

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



SENATOR ELVI GRAY-JACKSON
SENATE DISTRICT G

Senate Bill 261: Unhoused Young Adults: IDS, Birth Cert. Sectional Analysis – Version A

Section 1. Amends AS 18.50.320:

This is a conforming change related to the creation of new subsection (b) in Section 2.

Section 2. Adds a new subsection to AS 18.50.320:

Subsection (b) establishes alternative methods for verifying identity when requesting a certified copy of a birth certificate if the applicant qualifies for a fee waiver under AS 18.50.330(c). Acceptable proof of identity may include an expired or unexpired government-issued photo identification, two supporting documents (such as school records, education or medical records, or an affidavit attesting to the applicant's identity), or other forms of proof of identity accepted by the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Section 3. Adds a new subsection to AS 18.50.330:

Subsection (C) prohibits the state registrar from charging a fee for a certified copy of a birth certificate to an individual who is unhoused and between the ages of 18 and 25. The section also authorizes the Department of Health to prescribe a form for verifying a person's unhoused status.

Section 4. Amends AS 18.65.310(c):

Adds unhoused status among the offenses for which a person may be charged with a misdemeanor when knowingly making a false written statement in an application for a state identification card.

Section 5. Repeals and reenacts AS 18.65.310(g):

In addition to individuals aged 60 or older, the section allows individuals who are unhoused and between the ages of 18 and 25 to receive a non-federally compliant identification card without charge.

Section 6. Adds new subsections AS 18.65.310(s) and (t):

Subsection (s) allows applicants to verify their unhoused status using written verification on a form prescribed by the Department of Administration.

Subsection (t) creates new procedures specific to state identification cards issued to unhoused youth. It allows these identification cards to list an address that is not a principal residence, such as a location where the person is frequently located or the address of a service organization that provides services to unhoused individuals. It also expands alternative forms of acceptable proof of identity (including expired identification, school or medical records, affidavits, or other documentation approved by regulation).

04.08.2025

Version A