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FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

II Version: CSS.B 59(SA)

(S) Publish Date: 2-11-91

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "An Act to establish the Alaska
 Interagency Task Force on the Homeless;...
 Sponsor: Senator Fahrenkamp
 Requestor: Senator Fahrenkamp

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency
 BRU: Legislative Council
 Component: Council and Subcommittees

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 | FY 97 |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 50.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRAVEL | 7.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CONTRACTUAL | 8.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPLIES | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EQUIPMENT | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OPERATING | 66.1 | 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 | 66.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

see attached page.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director
 Division: Administrative Services

Pamela A. Stoops

Phone: 465-3850
 Date: 2/8/91

Approved By: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Warren W. Endicott

Date: 2/8/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

It is anticipated the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless will need staff assistance as follows:

PERSONAL SERVICES

Researcher - Range 17A

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| \$3,006 x 12 months= | \$36,072 |
| \$36,072 x 41% benefits | \$14,835 |
| | <u>\$50,907</u> |

50.9

TRAVEL

It is anticipated there will be 2 meetings of the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless. Travel for the majority of the sixteen members will be absorbed within their existing travel budgets. Travel is being requested for the following members of the task force: two members from the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless and two members, one each from two communities that have an identified homeless population. Also travel for above mentioned staff.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 2 meetings x 4 task force members & 1 staff at 3 days each | |
| airfare - 2 meetings x 5 individuals = 10 airfares | |
| 10 airfares x \$435= | \$4,350 |
| per diem - 2 meetings x 5 individuals= 10 | |
| 10 x 3 days per diem= 30 | |
| 30 x \$95= | <u>\$2,850</u> |
| | <u>\$7,200</u> |

7.2

CONTRACTUAL

Phones and postage - \$500 a month x 12 months= \$6,000

6.0

Advertising - advertising of public notice of meetings - \$1,000

1.0

Printing - of report - \$1,000

1.0

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: CSSB 59 (SA)
 (S) Publish Date: 2-11-91

STATE OF ALASKA
 1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: 2/8/91 Department Affected: Office of the Governor
 Title: "An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless;.." BRU: Commissions and Special Offices
 Component: Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless
 Sponsor: Senator Fahrenkamp
 Requestor: Senate State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| N | A | | |
|---|---|--|--|

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 | FY 97 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| TRAVEL | | | | | | |
| CONTRACTUAL | | | | | | |
| SUPPLIES | | | | | | |
| EQUIPMENT | | | | | | |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | | | | | | |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL OPERATING | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CAPITAL | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| REVENUE | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FULL-TIME | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| PART-TIME | | | | | | |
| TEMPORARY | | | | | | |

Estimate of current year impact: none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 Task Force has been placed under the jurisdiction of the legislative council and therefore has no fiscal impact on the Office of the Governor

Prepared By: Michael A. Nizich, Director *Michael A. Nizich* Phone: 465-3616
 Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: 2/8/91
 Approved by Commissioner: D. Max Hodel, Chief of Staff *D. Max Hodel*
 Agency: Office of the Governor Date: 2/8/91

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE
119 N. CUSHMAN STREET, SUITE 201
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
OFFICE (907) 452-4882
HOME (907) 456-2899



Senate

WHILE IN JUNEAU
PO. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
CAPITOL, ROOM 125
OFFICE (907) 465-3834
HOME (907) 780-6027

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators
FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
DATE: April 5, 1991
SUBJECT: CS SB 59 (Finance)
An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless; efd.

BILL SUMMARY:

- * Establishes an 18-member task force made up of federal, state, municipal and non-profit providers of services to the homeless and legislators.
- * Charges the task force with collecting and disseminating information relating to the homeless, recommending ways to reduce duplication of services, recommending ways to improve programs to assist the homeless, and studying and reporting on how to best establish a field network of professional and technical expertise to assist those serving the homeless.
- * Requires a preliminary report to the Legislature at the beginning of session in 1992, and a final report on June 30, 1992 (the date on which the task force is terminated).

FISCAL IMPACT:

\$66.1 FN from Legislative Affairs Agency; Zero FNs from Governor and H&SS

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION:

State Affairs: DO PASS Rodey, Duncan, Pourchot, Fischer

HESS: DO PASS Sturgulewski, Hoffman, Fischer

Finance: DO PASS Pourchot, Duncan, Adams, Hoffman, Uehling

DEPARTMENT POSITION: Supported by Governor; also supported by the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless and the Municipality of Anchorage

ABOUT THE BILL:

Homelessness is a complicated issue. It is not just about being without shelter. To quote a recent report by the Council of State Governments, "The diversity of factors contributing to homelessness requires combinations of temporary shelter, social services, physical and mental health programs, long-term housing, community development and institutionalization." This bill recognizes the difficulty of coordinating services to the homeless. The federal government and numerous states have found a council or task force to be an effective way to better use limited resources to combat homelessness.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE
119 N. CUSHMAN STREET, SUITE 201
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
OFFICE (907) 452-4882
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CAPITOL, ROOM 125
OFFICE (907) 465-3834
HOME (907) 780-6027

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski, Chair
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

DATE: February 21, 1991

SUBJECT: CS SB 59 (State Affairs)
"An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless; efd"

BILL SUMMARY:

- * Establishes a 16-member task force made up of federal, state, municipal and non-profit providers of services to the homeless.
- * Charges the task force with collecting and disseminating information relating to the homeless, recommending ways to reduce duplication of services, recommending ways to improve programs to assist the homeless, and studying and reporting on how to best establish a field network of professional and technical expertise to assist those serving the homeless.
- * Requires a preliminary report to the Legislature at the beginning of session in 1992, and a final report on June 30, 1992 (the date on which the task force is terminated).

Homelessness is a complicated issue. It is not just about being without shelter. To quote a recent report by the Council of State Governments, "The diversity of factors contributing to homelessness requires combinations of temporary shelter, social services, physical and mental health programs, long-term housing, community development and institutionalization."

This bill recognizes the difficulty of coordinating services to the homeless. The federal government and numerous states have found a council or task force to be an effective way to better use limited resources to combat homelessness.

Senate Bill 59 has the support of the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Governor. In your packets you will find excerpts from some of the source documents I used in drafting this bill, and I would be happy to provide you with more information if you wish. I strongly urge your support for SB 59.

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Dear Mr. Chair and Committee Members

Senate Bill 59 is an example of the the first rung on the ladder of sucessful solutions to this devastating condition of Homelessness

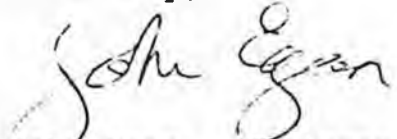
The concept of a State Interagency Council on The Hcmeless is not new nor is it uncommon. Aside from The federal organization headed by Jack Kemp, most states have some typr of similar council within their governments that allows the agencies with the resources to talk directly with one another.

This model is also demonstrated through the Alsaka Coalition for The Homeless which conjoins advocates, service providers and concerned citizens around the state. This group has made homelessness it's priority and share their hands-on experience with others. Two members of the Coalition have been indicated to serve on this Council.

Great success in solving thje problem of homelessness will not come unless everbody - the governments, the non-profit providers, and the business/housing sector - understands all the issues involved and only when all these groups work from the same base of accurate information.

As chairman of The Alaska Coalition for the Homeless, I fully support this bill and its intent to finally bring the reality of the problems AND the solutions to homelessness to the state level.

Sincerely,



John Egan, Chairman
Alaska Coalition For The Homeless

- States should act immediately to identify and use available resources to meet the emergency needs of the homeless.

Regardless of policy and procedural complications, and irrespective of personal predicament, each state's homeless population must be provided with food, clothing, shelter and medical care as an initial step toward remedying homelessness. With diminishing federal assistance, states will have to assume increasing responsibility as domestic policy-makers and support service providers. As such, states will have to act as the pivotal point for supporting, and collaborating with, local governments, non-profit organizations and the private sector in addressing the immediate needs of their homeless.

- States must determine the causes of their homelessness problem and the characteristics of their homeless populations.

It is critical that states recognize homelessness as a complex problem with many causes and diverse characteristics, and understand that each state's homeless population is unique. Many persons are homeless as a result of a series of overlapping personal crises, rather than a single problem, such as mental illness, unemployment or the unavailability of affordable housing. Each state must assess the nature and composition of its homeless constituency before it can decide what must be done to remedy the problem.

- States must examine the scope of their homelessness problem and determine the size and growth rates of their homeless populations.

It is critical that states develop reliable methods for gathering primary data at the state and

local levels, rather than extrapolating information from national reports or limited local case studies. Given the complex, diverse and changing nature of homelessness as a policy problem, it is unlikely that inferences, generalizations and statistical models will prove useful tools for states as they attempt to remedy and prevent homelessness. Moreover, in most states, the size and diversity of their homeless populations will determine whether the most effective remedies and preventive measures for homelessness are by way of policy-making, procedural adjustments or a combination of these processes.

- States should identify the fiscal, informational and organizational resources in a variety of areas (employ-

Policy Recommendations

ment, housing, mental health care, social services and education) that are being used or could be used to help reduce and prevent homelessness.

The resulting inventory of resources should be used to diversify funding sources; gather data from public, private and non-profit sources; and coordinate communication among those groups, organizations and agencies. It is important that states maintain these networks and resource inventories in order to react intelligently to changes in the causes of homelessness, as well as the homeless populations themselves.

Continued on page 26

from the CSG report, "Homelessness in the States"

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR BETTYE FAHRENKAMP
CHAIRMAN, RESOURCES COMMITTEE
119 N. CUSHMAN STREET, SUITE 201
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OFFICE (907) 465-3834
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MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

DATE: February 20, 1991

SUBJECT: Municipality of Anchorage Task Force on Emergency Shelter and the Homeless Final Report

In response to several inquiries about statistics about homelessness in Alaska, you will find attached the final report of the Municipality of Anchorage Task Force on Emergency Shelter and the Homeless. This excellent report is full of good information and statistics, such as:

- * 60% of the white males in shelters are veterans.
- * 45% of Alaska Native males in shelters are veterans.
- * Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) has a 52 bed capacity, but as many as 63 women and children have been housed at one time; they had a 27% increase in shelter services provided in 1990 over 1989.
- * At the Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans, 75% of their clients were referred by hospitals and 15% were receiving out-patient medical care. ASRAA helped 305 people obtain shelter in FY90. Referrals are up 25% over last year.
- * 1,000 people are on the waiting list for low income housing in Anchorage.
- * There is no central plan for solving Anchorage's homeless problems, nor a clearinghouse for statistics and resources regarding the homeless.

I hope that you will find the information in this report useful as we consider the needs of Alaska's homeless during this legislative session. Please call me if I can provide further information.

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX AM
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0199
PHONE: (907) 465-3568

Hickel Administration Position on CSSB 59 "An Act to establish the interagency task force on the homeless."

Governor Hickel recognizes the serious problem of homelessness in Alaska's cities and towns and that state government has a role in any solution. He is also committed to reducing the number of permanent boards, commissions and councils funded by state government. Therefore the administration endorses the approach taken in CSSB 59, which establishes the "Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless" to be funded for one year as opposed to earlier versions which would have established a longer-term "council."

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

**TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER
AND THE HOMELESS**

FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER, 1990



TOM FINK, MAYOR



December 10, 1990

Tom Fink, Mayor
Municipality of Anchorage
P.O. Box 196650
Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650

Dear Mayor Fink:

On November 16, 1990, you convened the Task Force on Emergency Shelter and the Homeless. Today, we are pleased to present you with our Final Report.

The Report is divided into seven main sections as follows:

- Background
- Characteristics of the Homeless Population in Anchorage
- Definitions
- Findings of Testimony Presented
- Recommendations for Immediate Action (within 60 days)
- Short-Term Recommendations (within 60-180 days)
- Long-Term Recommendations (180+ days)

We have completed our task and gained a heightened awareness of who the homeless are and have gained some understanding of their plight. It has opened our eyes, and we thank you for the experience.

We suggest the Municipality promote a public awareness campaign to inform the general public of what we have learned - that not all homeless people fit the stereotype of the "skid row street drunk." Such an understanding may help some of the non-profits that are leasing HUD homes in residential neighborhoods with the hopes of providing housing to those who need it. Members of the Task Force indicated a willingness to assist the Municipality with some type of Speaker's Bureau on this subject.

Mayor Fink
Page 2

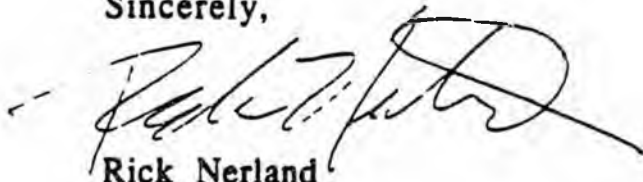
We recognize that our recommendations do not come without a price tag and that, if carried out, the Municipality would need to commit the resources to spearhead a coordinated community approach to dealing with the problems of the homeless. We hope that such a commitment will be made.

We also want to acknowledge our appreciation to the staff of the Department of Health and Human Services who kept us on course during the short life of this Task Force. Betsy Kanago's ability to organize and synthesize our thoughts and recommendations was especially helpful.

We look forward to reviewing the Municipality's progress in addressing our community's homeless problems. Please be assured of our continued interest.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to serve the Municipality of Anchorage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rick Nerland", written over a horizontal line.

Rick Nerland
Chairman

Task Force on Emergency Shelter and the Homeless

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

**TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER
AND THE HOMELESS**

FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER, 1990



TOM FINK, MAYOR

**MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS
DECEMBER, 1990**

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MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS

BACKGROUND

The Task Force on Emergency Shelter and the Homeless was convened by Mayor Tom Fink in response to a request from providers of services to the homeless. They asked for the Municipality's help in resolving the current emergency shelter bed shortage. The Mayor asked the Task Force to determine the extent of the homeless problem in Anchorage, and to recommend possible solutions to the problem.

On November 16, the Task Force members received testimony from 34 individuals and agency representatives who were asked to respond to four questions:

- Who are the homeless?
- What is the cause of their homelessness?
- What specific immediate action do you recommend to respond to homelessness?
- What long term solutions do you recommend to respond to homelessness?

The Task Force was generally impressed with the testimony received and with the quantity and quality of services already being offered to the homeless in Anchorage. It appears that the homeless population has simply outgrown existing facilities and resources, thus causing the current crisis.

The problem of homelessness deals with more than just the lack of housing. Homeless people also need a variety of other services in order to break out of the cycle of homelessness, and to raise their standard of living and income-earning potential. Similar support services are needed for the near-homeless, those who are marginally educated and marginally employed but who have their own housing at the moment.

Enabling programs tend to perpetuate the problems of the homeless, while self-help programs foster feelings of self-worth. Homeless people should be encouraged to make use of their carpentry, plumbing and other building skills to make housing units habitable. Likewise, landlords should be encouraged to use the homeless "talent pool" when making housing improvements.

Although a precise determination of Anchorage's homeless population is impossible, it is possible to make a reasonable estimate based on the number of persons served by existing shelters, IF two assumptions are made:

- 1) Most of the homeless persons in Anchorage at one time or another use the existing shelter system; and
- 2) The existing homeless shelters do not have significant overlapping clientele (i.e., some are only for individuals, some have age qualifications, and some are for women with children).

Based on these assumptions, it is estimated that there are more than 4200 people who have experienced or will experience homelessness in Anchorage in 1990.

Homelessness has been a problem in Anchorage for almost as long as the town has existed. The Salvation Army opened the first emergency shelter, McKinnell House, forty years ago. Over the years, McKinnell House has provided extensive food, clothing, and alcohol and drug treatment services to disadvantaged Anchorage clients. Catholic Social Services has provided emergency services for more than twenty years and currently operates the Brother Francis Shelter for single men and women, and Clare House for women and children. Local churches sponsor the Anchorage Rescue Mission and other services. Bean's Cafe and the Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans in Anchorage are examples of further community efforts directed toward the homeless.

In addition to some anticipated growth, several other factors are believed to have contributed to the number of homeless in 1990. These include the recent demolition of hundreds of units of low-cost housing which were determined to be substandard. Also, the overall rise in Anchorage's population has led to higher rents and fewer housing units being available and affordable to low-income people. The homeless population now includes many individuals and families who were able to live financially independently as recently as a few months ago.

Data collected over the years indicate that Anchorage's homeless population has grown steadily and substantially during the past decade. The number of families and women with children needing housing has grown more than any other subgroup within the homeless population during this period. Clare House had a 29.2% increase in client nights in FY90 compared to FY89. McKinnell House converted two 9-bed dormitories into three family rooms, and the Anchorage Rescue Mission has added two family rooms. By comparison, the total number of client nights at Brother Francis Shelter only increased 15.3% between FY89 and FY90.

The homeless often live brutal, debilitating, stressful lives of hardship. They are subject to violence, weather-related illnesses (pneumonia, frostbite, gangrene), tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, alcohol and drug-related illnesses, and mental anguish. Perhaps the scars of homelessness will later be felt most by the children who, while homeless, often show little interest in school, signs of depression, and a propensity for suicide.

The societal causes of homelessness are complex, ranging from the disintegration of the traditional family structure to failures in this country's care of the mentally ill and provision of welfare for the very poor. It is the loss of affordable housing, though, that immediately precipitates homelessness. Many advocates for the homeless maintain that only when appropriate, affordable housing is secured will the once-homeless respond to the social services they need so badly, such as job training, mental or physical health care, and life skills training.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION IN ANCHORAGE

Indications are that the homeless population is not one homogeneous group. Rather, it is comprised of many subgroups which may be categorized as single men, single women, single parents with children, unwanted and runaway children, and families. It also includes the elderly, the chronically and seriously mentally ill, alcohol and other drug abusers, and the disabled.

The homeless population in Anchorage includes all racial groups, but is primarily comprised of Caucasians, Alaska Natives and Blacks. However, the percentage of Alaska Natives and Blacks in the homeless population is disproportionately high compared to the percentage of Alaska Natives and Blacks in Anchorage's general population.

Economically, it is estimated that about 30% of the homeless population seen at the Brother Francis Shelter could afford to pay for low-cost housing if it were available. Many of the homeless are marginally employable with no transportation, while others are low skilled chronically unemployed. A growing number of the homeless are transient job seekers new to Anchorage. Some are newly unemployed with limited or severely depleted resources. More and more are recently homeless because of raised rental housing costs.

Educationally, many of the homeless are marginally educated and others are functionally illiterate.

It is estimated that about 70% of those who use the Brother Francis Shelter and 85% of those who use the Anchorage Rescue Mission are substance abusers.

Chronically and seriously mentally ill people also make up a portion of Anchorage's homeless population. The deinstitutionalization movement which began 25 years ago affected commitment laws. Today, many people who need institutionalization the most are often not required to get help. Nor do many of them want help. Their refusal comes in part from the nature or symptoms of their illness: grandiose thinking, delusions of invincibility, paranoid schizophrenia, refusal to comply with treatment or take medication, or an inability to function in or qualify for existing service settings. Locally, as well as nationally, it is estimated that 33% of the homeless population falls into this category.

Medical and health problems are often associated with homelessness. For some, insurmountable medical bills force them into poverty and homelessness. For others, marginal income and lack of medical insurance cause them to not get treatment for medical problems, leading eventually to disability or incapacity and a resultant loss of income and affordable housing. Still others are brought to Anchorage from throughout the State for medical treatment, but lack the resources to return to their homes, so they become part of Anchorage's homeless population for indefinite periods of time. They are temporarily homeless due to circumstance.

Dysfunctional families are a major contributor to the homeless population in Anchorage. Unwanted or runaway children often find themselves on the street without a place to call home. Domestic violence and abuse often cause women and their children to leave permanent residences and seek safe shelter elsewhere.

DEFINITIONS

HOMELESS

The following definitions are derived from federal law:

A "homeless individual" is anyone who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

An individual may be considered "homeless" even if that individual has a primary nighttime residence, if that "residence" is:

a. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transient housing for the mentally ill;

b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

c. A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

A place where an individual or individuals can seek temporary nighttime shelter from the weather and the dangers of the street for a few days to a few weeks. Ideally, during the time that someone is in an emergency shelter, the longer-term needs of each individual will be identified, such as income support, job training, mental health services, and permanent housing. Typically in an emergency shelter, there is no sense of permanency or privacy; there is little space to store belongings; and there are few opportunities to establish connections in a social atmosphere that could change at any time. Once in an emergency shelter, it may be hard for a person to "move up" into transitional or permanent shelter because the demand for such housing exceeds the availability. If the emergency shelter has a time limit on a person's stay, that person may, once again, wind up on the street. If not, emergency shelter, by default, may become quasi-permanent housing.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

This is housing that is designed to suit individual needs as much as possible, and it provides the link between an emergency shelter and permanent housing. Ideally provided for three to six months, such housing can take the form of apartments, shared facilities (such as group homes or single-room-occupancy units), duplexes for families, or single family housing. It is temporary in nature and is used while permanent housing arrangements are pending. Ideally in such a setting, individuals will receive appropriate support services and will be provided with the help and skills needed to become financially self-supporting. Usually, individuals are encouraged to contribute to their housing costs. Federally supported transitional housing cannot be provided to an individual for more than 18 months.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

This is longer-term housing which could be made available indefinitely. It is typically more homelike than transitional housing, and the services provided may be more intense, depending on the population served. People with like needs will often be grouped in a supportive housing setting, with support services offered on-site on a regular basis. For many, this will become a permanent residence. This type of congregate care may also be referred to as a residential group home or semi-independent living. Individuals may or may not contribute to their own housing costs.

LOW-COST HOUSING

This is affordable housing for people on low incomes which may or may not be subsidized. It provides independent living situations for individuals and families, and it may range from single-room-occupancy housing units to apartments to group homes to single or multiple family houses.

FINDINGS OF TESTIMONY PRESENTED

The following "findings" were derived from testimony presented to the Task Force by agency representatives and private individuals. The Task Force has not verified the statistics or representations of "fact" as presented but, for the most part, has no reason to doubt their validity.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

- The demand for emergency shelter is far greater than the supply of available beds. More women with children and families need shelter than ever before.
- Shelters are not housing, yet more people are staying longer in shelters than ever before. They have become quasi-housing for many of the homeless.
- 60% of the White males in shelters are veterans; 45% of Alaska Native males in shelters are veterans. Alaska has the highest number of veterans per capita in the U.S..
- The Brother Francis Shelter, operated by Catholic Social Services, can accommodate 200 people in a warehouse setting; additionally, on an emergency basis, up to 50 women will be provided nighttime shelter at Bean's Cafe. The San Francisco House, adjacent to the Brother Francis Shelter, can accommodate 12-15 seniors.
- McKinnell House, operated by the Salvation Army, provides emergency shelter, meals, and some support services to individuals and families. Capacity varies depending on the number and composition of families, although the maximum allowed capacity is 45. There are 4 family rooms, one women's dormitory with 7 beds, and a men's dormitory with 6 beds. An area set aside as a play area for residents and their children can be used as another family room. Applicants for shelter must demonstrate active efforts to help themselves by seeking employment or, if unable to work, by applying for public assistance.
- Clare House, operated by Catholic Social Services, provides emergency shelter and meals for women and their children. Assistance in seeking employment, independent living situations, and other community services is also provided. Clare House has one 32-bed dormitory for women and children, and a separate 4-bed room for families. In September, they turned away 24 women and 47 children; in October, they turned away 12 women and 48 children.
- Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) provides shelter and a safe living environment for women and their children who are in danger of becoming or are victims of domestic violence. Their facility has a 52-bed capacity, but as many as 63 women and children have been housed at one time. Residency is limited to five weeks. They had a 27% increase in shelter services provided in 1990 over 1989.

- Since 1972, the Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation has provided residential and outpatient services to youth and families at risk. A 5-bed shelter facility accommodates runaway and homeless youth, and a 15-bed facility is available for emergency placement. Shelter residents are offered a day program that teaches life skills to youth not enrolled in school. They serve 1,000 youth per year, of which 250 are homeless. 90% are drug users.
- The Anchorage Rescue Mission, a church-supported service for men and women since 1965, provides shelter and three meals a day. They expect to be fully operational in January of 1991 at their new location on Tudor Road. At that time, they will have the capacity to accommodate 100 people in one men's dormitory, one women's dormitory, and 2 family rooms. Chapel attendance is mandatory.
- Covenant House is operated by the national Covenant House program. It provides a 40-bed shelter for runaway and homeless youth. Meals, outreach, counseling, and other services are provided. Over the past two years, they have served 1200 youth, of which 350 were 18 or older. 1/3 of their clients go back to their homes, 1/3 go to semi-independent or independent living situations, and 1/3 go back to the streets.
- A limited program exists through which hotel and motel operators house the homeless on an emergency basis at free or reduced rates for limited periods of time. There is no mechanism to accept private contributions to help finance such a program.
- Catholic Social Services has eleven programs that serve the homeless. In addition to those already mentioned, the St. Francis House provides emergency relief. They also sponsor an Immigration/Refugee Assistance Program; a pregnancy support group; McCauley Manor, a facility for young, "throwaway" girls; a sliding fee special needs day care program; a special needs respite program; and a sliding fee counseling program.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

- Eagle Crest is a "dry hotel" operated by the Salvation Army. Although primarily a commercial hotel, approximately 15% of their clientele are people in transition from jail or an alcohol treatment facility. Total capacity is 83. There are 18 single rooms, 9 doubles, 9 triples, and 5 four-person rooms. One single is designated for handicapped use but does not serve that function well. The women's wing has a capacity of 25.
- The Alaska Women's Resource Center operates New Dawn, a residential treatment program for chronic alcoholic and public inebriate women and their children. They have a 10-bed shelter and provide extensive support services to the New Dawn clients, as well as others.
- Southcentral Counseling operates an 18-bed facility for the mentally ill homeless. Ten beds are designated for therapy and rehabilitation, the "half-way house" function; eight are used for short-term respite care to prevent hospitalization. Their transitional Living Center provides supervision for approximately 70 clients living in semi-independent apartments.

- Touchstone is a non-profit agency, started by a group of concerned Christians, which operates a 6-bed residential unit for homeless men. The residents are selected from among the general homeless population. Residents are required to have jobs and to help pay for the operating expenses of the facility. The average length of stay is 4-8 months. During that time, residents develop living skills through a supervised program.
- Jack's Place, in existence for five years, currently serves 230 men per month with food, shelter, and sundry essentials in residences self-managed by the clients. 100 men are turned away each month. 60% of the clients come from the jail system and 85% have a substance abuse problem. Based on AA's 12-step model, the residents are expected to participate in regular meetings which encourage the building of self-pride and self-respect.
- The Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation has recently acquired HUD homes and federal funding for transitional living and drug prevention programs for older homeless youth. Their capacity is 10 beds for the new programs.
- Anchorage has a lack of transitional housing, both single-room-occupancy (SRO) units and family units. These are needed to free up shelter space.
- The consequences of homelessness do not allow many long-term homeless to successfully enter into affordable housing because of the characteristics and survival patterns they develop over many years. Their transition may involve many failures along the way and, for many, cannot be achieved without transitional housing opportunities.
- Abbott Loop Christian Center has 10 homes which it is leasing from HUD for \$1/year. Although each home could serve approximately 4-6 people, they currently have only 6 people living in their homes. In their program, one of the clients in each home will act as a "provider," being a friend to one or two other residents in a self-help environment. Their job is to find other poor people to live in the home, love and respect the other clients, and help them with their strategic and emotional needs. This program has, however, encountered neighborhood opposition to housing the homeless.
- Alaskans Care is an organization that has access to housing but is struggling to find a sponsor that will provide their IRS 501(c)(3) status and liability coverage to Alaskans Care. Their stated mission is to provide resources beyond those provided by public assistance to help the homeless become self-sufficient. These resources would include housing, child care and other support needed to do more than engage in a daily struggle for food and warmth. The Alaskans Care program wishes to provide a drug and alcohol-free living environment, achievement of a first stage life goal over the period of a year, establishment of an extended family-like self-help environment, and safe and affordable housing.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

- For some of the subgroups of the homeless, especially the mentally ill, the reality is that they may need lifelong services in order to survive outside of institutional settings.

- ASHA administers 30 Section 8 Certificates of Family Participation which are dedicated to high-level functioning chronically ill persons. The certificates provide rental assistance which enables them to attain semi-independent living status through supervised occupancy of privately owned units located throughout the Anchorage area. An additional 100 mentally ill are housed in rental units subsidized by Section 8 Certificates or Vouchers which are not dedicated exclusively for use by the mentally ill.

LOW-COST HOUSING

- The Alaska State Housing Authority (ASHA) is the only public housing authority in Alaska. In Anchorage, they have the capacity to assist with 569 units for conventional low rent, 137 units for Section 8 new construction, and 1,456 units for Section 8 existing fair market rentals. Programs are funded through HUD and, since they have no State funding, they are subject to federal regulations. 1,000 people are on their waiting list for housing assistance in Anchorage. The current housing problems in Anchorage are from diminished stock of public housing due to owners who have abandoned their property, demolition of single room hotels, low cost rentals being taken off line, and recent increases in rental rates.
- Affordable low-cost housing is needed, but there is also a need for good strategies and a coordinating agency to bring it all about.
- ASHA has a surplus of Section 8 Certificates which can help families pay for housing, but there are not enough landlords who will accept them. Also, there is a gap between the maximum amount of rent that ASHA can pay and the actual rental rates now being charged.
- Non-fiscal issues which must be dealt with include zoning, siting, incentives to developers and landlords, neighborhood attitudes, building standards and codes, and coordination of communication among housing and service providers and funding agencies and institutions.
- Eligibility standards for housing assistance, as well as other support services such as Medicaid, are obstacles that restrict client access to resources.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES/INVOLVEMENT

- Bean's Cafe is a non-profit organization, adjacent to the Brother Francis Shelter, that provides two hot meals and a snack daily, as well as day shelter and limited social services for homeless and impoverished people in Anchorage. They served over 272,485 hot meals and sandwiches in FY90. In 1985, they served an average of 385 meals in a day. In 1990, they served 393 people at one meal recently.
- The Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans in Anchorage (ASRAA) is a non-profit organization established to prevent rural people from becoming stranded and victimized in Anchorage. They help individuals and families who are in Anchorage primarily due to medical emergencies, obtain shelter, local transportation, and return air fare. ASRAA helped 305 people obtain shelter in FY90. Last year, 75% of their clients were referred by hospitals and 15% were receiving out-patient medical care. Some were domestic violence victims fleeing from rural areas for safety. Current referrals are up 25% over last year.

- The Municipality of Anchorage maintains an Emergency Services Office to assist people in crisis to find shelter and other emergency assistance. This office uses Stewart B. McKinney Emergency Shelter Grant Program money to provide emergency services to persons in need of temporary shelter or who need emergency rental and utility assistance. Between May, 1989 and April, 1990, 1,549 people, including 724 children, were served by this program.
- There are many dysfunctional families in Anchorage, and homelessness seems to go from one generation to the next. Many abused and neglected children grow up and become part of the homeless population.
- Homelessness in Anchorage is a statewide and federal problem, not just a local problem.
- Better case management is needed at ASHA to reduce their waiting list and at Public Assistance to reduce the number of evictions.
- Community resources and support services are needed for all of the subgroups identified among the homeless population. To name a few, these subgroups include families with children, single men and women, youth, the elderly, the disabled, the chronically and seriously mentally ill, alcoholics and addicts, dual-diagnosed mentally ill, runaways, throwaways, abused children and women, veterans, the illiterate, the chronically unemployed, stranded, medically indigent. The nature of the support services and the intensity of the application need to fit the subgroup. Some services may be short and intense, while others will be of long duration and low-level intensity.
- There is no integrated approach to the homeless problem in Anchorage, and no broad-based community involvement and support. There are no partnerships which move beyond coalitions and networking to lobby for, provide legal action for, or coordinate service strategies or financing for the homeless.
- Networking resources and services is complex in Anchorage when eligibility criteria do not match, i.e., detox is considered complete at the Clitheroe Center after 90 days, but JTPA requires 6 months of sobriety to qualify for job training.
- As agencies successfully help and treat alcoholics and the homeless, service needs will be created elsewhere within the community's service system. These impacts and demands should be planned for.
- There is inadequate life skills training, training in how to find and keep a job, and training on how to be a good tenant in the schools. There are also inadequate opportunities for adults to receive such training.
- There is no central plan for solving Anchorage's homeless problems, or a clearinghouse for statistics and resources regarding the homeless.
- There is no inventory of the money and facilities already available to help the homeless in Anchorage. There may be some duplication of services and there may be ways to consolidate services to make available funds go further.

- Government approval agencies which deal with programs for the homeless have not met to identify barriers to moving ahead, and to facilitate solutions to the problems of the homeless.
- Programs which offer training and rehabilitation for the homeless are underutilized. Better utilization could lead to job skills so that the homeless might become employed and be able to afford their own housing. Private sector involvement is essential to provide jobs for the homeless.
- The lack of affordable, accessible day care is encountered by many low-income people.
- Existing and expanded literacy programs need to be more accessible to the homeless so that they can become more employable. Many of the homeless are marginally educated and marginally employable. Their skills need to be improved so they can improve their standard of living.

CHURCH AND CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

- There are many churches, religious and civic organizations already providing services to the homeless, but there is no available inventory of who is doing what.
- The Interfaith Clearinghouse is a coalition of about 50 religious and other organizations in the community that network with community social service agencies to provide basic human needs not covered by other programs.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

- There are intricate and complex mechanisms that must be gone through to access and apply for financial resources to provide transitional and low-cost housing for the homeless. There is a need for the process to be made simpler, and for coordination among funding agencies and institutions.
- The mission of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) is to develop and implement fiscally responsible policies and programs that innovatively anticipate housing needs and provide financing to meet those needs statewide. They have the means and expertise to help package, leverage and facilitate financing.
- The federal government acknowledged its responsibility to fulfill a role in meeting basic human needs by passing the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1987. This Act established several programs, some of which are administered by HUD. HUD programs include the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Assistance Program for SRO dwellings, and three grant programs. 5 homeless providers in Alaska just received \$1.5 million in grants. HUD also initiated their \$1/year lease program for qualifying non-profit groups who are homeless providers. 32 properties are under lease statewide now. The lease is renewable at the same rate for up to three years, after which the property may be purchased for 10% under the fair market value or returned to HUD.

- Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services (ANHS) has been operating since 1982. They forge public/private partnerships to provide affordable housing. They target housing as well as neighborhood revitalization projects through various financing and program strategies. So far, they have leveraged \$39 million into Spenard, Government Hill, and Nunaka Valley. They can assist with financing packaging and with strategies for both short term and longer term housing solutions.
- There is a growing body of literature on all sorts of financial practices and packages for solutions to homelessness. Some require long-term commitments.
- Social Services Block Grant funding is needed to fund services to the homeless. There is no stable funding for agencies which deal with the homeless.
- Current welfare regulations prohibit people from saving money, so they can never get far enough ahead to have two month's rent for an apartment, plus money for utility deposits.
- There are many federal and private sources of funds available to deal with problems associated with the homeless. Local agencies need this information so that they can form coalitions to cooperatively apply for the funds.
- Health care problems can lead to homelessness if people do not have adequate medical insurance coverage.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE HOMELESS

- Many people find themselves homeless in Anchorage because they lack the funds to return to their homes elsewhere. Many come here for medical reasons or the lure of a job which does not materialize, but then cannot afford the plane fare to return to their homes.
- Most homeless people cannot afford public transportation.

ALCOHOL AND HOMELESSNESS

- Existing rehabilitation programs for alcohol and other drug problems are not adequate to meet the need. Alcohol and other drugs are often contributing factors to homelessness.
- There are now insufficient facilities for public inebriates.
- A change in the current involuntary commitment laws for public inebriates could have an impact on the homeless population.
- It is estimated that 70% of the Brother Francis Shelter clients suffer from addictions of one kind or another, mostly alcoholism.
- Over the last 12 months, the 6th Avenue Jail has housed 600 inebriated people brought to them under Section VIII of the Alaska Statutes, which states that a person may be housed in a correctional facility for a period of up to 12 hours as a place of last resort.

- 40%-60% of the people served by the Salvation Army programs are second generation chemically dependent, with third generation children at risk for the same.
- 36% of the adults served by Clare House during FY90 had substance abuse problems.
- There are inadequate secure facilities for substance abusers and detox clients who do not meet the criteria for institutionalization or incarceration.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION (within the next 60 days)

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

- The Municipality should determine which minimum fire and life safety criteria must be met and which could be waived so that emergency housing can be provided when needed. This could allow churches, schools, homes, and other public and private buildings to be used as emergency shelters. Criteria for the various subgroups within the homeless population must be determined. Such subgroups include but are not limited to single men, single women, single parents with children, families, youth, the elderly, the disabled, alcohol and other drug users and abusers, the chronically and seriously mentally ill.
- It must be determined how much more emergency shelter space is required for each subgroup within the homeless population now and projected into the future; also, what is or could be made available to meet those needs on a short-term basis.

LOW-COST HOUSING

- It is critical that the Municipality immediately encourage H.U.D. Secretary Kemp to raise the fair market rent limits for Section 8 Certificates in Anchorage. Landlords should be encouraged to accept the Certificates for both family and individual housing units.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES/INVOLVEMENT

- A 24-hour "Homeless Hot-Line" should be established within an existing agency so that 1) individuals in need of emergency shelter or low-cost housing will have a central place to call to receive up-to-date information about where available housing is located; 2) landlords will have a central place where they can list available shelter spaces or housing units; and 3) private citizens can list any available space in their homes. The Hot-Line phone number should be easy to remember and it should be widely publicized.
- Existing volunteer coordinating efforts should be expanded to include homeless issues, so that private citizens can volunteer to be on call to provide services to homeless and low-income people as needed. Such services might include transportation to job interviews or medical appointments, or the provision of clothing, food or shelter.
- The Anchorage School District should immediately implement the AVAIL program. This non-traditional high school program is for homeless "street kids," to encourage them to complete high school so that their chances of securing meaningful employment and becoming financially independent are increased.
- The Municipality should encourage and/or convene a meeting of the Alaska State Housing Authority, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, H.U.D., Neighborhood Housing Services, banking institutions, insurance agencies, landlord associations, homebuilders associations, and other public and private agencies to discuss viable financing options for the renovation, rehabilitation, and construction and provision of emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and low-cost housing.

CHURCH AND CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

- Churches and religious and civic organizations are a good source of volunteers for working with homeless individuals and families, and may be a source of housing. These groups should be invited to participate in helping to solve the problems of the homeless; they should be given a list of specific ways in which they could contribute, i.e., by mentoring, providing emergency shelter for the homeless, or providing counseling services.
- A survey should be taken to determine what services are already being provided in the community for the homeless, and that information should be disseminated widely.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

- The Municipality should encourage hotel and motel operators to provide short-term housing for the homeless on an as-needed and as-available basis at reduced rates.
- The Municipality should consider waiving the bed tax on those occasions when local hotel and motel operators offer housing for the homeless at free or reduced rates.
- The Municipality should encourage the development of an "Inn-Keepers Fund" to help offset the difference between what an individual can afford to pay and agreed-upon reduced hotel/motel room rates. Donations from the private sector should be solicited for this fund, and the fund should be administered by the Anchorage Daily News' Neighbor to Neighbor Fund, the Homeless Coalition, United Way, or other qualified agency.
- The Mayor and Assembly should actively lobby the Governor and Legislature to restore the full Social Services Block Grant funding through a supplemental appropriation, and to continue full SSBG funding in the future. This would allow social service agencies to continue providing needed services to the homeless and other low-income people.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE HOMELESS

- The Municipality should explore various methods by which homeless people can receive free or reduced-cost local transportation to available lodging, medical appointments, job interviews, etc. This might include the distribution of more free bus passes, or reimbursement for the use of taxis or private vehicles.

SHORT-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS (within 60 - 180 days)

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

- Determine what is or could be made available to meet the projected needs for emergency shelter space by the various subgroups of the homeless population next winter and into the future. Such subgroups include but are not limited to single men, single women, single parents with children, families, youth, the elderly, the disabled, alcohol and other drug users and abusers, the chronically and seriously mentally ill.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

- Determine how much and what kind of transitional housing is needed for each subgroup within the homeless population. Determine what is or could be made available to meet these needs on a short-term and long-term basis. Abandoned buildings which have been closed because of minor building code violations or other reasons but which could be used to provide housing if they were made habitable should be included in this inventory; reasons for closure should be noted.
- Determine how many of the existing spaces in emergency shelters are filled by people who use the shelters as long-term housing because of the current lack of transitional or low-cost permanent housing.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

- Determine how much and what kind of supportive housing is needed for each subgroup within the homeless population. Determine what is or could be made available to meet these needs on a short-term and long-term basis. Abandoned buildings which have been closed because of minor building code violations or other reasons but which could be used to provide housing if they were made habitable should be included in this inventory; reasons for closure should be noted.

LOW-COST HOUSING

- Determine how much and what kind of low-cost housing is needed for each subgroup within the homeless population. Determine what is or could be made available to meet these needs on a short-term and long-term basis. Abandoned buildings which have been closed because of minor building code violations or other reasons but which could be used to provide housing if they were made habitable should be included in this inventory; reasons for closure should be noted.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES/INVOLVEMENT

- During the current housing crisis, the Municipality should assume an oversight/coordination role to bring together various agencies in the community which are offering or could offer services to the homeless and near-homeless, to ensure that all that can be done, is being done.

- The Municipality should sponsor a workshop to which representatives are invited from potentially involved public and private agencies, such as H.U.D., Alaskans Care, the Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation, Jack's Place, churches, the university, etc. The purpose of this workshop would be to encourage their participation in sponsoring transitional and low-cost housing such as the H.U.D. \$1/year housing rental program, and the provision of related support services to those so housed.
- All area churches, religious and civic organizations should be sent a letter listing agencies and programs, both public and private, which are available to help those in need.
- The Municipality should convene a meeting of all regulatory and approval agencies to identify and remove barriers which might otherwise prevent the construction or maintenance of low-cost housing units. Representatives from the financial and insurance industries should also be included.
- The Municipality should help link needs with services and should provide service providers with information about available resources.
- The "Homeless Hot Line" should be placed in a physical location that has walk-in accessibility to the homeless.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

- The Mayor and Assembly should consider tax and other incentives, such as the provision of land, which would encourage landlords and developers to provide low-cost housing, both in the form of family units and single-room-occupancy units.
- The Municipality should support funding requests to ASHA and other agencies and institutions made by public and private agencies to provide housing for homeless and low-income people.
- Local banks should be encouraged to address Anchorage's emergency shelter and low-cost housing challenges in their programs to comply with the Community Reinvestment Act.
- The Municipality should actively lobby the Governor and Legislature to continue and increase funding statewide to provide health and human services to homeless and low-income people.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE HOMELESS

- The airlines and National Guard should be encouraged to provide return transportation to their hometowns for patients and their families who are brought to Anchorage at government expense for medical care. Such transportation should be provided at free or reduced fares. The Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans in Anchorage's (ASRAA's) efforts in this regard should be supported, and Native Corporations and the Indian Health Service should be encouraged to further underwrite these return transportation costs.

LONG-TERM RECOMMENDATIONS (180+ days)

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

- In addition to the provision of emergency shelters where people can sleep at night, additional indoor space is needed where homeless people can spend time during the day. The provision of such facilities should be encouraged.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES/INVOLVEMENT

- Existing volunteer coordinating efforts should expand to include homeless issues, so that private citizens can volunteer to be on call to provide services to homeless and low-income people as needed; such services might include transportation to job interviews or medical appointments, or the provision of clothing, food or shelter.
- The Municipality should continue to help link needs with available services in the community, and should help service providers obtain information about available resources.
- The Municipality should encourage, support and collaborate with community agencies which provide counseling, financial counseling, medical and social services to low-income people so that they will not become homeless.
- The Municipality should encourage the provision and accessibility of literacy programs, job training and job seeking skills training, and counseling services to homeless and low-income people.

CHURCH AND CIVIC INVOLVEMENT

- Churches and religious organizations should be encouraged to provide or continue providing services to help resolve the problems of the homeless and near-homeless.
- Civic organizations should be encouraged to provide continuing services to help resolve the problems of the homeless and near-homeless.

FINANCIAL ISSUES

- The Municipality should support funding requests to ASHA and other agencies and institutions made by public and private agencies to provide housing for homeless and low-income people.
- The Municipality should provide tax and other incentives, including the provision of land, to landlords and developers who provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, supportive housing and low-cost housing, both in the form of family units and single-room-occupancy housing.
- The Municipality should lobby the Governor and Legislature to provide full funding for the Social Services Block Grant Program in FY 92.

- In the best interest of the Municipality, a fair settlement of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act litigation should be encouraged and lobbied for by the Municipality. Such a settlement must include provisions for fair compensation to the Mental Health Trust, and adequate guarantees that the Trust is enforceable and will be administered properly, including determining and meeting the necessary expenses of the mental health program. Such a settlement would help pay for needed services to homeless individuals suffering from a psychiatric illness, the mentally retarded and defective, chronic alcoholics with psychosis and senile people suffering from major mental illness.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE HOMELESS

- The Municipality should explore and implement various methods by which homeless people can be provided with airfare to return to their homes outside of Alaska if they are left homeless in Anchorage because of lost job opportunities and have insufficient resources to afford housing here. Perhaps the establishment of a Travelers' Aid Society could be explored.

ALCOHOL AND HOMELESSNESS

- The Municipality should encourage the establishment of a sufficient number of beds in a sleep-off center to accommodate all those who need such a facility. Such a facility should offer homeless alcoholics a way out of the cycle of chemical dependence and provide the first step in a continuum of treatment opportunities.

1990 TASK FORCE ON THE HOMELESS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Rick Nerland, Chairman | 274-9553 FAX 274-9990 | President Nerland/Mystrom & Associates 808 E Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 |
| Barbara Brown (Courier) | 257-4200 257-4270 | Director of Community Relations Anchorage Daily News 1001 Northway Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99508 |
| Lynn Caswell | 562-4483 FAX 563-0020 | Executive Director United Way of Anchorage P.O. Box 102052 341 W. Tudor Rd - #106 Anchorage, Alaska 99510-2052 |
| Al Fleetwood | 274-0744 | Consultant 3336 Princeton Way Anchorage, Alaska 99508 |
| Peggy Gonzalez | 277-1000 FAX 274-3342 | Charter College 2221 E. No. Lights Blvd - #120 Anchorage, Alaska 99508 |
| JoAnn Goyne | 562-2813 | Deputy Executive Director Alaska State Housing Authority P.O. Box 230329 624 W. Intl Airport Road Anchorage, Alaska 99523-0329 |
| Dorothy Larson (Rosanne Turner) | 274-3611 (272-7529) | Vice-President, AFN (Cook Inlet Tribal Council) (670 W. Fireweed Lane) (Anchorage, Alaska 99503) |
| Wayne Mabry | 344-1223 FAX 344-1612 | Operations Manager Alaska Telecom, Inc. 6623 Brayton Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99507 |
| Ken Maynard | 276-4218 FAX 276-4366 | Architect Maynard & Partch 800 F Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 |
| Joe Montgomery | 272-9339 | 1048 Beech Lane Anchorage, Alaska 99501 |
| Lisa Murkowski | 276-1726 FAX 258-2426 | Attorney Hoge & Lekisch 437 E Street - Suite 500 Anchorage, Alaska 99501 |
| Harry Rosenfeld | 338-1836 | Rabbi Congregation Beth Shalom 7525 E. Northern Lights Blvd. Anchorage, Alaska 99504 |

**MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS
TOM FINK, MAYOR**

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

Friday, November 16, 1990

8:30 AM - 5:00 PM Loussac Library - Assembly Chambers

Convene; receive testimony from selected agencies and the public; identify any additional information needed

Monday, November 26, 1990

1:30 PM - 4:30 PM 825 L Street - 4th Floor Conference Room

Discuss testimony and data received; begin deliberations about short-term and long-term solutions

Thursday, November 29, 1990

1:30 PM - 4:30 PM 825 L Street - 4th Floor Conference Room

Continue discussion and deliberations

Thursday, December 6, 1990

1:30 PM - 4:30 PM 341 W. Tudor - #106, United Way

Finalize findings and recommendations for submission to the Mayor

**MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS
TOM FINK, MAYOR**

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1990
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
LOUSSAC LIBRARY - ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS**

AGENDA

MORNING

- 9:00 Mayor Tom Fink - Charge to the Task Force
Robert A. (Bert) Hall - Overview/History and Rationale
for the Municipality's Involvement
Rick Nerland, Task Force Chair - Introductory Remarks
Brother Francis Shelter and Bean's Cafe
- 9:35 Chief of Police
- 9:40 Department of Corrections - 6th Avenue Jail
- 9:45 Salvation Army
- 9:55 Clare House
- 10:05 MOA Emergency Services / Interfaith Clearinghouse
- 10:15 AWAIC Battered Women's Shelter
- 10:25 Veteran's Administration
- 10:35 BREAK
- 10:45 Fairview Community Council
- 10:55 Southcentral Counseling Center Crossover House
- 11:05 Alaska Psychiatric Institute
- 11:15 Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans in Anchorage
- 11:25 Jack's Place
- 11:35 Abbott Loop Christian Center/Anchorage Baptist Temple
- 11:45 Anchorage Rescue Mission
- 11:55 LUNCH BREAK

AFTERNOON

- 12:30 Covenant House
- 12:40 Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation
- 12:50 Alaskans Care
- 1:00 Coalition for the Homeless
- 1:10 Alaska State Housing Authority
- 1:20 Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
- 1:30 Housing and Urban Development
- 1:40 Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services
- 1:50 Alaska Women's Resource Center
- 2:00 United Way of Anchorage
- 2:10 Fairview Community Council
- 2:20 BREAK
- 2:35 Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- 2:45 Open period for additional testimony
- 3:30 Task Force meeting

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY
MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1990
ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS, LOUSSAC LIBRARY, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
prepared by Fred Jenkins, United Way**

1. MAYOR'S COMMENTS

Thank you for serving on such short notice. This is a big problem both as it presents itself and as a challenge to find solutions. Your status is important because we want your recommendations to carry weight. I and the Assembly are looking forward to receiving your report. We want you to sift out remarks and give us an answer on how to move within the next thirty days.

2. TASK FORCE CHAIR COMMENTS

Purpose of today is to listen, learn and be in a mode of intake. Subsequently, we will be attempting to bring consensus of the task force to this issue. As testimony is given, each panel member is asked to delineate five or six main points that are critical issues that are important to address.

**3. BROTHER FRANCIS SHELTER (BFS)
STATISTICS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX
(BOB EATON AND DONNELL POLK)**

Homeless are individuals who are temporarily or permanently without a home for whatever reasons or circumstances. I estimate 70% of BFS clients suffer from addictions of one kind or another. We serve approximately 270 clients of whom most are single, 90% are male and 10% female. Women will be shifted to Bean's Cafe from December through February this year. We try not to turn people away nor limit their length of stay. Long term solutions are transitional living arrangements and liveable, low income housing. 25-30% of BFS clients could pay if low-income housing was available. Disparity of marginal incomes with current rental market keep housing out of reach for many.

I have three statements to offer:

- 1) Look for progress, not perfection
- 2) There is no perfect solution
- 3) There is no single answer or solution

**4. BEAN'S CAFE
(MAGGIE CAREY)**

Bean's Cafe clients include those in marginal housing, CMI's, marginally employed, job seekers new to Anchorage (recently noted increase of white casual laborers), and a core of chronic substance abusers. Increases in rental costs have increased numbers at Bean's. Block grant veto has affected ability to serve clients. We are groaning under the pressure of a lack of services to buffer us. Bean's opened in 1979. In 1985, we served average of 385 meals in

a day. In 1990, we served 393 at one recent meal. We are comitted to turning no one away. We are the last line of defense for folks. With no relief, we may have to turn people away in January. Our facility also serves as a day shelter. We have agreed to shelter 40-50 women in night shelter to ease pressure on BFS. About 33% of our clients make use of our voluntary social service referral service.

**5. ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT (APD)
(CHIEF KEVIN O'LEARY)**

APD is the final safety net. If Community Service Patrol is not available, which is often the case, complex and time-consuming multiple transports by patrol officers are required trying to find a proper resource for a homeless or inebriate. Not all homeless are inebriates. Inadequate laws and inadequate facilities exemplify the fact that there is no plan to deal with these problems. Where do these people go in the daytime? We need more than housing. We need an economic infrastructure that can absorb the unemployed. 70% of total APD responses involve drugs/alcohol. Last year over 6,000 individuals were transported by APD.

**6. SIXTH AVENUE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
(SUPERINTENDENT PAUL WEBB)**

Over last 12 months, we have housed 600 people brought to us under Section VIII of the Alaska Statutes which states that a person may be housed in a correctional facility for a period of up to 12 hours as a place of last resort. With no adequate detox center available, APD brings inebriates to us. Some individuals also commit crimes in order to have a place to sleep. Heaviest period of intake for Section VIII is from 11:00 PM to 5:00 AM. This takes incredible medical and corrections staff time. Average length of stay is 6 or 7 hours. Current capacity is 104 beds (recently reduced from 128 because of Cleary Case re: overcrowding lawsuit brought by inmates). Section VIII's take up an average of 5% of space or 5-6 beds. We need to increase bed space in jail, increase available housing, and employment opportunities. We have no employment training programs in my facility.

**7. SALVATION ARMY
CAPTAIN BOB ANDERSON**

The homeless we serve are men, women, and children in crisis with nowhere to turn. They include chronic travelers with chronic problems, double diagnosed mentally ill, substance abusers, single women on AFDC who cannot afford housing when welfare eligibility excludes males from the household, aged unable to manage on fixed incomes, marginally employable with no transportation, functionally illiterate. 40-60% are second generation chemically dependent with third generation children at risk for the same. Every night, the SA houses over 300 people including 58 men at the Adult Rehab Program, families at McKinnel House, and inebriates in detox. Solutions include quickly stabilizing homeless families and

providing transitional housing for 6-8 months. We should manage funds received by clients to help them build trust accounts for transition to low income residences. Our local churches need to become more involved with the homeless.

**8. CLARE HOUSE
STATISTICS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX
(MAUREEN DURSI)**

We provide 24-hour a day emergency shelter recently housing over 40 women and children in a 4,000 square foot house with a total of 6 employees staffing 3 shifts per day, 365 days per year. Also provide food, clothing, essential items as well as casework assistance for accessing housing, jobs, medical services, counseling, etc. Residents are not street people or inebriates; they are "normal" people who have lost their housing. Average length of stay - 15 days. Can stay up to 30 days. In September we turned away 24 women and 47 children; in October turned away 12 women and 48 children. Reasons for homelessness include economics and dysfunctions including domestic violence, CMI, pregnancy, disabilities, substance abuse.

Immediate actions: reinstate Clare House vetoed capital funds; increase Clare House staffing; increase number of ASHA housing units and improve case management at ASHA to reduce wait list and at Public Assistance to reduce the number of evictions.

Long term actions: transitional housing, early intervention teams to prevent homelessness, affordable child care, life skills curriculum in schools.

**9. MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE EMERGENCY SERVICES
STATISTICS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX
(JOYCE LEE)**

JOYCE ALSO REPRESENTS INTERFAITH CLEARING HOUSE

A. MOA Emergency Services

We cannot bunch the homeless into one category. Our profile includes men and women, temporarily disabled, individuals with chronic problems, single parent families, and native Alaskans in transition. Many of the clients seen by Emergency Services are those who have come to Alaska seeking jobs or who arrived to an unfulfilled promise of a job. Some are unable to process welfare paperwork or create a household budget. Factors that exacerbate homelessness include recent demolition of low cost housing, increased rents, unrealistic expectations created Outside regarding permanent dividend checks, opening of ANWR and the natural gas pipeline. Immediate responses should be one additional emergency shelter, transitional housing, additional money to subsidize hotel rooms, transportation funds to subsidize homeless who have homes to return to Outside. Long term responses should include life skills training, training in how to find and keep a job, training

on how to be a good tenant, and provision of one month's rent following successful completion of training programs.

B. Interfaith Clearinghouse

A coalition of churches in the community that networks with community social services to provide basic human needs not covered by existing programs. Will provide a "back-up" system. Expecting program to start up by January, 1991, with \$20,000 grant recently received.

10. ABUSED WOMEN'S AID IN CRISIS SHELTER (AWAIC) (NANCY SCHEETZ-FREYMILLER)

Homeless include four categories:

1. Alcohol related at bottom with no available center for treatment.
2. Deinstitutionalized mentally ill.
3. Those with run of bad luck and no family or resources.
4. Victims of hurt and pain (domestic violence/runaways)

AWAIC sees domestic violence victims. Client services are at same level of "boom years" and peaked in August with 67 women and children in our 52-bed shelter. Present average is 30-40 women and children which is 27% increase over 1989. Estimate 40% of AWAIC clients seek new housing. Shelter stays are increasing in length due to dwindling available housing.

Immediate solution should be development of formalized assessment system to determine nature and severity of homeless individuals' problems. Long term solution is a comprehensive service system that includes referral, treatment and followthrough based on assessment of problems. Specifically, low income housing, detox treatment combined with job training/placement, transitional housing with support services, housing to include SRO/small apartments/1-3 bedroom apartments for families.

Obstacle to housing is unwillingness of landlords to rent to welfare recipients. I know of exciting low income and transitional housing programs Outside. I would like to be involved in finding solutions.

11. DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS (ELAINE CHRISTIAN)

Elaine preceded her comments with a disclaimer that she is speaking as a private citizen and not necessarily representing the VA's views. Local statistics: 60% of white males in shelters are veterans; 45% of Alaska Native males in shelters are veterans. Alaska has highest number of veterans per capita in U.S. 80% of veterans in Alaska have a mental illness or are dually diagnosed with a substance abuse problem. Most veterans in Alaska plan to stay in the state. About 30% of all veterans will never become independent.

Causes include loss of low income housing, unemployment, non-transferable military skills, decline in value of public assistance payments, reduction in length of hospital stays, increased rents.

Immediate action: Meet basic human needs, promote social re-affiliation, provide transitional support services, adequate health care, outreach to promote early intervention that prevents shelterization syndrome of withdrawal and apathy. Need one agency to develop comprehensive, wholistic service plan for individuals. Services must be time intensive.

Long term solutions: Continuum of social service and housing programs for those willing to end their homelessness; and subsistence services for those not ready or able to participate in advanced programs.

12. FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY COUNCIL (CELESTE BENSON, EDDIE BURSE)

The future of this issue has been a concern for many years as the area impacted has grown from a tiny component at Ship Creek to a community wide problem today. Fairview feels its way of life is being threatened by the decay that comes with poverty. The basis for our refusal to accommodate a public inebriate center over the past few years has been based on the manner in which the problem has been approached. Alaska Medical Services, Inc., a non-profit has come forward with a concept for a multipurpose homeless service center. This center could be sited on land adjacent to the present BFS/Bean's campus that already has utilities and foundation for a structure that was originally designated for another purpose related to the Alaska Native Medical Center. The center would provide comprehensive services, would be self-supporting from funds provided by facility-based agencies, and would be managed by a Fairview Community-based Board. Capital funding should come from the state. If the Muni commits to this approach, Fairview would agree to site temporary trailers in the area to provide services during construction phase.

13. CROSSOVER HOUSE - SOUTHCENTRAL COUNSELING CENTER (JOHN BAJOWSKI)

Crossover House serves the seriously mentally ill (SMI) segment of the homeless population. The Anchorage Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan estimates there are 400 homeless seriously mentally ill in Anchorage. This is probably a very low estimate since it assumes only 10% of the Anchorage homeless population whereas national estimates place the percentage at 33%, which is more accurate for Anchorage. The homeless seriously mentally ill should also include individuals who may have somewhere to sleep tonight but may not have a permanent place, includes those in transitional programs, supported housing such as board and care facilities, and adult foster care. Causes of homelessness among this population include nature of the illness that can cause isolation,

estrangement, refusal to comply with treatment or take medication, substance abuse, and inability to function in or qualify for existing service settings. Treatment usually requires diagnosis which may be difficult to achieve without cooperation of client.

Approximately 200 SMI have been placed in independent and semi-independent living arrangements in Anchorage. There is a 40 to 1 client/staff ratio.

For this population, housing and support continuum is incomplete and inadequate to meet need. Immediate need for single room occupancy and more residential and case management services. Long term need is to develop economic incentives for neighborhoods and landlords to view this population as viable tenants. Also may need revision of statutes to allow community intervention prior to institutionalization. Failure to intervene can further disenfranchise SMI by lengthening institutionalization. Our society needs to adjust our expectations to a higher degree of tolerance for seriously mentally ill.

14. ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE (API) (CAROL NISSEN)

Deinstitutionalization movement initiated 25 years ago also limited commitment laws. Thus, those who need institutionalization the most are often not required to get help. Nor do many of them want help. Their refusal comes in part from the nature or symptoms of their illness: grandiose thinking, delusions of invincibility, paranoid schizophrenia. API is often called upon to assist with the homeless. However, we operate in very narrow legal constraints that prohibit providing simple shelter. We attempt to cooperate by networking with other service providers and to lobby for increased services.

Immediate action needed to expand support of current programs. Need to provide more secure settings for substance abusers and detox clients who do not meet criteria for institutionalization or incarceration. The homeless deserve more advocacy from the community. Society will not be served by ignoring this population and we certainly will not avoid future problems by ignoring what exists now.

15. ASSOCIATION FOR STRANDED RURAL ALASKANS IN ANCHORAGE (ASRAA)

Mission of ASRAA is to provide crisis intervention in the form return airfare for stranded rural Alaskans who are usually in Anchorage for medical or emergency reasons. Most have only one-way airfare, including those with government subsidized transportation. Shelter costs and in-town transportation is also provided for those without resources. These are homeless by circumstance. Last year 75% of our clients were referred by hospitals. 15% of our clients are receiving out-patient medical care. Some are domestic violence victims fleeing from rural areas for safety. Current referrals are up 25% over last year. For period July through October we served

almost double clients we served last year same period.

Social service funding should be stabilized as a predictable reality not subject to governmental whims and vetoes. Supplemental funding to address the homeless crisis should be a legislative priority. Existing emergency services should be expanded.

Long term solution should provide transitional housing to free up emergency space. Affordable low cost housing is needed to replace that which was recently demolished. ASHA needs to establish a pool of landlords willing to accept ASHA certificates for subsidized housing and overcome the resistance that exists today among some landlords. We also need to plan for the new/different housing needs that will accompany new site of Alaska Native Hospital near Tudor Road.

**16. JACK'S PLACE
(GERALD CAMERON AND BILL WILSON)**

Jack's Place has existed for 5 years. Currently serve 230 men per month with food, shelter, and sundry essentials in residences self-managed by clients. We turn away 100 men per month. Deliver about 30,000 pounds of food per month to homeless people. 60% come from jail system and 85% have a substance abuse problem. Environments leading to emotionally disability are the causes of these men's problems. It takes up to five years to fix the damage. They need to be in a family situation like the children they were never allowed to be. Each one needs a sponsor from the community who says "I love that person". We try to connect clients with AA sponsor.

Facility run by Bill is a sixplex at 323 S. Bragaw, housing 37 men with a self help program patterned after AA's twelve-step program. No grant support. Residents are billed monthly. We agree source of many of the problems is alcohol related. Most of our clients come from Brother Francis Shelter. It takes many of them 3 or more jobs to learn how to save money. Our program tries to build self-pride and self-respect which leads to respect for others. Important to let a man know that he is a man and work with him that way on an individual basis.

**17. ABBOTT LOOP CHRISTIAN CENTER
(DAN AMOS)**

Abbott Loop's HUD Program believes all groups need to work together to heal all parts of the person. Dan used to analogy of not only teaching a person to fish but making sure they can get a license to fish, i.e. comprehensive services. There are different types of needy. We see mostly the legitimate needy. Meeting physical needs is easy. Meeting emotional needs is harder. Our HUD program is home-based, self-managed by clients, one of whom acts as a "provider" in the home and acts as friend to one or two other residents in self-help environment. Their job is to find other poor persons to live in the home, love, respect clients and help them with all needs, both strategic and emotional. We also have several

support groups and lay counselors available to offer supplemental help. We incorporate an AA modality in some of our programs.

We currently have ten homes serving six people. We probably will expand no further than the current ten homes. Each home could serve approximately four to six persons.

A part of our problem is this community is in denial. The fact is when you are not around these people, the problem doesn't exist. We need to see these people.

**18. ANCHORAGE RESCUE MISSION
STATISTICS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX
(CLIFF HODGINS)**

Anchorage Rescue Mission has been serving Anchorage since 1965, meeting basic emergency food, clothing and shelter needs of the homeless. We take referrals from various agencies and have good working relationship with APD. This month we averaged 43 persons per night with a high of 54 (48 men and 6 women). Most of those we serve are male, between the age of 19-39 (average age 34), mostly white Americans, mostly unemployed.

Causes are unemployment, eviction, fire. Most appear to be marginally employable and largely for casual labor. We encourage everyone to go to job service on a daily basis.

Immediate actions we have taken is to try to finish remodeling of our new shelter facility (to include two family units) on Tudor; appeal to the Christian community to address the needs of the homeless. By January, 1991. we hope to be able to accommodate our maximum estimated capacity of 100 people.

Long term responses should include job training, family counseling, more severe consequences for drug and alcohol abuse, and less government control over private and church-related attempts to help the homeless, i.e. government funding usually restricts church-related activity.

**19. COVENANT HOUSE
EXCERPTS FROM A.V.A.I.L PROGRAM IN APPENDIX "A", PAGE #19-2
(JANE BARNES)**

For Covenant House, the homeless are youth aged 13-17 that we call runaways and youth aged 18-20 that we call homeless. Over past two years we have served 1200 youth of which 350 were 18 or older. Average age of clients is in teens. Like adult homeless, most are substance abusers, poorly educated, marginally employable, in poor health, from dysfunctional homes. They become homeless because they lack independent living skills. Shelter has capacity for 40 and currently houses 20.

1/3 of our clients go back to their home, 1/3 to semi or

independent living situation, 1/3 back to the streets. Our success rate is higher than national average, partly because we work with a younger than average population.

Immediate solutions: expedite opening of AVAIL (an open door store front school downtown). There seems to be no apparent obstacle other than School District approval. Funding may be jeopardized if program does not open soon. Restore block grant funding.

Long term solutions: Increase investment in primary and secondary prevention programs; increase transitional programs that teach independent living skills; develop a full service shelter for the homeless. Generally need more to strengthen families.

20. ALASKA YOUTH AND PARENT FOUNDATION (AYPF)

AYPF has served runaway/homeless youth since 1972. Currently we have one facility with 15 beds for state placements and 5 beds for youth not in state custody. We serve 1000 youth per year of which 250 are homeless. 90% are sexually active and drug users. AYPF recently acquired HUD homes and federal funding for transitional living and drug prevention programs for older homeless youth. Capacity is 10 beds total in new programs.

Typical profile for AYPF is 16 year old male asked to leave another shelter because of rule infractions, does not qualify for DFYS, doesn't want to go home nor does his family want him home, fatigued from life on the street, in poor physical condition, may or may not need mental health services.

Causes include lack of affordable and accessible family therapy, lack of outpatient substance abuse treatment programs, lack of alternative educational programs in Anchorage School District, lack of funding for current adolescent programs, indifference and fear from the community of adolescent homeless and cuts in shelter funding and beds.

Immediate solutions: Employ adolescents, keep them in school, quickly refer families in crisis to therapy, PR awareness campaign on plight of the homeless.

Long term solutions: Adequate funding for family and adolescent programs, alternate educational programs, clearly articulated Municipal public policy on the homeless.

21. ALASKANS CARE (RON PHILLIPS)

Alaskans Care is an organization that has access to housing but is struggling to find a sponsor that will provide their 501 (c) (3) status and liability coverage to Alaskans Care. Alaskans Care has not succeeded in attracting any organization willing to risk the liability exposure attendant on sharing their non-profit status.

Alaskans Care's mission to provide resources beyond that provided

by public assistance to help the homeless become self-sufficient. These resources would include housing, child care, and other support needed to do more than engage in a daily struggle for food and warmth. This additional incremental assistance is needed to overcome the spiral of poverty and homelessness.

The Alaskans Care program wishes to provide a drug and alcohol-free living environment, achievement of a first stage life goal over the period of a year, establishment of an extended family-like self-help environment, and safe and affordable housing.

Immediate solutions: affordable, clean and sober living environment for those living on the street.

Long term solutions: Long term commitment to residency, retraining, and rebuilding of self-confidence as a solution to hopelessness.

22. ALASKA COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS
ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND THE HOMELESS IN APPENDIX "A", PAGE 22-6

(BARBARA BENNETT)

Undercounting of the homeless is an ongoing concern. No accurate methodology has been established. However, National Coalition for the Homeless estimates an increase of 25% each year in the number of the homeless. National homeless population is represented in approximate thirds of families with children, veterans, and chronically mentally ill.

Causes are political, social, and economic with major impact from withdrawal of government support of housing, marginal wages at the low end of the socioeconomic scale that will not support a household, lack of independent living skills, and the difficulty of saving anything in the exposed environment of emergency shelter.

We need to utilize existing network of programs and provide outlets for additional help from the community. Networking resources and services is complex in Anchorage when eligibility criteria do not match, e.g Detox is considered complete at Clitheroe after 90 days but JTPA requires 6 months sobriety to qualify for job training. Need to broaden public awareness of affordable housing.

Providing affordable housing is the long term solution but comprehensive services for all the subsets of homeless individuals must accompany housing. Anchorage needs a continuum of housing options and supported assistance programs. Alaska also needs to apply for available McKinney Act domiciliary funding for veterans. We need to keep the state legislature informed of the place of origin of homeless served in Anchorage and request adequate assistance to manage a statewide problem concentrated in Anchorage.

We also need volunteers willing to be resource persons and ideally friends to assist formerly homeless people attain the skills of

being a good neighbor and renter.

**23. ALASKA STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY (ASHA)
(KATHLEEN DEXTER)**

ASHA is the only public housing authority in Alaska. Although we serve statewide, my comments are limited to Anchorage for this testimony. In Anchorage, we have capacity to assist with 569 units for conventional low rent, 137 units for Section 8 new construction, and 1,456 units for Section 8 existing (Fair Market Rentals). Programs are funded through HUD and since we have no state funding for housing, we are subject to federal regulations. The homeless are all the groups former testimony has described. HUD's definition is very specific (see Appendix "A", page 23-1)

Current housing problems in Anchorage are from diminished stock of public housing due to recent housing crisis, owners who have abandoned property, demolition of single room hotels, low cost rentals like Anchorage Sands and Hollywood Vista being taken off line, and recent increases in rental costs. Waiting list in Anchorage is 1,000 people, some of whom eventually lose their certification because of length of wait. Lack of support in community to provide affordable housing.

Immediate solutions: public awareness, outreach, and education to applicants and referring agencies to improve access through successful qualification (currently about 25% of applicants do not qualify); completion of renovation and bringing on line 150 new units called New Willows (scattered around Anchorage) to replace demolished Willows Park (currently 87 are occupied + 39 assigned + 24 open for occupancy hopefully by 12/31/90). ASHA has no funds to acquire and renovate housing.

Long term solutions: Develop single room occupancy (SRO) facilities for single people. Presently achievable but requires coordinated relationship between HUD, the Muni and ASHA. Improve affordability of housing (need increase in fair market valuation of rentals to increase value of certificates for subsidized rents); provide support services to the homeless; review and confirm that Anchorage's Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan is accurate and adequately addresses current needs.

**24. ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION (AHFC)
(MITZI BARKER)**

Mission of AHFC is to develop and implement fiscally responsible policies and programs that innovatively anticipate housing needs and provide financing to meet those needs statewide.

AHFC has been working to develop new approaches to Alaska's unique housing challenges. Our primary means of assistance is to look at what it takes to finance a project, look at the gaps in funding and helping with those gaps i.e., we have the means and expertise to help package, leverage and facilitate financing.

We have forged partnerships with public and non-profit housing providers. Worked with Alaska Dept. of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to bring \$.5 million homeless housing. Worked with Alaska Legislature to pass HB 218 (ASHA/AHFC pilot program for Congregate Housing) and SB 150/SB 487 (Senior Housing Bill).

**25. U.S. DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)
(ARLENE PATTON)**

The homeless are not typical Americans. They have special needs and problems. The causes are all of those cited by earlier testimony including failed local or national health and housing policies. HUD will actively assist in helping solve these problems.

The Federal Government acknowledged its responsibility to fulfill a role in meeting basic human needs by passing the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act in 1987. Commonly known as the McKinney Act, it established several programs, some of which are administered by HUD. I will restrict my comments to HUD's programs. Those are: Emergency Shelter Grants Program; Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Assistance Program for SRO dwellings, three grants programs (recent award of \$1.5 million to 5 homeless providers in Alaska).

In addition to McKinney Act, HUD initiated \$1 per year lease program for qualifying non-profit groups who are homeless providers. 32 properties are under lease statewide (list in Appendix "A", page 25-8). Lease is renewable at same rate up to three years after which property must be purchased at 10% under fair market or returned to HUD. Copy of lease agreement in Appendix "A", page 25-11.

Immediate action: Examine the issue of the homeless, accurately establish their numbers, locations, and reasons for condition. Legislators need to focus on chronic drug abuse and mental illness problems of most homeless Alaskans.

Long term solutions: Provide adequate temporary shelter and transitional housing while recognizing these are short term strategies. Craft effective long term policy on homelessness through combined effort of non-profits, charities, business, schools, and all levels of government. Provide stable funding for present proven homeless providers while providing additional support for innovative comprehensive support programs.

**26. ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES (ANHS)
TABLES IN APPENDIX "A" ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND HOUSING
APPROPRIATIONS
(CYNTHIA PARKER)**

ANHS operating since 1982. We forge public/private partnerships to provide affordable housing. We target housing as well as

neighborhood revitalization through various financing and program strategies. Neighborhood revitalization has primarily targeted three neighborhoods: Spenard, Government Hill and Nunaka Valley. Have leveraged \$39 million into those neighborhoods.

Recent programmatic focus is city-wide affordable housing accomplished through foreclosure intervention and small lease/purchase program. Mutual housing is another new program in limited home ownership (458 units in 3 locations including \$3 million in renovations). Modestly priced membership shares underwrite financing and buys minimal equity. This strategy offers housing to low and moderate income population. 40% are set aside for low income residents. Residents are involved in the property management.

In Anchorage, well over 1/3 of our 75,000 households meet low income qualification. This is higher than normal. Part of housing problem is lack of state funding. There is a need to meet current crisis of shelter and transitional housing. ANHS can certainly assist in strategies for longer term housing solutions.

More immediately, we could assist the group that comes out of this task force in financing packaging. Our National Corporation includes all the representatives needed for architectural as well as financial advice. I also sit on the Federal Home Loan Bank Board that funds shelters and transitional housing programs. Our next funding cycle begins in January, 1991, and Alaska organizations could qualify. No one from Alaska applied during last cycle.

Excerpts from publication Creation of Shelter included in Appendix "A", page 26-7. Cynthia has direct knowledge regarding the projects included in the book.

27. ALASKA WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER (AWRC) (DIANNA WOOD)

AWRC provides counselling and referrals services to women. Many of our clients are among the homeless. Those who are single without children have problems compounded by lack of eligibility for types of public assistance available to families with dependent children.

Our clients include women fleeing domestic violence, chronic mentally ill, chemically dependent, medically indigent, unemployed. One part of our program is a residential substance abuse prevention program.

Immediate solutions: Utilize existing empty housing to provide transitional housing to take pressure off emergency shelters.

Long term solutions: Increase ASHA dollars for housing, more HUD affordable housing, more cooperative living arrangements similar to Southcentral Counseling Center's Transitional Living Center (TLC).

**28. UNITED WAY OF ANCHORAGE
(GBNE BRITTON)**

United Way of Anchorage funds eight of the agencies testifying here today: Catholic Social Services; Bean's Cafe; Salvation Army; Abused Women's Aid in Crisis; Southcentral Counseling Center; Association for Stranded Rural Alaskans in Anchorage; Alaska Youth and Parent Foundation; and Alaska Women's Resource Center. However, United Way is more than a fundraiser and fund distributor. Our mission is to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another. We are active providing leadership, support and involvement in community problem solving on this Task Force as well as many other human service issues in Anchorage.

Homelessness is one of our program priorities. Community partnerships are needed to address the problem. No single sector has the adequate resources to meet the demand. Through our liaison, Executive Director, Lynn Caswell, United Way will be active in dedicating resources and involvement in responding to this Task Force's recommendations. I believe there is both willingness and resources in this community to address the problem. Although we are fortunate to have a strong United Way, I would not project more than single digit annual growth in our fundraising campaign (\$4.7 million this year).

**29. FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY COUNCIL
(CELESTE BENSON AND EDDIE BURSE)**

Today's testimony has cited many different programs providing many different services. But in spite of the many services, the testimony still focusses on lack of being able to meet the need. Our concept of a Homeless/Inappropriate Center offers a fresh approach of bring many services together under one roof in an integrated effort to meet these problems. This facility could serve as an "entry point" to a new life for many. Even though our proposal is "contentless", we believe it provides the structure for a model program. Please consider as one of your solutions.

The land and the facility would be owned and managed by Alaska Medical House Corporation whose Board would include Fairview residents. As conceived on the present foundations, it would accommodate 30-40 clients.

**30. ALASKA NATIVE ALCOHOLISM RECOVERY CENTER (ANARC)
COOK INLET TRIBAL COUNCIL (CITC)
(ERNIE TURNER)**

ANARC is a 26-bed in-patient substance abuse treatment center for Alaska Native alcoholics and addicts, housed in an apartment complex in Mt. View. 13 beds are funded by the state and the other 13 by private funds.

I am a former homeless alcoholic. I would guess typical homeless is an alcoholic/addict, 70% of whom I would estimate are Alaska

Natives. Population increases in rural villages is one cause of increasing trend in urban migration with resulting problems of unemployment and addiction.

Too many of the services offered to the homeless are "enabling". That is they keep the persons in a powerless and system-dependent state by taking responsibility away from them. A more appropriate solution is to intervene with individuals by confrontation that involves finding out what is keeping them homeless and intervening with tough love. This treats the cause instead of the symptom. Intervention in a village setting is no more desirable than in an urban setting. Needs to be done "on the spot".

Solutions: Create a triage center for diagnosis and appropriate referral; legislate changes to involuntary commitment act to facilitate judicial referral to rehabilitation; restore increased funding for support services.

31. OPEN TESTIMONY

A. Beth Kersey

Long term solutions: Strengthen existing networks; utilize mentor programs to help homeless transition to and maintain independent life style; refer to Division of Vocational Rehabilitation model for wholistic and comprehensive approach to transition; employ triage in diagnosis of homeless individuals; employ creative low cost approaches with minimal governmental funding as outlined in excerpt in Appendix "A", page 31-4 from Economics As If The Earth Really Mattered.

B. Pattie Wright

Through a letter read by Barbara Bennett, Ms. Wright offered two older rental units she owns to provide free housing during this winter. Barbara stated that people in the community care. We need to facilitate access to this caring, which Barbara will do with this offer of help.

C. Alice Howarth

Ms. Howarth, as a Fairview property owner and resident spoke to the devastating impact the street homeless are having on businesses, residents and property owners of Fairview as well other Anchorage neighborhoods of Mt. View, Government Hill, and South Addition. As a hub, Anchorage is receiving a statewide problem that requires state attention. We need to work together to get the homeless off the street if we are going to preserve viable neighborhoods. No one wants to live, work, or shop on "skid row".

D. Paul Day

Paul coordinates housing for the homeless for the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Paul spoke to the need for increased involvement in this issue by the state. The state is increasing its involvement somewhat. The problem with state assistance is that there has not been enough of it and what assistance is provided is by program and department with no attention to integrating comprehensive services.

Alaska also publishes an annual Comprehensive Homeless Assistance plan that is required by the Federal government in order for the state to receive federal funds. Federal records of funds received by Alaska in FY 1990 are listed in Appendix "A", page 31-12. Alaska must compete for these funds. That effort is hindered by a lack of timely notification from the federal government of grant availability and application deadlines.

Alaska is only one of a few states that does not have a state funded homeless program. I hope this task force can help promote changes to this situation.

E. Susanne Goodrich

Ms. Goodrich is the Director of Catholic Social Services. She noted that CSS has eleven programs that serve the homeless, many more than mentioned here today. St. Francis House-emergency food and shelter; Immigration/Refugee assistance program; pregnancy support group; a sliding fee counseling program; McCauley Manor - facility for young, throwaway girls; sliding fee special needs day care program; special needs respite program; San Francisco House - elderly emergency shelter as part of Brother Francis Shelter, and Clare House shelter for women.

Catholic Social Services is very involved in this problem. We are taking the lead in looking at services for CMI women.

We are intrigued with Fairview Community Council's proposal and go on record in supporting moving this plan forward.

You've not heard from the clients today. We encourage you to visit the programs. Until you know who the homeless are and know their names, you cannot truly know the problem.

F. Edna Adrian

I've heard all the claims of the agencies today. I'm reluctant to say I've seen very few success stories in my 20 years as an advocate in Anchorage.

Fairview is willing to allow the Municipality to place mobile homes for temporary housing for the homeless on the property for the new center during the winter. They would have to be removed in the summer when construction begins.

I have a good idea how much money there is available throughout the state to spend on alcoholism. I don't know how much there is for the homeless. During the break, I was happy to hear a good report on our alcohol rehabilitation system.

SUMMARY OF DENNIS KELSO'S CLOSING REMARKS

Today's testimony has provided more than a "snapshot" of homelessness in Anchorage. It has provided a "photo album" with all the texture, richness and layers of problems and solutions. The problem will not go away. From testimony given today we can expect an increase in number and nature of problems. Testimony also demonstrated we have solutions, ideas, resources, and hope. Homelessness is a more manageable problem today than it was 5 or 10 years ago.

From a review of recent literature on the homeless, I have outlined five elements of a major framework for approaching short and long term solutions. I have used this framework to bring together the findings of today's testimony. The similarities in problems and solutions Anchorage shares with elsewhere suggests that solutions that work elsewhere may be applied here.

I. HOUSING

A. AVAILABILITY

The homeless have a critical need for a stable residence. There are a couple of implications that color this fairly simple observation.

1. Emergency shelters are not healthy environments that lead to a satisfying existence.
2. The condition of being homeless gets in the way of available resources being applied. Lack of a permanent residence makes it difficult to access medical services, prepare for job interviews, etc.

Shelters are not housing. Currently shelters in Anchorage are serving as quasi-housing which is getting in the way of their primary purpose of providing emergency shelter. We need to add the next step which is housing.

Solutions expressed today have included stepped housing, layered housing, stages of housing that move from emergency shelter through transitional housing and on through low income housing.

B. FINANCING

There are intricate and complex mechanisms we must go through to access and apply financial resources. They are complex to both the officials who must interpret and implement as well as to the homeless who must meet the requirements imposed. The availability of resources varies from community to community.

Fiscal issues involve packaging and access.

Non-fiscal issues include such things as zoning, siting, incentives to developers and landlords, neighborhood attitudes, building standards and codes, and coordination of communications.

We need more housing but we also need a good plan, good strategies and a coordinating agency to bring it all about.

II. INCOME

Price of housing is a resource issue for the homeless clients. There is a mismatch between periods of positive economic growth and the inability of clients to access the higher housing prices that accompany the economic growth.

Rent subsidy programs face the obstacle of not being able to place clients because of the disparity in assessment of fair rental market value of available housing.

Eligibility standards, for housing assistance as well as other support services such as Medicaid, are obstacles that restrict client access to resources.

Local communities are challenging eligibility standards through lobbying by coalitions as well as going to court for judicial remedies.

III. SUPPORT SERVICES

While housing is certainly a focus for short and long term remedies, the problem of homelessness has so many more features and characteristics that are exemplified by the many subpopulations among the homeless.

Matching and coordinating support service components with housing is so very complex when you review the nature and characteristics of the homeless subpopulations - homeless, families with children, chronically mentally ill, inebriates and addicts, double diagnosed mentally ill, runaways, throwaways, abused children and women, veterans, illiterate, disabled, chronically unemployed, stranded, to name a few.

The nature of the support services and the intensity of the application needs to fit the subpopulation. There is not a single constellation of services or model that will deal with all groups universally. Some services may be short and intense. Other services may be of long duration and low level intensity.

The consequences of homelessness do not allow many long-term homeless to successfully enter into affordable housing because of the characteristics and survival patterns they develop over many years. Their transition may involve many failures along the way.

Decision makers need to consider this factor when failures tempt them to make quick decisions on the merits of a program.

Some subpopulations may require services so long in duration as to appear to be an institution system. The reality of lifelong services are very probable given the federal government's policy of deinstitutionalizing the mentally ill.

Comprehensive services are needed that include job training, childcare, transportation, etc. You can't take a person off the street after eight years, give them a home, clean clothes, and expect them to be successful at a job.

An obstacle to support services is the complicated constellation of eligibility requirements. The notion of requiring a linear progression of qualifications may be too onerous for the client. Service providers must look at developing creative approaches to service provision that allow for application of simultaneous remedies.

IV. SHORT AND LONG TERM SOLUTIONS

Short term solutions are necessary but we must abandon the approach that applies a series of short term solutions to long term problems.

Some solutions such as financing require a thirty-year commitment.

There is need for planning. But there is also need for much more than a plan. There is a need for application of resources to the strategies that includes lobbying, oversight, and staffing for coordination and implementation of the plans.

V. HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The prior four issues come out of an analysis of local homeless efforts and problems across the country. However, the availability and access to health and medical services is a structural issue that is national in scope. This is also different from the previous four issues because it is not a homeless-centered issue.

At present there are few remedies other than voluntary efforts and charitable contributions by medical providers.

This ends the summation of Dennis' comments on the five issues that provide a framework for defining problems and seeking solutions. He offered some additional closing comments summarized below.

A. HOUSING

1. Literature on financing: There is a growing body of literature on all sorts of financial practices for solutions to homelessness. There is expertise and patterns to follow. Groups of attorneys on the east and west coasts are specializing in financing practices.

2. Architectural models: These exist for various solutions such as single room occupancy (SRO), alcohol rehabilitation, etc. You can move faster and make fewer mistakes in new construction and remodeling by consulting existing information.

3. Partnerships: There is a need to forge partnerships of people and groups with common interests. These partnerships must move beyond coalitions and networking. They need to be formal agreements for such things as lobbying, legal action, coordinated service strategies.

4. Supply-induced demand for services: As agencies successfully engage and help homeless and alcoholics and treat them, needs will be created elsewhere within the system for services. Planning must consider how remedies impact and create demands elsewhere in the community's service system.

5. Preventive responses: Some responses can prevent needs for services. Institutions can modify their eligibility requirements to not require homelessness as a criteria for service.

Advance transportation planning in Alaska could prevent stranded people from becoming homeless when they arrive in Anchorage because of medevac or other medically-related visits. At present, rural Alaskans who are eligible for transportation assistance receive only one-way passage to Anchorage.

B. APPROACHES TO HOMELESSNESS

1. External forces: Historically, we are in a changing pattern in the way we approach homelessness. Formerly, homelessness was considered an individual problem with non-profits and charities providing solutions. Now we recognize there are also external forces that produce homelessness such as deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill and withdrawal of federal support for housing. These are structural problems.

The responses must continue to utilize the non-profit approach augmented by structural responses of segments of society that don't usually respond directly to the problem (e.g. financial institutions).

2. Service modalities: Service providers must look at changing modes in the way they provide services. For example, the Fairview Inebriate Center concept proposal abandons separate-agency service provision and adopts an integrated approach with broad-based community involvement and support.

3. Client-based advocacy: Across the country people are starting to get very involved and influential in self-advocacy. A subculture of homeless-based organizations are developing a good track record. They are, in many cases, doing a good job of self-management, never forgetting who they are. Don't neglect to include

the homeless in your deliberations.

CLOSING STATEMENT BY RICK NERLAND, CHAIR

Today, we have listened and learned. Our next charge is to develop some short term actionable solutions and long-term rational and compassionate solutions.

WRITTEN PUBLIC TESTIMONY SUBMITTED
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
MAYOR'S TASK FORCE ON EMERGENCY SHELTER AND THE HOMELESS
TOM FINK, MAYOR

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1990
9:00 AM TO 3:30 PM
LOUSSAC LIBRARY - ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

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APPENDIX D

LIST OF WRITTEN TESTIMONY RECEIVED 11/16/90

NOTE: All of these materials are available at the

Municipality of Anchorage
Department of Health and Human Services
Planning Office
825 L Street - 4th Floor
Anchorage, Alaska
(907) 343-6718

They are not included here because of their volume,
but they are available upon request.

**TABLE 1
BROTHER FRANCIS SHELTER
NUMBER OF CLIENT NIGHTS**

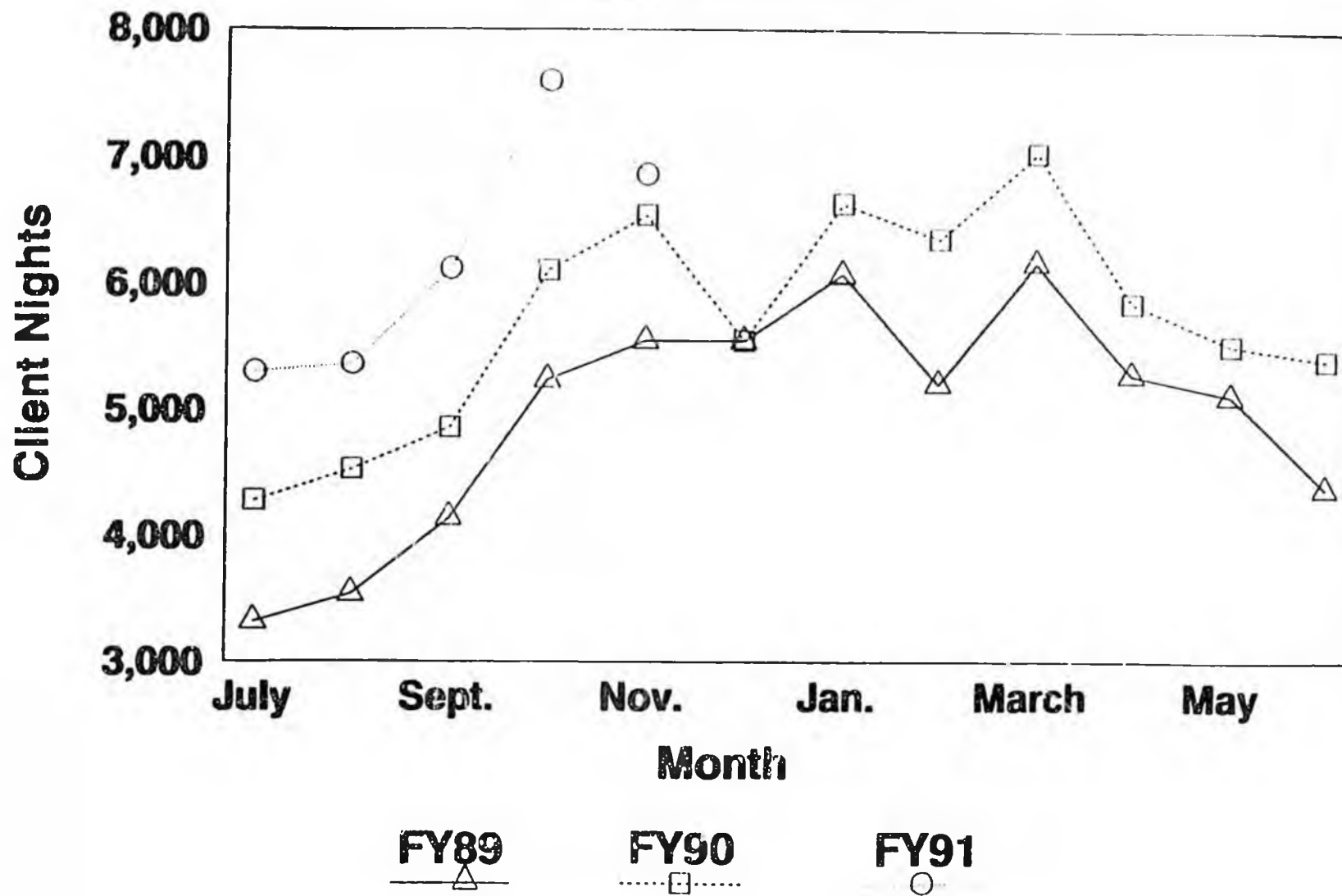
| <u>Month</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY89)</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY90)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY91)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| July | 3317 | 4278 | 29.0% | 5301 | 23.9% |
| August | 3534 | 4526 | 28.1% | 5363 | 18.5% |
| September | 4140 | 4860 | 17.4% | 6120 | 25.9% |
| October | 5239 | 6107 | 16.6% | 7595 | 24.4% |
| November | 5550 | 6540 | 17.8% | 6862 | 4.5% |
| December | 5549 | 5549 | 0.0% | | |
| January | 6067 | 6634 | 9.2% | | |
| February | 5208 | 6356 | 22.0% | | |
| March | 6169 | 7037 | 14.1% | | |
| April | 5280 | 5850 | 10.8% | | |
| May | 5115 | 5518 | 7.9% | | |
| June | <u>4380</u> | <u>5400</u> | <u>23.3%</u> | | |
| TOTAL | 59,557 | 68,655 | 15.3% | | |

**TABLE 2
CLARE HOUSE
NUMBER OF CLIENT NIGHTS**

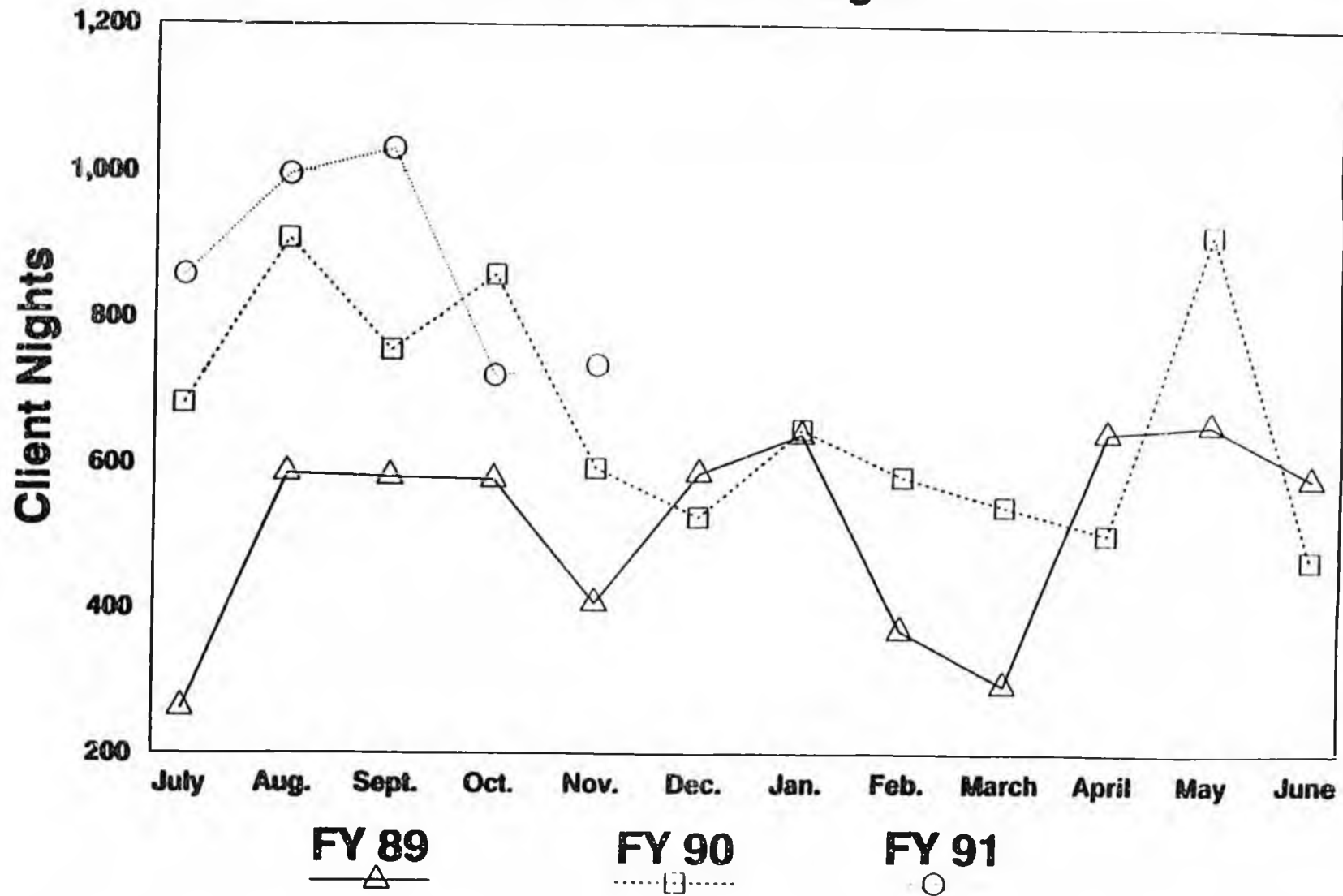
| <u>Month</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY89)</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY90)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY91)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| July | 262 | 682 | 160.3% | 858 | 25.8% |
| August | 585 | 908 | 55.2% | 996 | 9.7% |
| September | 580 | 755 | 30.2% | 1031 | 36.6% |
| October | 577 | 859 | 48.9% | 721 | -16.1% |
| November | 407 | 593 | 45.7% | 735 | 23.9% |
| December | 586 | 526 | -10.2% | | |
| January | 640 | 647 | 1.1% | | |
| February | 369 | 582 | 57.7% | | |
| March | 294 | 541 | 84.0% | | |
| April | 643 | 503 | -21.8% | | |
| May | 655 | 917 | 40.0% | | |
| June | <u>581</u> | <u>468</u> | <u>-19.4%</u> | | |
| | 6,179 | 7,981 | 29.2% | | |

NOTE: In October of 1990, Clare House implemented a management policy because of safety considerations, which limited the number of people who could be housed there.

Brother Francis Shelter Number of Client Nights



Clare House Number of Client Nights



Note: Clare House instituted an emergency management plan in October 1990 in order to cope with the recent increase in clients. As a result, the number of client nights decrease significantly from Sept to Oct, FY 91.

**TABLE 3
MCKINNELL HOUSE
NUMBER OF CLIENT NIGHTS**

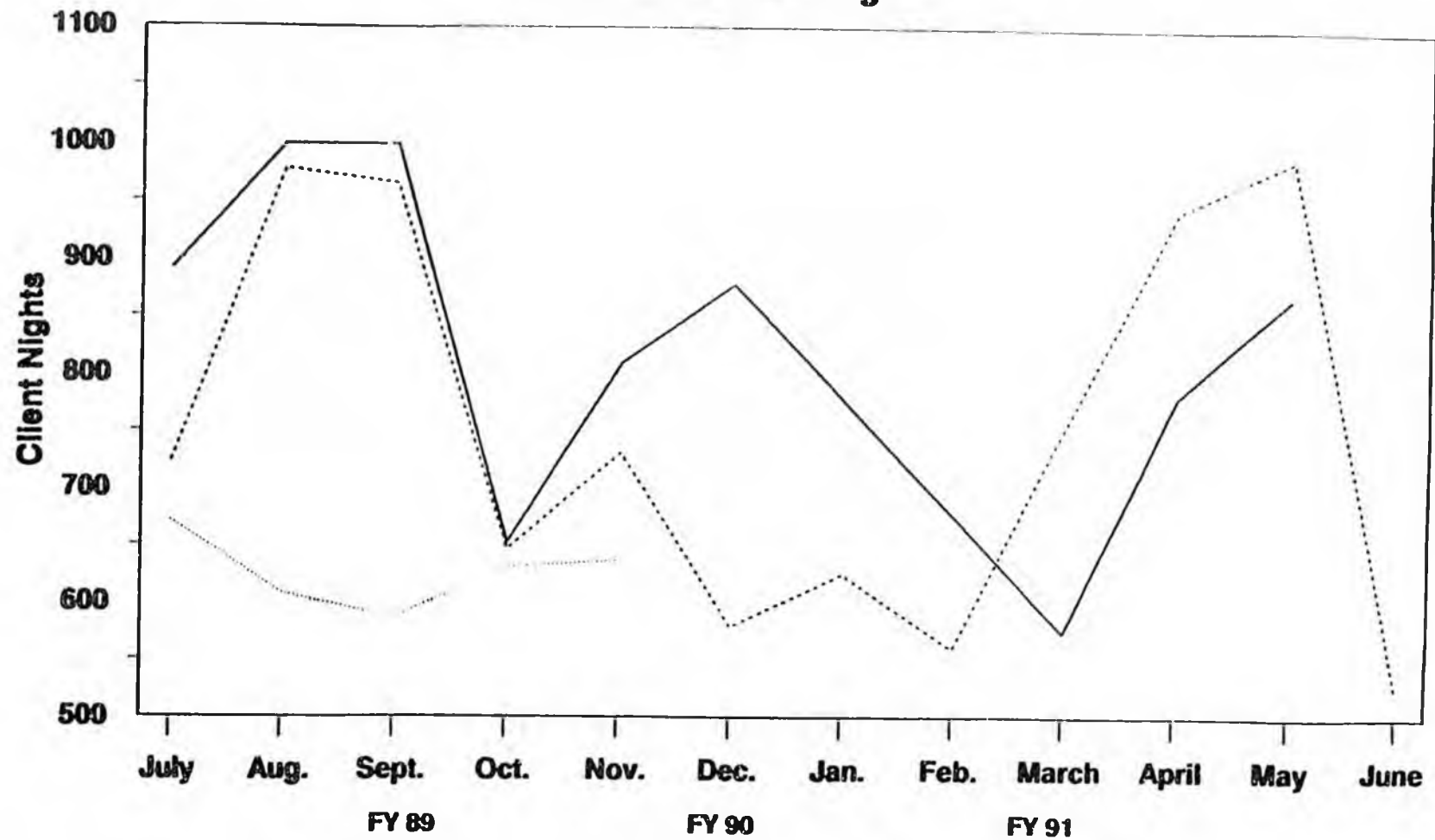
| <u>Month</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY89)</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY90)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY91)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| July | 892 | 724 | -18.8% | 671 | -7.3% |
| August | 999 | 978 | -2.1% | 608 | -37.8% |
| September | 999 | 965 | -3.4% | 586 | -39.3% |
| October | 653 | 647 | -.01% | 631 | -2.5% |
| November | 810 | 731 | -9.7% | 637 | -12.9% |
| December | 878 | 579 | -3.4% | | |
| January | | 625 | | | |
| February | | 560 | | | |
| March | 574 | 754 | 31.3% | | |
| April | 780 | 943 | 20.9% | | |
| May | 868 | 988 | 13.8% | | |
| June | 833 | 527 | -36.7% | | |

NOTE: McKinnell House converted two 9-bed dormitories into three family rooms in June of 1990. The number of people served decreased as the number of available beds decreased.

**TABLE 4
COVENANT HOUSE
NUMBER OF CLIENT NIGHTS**

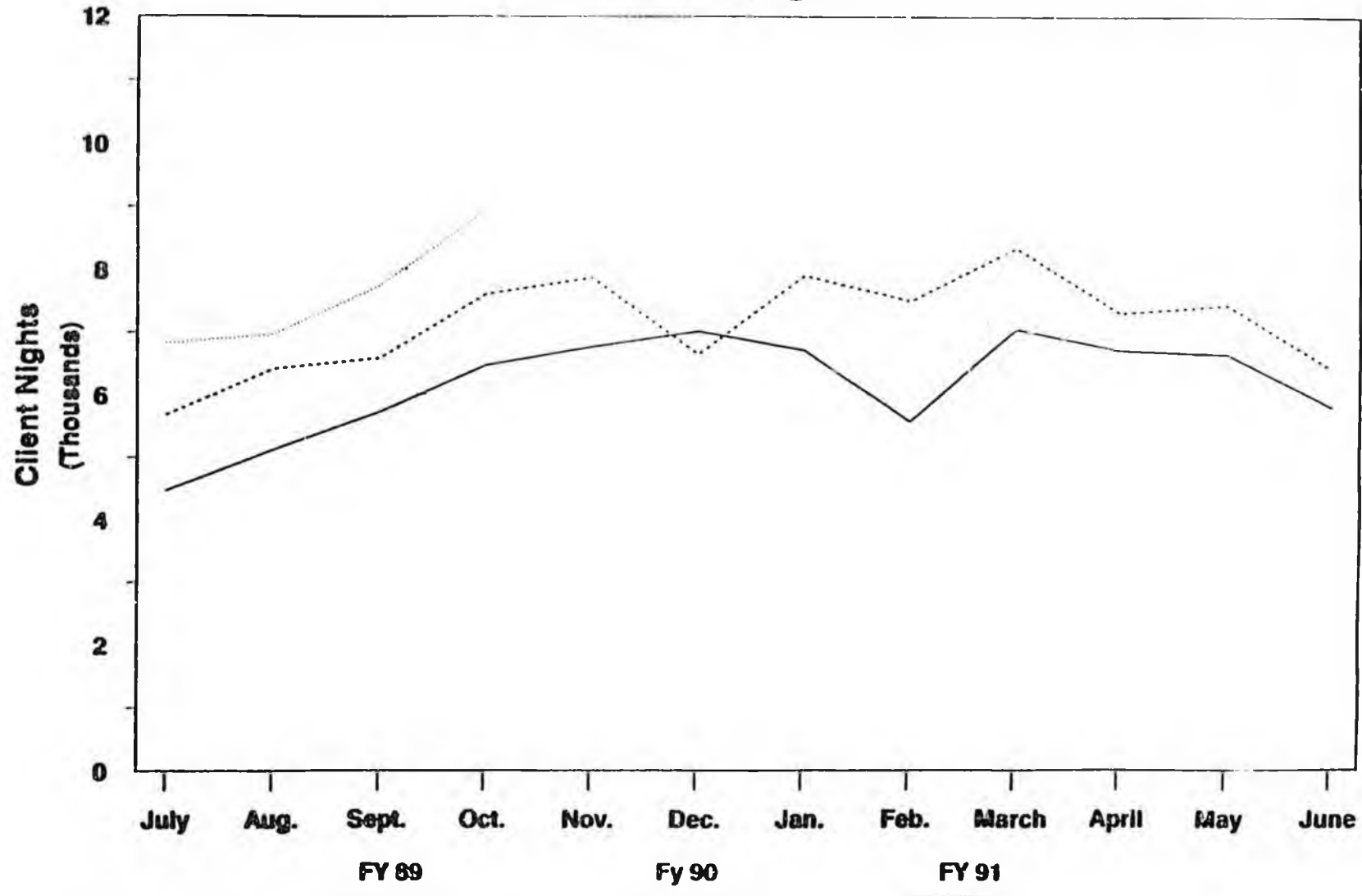
| <u>Month</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY90)</u> | <u>No. of Client Nights (FY91)</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| July | 868 | 558 | -35.7% |
| August | 682 | 527 | -22.7% |
| September | 780 | 750 | -3.8% |
| October | 620 | 713 | 15.0% |
| November | 750 | 540 | -28.0% |
| December | 465 | | |
| January | 750 | | |
| February | 644 | | |
| March | 744 | | |
| April | 810 | | |
| May | 620 | | |
| June | 540 | | |

McKinnell House Number of Client Nights



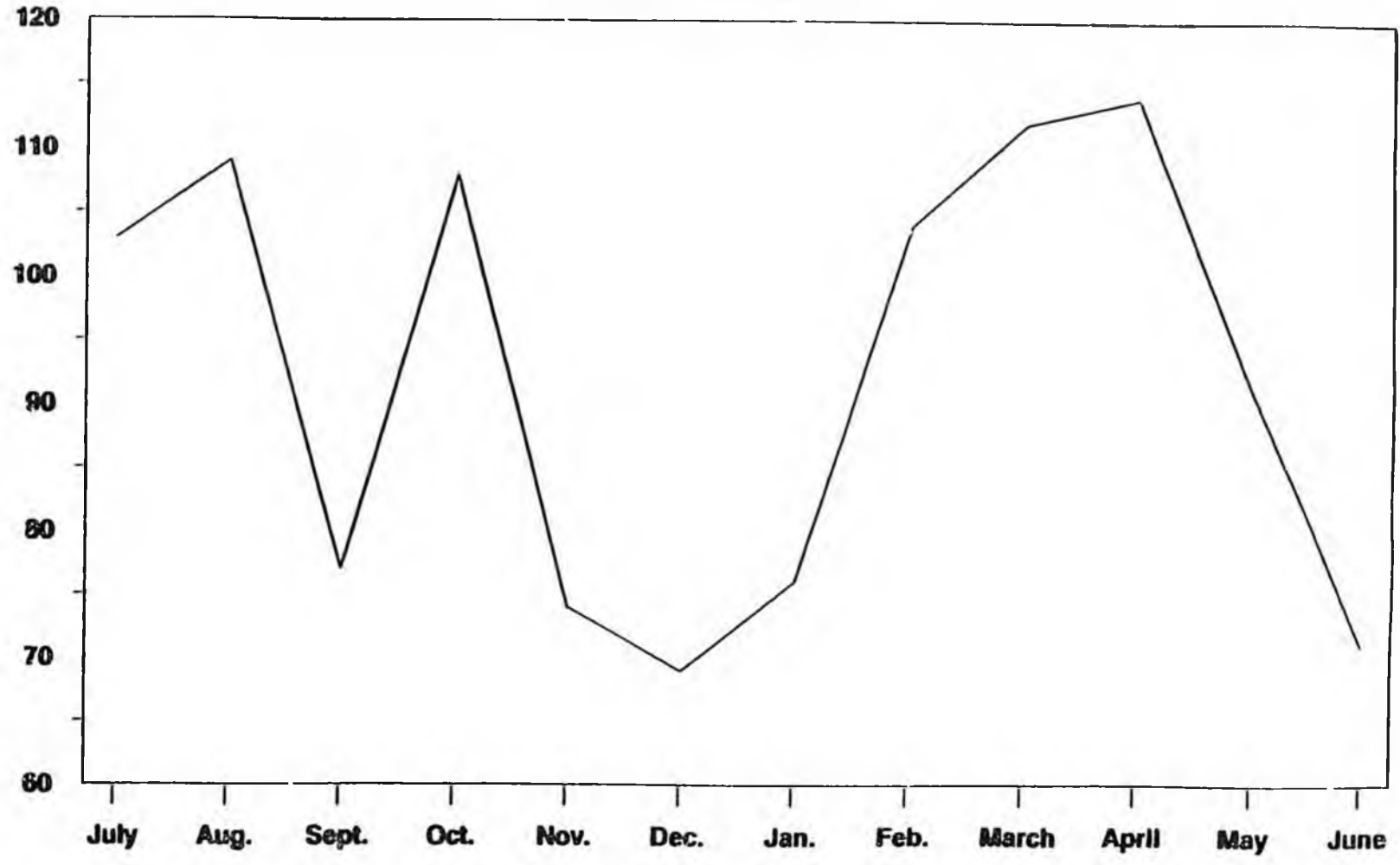
Note: McKinnell House converted two 9 bed dormitories into three family room in June 1990, thus reducing the effective number of beds.

McKinnell House, Clare House, and BFS Total Client Nights



AWAiC Shelter

Number of Clients



FY 90

88