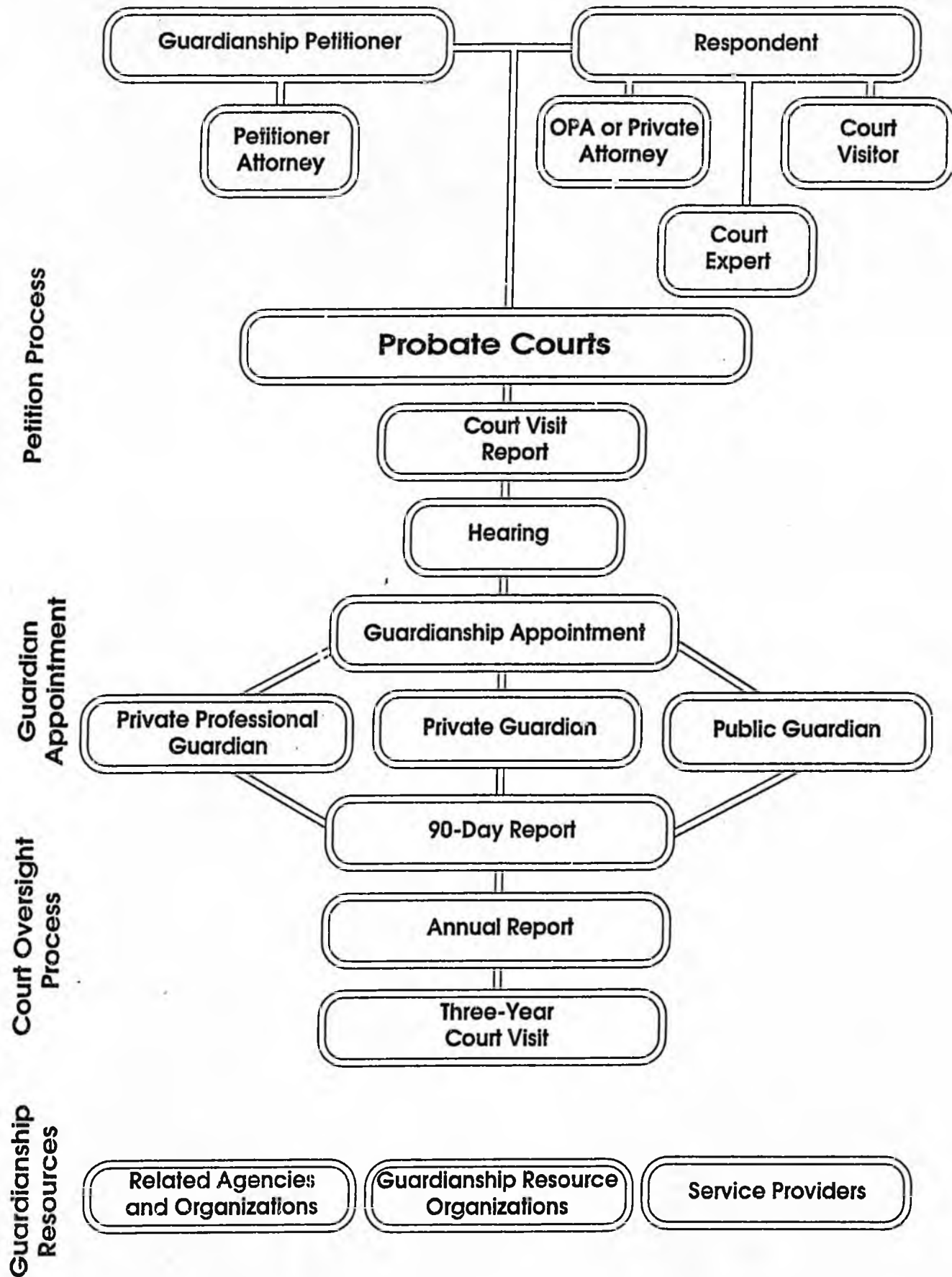
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September 1998

McDowell Study

The Alaska Guardianship System



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A Sectional Analysis Senate Bill 190 – Guardianships and Conservatorships

Section 1: Deletes “and that would tend to further the interests of the ward or respondent.”

The protection of a ward’s best interest is the primary role of a guardian ad litem and not the role of the counsel representing a ward or respondent. The attorney’s responsibilities is to follow the client’s wishes and protect the ward’s or respondent’s rights irrespective of whether the attorney believes the desired course of action will ultimately protect the best interests of the client.

Sections 2 – 5: Establishes an interim guardianship

Current practice allows the appointment of a “temporary” guardian to protect a respondent from serious injury, illness or disease, with hearings held within 72 hours. A temporary guardian is to be restricted to those cases involving an emergency, but the practice has been expanded to include cases in which action is necessary on an expedited, but not urgent, basis. The interim guardianship will allow those cases to be handled within three weeks if failure to do so “would likely result in substantial harm to the respondent’s health, safety, or welfare.”

Sections 6 - 7 : Adds “a for-profit corporation” to the list of qualified persons that have priority for an appointment as a guardian

This section clarifies that “a for-profit corporation” is to be considered for an appointment as a guardian.

Section 8: Clarifies that a guardian has the powers and duties of a conservator if a conservator for the estate of the ward has not been appointed

Some financial institutions are hesitant to recognize a guardian who has powers and duties of a conservator as this relationship is not specifically defined in state law. This section, which is true under current law although not specifically stated, will clarify any confusion.

Section 9: Clarifies that a lawyer appointed to represent a ward or respondent may not also serve as a guardian ad litem and deletes the following: "The visitor may be a guardian ad litem or an officer or employee of the court."

Under the Rules of Professional Conduct, an attorney may not perform both the duties of counsel and a guardian ad litem. The deletion of the confusing language in Section 9 removes any confusion.

Current statute places few restrictions on who may be appointed as a court visitor. It is not necessary to identify specifically who may be appointed. A person who acts as a guardian ad litem in one situation, as in Child in Need of Aid cases, may serve as a court visitor in another circumstance. The deleted language neither adds nor subtracts from this practice.

Officers or employees of the court do not currently serve as visitors, but the deletion of this language does not preclude such appointments.

Section 10: Requires the report on the availability of a private guardian or conservator be on an annual basis instead of every six months

Currently state law requires a public guardian to report to the court every six months on the efforts to find a private guardian or conservator; however, this statute is routinely violated. Section 10 still requires a report on the availability of private guardians or conservators, but the report will be on an annual basis instead of every six months.

Section 11: Clarifies that the Office of Public Advocacy may not use improper pressure to influence recommendations

Section 12: Makes it permissive for the court to appoint a visitor to investigate the issue of whether a patient has the capacity to give informed consent to the administration of psychotropic medication.

The current state law requires the Office of Public Advocacy to provide a visitor in every case involving the administration of psychotropic medication within 48 hours – a practical impossibility. The statutory change in Section 12 allows the court full discretion to appoint a visitor whenever appropriate under the circumstances of a particular case.

Section 13: Repeals AS 13.26.112(c)

The following subsection is repealed: "The attorney for the ward or respondent may also be the guardian ad litem for the ward or respondent if there no other party readily available and able to serve as a guardian ad litem and whose interests would not conflict with those of the ward or respondent."

Section 14: Changes to Rule 77, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure

Section 5 has the effect of changing Rule 77, Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure, by requiring that a court conduct a hearing on the appointment of an interim guardian, by establishing when the hearing must be conducted, and by requiring that reasonable notice be given to the respondent and certain other persons.

Section 15: Clarifies applicability of Senate Bill 190

This Act applies to all proceedings and actions in a guardianship or conservatorship begun on or after the effective date of this Act.

Section 16: Highlights a conditional effect regarding the approval of Sec. 14

AS 13.26.140(h), added by Section 5 may only take effect if the required two-thirds majority approves Section 14 of this Act.

Section 17: Immediate effective date

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CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 235(STA)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

**Offered:
Referred:**

Sponsor(s): SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to emergency and disaster relief forces as state employees for purposes**
2 **of workers' compensation benefits; relating to the Emergency Management Assistance**
3 **Compact and the implementation of the compact; and providing for an effective date."**

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

5 * **Section 1. AS 23.30.244 is repealed and reenacted to read:**

6 **Sec. 23.30.244. Emergency and disaster relief forces as state employees.**

7 (a) **A resident of this state temporarily engaged as a civilian volunteer in an**
8 **emergency or a disaster relief function in another state or country who suffers injury**
9 **or death during the course and within the scope of providing emergency or disaster**
10 **relief aid is considered an employee of this state for purposes of this chapter if, at the**
11 **time of the injury or death, the volunteer**

12 **(1) is an active roster civilian volunteer member of a state-certified**
13 **emergency force and is registered with the state division of emergency services in the**
14 **Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs;**

1 (2) is providing services under AS 26.23.136 during an emergency or
2 disaster; and

3 (3) is not otherwise covered for that injury or death by an employer's
4 workers' compensation insurance policy or self-insurance certificate.

5 (b) A resident of this state temporarily engaged as a civilian volunteer in a
6 disaster emergency relief function in this state who suffers injury or death during the
7 course and within the scope of providing disaster emergency relief aid is considered an
8 employee of the state for purposes of this chapter if, at the time of the injury or death,
9 the volunteer

10 (1) is an active roster civilian volunteer member of an emergency
11 service organization whose services were requested by the division of emergency
12 services in the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs;

13 (2) is providing services requested by the Department of Military and
14 Veterans' Affairs during a disaster emergency declared under AS 26.20.040 or
15 AS 26.23.020;

16 (3) is not an employee of an agency of the United States, this state, or a
17 political subdivision of this state; and

18 (4) is not otherwise covered for that injury or death by an employer's
19 workers' compensation insurance policy or self-insurance certificate.

20 (c) The gross weekly earnings for a resident of this state temporarily engaged
21 as a civilian volunteer under this section are the minimum gross weekly earnings paid
22 to an employee employed by this state to perform equivalent work, or, if an employee
23 is not employed by this state to perform equivalent work, the state average weekly
24 wage, but the gross weekly earnings for calculating compensation may not be less than
25 the minimum wage computed on the basis of 40 hours of work a week.

26 * Sec. 2. AS 26.23.070(b) is amended to read:

27 (b) If the governor finds that a vulnerable area lies only partly within the state
28 and includes territory in a foreign jurisdiction, and that it would be desirable to
29 establish an international relationship, mutual aid, or an area organization for disaster,
30 the governor shall take steps to that end as desirable. If this action is taken with
31 jurisdictions that have enacted the Emergency Management Assistance Compact

1 [INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACT] substantially as
 2 contained in AS 26.23.136 [AS 26.23.130], any resulting agreement may be
 3 considered a supplementary [SUPPLEMENTAL] agreement under Article VII
 4 [ARTICLE VI] of that compact.

5 * Sec. 3. AS 26.23 is amended by adding new sections to read:

6 **Sec. 26.23.135. Emergency Management Assistance Compact enacted and**
 7 **entered into.** The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is hereby enacted
 8 into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining in it in a form
 9 substantially as contained in AS 26.23.136.

10 **Sec. 26.23.136. Compact terms.** The terms and provisions of the compact
 11 referred to in AS 26.23.135 are as follows:

12 **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT**

13 **ARTICLE I**

14 **PURPOSES; DEFINITIONS**

15 This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating
 16 member states that enact this compact, which are called party states. For the purposes
 17 of this agreement, "states" means the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto
 18 Rico, the District of Columbia, and all United States territorial possessions.

19 The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the
 20 states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is
 21 declared by the governor of the affected state or states, whether arising from natural
 22 disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of
 23 resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

24 This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related
 25 exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel
 26 simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states
 27 or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside
 28 actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the
 29 use of the states' National Guard forces, either in accordance with the National Guard
 30 Mutual Assistance Compact or by mutual agreement between states.

31 **ARTICLE II**

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GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION

Each party state entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdiction boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies that require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources that they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the federal government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by a party state is the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact are understood.

On behalf of the governor of each state participating in the compact, the legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management is responsible for formulation of the appropriate interstate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

ARTICLE III

PARTY STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) It is the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall

(1) review individual state hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects of resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack;

(2) review party states' individual emergency plans and develop a plan that will determine the mechanism for the interstate management and provision of

1 assistance concerning any potential emergency;

2 (3) develop interstate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to
3 resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans;

4 (4) assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the state
5 boundaries;

6 (5) protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines,
7 water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment,
8 services, and resources, both human and material;

9 (6) inventory and set procedures for the interstate loan and delivery of
10 human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or
11 forgiveness; and

12 (7) provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension
13 of any statutes or ordinances that restrict the implementation of the responsibilities
14 listed in (1) - (6) of this subsection.

15 (b) The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of
16 another party state by contacting the authorized representative of that state. The
17 provisions of this agreement only apply to requests for assistance made by and to
18 authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the
19 request shall be confirmed in writing within 30 days of the verbal request. Requests
20 shall provide the following information:

21 (1) a description of the emergency service function for which
22 assistance is needed, such as, but not limited to, fire services, law enforcement,
23 emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering,
24 building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support,
25 health and medical services, and search and rescue;

26 (2) the amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and
27 supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed;
28 and

29 (3) the specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's
30 response and a point of contact at that location.

31 (c) There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have

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assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the party states with affected jurisdictions and the United States government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

ARTICLE IV
LIMITATIONS

Any party state requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms of the compact; however, it is understood that the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state. Each party state shall afford to the emergency forces of any party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state; duties; rights; and privileges as are afforded forces of the state in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the state receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor of the party state that is to receive assistance or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving state or states, whichever is longest.

ARTICLE V
LICENSES AND PERMITS

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, the person is deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid

1 involving such a skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to the
2 limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by
3 proclamation or otherwise.

4 ARTICLE VI

5 LIABILITY

6 Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state under this
7 compact are considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity
8 purposes; and a party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state in
9 accordance with this compact is not liable on account of any act or omission in good
10 faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or
11 use of any equipment or supplies in connection with the rendering of that aid. Good
12 faith in this article does not include wilful misconduct, gross negligence, or
13 recklessness.

14 ARTICLE VII

15 SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS

16 Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for
17 mutual aid among two or more states may differ from that among the states that are
18 party to the compact, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all
19 states, and nothing contained in the compact precludes any state from entering into
20 supplementary agreements with another state or affects any other agreements already
21 in force between states. Supplementary agreements may comprehend, but are not
22 limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and
23 the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare,
24 transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

25 ARTICLE VIII

26 COMPENSATION

27 Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death
28 benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives
29 of deceased members of such forces in case those members sustain injuries or are
30 killed while rendering aid under this compact, in the same manner and on the same
31 terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

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ARTICLE IX
REIMBURSEMENT

Any party state rendering aid in another state under this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving the aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with such a request; however, any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part the loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan equipment or donate services to the receiving party state without charge or cost and, further, any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Article VIII expenses are not reimbursable under this provision.

ARTICLE X
EVACUATION

Plans for the orderly evacuation and interstate reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster of sufficient proportions to so warrant, shall be worked out and maintained between the party states and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. The plans shall be put into effect by request of the state from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting the evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of the evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. The plans shall provide that the party state receiving evacuees and the party state from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for the evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the party state from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the party state from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of the

1 evacuees.

2 ARTICLE XI
3 IMPLEMENTATION

4 (a) This compact becomes operative immediately upon its enactment into law
5 by any two states; after that, this compact becomes effective as to any other state upon
6 its enactment by that state.

7 (b) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute
8 repealing the compact, but the withdrawal does not take effect until 30 days after the
9 governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the
10 governors of all other party states. The action does not relieve the withdrawing state
11 from obligations assumed under the compact before the effective date of withdrawal.

12 (c) Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of any supplementary
13 agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited
14 with each of the party states and with the Federal Emergency Management Agency
15 and other appropriate agencies of the United States government.

16 ARTICLE XII
17 VALIDITY

18 This Act shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I of this
19 compact. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the
20 applicability of the compact to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the
21 constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of the compact
22 to other persons and circumstances are not affected by the invalidity of any provision
23 of the compact.

24 ARTICLE XIII
25 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

26 Nothing in this compact authorizes or permits the use of military force by the
27 National Guard of a state at any place outside that state in any emergency for which
28 the President is authorized by law to call into federal service the militia, or for any
29 purpose for which the use of the Army or the Air Force would in the absence of
30 express statutory authorization be prohibited under 18 U.S.C. 1385.

31 * Sec. 4. AS 26.23.210(b) is amended to read:

1 (b) The provisions of this chapter[, OTHER THAN AS 26.23.130,] apply to
2 preparedness, response, and recovery in cases of natural and human made
3 [MANMADE] disasters other than disasters listed in (a) of this section.

4 * Sec. 5. AS 26.23.120 and 26.23.130 are repealed.

5 * Sec. 6. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY _____

TO: SB 235

1 Page 2, line 13:

2 Following "under"

3 Insert "AS 26.20.040 or"

4

5 Page 9, line 30:

6 Following "chapter":

7 Delete ", other than AS 26.23.136 [AS 26.23.130],"

8 Insert "[, OTHER THAN AS 26.23.130],"

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF SB 235

(Re emergency and disaster relief forces as state employees
for workers' comp and re the Emergency Management Assistance Compact)

Section 1 repeals and reenacts existing AS 23.30.244 (workers' compensation; civil defense and disaster relief forces as state employees). Presently, this statute provides that an Alaskan temporarily engaged in civil defense or disaster relief, whether in another state under an interstate compact or as a volunteer in this state, is considered an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation. The statutory change will make administration of workers' compensation coverage for disaster workers the same as for emergency medical technicians—in order to be covered as state employees for workers' compensation purposes, these workers must be listed on a roster maintained by the Division of Emergency Services. This will result in faster payment of claims, and will assist in risk management in tracking the number of potential claimants.

Sections 2 and 4 makes conforming amendments to AS 26.23.070 (establishment of interjurisdictional disaster planning and service areas) and AS 26.23.210 (relationship of disaster laws to civil defense laws) to make these statutes consistent with the adoption of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and the repeal of the Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact, discussed below in sections 3 and 5.

Section 3 enacts the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The compact is a uniform agreement that establishes a framework by which states can request assistance from and provide assistance to other states in declared disasters and emergencies. The EMAC was originally developed and adopted by states in the southeastern United States and now has been adopted by 43 states, including New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, which joined after the September 11 attack.

Article I of the EMAC describes its purpose, and provides for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises and training as well as in disaster response.

Article II describes the general implementation of the EMAC, with each state designating an emergency management official responsible for formulating appropriate mutual aid plans and procedures consistent with the EMAC.

Article III describes party states' responsibilities for planning and preparedness, and describes the procedures by which a state may request assistance of another state. Such assistance may be in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, supplies, or emergency services such as fire services, medical services, transportation.

Article IV provides that the state receiving a request for assistance shall take such action as is necessary to provide the requested resources, however it may withhold them to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection in its own state. This article also

specifies that the requesting state must declare a state of emergency or disaster, and the emergency forces are under the immediate command and control of their regular leaders, but are under the operational control of the requesting state.

Article V provides that in general, a license, certificate, or other permit held by a responder in the assisting state is valid when providing assistance in the requesting state.

Article VI provides that employees of the assisting state are considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes, and no assisting state's employees shall be liable for any good faith act or on account of the maintenance or use of equipment or supplies.

Article VII authorizes supplementary agreements in addition to the EMAC.

Article VIII specifies that the requesting state shall pay workers' compensation and death benefits to members of its emergency forces and the representatives of deceased members who are injured and killed while rendering aid to another state, in the same manner and on the same terms as if they were injured or killed within their own state.

Article IX provides for reimbursement by the requesting state of the costs incurred by the assisting state in responding to the request.

Article X addresses planning for and implementation of evacuations from one state to another.

Articles XI, XII, and XIII cover administration of the EMAC, including provisions for withdrawal, principles of interpretation, and additional provisions respecting the use of the National Guard.

Section 5 repeals the outdated Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact.

SB225 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

What does this bill accomplish?

1. It repeals the outdated Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact (AS 26.23.120 and 130) and replaces it with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), a mutual aid agreement that facilitates disaster assistance among member states.
2. It updates AS 23.30.244 to provide worker's compensation for specific categories of disaster volunteers, namely those who perform duties in another state under EMAC or those who perform duties in Alaska under the Division of Emergency Services.

What is EMAC?

EMAC allows states to assist one another during emergencies. It offers a quick and easy way for states to send personnel and equipment to help disaster relief efforts in other states. There are times when state and local resources are overwhelmed and federal assistance is inadequate or unavailable. Out-of-state aid through EMAC helps fill such shortfalls.

EMAC establishes a firm legal foundation. Requests for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which make states that ask for help responsible for reimbursing all out-of-state costs and liable for out-of-state personnel. States that send aid will not incur a financial burden.

EMAC provides fast and flexible assistance. EMAC allows states to ask for whatever assistance they need for any emergency, from earthquakes to acts of terrorism. At the same time, EMAC makes no requirement for a state to send assistance unless they determine to provide the requested assistance.

Why should Alaska join EMAC?

While Alaska is capable of handling most disasters/emergencies, as demonstrated by past events, there are times when disasters exceed State and local resources and therefore require outside assistance. Normally this assistance comes from federal agencies through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). However, not all disasters qualify for a Presidential Disaster Declaration and therefore are not eligible for federal assistance.

EMAC provides a means for Alaska to receive interstate assistance when federal assistance is not merited or available. Even when federal assistance is merited, EMAC assistance may be more readily available or more cost effective, or it may be necessary to supplement federal assistance. In any case, EMAC allows other member states to assist Alaska by rapidly providing their unique resources and expertise in the event of a large-scale disaster. EMAC costs incurred for a disaster that receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration are reimbursable by FEMA at the same cost share (75/25) as other costs incurred by the state.

Because a terrorist attack has the potential to be catastrophic and therefore overwhelming, Alaska should take all possible measures to obtain outside assistance prior to such an event.

Membership in EMAC will also allow Alaska to rapidly provide requested assistance to other states in a process that provides mutually agreed upon and understood requirements for reimbursement and responsibility for the welfare of personnel and resources.

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

BY _____

TO: SB 235

1 Page 2, line 13:

2 Following "under"

3 Insert "AS 26.20.040 or"

4

5 Page 9, line 30:

6 Following "chapter":

7 Delete ", other than AS 26.23.136 [AS 26.23.130],"

8 Insert "[, OTHER THAN AS 26.23.130],"

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF SB 235

(Re emergency and disaster relief forces as state employees
for workers' comp and re the Emergency Management Assistance Compact)

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SB

236

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110020
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0020
PHONE: (907) 465-4660
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January 30, 2002

The Honorable Dave Donley
The Honorable Pete Kelly
The Honorable Eldon Mulder
The Honorable Bill Williams
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801


Dear Finance Committee Co-Chairs:

I am attaching back-up information for the Homeland Security bill (HB 324 and SB 236): a summary spreadsheet and operating and capital budget reports.

This information is also available on OMB's web site:
<http://www.gov.state.ak.us/omb/akomb.htm>

If you have any questions, please call me (465-4660) or Joan Brown (465-4681).

Sincerely,


for Annalee McConnell
Director

Attachments

cc: David Teal, Legislative Finance
Representative Berkowitz
Representative Chenault
Senator Ellis
Senator Therriault

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	
1		Terrorism Disaster Policy Cabinet									
2		Cost Estimates for Highest Priority Recommendations									
3										(all dollars shown in thousands)	
4			One-Time FY02-03	On-Going FY02 FY03	Total Cost	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Funding Notes		
5	Dept	Description									
6	Admin & Health & Social	Develop and disseminate building evacuation procedures for people with disabilities			depts will do within budgets						
7	Admin	Accelerate funding of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR) Pilot so it will be ready for testing in July, 2002	0		2,700.0	already have state match	2,700.0		Assumes 90/10% federal/state match CIP Ref. No. 36628		
8	Admin	Acquire the services of a Disaster Recovery (DR) expert and to help conduct a DR planning process		500.0	500.0	500.0					
9	Admin	Analyst/Programmer for changes to drivers license system (ALVIN)		113.0	113.0	113.0					
10	Admin	Conduct an enterprise-wide information technology (IT) security planning process	500.0		500.0	500.0			CIP Ref. No. 36629		
11	Admin	Add security equipment identified in the IT security plan	500.0		500.0	500.0			Very rough estimate CIP Ref. No. 36630		
12	Admin	Establish redundance between state enterprise mail servers in Anchorage and Juneau	400.0		400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 36631		
13	Admin	Hire a state information technology security manager		60.0	120.0	180.0	180.0				
14	Admin	Identify telecommunications sites that require added security	100.0		100.0	100.0			Capital costs will depend on results of site survey CIP Ref. No. 36632		
15	Admin	Correct any deficiencies in security at high priority communication sites	2,000.0		2,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	Private Costs est. 1,000.0	Estimate assumes 50 sites @ 60.0 each; potential 1/3 each GF, Fed, & private CIP Ref. No. 36633		
16	Admin	Implement Phases 1 and 2 of the state's portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS) to provide full infrastructure and backbone on the railbelt and road systems. Coverage will include all active duty military installations, the pipeline corridor and many of the state's major population centers.	17,400.0		17,400.0	1,740.0	15,660.0		Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004 CIP Ref. No. 36634		
17	Admin	Implement security measures to protect criminal history (APSIN) data and conform to NCIC security policies	1,300.0		1,300.0	1,300.0			CIP Ref. No. 36635		
18	Admin	Meet with all key telecomm providers to insure their disaster recovery plans are adequate for state needs	to be determined		0.0				Unknown whether state will need additional protections		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
19	Admin	Review all state public/private information policies in each department to see if changes are needed for security purposes				do within existing budgets				May require legislation
20	Admin	Increased costs for insurance such as Casualty, Aviation, Marine, Property, etc.			1,202.0	1,202.0	1,202.0			Various departments affected
21	Admin	Assess on-going need for Risk of War insurance, impact on bond ratings, etc. and purchase policies if needed			cost to be determined	0.0	cost to be determined		cost to be determined	Various departments affected, some costs would be borne by Intnt'l Airports
22	Admin Total		24,900.0	60.0	1,935.0	26,895.0	7,535.0	19,360.0	0.0	
23										
24	Environ Cons	Construct the new DEC Environmental Health Laboratory for food safety, seafood, and water testing	Bond Bill for 11.5M	no debt in FY02	no debt in FY03	0.0	none in FY02 or 03			UPDATED: bondable amount revised -- Requires legislation to authorize Certificates of Participation
25	Environ Cons	Increase DEC emergency alert status to 24 hours per day with six additional response corps staff	100.0	250.0	600.0	950.0	950.0			CIP Ref. No. 36540
26	Environ Cons	Decontamination Equipment for People Exposed to Hazardous Materials	300.0			300.0	90.0	210.0		UPDATED: Project Description revised -- Could be funded by local or federal government CIP Ref. No. 36541
27	Environ Cons	Pre-position decontamination foam and trailers in six cities to serve regions throughout the state and obtain six fly-a-way decontamination sets	528.0			528.0	264.0	264.0		CIP Ref. No. 36542
28	Environ Cons	Provide Vulnerability Assessments for Public Drinking Water Systems	180.0			180.0		180.0		UPDATED: Project Description revised CIP Ref. No. 36539
29	Environ Cons Total		1,108.0	250.0	600.0	1,958.0	1,304.0	654.0	0.0	
30										
31	Health & Social	Add a computer network specialist/program analyst to support Medical Examiner and Anchorage Public Health Lab		25.0	60.0	85.0	85.0			
32	Health & Social	Add Public Health Lab equipment and mouse colonies for diagnosing botulism	110.0			110.0		110.0		CIP Ref. No. 36373
33	Health & Social	Add two microbiologists for the State Public Health Lab to handle additional testing requirements			191.3	191.3	191.3			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
34	Health & Social	Add two microcomputer techs to support state Public Health Centers		35.2	115.0	150.2	150.2			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
35	Health & Social	Bioterrorism coordinator and support staff and training travel			134.0	134.0	134.0			
36	Health & Social	Buy regional hospital decontamination systems for Juneau and Fairbanks and provide necessary training	60.0			60.0	60.0			CIP Ref. No. 36381

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
37	Health & Social	Buy test kits and lab medium to handle surge testing requirements at the Public Health Lab		100.0	200.0	300.0	300.0			
38	Health & Social	Central Vaccine Depot	126.5			126.5		126.5		CIP Ref. No. 35727
39	Health & Social	Complete the Health Alert Network/Public Health Alert Systems	213.0			213.0		213.0		CIP Ref. No. 36383
40	Health & Social	Create a Medical Crisis Action Team (MCAT) with four physicians on standby to provide medical response recommendations			30.0	30.0	30.0			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
41	Health & Social	Develop a secure Internet communication system for physicians, nurse practitioners and physician assistants throughout the state				dept will do w/in budget				
42	Health & Social	Develop the state plan for using the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and do a feasibility study for a pharmaceutical cache in Alaska	75.0			75.0	75.0			CIP Ref. No. 36384
43	Health & Social	Do a feasibility study for a Biosafety Level II lab facility at the Fairbanks Public Health Lab to provide in-state redundant capability	100.0			100.0		100.0		Study will include estimate of cost of construction CIP Ref. No. 36385
44	Health & Social	Engage a contractor to develop bioterrorism drills and exercises	60.0			60.0	60.0			CIP Ref. No. 36386
45	Health & Social	Epidemiologist and nurse epidemiologist, and training travel			258.0	258.0	258.0			
46	Health & Social	Establish a medical plan for transportation of mass casualty victims (including many trauma and burn victims) and backhauling medical personnel, supplies and blood	20.0			20.0	20.0			CIP Ref. No. 36387
47	Health & Social	Field EMS Operations Upgrade: Training for regional EMS centers			330.0	330.0	330.0			
48	Health & Social	Hire a Health Alert Network telecommunications planner		23.9	87.1	111.0	111.0			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
49	Health & Social	Hire a pharmacist to manage the state pharmaceutical cache			104.8	104.8	104.8			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
50	Health & Social	Hire an analyst/programmer and data entry clerk to support the Health Alert Network		34.9	122.6	157.5	157.5			UPDATED: reallocation between fiscal years
51	Health & Social	On-going bioterrorism response capacity including training, travel to training, lab supplies, and salary/overtime costs/vacancy reduction			608.0	608.0	608.0			
52	Health & Social	Produce public service announcements that tell the public how to react to specific WMD events	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
53	Health & Social	Provide Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment (START) Triage kits for EMS service providers statewide	20.0			20.0	20.0			at \$70.00 per kit CIP Ref. No. 36438

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
54	Health & Social	Public Health and Epidemiology increases needed to address bioterrorism cases			690.0	690.0	690.0			
55	Health & Social	Public Health nursing positions			450.0	450.0	450.0			
56	Health & Social	Train public health, hospital staff and EMS first responders in the First Class email system		dept to do w/in budget		0.0	0.0			
57	Health & Social	Total	784.5	219.0	3,380.8	4,384.3	3,834.8	549.5	0.0	
58										
59	Military & Vets	24-hour State Emergency Coordination Center additional support			100.0	100.0	100.0			
60	Military & Vets	Acquire the Mobile Analytical Laboratory and Unified Command Suite for 103d CST(WMD) -- federally funded; awaiting delivery				already federally funded		already funded		
61	Military & Vets	Add three emergency management specialists in the Division of Emergency Services to focus entirely on WMD planning training and exercises		110.8	213.0	323.8	323.8			UPDATED: FY02 amount includes 12.0 previously shown under One-time FY02-03 column
62	Military & Vets	Build a state-of-the-art facility for the 103d CST (WMD) -- federally funded but not yet under construction				already federally funded		already funded		
63	Military & Vets	Develop a comprehensive emergency communications annex to the state Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP)	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
64	Military & Vets	Develop a robust WMD exercise program for all levels of government and the private and volunteer sectors		125.0	125.0	250.0	250.0			
65	Military & Vets	Develop a small community Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Annex to the Community Model Disaster Response Plan	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
66	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Plans: Develop a state plan for detection of and response to biological terrorism; Establish WMD plans and procedures annexes for jurisdictions without them	275.0			275.0	275.0			UPDATED: Combined Lines 66 and 72 on 11-16-01 Spreadsheet Civ. Ref. No. 36552
67	Military & Vets	Develop a WMD Annex to the State Emergency Operations Plan	do within existing budget			0.0	0.0			
68	Military & Vets	Develop specific emergency contact procedures for key individuals in every executive branch agency				no add'l funds needed	0.0			
69	Military & Vets	Establish a Homeland Security Office within the department to implement the recommendations		431.2	885.0	1,316.2	1,316.2			UPDATED: FY02 amount includes 43.7 previously shown under One-time FY02-03 column

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
70	Military & Vets	State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC): Establish a mobile SECC that can be moved out of harms way and used as an alternate local Emergency Operations Center for communities on the road system; Reconfigure and expand available workstations at the SECC for increased operational efficiency	1,415.0			1,415.0	215.0	1,200.0		UPDATED: Combined Lines 70, 81, and 84 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet CIP Ref. No. 36553
71	Military & Vets	Establish notification procedures and evacuation plans so each state office is ready for immediate action in hazardous situations				depts to do w/in budgets	0.0			
72	Military & Vets	National Guard coordination in rural areas			200.0	200.0	200.0			
73	Military & Vets	Weapons of Mass Destruction Training: Provide WMD training for the following: Incident management training to local emergency managers, first responders and DEC primary responders; Response training for 1,200 law enforcement personnel statewide; Awareness training for 200 hospital, school, public works employees, and local elected officials; Response training for 60-100 initial survey assessing personnel and to 25 response staff in DEC and DHSS.	845.0			845.0	845.0			UPDATED: Combined Lines 75, 79, 80, and 82 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet; Fund source change for 515.0 from Federal Receipts to GF CIP Ref. No. 36551
74	Military & Vets	Hazardous Materials Response Teams: Provide training, trucks and equipment for 2 new Level A HAZMAT teams in Valdez and in Juneau to service Southeast; Provide Alaska specific detection, identification and safety equipment for 103d CST(WMD); and Provide WMD advanced level training for the Fairbanks HAZMAT team	1,040.0			1,040.0	575.0	465.0		UPDATED: Combined Lines 74, 76, 77, and 78 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet CIP Ref. No. 36554
75	Military & Vets	Secure trauma equipment and medical formulary for the 103d Civilian Support Team for Weapons of Mass Destruction (CST-WMD) -- federally funded; awaiting delivery.				already federally funded		already funded		
76	Military & Vets	Blood delivery, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) staff assistance at New York, Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs, and temporary SECC coordination position	119.1			119.1	119.1			UPDATED: Increased by 11.1 GF to cover Disaster Policy Cabinet telecommunication and legal costs CIP Ref. No. 36639

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
77	Military & Vets	Grants to Local Emergency Planning Committees to develop all hazards emergency plans			200.0	200.0	200.0			NEW REQUEST
78	Military & Vets Total		3,694.1	667.0	1,723.0	6,084.1	4,419.1	1,665.0	0.0	
79										
80	Natural Res	Add Park Rangers to provide full-time security of the watershed in Chugach State Park		117.6	124.0	241.6	241.6			UPDATED: Added 117.6 for FY02; FY03 decreased from 200.0
81	Natural Res	Add 20 part-time highly trained, specialized firefighters at urban areas around the state		305.0	400.0	705.0	705.0			UPDATED: FY02 decreased from 400.0 due to partial year funding
82	Natural Res	Emergency Fire Fighter and Structure Fire Fighter Training	300.0			300.0	300.0			CIP Ref. No. 35741
83	Natural Res	Emergency Communications Equipment for Fire Fighters	400.0			400.0	400.0			CIP Ref. No. 35743
84	Natural Res	Fire Equipment Replacement and Maintenance	400.0			400.0	400.0			NEW REQUEST CIP Ref. No. 35742
85	Natural Res Total		1,100.0	422.6	524.0	2,046.6	2,046.6	0.0	0.0	
86										
87	Public Safety	Add 17 state troopers to handle increased security requirements statewide	294.4	1,608.8	2,252.4	4,155.6	4,128.2		27.4	UPDATED: Calculated for 4 months in FY02 SDPR Includes housing in Cantwell for 2 troopers CIP Ref. No. 36544
88	Public Safety	Add 2 state troopers and two civilians for additional analysis and field surveillance capability		242.5	387.6	630.1	630.1			UPDATED: 2 troopers and 2 civilians for 4 months in FY02
89	Public Safety	Add 2 troopers to increase security in the Valdez area		187.6	260.0	447.6	447.6			UPDATED: Calculated for 4 months in FY02
90	Public Safety	Homeland Security Supplemental Costs	135.0			135.0	135.0			NEW REQUEST: Unexpected costs for prisoner transportation, anti-terrorism training, weapons of mass destruction supplies and equipment CIP Ref. No. 36637
91	Public Safety	Temporary checkpoint at Yukon River Bridge	321.2			321.2	321.2			UPDATED: Costs updated -- includes 109.0 for State Defense Force in DMVA CIP Ref. No. 36547
92	Public Safety	Add 6 troopers and 1 civilian for a permanent post south of the Yukon River Bridge on the Dalton Highway	1,071.2	619.8	932.7	2,623.7	2,534.1		89.6	UPDATED: Positions calculated for 4 months in FY02 SDPR Includes housing and office (current checkpoint and housing established on a temporary basis) CIP Ref. No. 36545

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
93	Public Safety	Add 6 state troopers for ground patrols along the pipeline	419.6	586.0	849.6	1,855.2	1,827.8		27.4	UPDATED: Positions calculated for 4 months in FY02. Includes housing for 2 troopers. SDPR CIP Ref. No. 36546
94	Public Safety	Add 29 troopers and 20 civilians in FY03 to handle increased security requirements statewide			6,185.0	6,185.0	6,185.0			
95	Public Safety	Add 4 troopers in FY03 for increased field surveillance and analysis capability			660.0	660.0	660.0			Four troopers for increased field surveillance
96	Public Safety	Add 6 constables and support for regional hub areas			802.4	802.4	802.4			
97	Public Safety	Add 20 VPSOs and associated support			1,651.9	1,651.9	1,651.9			
98	Public Safety	Continue to practice and expand TAPS defense drills through joint annual training with the State Troopers & FBI		64.9	64.9	129.8	129.8			Annual Training
99	Public Safety	Provide four border crossings with access to criminal information (APSIN and NCIC)	72.0	57.6	57.6	187.2	187.2			Installation, Computers, Line Costs CIP Ref. No. 36549
100	Public Safety	Provide modified Level B HazMat suits for 480 State and local law enforcement personnel (Phase 1 of 3)	432.0			432.0		432.0		CIP Ref. No. 36543
101	Public Safety	Public safety information system (APSIN) programming and data charges, recruitment for additional troopers, support for Lab Services and Search and Rescue, risk management and vehicle costs			460.4	460.4	460.4			UPDATED: Reduced by non-realizable federal funds - includes 1 position for Lab
102	Public Safety	Purchase computer hardware and software for an expanded intelligence system to allow law enforcement agencies to receive, store, analyze and disseminate information		200.0	60.0	260.0	260.0			FY2002 purchase of equipment; FY2003 annual line costs
103	Public Safety Total		2,745.4	3,567.2	14,624.5	20,937.1	20,360.7	432.0	144.4	
104										
105	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Add a Low Earth Orbital communication system	See Note	101.4	174.0	275.4			275.4	Annual operating costs, capital costs incurred by provider. Marine Highway Funds
106	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		794.3	1,059.0	1,853.3	1,853.3			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
107	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		684.0	912.0	1,596.0	1,596.0			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
108	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Add municipal law enforcement officers for rural airports to meet FAA's mandatory 15 minute response time		443.2	591.0	1,034.2	1,034.2			UPDATED: increase based on information received from local law enforcement agencies. Line 112 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
109	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Blast Assessment and Explosives Deflection Devices: Conduct engineering blast assessment at Anc airport and construct deflection devices in lieu of 300' parking setback	2,000.0			2,000.0		1,875.0	125.0	UPDATED: Reduced request. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 113 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36525
110	Transportation	Bridge Disaster Replacement Plans and Equipment. Develop plans for replacement of priority bridges; purchase and stockpile moveable, temporary bridge spans in Fairbanks	3,500.0			3,500.0	316.0	3,184.0		Federal Highway Funds CIP Ref. No. 36526
111	Transportation	Transportation Management and Security: Establish a Transportation Security Office within DOT/PF		274.9	400.0	674.9	674.9			
112	Transportation	Statewide Design and Engineering Services: Establish a transportation security training program		150.0	150.0	300.0			300.0	UPDATED: Fund source change from federal to CIP receipts. Line 116 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
113	Transportation	Explosives and Hazardous Materials Transport Security Measures: Evaluate transportation operators' inventory and increase security measures for explosives, ammunition, hazardous materials	0.0			0.0	0.0		private costs unknown	UPDATED: 350.0 GF request withdrawn. Line 117 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
114	Transportation	Measurement Standards and Commercial Vehicle Enforcement: Expand Fox weigh station hours to 24/7		62.1	140.8	202.9	202.9			UPDATED: 2 1/2 positions only. Line 118 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
115	Transportation	Have DOT/PF maintenance personnel check key bridges on a daily basis and block access to roads under bridges				dept to do w/in budget				May have training costs
116	Transportation	Help communities complete port security plans for all ports that host cruise ships				0.0				Would be funded by local port or possibly with federal funds
117	Transportation	Statewide Administrative Services: Improve personnel security (background checks) for commercial driver's license operators and selected DOT/PF positions		35.0	35.0	70.0	70.0			May require legislation
118	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Establish temporary gates and check points at Fairbanks airport		71.4	52.0	123.4			123.4	UPDATED: Able to reduce the number of guards and hours of operation. Line 122 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
119	Transportation	Increase inspections and random checks of Security Identification Display Area (SIDA) authorized vehicles at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	UPDATED: Request deleted. Line 123 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
120	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		320.0	553.0	873.0			873.0	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
121	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Operations: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		66.6	247.0	313.6			313.6	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
122	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Increase presence and visibility of law enforcement officers at Anc and Fbx airports		222.6	341.7	564.3			564.3	UPDATED: Line 124 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet split by component and amounts revised. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
123	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Explosives Detection Equipment: Install additional baggage explosive detection machines at Anc airport	4,375.0			4,375.0		4,101.6	273.4	UPDATED: Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 125 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36528
124	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Control Systems: Install state-of-the-art access control systems at Anc airport	14,500.0			14,500.0		13,593.8	906.2	UPDATED: Includes access control and proximity cards, perimeter gates, fencing, surveillance system. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds Federal funding possible. Line 126 on the 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36529
125	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	200.0			200.0		187.5	12.5	UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36621
126	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	50.0			50.0		46.9	3.1	UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36622

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
127	Transportation	Rural Airports Communication Equipment: Provide handheld communication equipment for expanded use of National Guard soldiers at airports when not needed at security screening points	34.0			34.0	2.1	31.9		UPDATED: Includes Anc and Fbx airports in addition to rural airports. Federal funding possible. Line 127 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36530
128	Transportation	Port of Anchorage Access Road Security: Provide increased security at the Port of Anchorage Access Road	30.0			30.0	30.0			CIP Ref. No. 36531
129	Transportation	Alaska Marine Highway System Security: Conduct a detailed security study and risk analysis of Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) operations	75.0			75.0	6.8	68.2		UPDATED: Fund source change. Implementation costs to be determined in study. Line 129 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36532
130	Transportation	Marine Highway Stabilization and Marine Vessel Operations: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for AMHS and analyze need for longer term insurance		331.1	496.7	827.8			827.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for remainder of FY2002. Line 130 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Marine Highway Funds
131	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Anc and Fbx airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		318.3	477.5	795.8			795.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
132	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Administration: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for Anc and Fbx airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		77.1	115.7	192.8			192.8	UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
133	Transportation	Central Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.0	60.0	100.0	100.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
134	Transportation	Northern Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		40.4	60.6	101.0	101.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
135	Transportation	Southeast Region Highways and Aviation: Purchase short-term War Risk Insurance for rural airports and analyze need for longer term insurance		4.4	6.6	11.0	11.0			UPDATED: Based on FY02 actuals and prorated for FY03. Already purchased for FY2002. Line 131 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
136	Transportation	Respond immediately to unauthorized vehicles at curbside and restricted areas at Anc and Fbx airports		0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	UPDATED: Request deleted. Line 133 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet.
137	Transportation	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	100.0			100.0		100.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36533
138	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	50.0			50.0		50.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36623
139	Transportation	Rural Airport Security Access Fingerprinting Equipment and Training: Review access control and employee training at Anc, Fbx and rural airports	850.0			850.0		850.0		UPDATED: Includes fingerprinting for security identification display area for Anc, Fbx and rural airports. Line 134 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36624
140	Transportation	International Airport Terminal Security: Review and modify Anc and Fbx airport terminal configurations to meet security requirements	2,020.0			2,020.0		1,893.8	126.2	UPDATED: Cost estimate reduced. Line 135 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. Internat'l Airport Rev Funds CIP Ref. No. 36534
141	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Facilities: Security door maintenance at Anc airport			235.0	235.0			235.0	NEW REQUEST: related to access control system capital budget request Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
142	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: K-9 Bomb dog program			120.0	120.0			120.0	NEW REQUEST: related to increased presence and visibility of law enforcement and bomb detection needs Internat'l Airport Rev Funds
143	Transportation	Fairbanks International Airport Security Access Control: Install lock/key system for passenger terminal, new security badging system, and construct guard shelters	170.0			170.0		159.4	10.6	UPDATED: Related to security access control. Line 126 on 11-16-01 spreadsheet. CIP Ref. No. 36620 Internat'l Airport Rev Funds

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
144	Transportation	Central Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		22.0	22.0	44.0	44.0			NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
145	Transportation	Northern Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		20.5	15.0	35.5	35.5			NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
146	Transportation	Southeast Region Hwys & Aviation: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport, and badge those with access to the Airport Operations Area.		15.2	15.2	30.4	30.4			NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 GF/PR
147	Transportation	Fairbanks Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		21.7	7.8	29.5			29.5	NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
148	Transportation	Anchorage Airport Safety: Federal requirement for airport operators and aircraft operators to conduct fingerprint-based criminal history record checks on individuals with unescorted access authority to the Security Identification Display Area of an airport.		279.0	93.0	372.0			372.0	NEW REQUEST: per 14 CFR Parts 107 and 108, as revised 11/14/01 and amended 12/06/01 Internat'l Airport Rev Fund
149	Transportation Total		27,954.0	4,395.2	6,380.6	38,729.8	6,108.1	23,142.1	6,479.6	
150										
151	Marine Hwy. Stabilization	General Funds deposit into the Marine Highway System Fund		432.5	670.7	1,103.2	1,103.2			NEW REQUEST
152										
153										
154	Grand Total		62,286.0	10,013.5	29,838.6	102,138.1	46,711.5	48,802.6	6,624.0	
155										

Information current as of 1-14-02

	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K
156										
157	ALASKA RAILROAD									
158	AK Railroad	Install remote fuel rack monitoring	250.0			250.0		250.0		
	AK Railroad	Install security cameras at Whittier and Seward docks	500.0			500.0		500.0		
159	AK Railroad	Operational Support – Provide background investigations on new employees and contractors. Photo ID system for ARRC employees. Train employees in security awareness. Provide additional Special Agent and Investigative assistance support		125.0	250.0	375.0		375.0		
160										
161	AK Railroad	Conduct a detailed security assessment	150.0			150.0		150.0		
162	ALASKA RAILROAD TOTAL		900.0	125.0	250.0	1,275.0	0.0	1,275.0	0.0	
163										
164	WILL SEEK FAA WAIVERS, AS APPROPRIATE									
165	Transportation	Add rural airport security and operational personnel		2,417.0	7,250.0	9,667.0	9,667.0			Federally mandated - will seek waivers as appropriate
166	Transportation	Conduct engineering blast assessment of deflection devices at rural airports in lieu of 300' parking setback	1,700.0			1,700.0	850.0	850.0		Federally mandated - will seek waivers as appropriate
167	Transportation	Install rural airport perimeter fencing and automated gates with access control if no federal waiver received	12,350.0			12,350.0	1,235.0	11,115.0		Federally mandated - will seek waivers as appropriate
168	Transportation	Install rural airport traffic barriers and blast deflection devices if no federal waiver received	15,000.0			15,000.0	1,500.0	13,500.0		Federally mandated - will seek waivers as appropriate
169	Transportation	Establish rural airport automated lock and key control systems if no federal waiver received	300.0			300.0	30.0	270.0		
170	TOTAL POTENTIAL FAA WAIVERS		29,350.0	2,417.0	7,250.0	39,017.0	13,282.0	25,735.0	0.0	
171										
172	FOR INFORMATION ONLY - FY2004 PHASES OF MULTI YEAR EFFORTS									
173	Admin	Implement Phases 3 and 4 of the state portion of the Alaska Land Mobile Radio System (ALMRS): full infrastructure and backbone for Southeast Alaska and rural communities.	20,900.0			20,900.0	2,090.0	18,810.0		Assumes 90/10% federal/state match Operational costs begin in FY2004 or 2005
174	Military & Vets	Provide training, trucks, and equipment for two regional Level A HAZMAT teams to be located in Kodiak and Kenai (Phase 3 of 3)	850.0			850.0	850.0			
175	Military & Vets	Conduct robust WMD exercise program that encompasses all levels of government and the private and volunteer sectors				125.0	125.0			
176	Public Safety	Add 34 State Troopers and 19 civilians to handle increased security requirements (Phase 3 of 3)				6,940.0	6,940.0			
177	Public Safety	Add 6 constables to meet increased community safety requirements (Phase 2 of 3)				802.4	802.4			
178	Public Safety	Add 20 VPSOs to meet increased community safety requirements (Phase 2 of 3)				1,651.9	1,651.9			

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Administration

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Information Technology Group (2082)

BRU: Information Technology Group (24)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
Information Technology Security Manager													
	Inc	180.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	180.0												
Funding will be used to hire a state information technology security manager. \$60.0 of the funding is for FY2002, the remaining 120.0 is for FY2003.													
information technology development and deployment in the State is very decentralized. ITG currently maintains a position for managing information security for mainframe applications but there is no person appointed to coordinate and manage information security on an enterprise basis across the data network and the various client server and LAN applications. It is not unusual in today's open and mobile computing environment for a particular server to be targeted to cyber attacks and viruses. Once access is gained to a state server, it is frequently used to spawn additional attacks on other servers that are connected through the network. A central coordination point with good communications between agencies is critical to detecting and stopping the spread of these potentially damaging attacks.													
Disaster Recovery Planning													
	Inc	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	500.0												
Disaster Recovery Planning for Information Systems is a critical component in ensuring information systems can be recovered in the event of disasters. A statewide plan that includes clear prioritization of systems, an assessment of the risk and criticality of the information and procedures and processes to recover in the event of a disaster are some of the components that would be addressed in a plan.													
Totals		680.0	180.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Administration

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Risk Management (71)

BRU: Risk Management (23)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
Increased Costs for War Risk Insurance													
	Inc	1,202.0	0.0	0.0	1,202.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	1,202.0												
Funds are needed for the projected increased premium expense to continue insurance protection for the extended coverage of airport and aviation liability for acts of terrorism and sabotage etc., also known as "war risk" coverage.													
Totals		1,202.0	0.0	0.0	1,202.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Administration

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Motor Vehicles (2348)

BRU: Division of Motor Vehicles (265)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
DMV Alaska License & Vehicle Information Network (ALVIN) Programmer													
	Inc	113.0	85.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund		113.0											

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Administration

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Motor Vehicles (2348)

BRU: Division of Motor Vehicles (265)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP

Funding will provide for an Analyst Programmer position and training for the new position well as other DMV programming staff. The position is needed for maintenance of the ALVIN mainframe computer system. This system is the backbone of the automated instant issue process used by Motor Vehicle field offices and business partners throughout the state.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist action, there has been considerable national discussion about identification issues. Because there is no national ID card system, and it seems unlikely that one will be put in place, state driver licenses continue to be the de facto identification system throughout North America. And, since Alaska is one of only three states that have not yet converted to digital driver licensing, it is even more essential that we speed up that conversion. Additionally, new federal security and haz-mat requirements for commercial driver licenses have been added. All these issues require immediate attention and additional programming resources.

In addition to these new homeland security type of issues, the following discussion describes numerous ongoing issues that need additional programming resources,

Laws enacted in recent years include driver license/DWI issues, records privacy, and boat registration. Each has had measurable impact on programming staff who must provide the analysis, design, programming, roll-out, and maintenance of these programs. Even when contractual programming funds are included in a fiscal note, the existing staff is impacted by the necessity to perform the analysis for the tasks associated with the contract, define the work, administer the contract and monitor the project. In the more complex system changes, such as boat registration, two DMV programmers were devoted full time to the assignment, in addition to the contractor, which left no time for other tasks to be performed. The remaining two programmers were left to deal with the division's daily system needs, problems, maintenance and the growing list of other projects for which attention is needed.

ALVIN is a legacy mainframe system in a world where the norm and the future are web-based. The lack of training for mainframe programming makes it difficult to retain mainframe programming staff. Mainframe programmer training is not readily available and is expensive to arrange. Staff must either travel to an approved training site or training specialists must be flown in, both, at great expense. The Division lacks funds for training. Programmer productivity is severely hindered when the processes for which they are responsible must be learned on the job.

DMV's systems are accessed by local, state and federal law enforcement and the courts. Our system must be able to provide current, accurate, real time information to meet their needs. There were numerous changes made when the ALVIN system was separated from the APSIN system and many of the data auditing processes inherent in APSIN are not present in ALVIN. The Division has been relying on manual checks and entries in order to attempt to maintain data integrity throughout ALVIN while some of

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Administration

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Motor Vehicles (2348)

BRU: Division of Motor Vehicles (265)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
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has been relying on manual checks and entries in order to attempt to maintain data integrity throughout ALVIN while tens or thousands of record updates are performed monthly. Manual checks are inadequate.

Nationally, our communications messaging system, processed through the Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), relays Commercial and Problem Driver information, delivering it to and receiving it from all of the remaining states. This transmission system is being replaced by AAMVA and because the system is critical to DMV business, one programmer is devoted to this assignment full time for the next 2.5 years - the time it will take to convert our system. The vendor providing DMV's backend processing software link for Web Renewal processes will soon no longer support the programs. This also must be replaced within the next year and will add impact to other projects when staff is assigned.

Many new initiatives, such as, The National Motor Vehicle Title Program (a national vehicle title fraud prevention program) have no hope of being adopted in the next 3 to 5 years. Tasks such as the Single Customer Database necessary to tie Driver and Vehicle systems together are sidelined by the need for continued maintenance of current processes. Even if we were to contemplate a new system, we would have to ensure that the existing system was performing accurately before proceeding with the rewrite of the old one. DMV's existing IT workload and the IT demands facing the division cannot be met by the existing programming staff; additional staff and training are required.

Totals		113.0	85.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
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Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
FY 2002 24-Hour Emergency Alert Status													
	Inc	250.0	148.4	15.9	33.6	4.1	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	250.0												

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
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Funding will enhance the State's capability to respond on a 24-hour basis to hazardous material spills with special emphasis on releases that might result from acts of terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction. This request will provide partial year funding for six positions needed to ensure 24-hour readiness to respond to emergencies associated with potential terrorist actions.

DEC currently maintains a primary response cadre consisting of 35 staff who are tasked with responding to oil and hazardous substance incidents throughout the State. Staff currently perform standby duties to ensure an immediate response to any and all oil and hazardous substance incidents. With the additional Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) planning and response tasks, staff will also be required: 1) to fully support the 24-hour, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) operation; 2) coordinate response actions closely with Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Teams located in Anchorage, Fairbanks and in communities programmed to receive funding to field HAZMAT Teams (e.g., Juneau, Kodiak, Kenai, and Valdez); 3) respond and assist HAZMAT Teams with WMD incidents. Other tasks include: expanding the HAZMAT preparedness capability statewide through community spill response agreements; establishing additional HAZMAT teams in other communities; expanding training (for both HAZMAT teams & local responders); and designing, purchasing, deploying and training with the decontamination equipment.

1. What is it about each item that makes it unique to homeland security?

Prior to the September 11 incident, primary responders were fully engaged in oil and hazardous substance spill planning and response functions. These six additional staff will provide expanded coverage in order to man the SECC with response personnel, but more importantly to coordinate closely on WMD response issues and respond alongside HAZMAT Teams throughout the State.

2. How will the state be safer with each item funded at the requested amount?

Prior planning and an integrated response effort between Federal, State, and local responders will significantly reduce response times and contribute to a much more efficient response effort with the ultimate goal of reducing the degree of danger and injury to citizens of the State.

3. What risk will the state face if the item is not funded?

DEC's primary response corps will be less prepared and understaffed to effectively plan, coordinate and respond to a WMD incident. The overall risk will be heightened if the potential adversary is aware of this and other envisioned weaknesses in the State's capability to respond to terrorist incidents.

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
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Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
FY 2003 24-Hour Emergency Alert Status													
	Inc	600.0	432.3	65.0	93.7	3.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	600.0												

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP

Funding will enhance the State's capability to respond on a 24-hour basis to hazardous material spills with special emphasis on releases that might result from acts of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. This request will provide full year funding for six positions needed to ensure 24-hour readiness to respond to emergencies associated with potential terrorist actions.

DEC currently maintains a primary response cadre consisting of 35 staff who are tasked with responding to oil and hazardous substance incidents throughout the State. Staff currently perform standby duties to ensure an immediate response to any and all oil and hazardous substance incidents. With the additional Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) planning and response tasks, staff will also be required: 1) to fully support the 24-hour, State Emergency Coordination Center (SECC) operation; 2) coordinate response actions closely with Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Teams located in Anchorage, Fairbanks and in communities programmed to receive funding to field HAZMAT Teams (e.g., Juneau, Kodiak, Kenai, and Valdez); 3) respond and assist HAZMAT Teams with WMD incidents. Other tasks include: expanding the HAZMAT preparedness capability statewide through community spill response agreements; establishing additional HAZMAT teams in other communities; expanding training (for both HAZMAT teams & local responders); and designing, purchasing, deploying and training with the decontamination equipment.

1. What is it about each item that makes it unique to homeland security?

Prior to the September 11 incident, primary responders were fully engaged in oil and hazardous substance spill planning and response functions. These six additional staff will provide expanded coverage in order to man the SECC with response personnel, but more importantly to coordinate closely on WMD response issues and respond alongside HAZMAT Teams throughout the State.

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Prior planning and an integrated response effort between Federal, State, and local responders will significantly reduce response times and contribute to a much more efficient response effort with the ultimate goal of reducing the degree of danger and injury to citizens of the State.

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DEC's primary response corps will be less prepared and understaffed to effectively plan, coordinate and respond to a WMD incident. The overall risk will be heightened if the potential adversary is aware of this and other envisioned weaknesses in the State's capability to respond to terrorist incidents.

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Environmental Conservation

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Prevention and Emergency Response (2064)

BRU: Spill Prevention and Response (208)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
Totals		850.0	580.7	80.9	127.3	7.1	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
Back to Basics for Public Health Nursing													
	Inc	450.0	383.5	22.5	20.0	14.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	450.0												

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP

The Department requests an increment of \$450.0 GF to cover the cost of funding a portion of the remainder of the Public Health Nursing Back to Basics request that will assure that Public Health Nursing could launch an immediate and timely response to any disease threat to Alaskans, including any bioterrorism threat, to ensure their ability to protect Alaskans from infectious diseases and respond to a bioterrorism attack.

Thinking of disease control as an element of homeland security may be a new concept for some. However, recent national events tell us that diseases can be just as deadly as floods, earthquakes, fires and other disasters. Investing in a solid frontline public health workforce is a good defense for Alaska. Disease problems detected in legal immigrants, foreign crew on shipping vessels, and imported from our nearest international neighbors have been discovered and treated by public health nurses (PHNs) in their communities. PHNs not only respond to the disease outbreaks but also have been instrumental in helping communities organize for disasters and their consequences. PHNs participate on Local Emergency Planning Councils, respond when necessary to floods and fires, and in one community organized community providers to respond to the emotional fallout of the September 11 tragedies. It is all about being prepared. PHNs help Alaska be prepared to deal with bioterrorism or other disease threats, in your own community or across the state.

In FY02 the legislature funded one-third of Governor Knowles' request for the Back to Basics Infectious Disease Control Initiative. This request funds another one-third for Public Health Nursing. Two related Increment requests will complete funding for Public Health Laboratories and Epidemiology. The Back to Basics Initiative is aimed at reinforcing Alaska's eroding public health system to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Promoting and protecting the public's health is a fundamental function of state government under the Alaska constitution. If Alaska is not the target for bioterrorism acts and there are no disasters other than the natural disasters we sometimes see, the good news is this investment in public health will pay dividends for Alaska's health for years to come.

Alaska has always relied on PHNs to provide basic public health care, especially to young children and pregnant women. In recent years, many old disease enemies like tuberculosis and measles, which were thought to be nearly wiped out, have re-emerged in our state, along with more recently identified diseases such as chlamydia and hepatitis C. This year, unlike in years past, our PHN staff was on the frontline to respond to anthrax scares. If in the future there are scares of smallpox or some other biological weapon, PHNs will remain the primary foot soldiers in identifying and controlling the spread of these diseases in our state.

As the population of Alaska has grown over the years, the investment in public health nursing has not kept pace. In 1980, the capacity to meet the public health need was stretched with 86 public health nurses or 1 for every 4,881 Alaskans; in 2001 there are 114 PHNs or 1 for every 4,156 Alaskans. With the dollars provided last year the ratio was brought down to 1 PHN for every 5,226

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP

114 PHNs or 1 for every 5,455 Alaskans. With the dollars provided last year the ratio was brought down to 1 PHN for every 5,226 Alaskans, still a far from adequate number to do the work needed to protect Alaskans from the myriad of infectious diseases in our state. New outbreaks of tuberculosis requiring PHN management continue to occur throughout Alaska. When nurses are diverted to respond to large outbreaks they are restricted in providing such protective services as immunizations and well-baby screens, which then result in additional disease cases.

Other than bioterrorism threats, there are diseases that threaten the health of Alaskans everyday. Some such as tuberculosis (TB) have been with us for over half a century. When we think progress in control has been achieved, TB rises up again as a stubborn disease that must be dealt with through aggressive contact investigation and treatment. TB treatment and case detection is a time- and labor-intensive process, requiring many PHN hours in the field to find all those exposed and ensure adequate treatment. With the outbreak of 2000, a number of those active cases were in children who will require monitoring for many years to assure their TB infection does not reactivate.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) are an increasing concern in Alaska. In this state chlamydia, gonorrhea and infectious syphilis are mandatory reportable conditions. In 2000, the number of reported STD cases was 2,932, and the average number of sexual partners increased to 2.1 per case. Over the two years, about two-thirds of the named partners subsequently were tested for STDs and 778 cases of STD infection were found that otherwise might not have been identified. The follow-up of each STD case includes ensuring proper treatment, confidential notification of the partners of their exposure and follow-up counseling, testing and treatment of the partners. It is a labor-intensive process that can only be carried out by public health staff. A shortage of public health nurses to do this work, particularly in rural Alaska, leads infected individuals to remain unidentified and untreated, potentially exposing an ever-increasing number of individuals and perpetuating a cycle of infection and re-infection.

A new vaccination schedule for children has greatly increased the demands on the public health nursing system all through 2001 and will require an increased level of effort over time to maintain full immunization, as children are born in or move to the state. In 1980, every child needed 8 doses of vaccine to be fully immunized; thus the 110,420 children, ages birth through 19 years of age, needed 883,000 doses of vaccine to be administered. In 2001, every child needs 21 doses of vaccine to be fully immunized; thus the 211,261 children through 19 years of age will need 4.5 million vaccinations to meet the new schedule. Nearly twice as many children now need over five times as many doses of vaccine. There are only 32 more nurses today to deliver these vaccines across Alaska than there were in 1980 when the recommended immunization schedule was comprised of fewer vaccines and doses.

The appearance of anthrax contaminated letters and the associated illness and death have made bioterrorism a part of the public health arena. With inadequate capacity to manage existing disease loads, there is definitely no capacity to deal with this emerging

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
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issue.

To deal with these issues, the Division of Public Health is requesting for Public Health Nursing an FY03 increment in the following line items:

Personal Services \$383.5

Public health nurses continue to be needed in various locations across the state to meet the rising demands of infectious disease control, intervention and treatment for Alaskans. PHNs provide direct services to Alaskans in their communities. Six to seven nurses or nurse aides would be placed in such areas as St. Mary's, Dillingham, Valdez, Wasilla, Seward and the Bethel area, although final

placement of these positions may be influenced by outbreaks or disease loads unknown today. Considerations for staffing in locations important to the state's security have been made. Nurse aides are especially needed to ensure that directly observed therapy for TB is available to newly diagnosed patients.

Travel \$22.5

Travel dollars are needed to mobilize staff to a location needing additional support and for itinerant nurses to reach patients in remote villages and communities to provide screening, testing, exams, treatment, etc. and to carry out contact notification, tracing, education and follow-up.

Contractual \$20.0

Additional specimen shipping costs for possible biological agents and specialized training for infectious and communicable diseases such as TB and STDs require additional dollars. This money also provides for public notices and small amounts of printing.

Supplies \$14.0

Medications for patients with sexually transmitted diseases, patient education materials, and clinic exam materials such as swabs, paper products (gowns and cover sheets), specimen containers and blood drawing supplies are needed. Also, safer needles and needleless technology is needed to comply with SB 261 and OSHA to prevent needle stick exposures to diseases.

Equipment \$10.0

Clinic equipment such as hemacues, otoscopes, biojector devices, blood pressure cuffs, and stethoscopes, and exam lights are needed for physical exams.

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP

Funding of the increment will ensure capacity at the local level to respond to concerns and issues related to the threat of

Bioterrorism - Nursing

	Inc	134.0	114.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	134.0												

It is essential that our frontline public health workers be trained for immediate response for any bioterrorism event or threat. Not only must they operate with a high index of suspicion when unusual illness events or illness clusters occur, the frontline staff must be ready to take action quickly. As we saw with the recent rash of anthrax scares, the public health nurses (PHNs) were called on to deal with obtaining nasal cultures where appropriate, for quelling the fears of those potentially exposed, and for being ready within a short time to respond to these concerns.

This request will provide a bioterrorism coordinator/trainer and one clerk for the statewide PHN staff to ensure that the work of the Section of Nursing is well coordinated with other departments of the state, local and federal agencies and that an effective plan is developed and maintained for the PHNs' response to bioterrorism threats. This request will ensure that local staff are continually updated and trained so their response is timely and appropriate in the event of a bioterrorism event or threat. These two positions will assure that training is carried out and updated instructions and guidance are distributed to all frontline public health nursing staff. The bioterrorism coordinator will assure that appropriate data is collected and transmitted to the Statewide Emergency Coordinating Center. This coordinator, in consultation with the Chief of PHN, will be able to activate or mobilize the frontline PHN staff as needed for an immediate and appropriate response. The clerk will provide essential support for training scheduling, sending out materials, and assisting in posting information at the direction of the PHN Coordinator on our statewide communications systems. These two positions will understand the PHN service delivery system and be able to offer and organize the PHN staff's frontline support in the event of a bioterrorism event or threat.

This request also included \$20.0 for travel to get training and to train local public health nurses and their staff on bioterrorism and the PHN role in responding. Both personal services and travel costs are for FY03.

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Nursing (288)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
Homeland Public Health Nursing Computer Support													
	Inc	150.2	141.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	150.2												
<p>These individuals are necessary to provide adequate computer support for the public health nursing centers for troubleshooting and maintenance of computers and electronic communication systems in the state. Sustaining secure, reliable communication systems is essential for managing disasters and bioterrorism events as well as the more routine disease outbreaks and public health concerns at the community and village level. Current technical support is inadequate to maintain Nursing's hardware and software related to essential communication and service.</p> <p>These two microcomputer technicians will work closely with the Public Health Alert Network and will keep public health centers functional on First Class, the statewide computer system used for emergency management by the State Emergency Coordination Center (DMVA). The two microcomputer technicians will be based in Anchorage. The personal services funding is based on four months in FY02 (\$35.2) and full year funding in FY03 (\$106.1). Contractual services to support the positions and equipment funding for computers and office furniture will be needed in FY03.</p>													
Totals		734.2	638.8	42.5	22.9	14.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Epidemiology (296)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions		
											PFT	PPT	NP
FY2002-2003 Homeland Security													
Back to Basics In Epidemiology													
	Inc	450.0	366.0	50.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0
1004 Gen Fund	450.0												

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Epidemiology (296)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	PFT	PPT	NP
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The Department requests an increment of \$450.0 to complete funding of the Back to Basics Initiative that supports epidemiology staff in carrying out more comprehensive infectious disease prevention and control work to protect the public's health.

The resources provided last year were essential and immediately put to work. But in spite of increased effects, Alaska had the highest rate of tuberculosis in the nation and the largest rate increase in the nation last year. We do not yet have the capacity to meet day-to-day needs to control tuberculosis, STD, HIV, and other infectious diseases.

This request is of even greater importance since September 11, 2001, because the skills and capacity needed to combat usual infectious diseases are essential to combat a terrorism attack using an infectious agent. Should such an attack occur, we must have an adequate number of trained staff and a fully functioning public health system to have any hope in minimizing illness and death.

Additional epidemiology staff are needed to provide the medical and other clinical oversight and direction that physicians and nurses providing care directly to patients need to identify, manage and control disease outbreaks, to provide partner and contact interviewing to identify persons unknowingly exposed and to assure their treatment. Epidemiology staff also need to conduct the studies and other work needed to determine effective control measures and the extent of disease in the state, and to collect and analyze data on the occurrence and location of the various infectious diseases. It is likely that a covert bioterrorist attack would be identified by staff as they collect disease reports from providers and identify trends or clusters.

Tuberculosis is likely the most visible of public health challenges. In 1946, 43% of all death certificates of Alaska Natives listed tuberculosis as the cause of death. Once thought to be nearly eliminated, TB is resurfacing with a vengeance. The threat of developing treatment resistant strains requires all public health staff to be vigilant and diligent. Epidemiology staff play many roles in a TB outbreak. They provide medical consultation to doctors and public health nurses, collect and analyze data to determine the magnitude and extent of the problem and possible intervention options and, when necessary, provide direct service. This is the same type of involvement staff would have in assisting private providers in managing the illness related to a biological agent. In most states and cities there are special TB clinics. Due to the huge geographic area in Alaska, the only option is to provide the more labor-intensive work of supporting individual doctors and PHNs in managing the disease wherever the TB patient lives. TB can remain dormant for years and surface years later. This means that the populations where TB is known to exist must be monitored for years to come. Therefore, the problem will not diminish in the near future.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) such as chlamydia are an increasing concern in Alaska. An epidemic of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), a disease that often leads to infertility in women, was discovered in Alaska as a result of a study done by

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Epidemiology (296)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	PFT	PPT	NP
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disease (PIU), a disease that often leads to infertility in women, was discovered in Alaska as a result of a study done by epidemiology staff. Screening exposed the fact that there are large numbers of undiagnosed and untreated cases of chlamydia in women in our state. Many are being rendered infertile as a result.

The highest public health priority for HIV/AIDS is to prevent new infections. To achieve this goal, highly trained public health professional staff attempt to interview every HIV positive person in Alaska to enlist their voluntary cooperation in identifying contacts who might be at risk of infection. In 1999, intensive partner notification activities working with 9 original patients resulted in identifying a total of 78 sexual and/or injecting contacts. Of these 78 contacts, 67 were notified and tested, and 6 newly infected individuals were found. With additional resources and professional staff, all HIV infected individuals will be offered voluntary assistance at identifying partners and contacts at risk.

A new vaccination schedule for children has greatly increased the workload in the Section of Epidemiology. In 1980, 883,000 doses of vaccine needed to be ordered, stored and distributed. In 2000, more than 4.5 million doses of vaccine were handled. Additionally epidemiology staff provide the education and training needed to ensure the vaccines are handled properly and used by providers in a timely manner. Data must be collected and analyzed regarding the immunization rates by community and provider, so maximum immunization rates are achieved and maintained over time. Provider and consumer education and information must be continually updated and distributed. Medical consultation on potential risks and appropriate use must always be available.

Alaskans and tourists are vulnerable to air, water and food borne illnesses. Major outbreaks of influenza have erupted during the summer tourist season in each of the past three years. This threatens our tourism industry and Alaskans individually. When an outbreak occurs, epidemiology staff must respond immediately. They manage the overall effort and conduct the necessary investigations and follow-up needed to discern the cause of the outbreak and the number of persons involved. They also ensure that everyone potentially exposed is contacted and receives appropriate information. They then collect all relevant data, prepare reports, and initiate efforts to prevent a recurrence. When the problem occurs on a cruise ship or in a group of travelers between Canada and Alaska, epidemiology staff are responsible for coordinating all work with the Centers for Disease Control and the governments of Canada.

To do this essential work to protect Alaskans from infectious diseases and to ensure the additional capacity that would be essential in the event of a bioterrorist event, the Division of Public Health requests the following FY03 funding for Epidemiology:

Change Record Detail With Description

Department of Health and Social Services

Scenario: FY2002-2003 Homeland Security (2323)

Component: Epidemiology (296)

BRU: State Health Services (96)

Scenario/ Change Record Title	Trans Type	Totals	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Supplies	Equipment	Land/ Buildings	Grants Claims	Misc.	Positions PFT PPT NP		
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Personal Services - \$366.0

This funding will support three nurse epidemiologists who will undertake, conduct, manage and evaluate field work to control infectious disease through intensive case management, screening, investigation and partner notification. A new analyst/programmer position will oversee and supervise our information technology team which will support electronic disease surveillance and monitoring, ensuring disease reports are more timely thus increasing the ability of the state to detect a bioterrorist act.

Travel - \$ 50.0

These funds will pay for travel to villages to provide training, technical assistance and support to field workers.

Contractual -\$34.0

This funding will provide testing materials, contractual support for radiology services and training materials.