



DISABILITY LAW CENTER

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by scan and e-mail to House.Judiciary@akleg.gov

The Honorable Matt Claman
Chair, House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol
120 Fourth St., M/S 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Re: CSHB 172 (JUD)

Dear Chair Claman and Members of the Judiciary Committee:

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify and to present written testimony about the significant revisions to HB 172.

The overall purpose of HB 172 is to build into Alaska law support for the Crisis Now system of helping people who are experiencing mental health crises. Crisis Now would supplement, and to a large extent replace, a current system where much short-term treatment depends on involuntary holds at, or outside, a limited number of evaluation facilities, whose main mission is to see whether someone ought to file a petition for the person to be committed to a treatment facility for up to 30 days. This system is cumbersome and subject to delays, and has resulted in people being held in hospital emergency rooms and even jails awaiting admission to an evaluation facility – which led to our court case, filed in the fall of 2018 and settled in summer 2020.

As we noted last year, 2021, HB 172 would make it much easier for people in crisis to get short-term mental health treatment, and would help to ensure that if someone may need civil commitment, the person's wait can be at a crisis residential center which can provide some of the services the person needs.

The new version of HB 172 makes this process simpler and more rational, and does a better job of protecting people's rights.

One major improvement is the clarification that in every case where someone wants to hold a person involuntarily for more than a few hours, there will be a court order providing the person with a court-appointed lawyer. That was an issue with last year's versions, and this year's version fixes it.

A second major improvement is that no matter where you go – a crisis residential center or an evaluation facility like API, Fairbanks Memorial, or Bartlett – if the system wants to hold you for more than 72 hours, there needs to be a hearing within those 72 hours at which the petitioner will have to show why you should continue to be held, as dangerous to yourself or others or as gravely disabled, and you and your lawyer can participate.

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In our view that is an acceptable trade-off for another change in the bill, which is extending the maximum involuntary stay at a crisis residential center to seven days. You would only be subject to the second half of that seven-day stay if a court had authorized this after a hearing at which you and your lawyer could participate.

The bill does not address every problem that faces people being held in the system. For example, while it extends the right to file a grievance against evaluation and treatment facilities to filing grievances against crisis residential centers, it does not fix the problem with filing "internal" grievances against short-term facilities which you will have left long before your grievance is considered. Nevertheless, this is a good bill, the changes over the interim have improved it, and we at Disability Law Center urge you to enact it.

Sincerely,



Mark Regan
Legal Director