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SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/7/90

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4/6/90

The Finance Committee considered CSHB 368 (Judic)

Residential housing assistance provided by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

and recommended:

- [] replace with CS
[] or adopt CS
[] attached amendment(s)
[] letter of intent adopted
[] same title
[] new title
[] technical title change (HB only)

[x] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

[] individual recommendations

[] further referral to

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

[] fiscal note(s) Dept/Date:

[] fiscal note(s) Dept/Date:

[] zero fiscal note(s)

[x] zero fiscal note(s) DOR-AHFC 1/30/90

[] appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Handwritten signatures: [unclear], [unclear], Paul Frank

Blank lines for other recommendations

1. [Signature] No Rez. -- 2. [Signature] DO PASS

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CSHB 368 (L & C)
PUBLISHED DATE: HOUSE 2/2/90

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: _____
 Title: Construction Stas for Housing Eligible for AHFC Financing ARV: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
 Sponsor: Rep. Swackhammer Components: _____
 Requester: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Judith DeSpain 
 Division: Alaska Housing Finance Corporation Phone: 561-1900
 Date: 1/30/90

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone Date: _____
 Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requester
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Adopted

**FISCAL ANALYSIS
SB 368**

The cost to AHFC to implement the provisions of this legislation are negligible, as the onus for ensuring compliance rests with the lender, not AHFC. AHFC activity will be limited to the routine adding and publicizing of a new underwriting requirement which must be met by the lender before a commitment to purchase can be issued.

Inspections will be done by non-AHFC personnel. Costs of inspections ultimately will be borne by borrowers.

Original sponsor(s): REP. SWACKHAMMER, Navarre, Brown, Zawacki

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 368 (Judiciary)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to residential housing assistance
7 provided by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 18.56.088(c) is amended to read:

10 (c) The board may adopt regulations to carry out the purposes of
11 this chapter, and shall adopt regulations necessary for the following
12 purposes:

13 (1) determination of borrower eligibility including, but
14 not limited to, income limitations and the determination of remote,
15 underdeveloped or blighted areas of the state;

16 (2) loan guidelines and terms including but not limited to
17 maximum loan amounts and required loan-to-value ratios, but excluding
18 mortgage loan interest rates;

19 (3) characteristics of housing eligible for loans or pur-
20 chase of loans, including compliance with the requirements of AS 18.-
21 56.300; [AND]

22 (4) the qualifications of loan originators and servicers
23 and the method of allocating amounts available for the purchase of
24 loans; and [.]

25 (5) establishment of a procedure, including a fee schedule,
26 for the commitment for one year or less of money for the purchase of
27 an individual mortgage loan at a specific interest rate.

28 * Sec. 2. AS 18.56 is amended by adding a new section to read:

29 Sec. 18.56.300. CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS FOR HOUSING ELIGIBLE FOR

1 PURCHASE OF LOANS. (a) The corporation may not make or purchase a
2 housing loan for residential housing the construction of which begins
3 after June 30, 1991, unless the seller of the mortgage loan complies
4 with the provisions of this section and unless

5 (1) the unit is in compliance with the construction codes
6 of the municipality, if the unit is located within a municipality that
7 has adopted and enforces construction codes and each of those codes
8 meets or exceeds the comparable standards for similar housing estab-
9 lished by the state building code; or

10 (2) the unit is in compliance with the comparable standards
11 for similar housing established by the state building code

12 (A) if the unit is located

13 (i) within a municipality whose construction
14 codes do not meet the standards for similar housing estab-
15 lished by the state building code;

16 (ii) within a municipality that does not enforce
17 construction codes; or

18 (iii) outside a municipality; or

19 (B) as to each specific code within the construction
20 codes of the municipality that has adopted and enforces con-
21 struction codes if the specific code does not meet or exceed the
22 comparable standard for similar housing established by the state
23 building code.

24 (b) As a condition of a commitment to purchase or approve a loan
25 under this section for residential housing the construction of which
26 begins after June 30, 1991, the corporation shall require inspection
27 of the unit of residential housing that is the subject of the loan.
28 The inspection must be performed by a municipal building inspector or
29 by a person who is approved or certified to perform residential

1 inspections by the International Conference of Building Officials or
2 the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. The person
3 who makes the inspection shall determine whether the construction
4 conforms to relevant provisions of the construction codes of the
5 municipality or of the state building code, as applicable, at each of
6 the following stages of construction:

- 7 (1) plan approval;
- 8 (2) completion of footings and foundations;
- 9 (3) completion of electrical installation, plumbing, and
10 framing;
- 11 (4) completion of installation of insulation;
- 12 (5) final approval.

13 (c) A person may not bring an action for damages based on a duty
14 imposed by (b) of this section to inspect a residential unit unless
15 the action is for damages caused by gross negligence or intentional
16 misconduct.

17 (d) This section does not apply to a housing loan made by the
18 corporation under AS 18.56.106.

19 (e) In this section,

20 (1) "construction codes" means, with reference to a munic-
21 ipality, the building, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical codes, or
22 any of them that have been adopted and are enforced by the municipal-
23 ity;

24 (2) "state building code" means

25 (A) for building standards, the standards set out in
26 the version of the Uniform Building Code adopted by the Depart-
27 ment of Public Safety under AS 18.70.080, including the pro-
28 visions of that code applicable to buildings used for residential
29 purposes containing fewer than four dwelling units,

1 notwithstanding the exclusion of those buildings from the Depart-
2 ment of Public Safety's jurisdiction made by AS 18.70.080(a)(2);

3 (B) for mechanical standards, the standards set out in
4 the version of the Uniform Mechanical Code adopted by the Depart-
5 ment of Public Safety under AS 18.70.080, including the pro-
6 visions of that code applicable to buildings used for residential
7 purposes containing fewer than four dwelling units, notwithstand-
8 ing the exclusion of those buildings from the Department of
9 Public Safety's jurisdiction made by AS 18.70.080(a)(2);

10 (C) for plumbing standards, the minimum plumbing code
11 adopted by the Department of Labor under AS 18.60.705; and

12 (D) for electrical standards, the minimum electrical
13 standards prescribed by AS 18.60.580.

14 * Sec. 3. AS 18.56.300(e)(2)(A) and (B), enacted by sec. 2 of this Act,
15 are intended to assure that, for purposes of determining whether housing
16 the construction of which begins after June 30, 1991, meets the building
17 and mechanical standards under AS 18.56.300(a) and (b), enacted by sec. 2
18 of this Act, the standards set out in each of the following fully apply to
19 residences containing fewer than four dwelling units, even though those
20 residences are excepted from regulation by AS 18.70.080(a)(2):

21 (1) the Uniform Building Code, adopted for the state by 13 AAC
22 50.020(a);

23 (2) the Uniform Mechanical Code, adopted for the state by 13 AAC
24 50.020(b).

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: March 2, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 4/10/90

The FINANCE Committee considered:

HB 369

HOUSE BILL NO. 369

SUBSTANCE ABUSE GRANT FUND

"An Act creating the community action against substance abuse grant fund."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with CS HB 369 (FIN) [] the same title
- [] a new title
- [] have attached amendment(s)
- [] do pass
- [] do not pass
- [] no recommendation
- [] individual recommendations
- [] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
- [] zero fiscal note _____
- [] zero with analysis _____

- [] fiscal note(s) _____
- [] zero fiscal note(s) DHSS 3/2/90
- [] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass No Rec Amend

Hoffman

Brown

SWACKHAMMER

KOPPEL

ULLMER

BARNES

Phillips

Rieger

WALLIS

Larson

Larson

CO-Chairman's Signature

Hoffman

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 1/8/90
 Title: "An Act creating the community action BRU: Alcohol & Drug Services
 against substance abuse grant fund"
 Sponsor: Ellis; et al.
 Requestor: _____
 Agency Affected: Health & Social Services
 Components: Grants

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HB 369 will not have an FY90 fiscal impact

Prepared by: Matthew C. Felix *Matthew C. Felix* Phone: 586-6201
 Division: Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Date: 2/26/90
 Approved by Commissioner: Myra M. Munson *Myra M. Munson* Date: _____
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

Adopted

Original sponsor(s): REP. ELLIS, Finkelstein, Swackhammer, Navarre, Boyer, Brown, Ulmer, M.Davis, Koponen, Menard

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 369 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating the community action against sub-
7 stance abuse grant fund."

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

9 * Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this Act to provide a means
10 for funding projects and programs to combat substance abuse that are initi-
11 ated at the community level and that are uniquely designed to address the
12 most pressing substance abuse problem in each community.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 47.37 is amended by adding a new section to read:

14 Sec. 47.37.045. COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE GRANT
15 FUND. (a) The community action against substance abuse grant fund is
16 created as an account in the general fund. The fund consists of
17 appropriations, grants, and contributions to the fund. The office may
18 make grants from the fund to school districts, municipalities, non-
19 profit organizations, local governing bodies of established villages,
20 and community organizations established under municipal charter or
21 ordinance.

22 (b) A school district, municipality, nonprofit organization,
23 local governing body of an established village, or community organiza-
24 tion may file an application with the office for a community action
25 against substance abuse grant. The application must include a
26 description of the purpose for which grant funds will be used, goals
27 to be achieved by the program or project, methods of measuring achieve-
28 ment of goals, a proposed budget, and statements of the need for and
29 support of the proposed program or project.

(c) Community action against substance abuse grant funds awarded under this section may be used for

(1) Police-In-School Liaison programs that are certified by the Alaska Police Standards Council;

(2) technical assistance for neighborhood based substance abuse prevention or treatment programs;

(3) coordinators for court ordered community service;

(4) preventative or educational programs for youth that involve the community, parents, youth, and local schools; or

(5) programs or projects that the office determines are effective in preventing or treating substance abuse at the community level.

(d) A proposed program or project that includes matching local funds or in-kind contributions shall have priority over a proposed program or project that does not include matching local funds or in-kind contributions. Grants awarded under this section are subject to the restrictions on use provided under AS 37.05.321.

(e) In this section,

(1) "established village" has the meaning given in AS 04.-21.080(b);

(2) "local governing body" has the meaning given in AS 04.-21.080(b);

(3) "nonprofit organization" means an organization that qualifies for exemption from taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (4) (Internal Revenue Code).

YCPEC**YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, INC.**

P.O. Box 110091 • Anchorage, AK 99511-0091 • 800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-584 • Anchorage, AK 99515

February 13, 1990

REC'D FEB 15 1990

EXPRESS MAIL

Jim

Representative Johnny Ellis
 Chair of the Alaska Legislative
 HESS Committee
 P. O. Box V
 Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ellis:

Thank you for the opportunity to participating in the teleconference in Anchorage on January 25, 1990. I hope that the broad based community support for the Police-in-School Liaison Program and for HB 369 is indicative of our community's concern for kids, drugs, alcohol. The partnership role that the Anchorage Police Department, the Anchorage School District and the entire community play increases our chance for success in combating this problem.

The Youth Crime Prevention Educational Committee [YCPEC] has taken a Statewide leadership role in advocating a participatory approach to substance abuse education. Police Departments, school districts, parent groups, social service agencies, professional organizations and business groups have been united not only in Anchorage, but throughout the State in developing strategies to help our State's youth develop a drug-free lifestyle. YCPEC is at the forefront of this effort.

This committee raises funds from local businesses and individuals to support it's activities, i.e., a Statewide training symposium for PSL officers and educators and other interested individuals involved in the program, provides materials for the PSL officers and additionally, provides the financial support for specialized training at seminars on an annual basis. These costs are exclusive of the funding for PSL officers to be placed in the schools.

We have conducted extensive research on the PSL Program at your recent request and are including the following enclosures:

SPONSORS:

ALASKA AIRLINES
 ALBAN & MORTON
 ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICES, INC.
 ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
 A.P.D. EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
 ARCO

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, INC.
 CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION
 DIMOND CENTER, LTD.
 ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CENTER, INC.
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ANCHORAGE
 PEPSI COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

JIM PULVER
 SEALAND FREIGHT SERVICE, INC.
 STANDARD ALASKA PRODUCTION
 WAYNE'S JEWELERS
 CHARTER NORTH HOSPITAL

YCPEC YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, INC.

P.O. Box 110091 • Anchorage, AK 99511-0091 • 800 E. Dimond Blvd., Suite 3-584 • Anchorage, AK 99515

- [1] A listing of every school district throughout the State, indicating which communities have a junior high and a local police department;
- [2] A collective commentary of remarks made by Chiefs of Police throughout the State that we have interviewed about the Police-In-School Liaison Program.
- [3] Comments made by the Chiefs of Police relative to funding considerations under HB 369.
- [4] Our 1989-1990 budget for the PSL Committee.

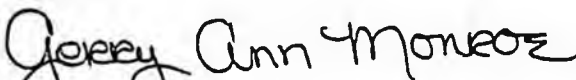
I would like to point out that this committee agrees with the Chiefs of Police throughout the State that some state agency other than the Department of Education be the conduit of fund distribution under HB 369. We are aware of several attempts by Police Departments to access drug education money for the PSL program from the Department of Education and the Governor's Office. Every grant was denied, even though the monies would have been used exclusively in the schools for drug education. The Department of Education funds schools - not police departments. The Department of Education in Juneau is not responsible to the needs of police departments doing drug education. Furthermore, since PSL officers are certified by the Alaska Police Standards Council, we feel they have a better idea of what constitutes a successful PSL program.

We feel that it would be most appropriate for funds designated to drug education and the Police-In-School Liaison Program be under the supervision of the Alaska Police Standards Council. We request your serious consideration of this matter.

Thank you once again for your support of our efforts in promoting a healthy drug-free youth population through an innovative community partnership model - the Police-In-School Liaison Program.

Very truly yours,

YCPEC



Gerry Ann Monroe
Finance Chair

SPONSORS:

ALASKA AIRLINES
ALBAN & MORTON
ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICES, INC.
ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT
A.P.D. EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION
ARCO

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, INC.
CORROON & BLACK CORPORATION
DIMOND CENTER, LTD.
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PEPSI COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

JIM PULVER
SEALAND FREIGHT SERVICE, INC.
STANDARD ALASKA PRODUCTION
WAYNE'S JEWELERS
CHARTER NORTH HOSPITAL

ATTACHMENT 1

POLICE-IN-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM
SUMMARY SHEET
LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

- 35 Junior Highs in Alaska w/co located police departments
- 21 Surveyed police departments
- 17 Interested police departments in PSL
 - 3 No Response (Haines, Valeez, North Pole)
 - 1 No police administrator (Bethel)
- (21)
- 9 Departments with PSL on staff of schools
- 11 PSL officers statewide

ATTACHMENT 2

STANDARDS CONSTITUTING A POLICE-IN-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM (PSL)

- A. A formal agreement between local school district and local police department must exist. This memorandum of understanding (MOU) must specify:
 1. Required support - personnel, money, materials, etc.
 2. Operational procedures.
 3. Hours of operation.
 4. Program administration, management and supervision.
 5. Records keeping and reporting considerations.
 6. Mutual goals and objectives.
 7. Scope and intent of program concepts and activities.
- B. Primary focus of the PSL program is Education, Intervention, Counseling and Community Agency Networking on a full time basis.
- C. PSL program must have clearly defined goals that are common, despite their broad base nature, to police departments throughout the entire state who wish to participate in the crime prevention effort.
- D. Schools that host a PSL officer should have an evaluation instrument in place to measure the success of the PSL program in that respective community.
- E. Each PSL officer must possess or have:
 1. An intermediate level certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC)
 2. Have three years police experience.
 3. Completed a PSL certification program conducted by Anchorage Police Department or APSC.
- F. A standardized job description of a PSL officer should be developed. A standardized selection criteria for appointment as a PSL officer should be outlined by the APSC.
- G. PSL officers must demonstrate job proficiency in their education and intervention counseling role through a required continuing education process.

ATTACHMENT 3

FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

A. The Alaska Police Standards Council rather than the Department of Education should be the Grants Administration Agency. The purpose of this recommendation is to:

1. Ensure quality control of PSL programs.
2. Ensure fair access to intended funds under HB 369(C)(3) police and school liaison programs.

All substance abuse education funds are now administered by Department of Education and local police departments have always been denied access to these funds.

- B. Priority should be given to police departments who have a PSL in place.
- C. Request for proposals should grant successful police department recipients for the PSL program a 24-36 month award rather than a 12 month award.

ATTACHMENT 4

YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, INC.
 PROPOSED 1989-1990 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET
 [July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1990]

PROJECTED INCOME		
[Donations/Grants]	\$	49,010.00

TOTAL INCOME	\$	49,010.00

EXPENDITURES:

Operating Expense

Telephone	600.00	
Postage	1250.00	
Stationary	100.00	
Office Supplies/Equipment	250.00	
Bank Charges	50.00	
P. O. Box	25.00	
Dues	35.00	
		\$ 2,310.00

Training provided to PSL Officers [inclusive of lodging]		\$ 12,000.00
---	--	--------------

Educational Materials provided PSL Officers for Schools]		\$ 2,500.00
---	--	-------------

Public Information Materials		\$ 3,100.00
------------------------------	--	-------------

PSL SYMPOSIUM:

PSL Training Symposium Manuals and materials		\$ 2,500.00
Lodging [Officers/Educators]		12,000.00
Hospitality Room		400.00
Promotional Materials		1,500.00

Video taping Training Sessions	1,500.00
Honorarium for Keynote Speaker	2,500.00
Transportation	1,500.00
Lodging	700.00

PSL REGIONAL TRAINING:

Travel/Lodging	\$ 5,000.00
Training Materials	1,500.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<hr/> \$ 49,010.00
--------------------	--------------------



TOM FINK
MAYOR

ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4501 SOUTH BRAGAW STREET • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507-1599
TELEPHONE (907) 786-8500



REC'D FEB 17 1990

February 12, 1990

Jim

Representative Johnny Ellis
Chairman, HESS Committee
Alaska Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ellis:

Thank you for the opportunity extended to members of my staff to testify before the HESS Committee at the teleconference on January 25, 1990. We are extremely pleased at the initiative taken by members of the HESS Committee to address the lack of funding for local proactive programs targeting the epidemic spread of substance abuse.

The Anchorage Police Department has also taken the initiative in the development and implementation of a highly successful and nationally recognized chemical abuse crime prevention program based on a pro-active educational model - the Police-In-School Liaison Program (PSL). This PSL Program has been in operation in a partnership role with the Anchorage School District since 1984. However, with municipal funding at its current level we are unable to expand the program to the required seven officers that are needed - one for each junior high and feeder elementary system. The Anchorage Police Department has always paid the entire cost of this program without financial assistance from the Anchorage School District or benefit of state grants. Our department has written federal, state and local grants for this PSL program in the past.

My staff has compiled a report for your committee based on the questions you asked at the teleconference.

Attachment #1 is a listing of every school district throughout the state, indicating which communities have both a junior high/middle school and a local police department. It further indicates how many of these communities have a PSL program in place (modeled after Anchorage) and how many communities would like to start a PSL program.

Representative Johnny Ellis
February 12, 1990
Page Two

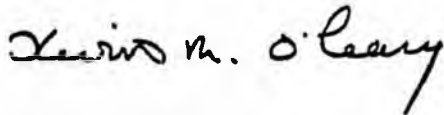
The second attachment is a collective commentary of remarks made by Chiefs of Police throughout the State that we surveyed as to their professional opinions about the Police-In-School Liaison Program.

The third attachment is comments made by the Chiefs of Police considering funding considerations under HB 369.

The fourth attachment is a survey report of 21 municipal police departments who have previously expressed an interest in starting a PSL program or who have a PSL in place within their community. The information gathered reflects how many PSL officers are needed by community and how many communities presently have PSL officers on staff. A column for cost by position is also provided.

I hope the information we have provided to your community answers the questions you posed at the teleconference. If any of my staff or I can be of further assistance, please contact Sergeant Jim Rehmann, PSL Program Supervisor at 786-8666 or 786-8699.

Sincerely,



Kevin M. O'Leary
Chief of Police

KMO:d1

ATTACHMENT 1

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SUMMARY SHEET
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 - 3. Completed a PSL certification program conducted by Anchorage Police Department or APSC.
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- G. PSL officers must demonstrate job proficiency in their education and intervention counseling role through a required continuing education process.

ATTACHMENT 3

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1. Ensure quality control of PSL programs.
2. Ensure fair access to intended funds under HB 369(C)(3) police and school liaison programs.

All substance abuse education funds are now administered by Department of Education and local police departments have always been denied access to these funds.

B. Priority should be given to police departments who have a PSL in place.

C. Request for proposals should grant successful police department recipients for the PSL program a 24-36 month award rather than a 12 month award.

ATTACHMENT 4
Municipal Police Department Survey Report
Concerning the Police-In-School-Liaison Program

<u>City</u>	<u>Chief</u>	<u>PSL Need by Jr. High</u>	<u>Cost by Position</u>
Anchorage	Kevin O'Leary	7 - 2 PSL on staff	\$70,003
Bethel	No police administrator responded		
Cordova	Kevin Clayton	1 - No program in place	\$50,000
Dillingham	Glenn Herbst	1 - No program in place	
Fairbanks	Richard Cummings	3 - No program in place	\$65,000
Haines	No police administrator responded		
Juneau	Mike Gelston	2 - 1 PSL on staff	\$62,500
Kenai	Richard Ross	1 - 1/2 time position staff	
Ketchikan	Daniel Anslinger	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$60,000
Kodiak	John Marshall	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$64,000
Kotzebue	Ed Ward	1 - No program in place	\$65,000
North Pole	Lynn Lamm	No comments provided	
Nome	Robert Kauer	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$65,000
North Slope Borough	Dennis Packer	1 - 2 PSL on staff	\$53,000
Palmer	Ron Otte	4 - No program in place	\$44,000
Petersburg	Robert Oszman	1 - No program in place	\$60,000
Sitka	John Marshall	1 - 1/2 position on staff	\$60,000
Soldotna	Walt Bonner	1 - No program in place	\$65,000
Unalaska	Mike Shetler	1 - No program in place	\$57,500
Valdez	No police administrator responded		
Wrangell	Brent Moody	1 - 1 PSL on staff	\$58,000

The above police departments surveyed because:

1. Each city has at least one Jr. High in their jurisdiction
2. Police Chiefs have previously expressed interest in PSL program
3. Police departments have sent PSL officers to train with APD-PSL officers
4. Police departments use materials from Anchorage PSL officers in their local schools
5. Police departments have PSL personnel certified by Alaska Police Standards Council

If you need more resources,
let me know.



4 TYPES of STRATEGIES

- 1) Community
- 2) PARENT & FAMILIES
- 3) Schools
- 4) WORKPLACE

Within EACH of those CATEGORIES
ARE A NUMBER of APPROACHES.

DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 84-1310
Printed 1983

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-429-090

11 (art 11/16/84)

COMMUNITIES: WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

National Institute on Drug Abuse

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

COMMUNITY STRATEGIES

Developing community projects on drugs and alcohol involves many segments of the community---civic, youth and voluntary organizations, as well as professional and medical associations, industry, government and the media. A community task force can consider some of the following ideas for action:

1. Youth Organizations. Establishment of youth programs that emphasize drug- and alcohol-free behavior is increasing. These organizations provide positive peer influence and drug- and alcohol-free social activities that many young people seek. Many of these groups focus on preventing drinking/drug-taking and driving fatalities.
2. Social Policies, Laws, and Regulations. Communities need to develop policies and norms that provide consistent messages about drugs and alcohol. This consistency requires considerable cooperation among parents, schools, law enforcement agencies, medical and other professional groups and the private sector and should include consideration of appropriate behavior and role modeling by adults as well as youth. Many communities are looking at the effect of changing laws and regulations with regard to drug and alcohol use among youth. Efforts to ban drug paraphernalia sales have been important to many communities. Research suggests that raising the minimum purchase age of alcoholic beverages, raising the price of alcoholic beverages, and not allowing youth to leave school grounds during the day may reduce alcohol-related traffic fatalities, health consequences, and vandalism.
3. Community-based Counseling. Community agencies may offer a range of services that includes development of positive skills for living as well as early intervention and treatment. Often these services focus on a number of closely associated problem areas such as drug and alcohol abuse, truancy, poor school performance, depression and violence. Through their knowledge of community resources, counselors may refer clients to other programs and resources.
4. Channel One. This program provides a seven-step process for assessing community needs and involving youth in constructive community service projects. An important element in the program is the role of private sector leadership. Many projects that result from the Channel One process are drug-specific (e.g., production of videotapes and drug information services), while others encourage community restoration and service projects.

Communities are rediscovering the great power they have to solve their own problems. Drug and alcohol abuse have created devastating consequences for youth and other age groups, and for the community as a whole. It is important for all parts of the community to come together to address the many factors and causes underlying drug and alcohol abuse. It is particularly important for young people themselves to become an active part in solutions to these problems.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have defined four critical areas for prevention strategies: communities, parents and families, schools, and the workplace. These are not the only areas nor are the strategies listed inclusive of everything that can be done. It is hoped that the ideas and materials described will help communities make important decisions and take appropriate action.

William Pollin, M.D.
Director
National Institute on Drug Abuse

5. **Health promotion** - Many young people have developed health values, which communities can capitalize upon for prevention of drug, alcohol and other problems. Many youth have a high regard for their bodies and can be interested in programs which promote healthy lifestyles that are incompatible with drug and alcohol use. Highlighting health promotion techniques is an increasingly popular form of community action.

6. **Media.** The media can contribute positively or negatively to attitudes, perceptions, and knowledge about drugs and alcohol. Local newspapers and radio and television stations can be encouraged to deglamorize drug and alcohol use as well as to provide current and accurate information. Establishing good working relationships with the media can influence editorial policies and media coverage. Public service announcements can be another effective device for communicating positive health messages. Many groups question cigarette, alcohol and prescription drug advertising that may be directed to youth and other age groups.

7. **Networking.** With many public and private community groups becoming involved in drug and alcohol abuse prevention, it is critical for organizations to work together in order to develop consistent and comprehensive solutions. Effective local networks can be a means for making the most of available resources.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 7 following titles refer to the strategies listed on pages 3 and 4.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Channel One: A Government/Private Sector Partnership for Drug Abuse Prevention (1,4,7)

Drug Abuse Prevention for Low-Income Communities: Manual for Program Planning (2,7)

Prevention Planning Workbooks. Vols. I and II (2,3,4,7)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI) P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (2,3,4,5,6,7)

A Guidebook for Planning Alcohol Prevention Programs with Black Youth (2,3,4,5,7)

Is Beer a Four Letter Word? (2)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (2)

PARENT AND FAMILY STRATEGIES

Parents and families are often the hardest hit by drug and alcohol problems in the community. But they are also often the most dedicated activists. Here are some ways to organize and take action:

1. Parent Support Groups. These groups are formed by parents for parents. Through support groups, parents help one another as they cope with the drug and alcohol problem in their homes and neighborhoods. Parent groups often develop guidelines for acceptable behavior (e.g., establishing curfews), chaperone social events for teenagers, and help other parents supervise young people's activities to ensure that they are free of drug and alcohol use.
2. Parent Action Groups. Often growing out of parent support groups, parent action groups work with Federal, State, and local governments, schools, law enforcement agencies, and businesses to influence social policies regarding drug and alcohol use. Examples include modifying school drug and alcohol policies, trying to eliminate sales of drug paraphernalia, demanding stricter enforcement of drug laws and stronger prosecution of offenders, raising the minimum purchase age for alcohol, and getting legislation and local ordinances passed that will safeguard children's health and well-being.
3. Family Life Skills Development. These strategies enable parents and children to communicate more effectively and learn personal and interpersonal skills. They are effective for both primary prevention and early intervention with drug and alcohol problems. Family life skills programs emphasize such important aspects of family health as positive role modeling and effective problem solving.
4. Parent Drug and Alcohol Education Programs. Through these programs parents learn about the pharmacology of drugs and alcohol and the harmful impact drugs and alcohol can have on one's health. Then, armed with this knowledge, parents can become influential partners with community prevention agencies concerned about drug and alcohol abuse by offering education courses and informational briefings in school or community settings.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 4 following titles refer to strategies listed on page 6.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Parents, Peers and Pot II: Parents in Action (1,2)

Parents: What You Can Do About Drug Abuse (1,2)

For Parents Only (4)

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402:

Parents, Peers and Pot (1,2) (NS 017-024-00941-5)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (3,4)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (1)

Alcohol Health and Research World, Summer, 1982 (2)

SCHOOL STRATEGIES

Doing something about drugs and alcohol in the schools is a big job. But individuals don't have to do it alone. Working together, parents, school administrators, town or city officials, professionals, and other concerned citizens can make a difference. Here are a few ideas for action:

1. School Policies. Clear policies regarding use and possession of drugs and alcohol both on and off school property are critical to all members of the school community. Parents, school officials, students, law enforcement officials, and drug and alcohol professionals should all be involved in the development of the policies to help make them the most effective. School policies can address such issues as enforcement, referrals for treatment when appropriate, and the comprehensiveness of drug/alcohol curricula. To have the greatest impact, once they are put in place, these policies should be fairly and uniformly enforced.
2. Positive Peer Programs. These programs utilize student peers as role models, facilitators, helpers and leaders for other school-age children, particularly in grades 7-12. Programs such as these can provide help to young people who are having problems, who are undergoing normal adolescent stresses and want to confide in someone, and who want to participate in school and community service activities. School administrators must be prepared to provide extensive support and guidance in order to ensure successful implementation of peer programs.
3. Peer Resistance Programs Relating to Cigarettes, Marijuana, and Alcohol. Peer resistance or "Saying No" programs have been developed to teach young people, primarily those in grades 7-10, to resist peer pressure to use cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol. These programs generally help students learn that the use of cigarettes, marijuana, and alcohol is not nearly as common as they perceive, that "everybody" is not doing it, and that there are clear ways to say "no" when these substances are offered or made available. Specific techniques include role modeling, videotaped practice in saying "no," assertiveness training, public commitments not to use substances, and understanding advertising methods that promote cigarette and alcohol use.

4. Drug and Alcohol Information Programs - These programs vary widely and are designed to provide accurate and current information about drugs and alcohol and the potential health, social, and economic consequences associated with their use by young people. Also included is information about the impact of advertising and realistic information about the actual extent of drug and alcohol use. These programs may be taught by a variety of people, including health educators, teachers, recovering alcoholics, former drug abusers, community health care providers, and others.
5. Comprehensive Health Education Programs and Other School Curricula. Many curricula and materials attempt to increase students' knowledge about their own health as well as to help students assess their feelings and values. Such programs often emphasize communication skills, understanding and improving decisionmaking, and enhancing self-concept. They may be specific to different drugs, but they may also be "generic" in the sense of enhancing healthy, constructive lifestyles.
6. Student Assistance Programs. These programs can serve primary prevention purposes when set up for those who may be at high risk for developing drug, alcohol, and other problems, and can serve as an intervention tool with students who have already developed problems. Often modeled after Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs) in business and industry, they may use professional counselors to assist students in dealing with their problems. They also help students find needed services through referrals to local health and counseling agencies.
7. Alternatives Programs. Alternatives programs can provide specific activities and involvements that are healthy positive alternatives to drug use. To be most effective, alternatives should be planned for each individual, rather than for an entire group.

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 7 following titles refer to the strategies listed on pages 8 and 9.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Adolescent Peer Pressure - Theory, Correlates and Program Implications for Drug Abuse Prevention (2,3,5)

Peer Pressure: It's O.K. to Say No (3)

Saying No: Drug Abuse Prevention Ideas for the Classroom (5)

Chapter One: A Government/Private Sector Partnership for Drug Abuse Prevention (7)

Parents, Peers and Pot II: Parents in Action (1)

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (NCALI), P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Prevention Plus: Involving Schools, Parents, and the Community in Alcohol and Drug Education (1,2,3,4,5,6,7)

Is Beer a Four Letter Word? (7)

On the Sidelines: An Adult Leader Guide for Youth Alcohol Programs (7)

Available from the Public Affairs Staff, Drug Enforcement Administration, 14th and Eye Streets N.W., Washington D.C. 20537:

School Drug Abuse Policy Guidelines (1)

WORKPLACE STRATEGIES

Drugs and alcohol abuse pose a major problem to the workplace in terms of worker health and productivity. Below are listed some things that can be done:

1. Drug and Alcohol Policies. One important aspect of drug abuse prevention in the workplace is for employers and unions to have appropriate, clear, and fair policies relating to drug and alcohol use that are consistently enforced. Once the policies are in place, decisions about appropriate prevention and treatment programs can be made.
2. Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs). Many employers, both public and private, have formed programs that help troubled employees, including those with drug and alcohol problems. Employees may be referred by EAPs to other programs and community agencies where this is appropriate. Confidentiality is assured.
3. Family Programs. Drug and alcohol problems at the workplace can derive both from job-related problems and from problems outside the workplace. Where problems result from non-workplace issues, programs can be set up to work with the employee and his or her family. Many companies and unions have implemented policies such as flexible work schedules and maternity leave to help families.
4. Health Promotion. Larger companies in particular have developed programs to inform employees about general health issues and also provide opportunities (often at the workplace) to improve their fitness, nutrition, and other health-related behavior.
5. Drug Information and Education Programs. Accurate information about the negative health effects of drug and alcohol use is as important at the workplace as in the classroom. Educational programs provide positive reinforcement for non-use of drugs and alcohol in addition to offering information about such aspects of personal health as a "health risk inventory."

The following materials can help you with your action plan. Numbers 1 to 5 following titles refer to the strategies listed on page 11.

Available from the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information (NCDAI): write to NCDAI, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Maryland 20795.

Preventing Drug Abuse in the Workplace (1,2,3,4,5)

Developing An Occupational Drug Abuse Program (1,2)

RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS

A number of important agencies/organizations that you may want to contact for further assistance are listed below.

For additional copies of this publication please write to:

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse
Information (NCDAI)
P.O. Box 416
Kensington, Maryland 20795

- For more information about strategies listed in this booklet, write to:

The National Institute on Drug Abuse
Prevention Branch, Room 11A-33
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

or

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse
and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
Prevention Branch, Room 16C-14
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

- Every State and Territory has an ACTION agency that is responsible for volunteer activities. To locate the telephone number and address for your State ACTION office, either contact your State capitol or contact:

ACTION
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20525

- For more information on the Federal Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Laws and the DEA public information and prevention program, write or call:

Drug Enforcement Administration
Public Affairs Office
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537
202-633-1469

- Every State and Territory has an official agency that is responsible for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol problems. To locate the telephone number and address for your State agency either contact your State capitol or contact:

The National Association of State
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
444 North Capitol St. N.W., Suite 530
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-783-6868

- For more information about starting parent groups, parent group networking and drug paraphernalia issues, write or call:

National Federation of Parents
for Drug-Free Youth
1820 Franwall Avenue, Suite 16
Silver Spring, MD 20901
301-649-7100

- For more information on forming parent groups, parent group networking, referrals, and drug information packets and newsletters, write or call:

Parents' Resource Institute
for Drug Education (PRIDE)
Robert W. Woodruff Bldg.
100 Edgewood Avenue
Suite 1216
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
800-241-9746

- For pamphlets and newsletters related to drug and alcohol issues for parents, professionals, and community leaders, write or call:

Committees of Correspondence
24 Adams Street
Danvers, Massachusetts 01923
617-774-2641

- For publications and films on marijuana, cocaine and other drugs, write or call:

The American Council for Drug Education
6193 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-984-5700

- For information on abstracts of current drug abuse articles, how to start a Families in Action Group, and answers to specific questions about drug abuse, call or write:

Families in Action
Suite 300
3845 N. Druid Hills Rd.
Decatur, Georgia 30033
404-325-5799

This booklet was developed by the Prevention Branch, Division of Prevention and Communications, National Institute on Drug Abuse, in collaboration with the the Prevention Branch, Division of Prevention and Research Dissemination, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; principal author: Dr. Stephen E. Gardner.

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Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Administration

National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Notes for Testimony - HB369
Department of Education
January 25, 1990

DRAFT

The Department believes there is a need for grant funds in this area. DOE has had limited experience with a similar program during the last 3 years. We have administered the Governor's Drug Free Communities Substance Abuse Prevention Grants, a federal program through the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. Federal intent mandates that 50+% of the funds go for programs for high risk youth; the remaining 49% may be used for a wide variety of purposes. This year, for the first time, 2.5% of these funds may be used for the administration of the program.

Funding priorities are established by the Governor's Interagency Coordinating Committee for Substance Abuse Prevention. Funding is offered through the competitive RFP process, and consistently attracts proposals in excess of the dollars available.

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$ Available</u>	<u># projects funded</u>	<u># not funded</u>
1987-88	239,326.	11	NA
1988-89	283,773.	7	NA
1989-90	426,383.	15	24

Requests for assistance that have not been funded during the last 3 years include requests for:

- trainer time for follow-up to newly trained teachers with additional mentoring services
- coordinator for district student assistance program
- additional training and support for in-school intervention teams
- additional teacher manuals for Here's Looking at You kits
- program funds for student directed activities
- parent group materials, training
- travel to special conferences and workshops for training
- school-police liaison programs
- DARE program materials and training
- Quest program materials and training
- neutral coordinator for interagency efforts
- development of public awareness media campaigns
- agency programs to address drug/alcohol abuse related issues, e.g. domestic violence
- high visibility speakers to kick off a prevention campaign

These requests have come from a variety of sources, including

- school districts (including Kenai, Petersburg, Fairbanks, Valdez, Bering Straits, Anchorage, Sitka, Nenana, Mat-Su)
- police departments
- women's shelter programs
- community organizations
- parent groups

DEPT

Specific comments on the bill as written concern two areas.

Section (a), page 1, line 18, 19: "The federal anti-drug committee within the Department of Education" is not accurate. The priorities for the Governor's Grants are determined by the Governor's Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee that is chaired by the Governor's Special Assistant. I would recommend a similar committee be intended, using the interagency model developed by DHSS/Division of Mental Health to direct the community based suicide prevention grants.

Section (c), page 2, lines 2,3,4: We recommend this list be expanded to include other projects, including:

- support for student assistance programs
- coordination of joint agency/organization projects to prevent drug and alcohol abuse
- public awareness campaign, especially for radio and TV, and targeting beer, wine coolers, inhalents, FAS/FAE
- parent support programs
- an "other needs as determined by the committee" category to respond to new areas of need.

Washington claims a drug battle win

By DAVID AMMONS
Associated Press

OLYMPIA — Washington has "turned the corner" in waging its war on drugs, with ordinary citizens and once-isolated local officials joining home-grown efforts to free their communities from the menace, proud state and local officials say.

Approaches are as varied as the communities themselves, ranging from picketing crack houses and painting over gang graffiti, to organizing block watches and plastering anti-drug messages all over town.

But Gov. Booth Gardner, in a one-year progress report to be released this week, warns that "we have a long and difficult battle in front of us."

"We've got to keep the pressure on, because this is a long-term problem," Gardner spokesman Dan Youmans added. "Last year, the big deal was drugs. We can't just move on to some other hot issue and forget how concerned we were. This can't be a one-shot deal."

The governor, who has called combatting the drug epidemic one of his top concerns, touts "community mobilization" as the best way to keep Main Street, Wash., on a wartime footing.

Translated, that means rank-and-file citizens join with police, schools, drug-and-alcohol treatment centers and other players to tailor a local plan of attack — and then get into the trenches.

"We're off to a good start in

South Seattle residents are targeting drug hot spots. Crime dropped more than 15 percent in one year, a thousand crack houses were closed and burglaries dropped by 26 percent.

our war on drugs," said Paul Dzedzic, the state's drug czar. "Of course we can't say we've solved the problem, but we have turned the corner. I'm flabbergasted with the progress that's being made out there.

"The real success story of the past year is that people have found each other. People are talking with each other, not staying isolated in their own fields of law enforcement or treatment or education or whatever. They're finding ways to make a difference."

"Building partnerships in the local level is the only way to effectively fight this war," Gardner adds in his progress report.

Frank Glaspey, coordinator of Yakima's Coalition for the War on Drugs, agreed. One of the success stories of the past year is that "all groups have stopped blaming others and pointing fingers, and they have given up turf issues to be part of the solution."

The community funds were a small fraction of the \$80 million war-on-drugs bill that passed the Legislature last year. The state is parceling out about \$3 million a year, with each county deciding

how best to use its money. The main state requirement is that all players pull together, Dzedzic said.

State officials are still compiling statistics to try to document the visceral feeling that community grants, education, treatment and law-enforcement improvements are making a big difference, he said.

"It's kind of ethereal, but I'm convinced that progress is being made," he said.

In Tacoma, more than 10,000 people have enlisted in the battle against drugs. The "Safe Streets" program, which will be featured on the "48 Hours" television show soon, has people painting over gang graffiti in inner-city houses, picketing crack houses, staging anti-drug marches, finding jobs for drug-prone youths and more.

The citizen movement has "constructively channeled anger and reduced fear," Safe Streets Director Lyle Quasim said.

In Yakima, considered one of the nation's main drug-distribution points, locals are fighting drugs in the workplace, blanketing the county with anti-drug material and sponsoring scores of

drug-awareness events. The local coalition held a conference called "Together We Draw the Line."

In Seattle, more than 250 people showed up on a rainy night for a "Unity in the Community" forum to brainstorm ideas.

South Seattle residents, in a program recently praised by federal drug chief William Bennett, are working with police on crime prevention, targeting drug hot spots. Crime dropped more than 15 percent in one year, a thousand crack houses were closed, and burglaries dropped by 26 percent, Bennett's office said.

"Taking the initiative to fight back against drugs gives the community dignity, pride and self-respect," said Jean Veldwyk and Norm Chamberlain, community organizers.

In many areas, townspeople take pictures of people who frequent crack houses and take down their license plate numbers.

In Burlington, the anti-drug group sponsored a weekly open-gym night at a local school.

Spokane's Substance Abuse Council has trained anti-drug volunteers and launched a public awareness campaign using the slogan "Drugs Are Garbage."

And in Yakima, a man called to complain to the coalition that every time he broke into a six-pack of beer, he had to justify his actions to his 6-year-old daughter.