

SB

1000

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Sponsor



Statement

Senate Bill 100: "Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention"

Addiction is taking a heavy toll on Alaska's people, culture and economy. Alaska ranks #1 in the nation in alcohol-related deaths and Alaskans with substance abuse problems, or co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders, are more likely to be homeless, spend time in correctional facilities, and become involved in child protective service proceedings. Substance abuse tears apart families; in 2004, 81% of all reported harm against a child cases involved illicit drugs. The financial impact of addiction is staggering, costing the state an estimated \$738 million a year in health care costs, accidents, lost productivity, criminal justice and correctional facilities. Something must change.

At the same time, Alaska is falling behind in providing treatment to those who need help in overcoming their addiction. According to the 2002 Integrated Substance Abuse Treatment Needs Assessment for Alaska, only 15.6% of Alaskans in need of substance abuse treatment received it. We can, and must do better.

Senate Bill 100 proposes several common sense changes to Alaska's statutes regarding drug and alcohol abuse in order to improve the quality of and access to treatment and prevention. The legislation:

- Mandates priority treatment for pregnant women seeking help in overcoming addiction. Reducing the incidence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum disorders will save large sums of money.
- Gives priority to state grantees who utilize evidence-based programming, as well as programs that address substance abuse prevention, addiction within prisons, among youths, and in rural Alaska.
- Supports the Department of Health and Social Services in their efforts to identify people with co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders, so that this population can be better served.
- Ensures that effective faith-based strategies for treating substance abuse are not discriminated against in statute.

Most Alaskans have been touched by substance abuse, whether it is a personal struggle with addiction, or watching a friend or relative battle with this deadly condition. I ask you to support for SB 100 and its common-sense steps to strengthen the fight against drugs and alcohol abuse in our state.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

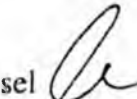
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 6, 2007

SUBJECT: SB 100 Sectional Analysis (Work Order No. 25-LS0151\V)

TO: Senator Johnny Ellis
Attn: Kate Herring

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
Legislative Counsel 

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Provides legislative findings and intent supporting treatment programs for persons with substance abuse and co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Section 2. Amends the powers of the Department of Health and Social Services to add specified co-occurring substance abuse and mental health treatment programs.

Section 3. Amends the duties of the Department of Health and Social Services to require specified types of treatment and collaborations for co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Section 4. Modifies and establishes priorities for grant programs related to substance abuse and mental health treatment.

Section 5. Establishes standards for the comprehensive program developed and implemented by the Department of Health and Social Services for the treatment and prevention of substance abuse.

Section 6. Adds standards pertaining to priorities listed in sec. 4 of the bill for the Department of Health and Social Services' comprehensive program for the treatment and prevention of substance abuse.

Section 7. Requires that standards established for public and private treatment facilities

Senator Johnny Ellis
March 6, 2007
Page 2

be based on scientifically sound evidence and be consistent with priorities established under sec. 4.

Section 8. Establishes within the Department of Health and Social Services a pilot project to integrate crisis response and involuntary treatment of adults incapacitated by alcohol or drugs, including persons with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

JMM:ljw
07-114.ljw

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3 1

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

April 2, 2007

SUBJECT: Constitutionality of funding faith-based strategies for the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (SB 100) (Work Order No. 25-LS0151W)

TO: Senator Johnny Ellis
Attn: Kate Herring

FROM: Jean M. Mischel
Legislative Counsel



You have asked for a legal analysis of possible constitutional problems that would arise if SB 100 includes, as drafted, a provision allowing for the funding of faith-based strategies for the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. That provision, at AS 47.37.045(i), as proposed, states:

The department may not deny funding for a program under this section solely on the basis that the program relies on faith-based strategies so long as the strategies are effective for preventing or treating substance abuse.

The primary constitutional issue implicated by this provision is the establishment clause of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States, which provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." This clause is made applicable to the states through the fourteenth amendment. Article I, section 4 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska includes a similar provision. According to the Alaska Supreme Court, "the establishment clause stands independently as a barrier to government action which favors religion over non-religion." *Bonjour v. Bonjour*, 592 P.2d 1233, 1241 (Alaska 1979).

The United States Supreme Court described a three-part test in *Lemon v. Kurtzman*, 403 U.S. 602 (1971), which held that in order for a challenged statute to survive scrutiny under the establishment clause, it must 1) have a secular legislative purpose, 2) its principal or primary effect must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion, and 3) the statute must not foster an excessive government entanglement with religion.

Establishment clause jurisprudence has evolved from the test set forth in *Lemon v. Kurtzman*. Two additional establishment clause tests have been identified: the endorsement test in *Allegheny County v. Greater Pittsburgh ACLU*, 492 U.S. 573, 593-94 (1989), and the coercion test in *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992).

Under the endorsement test, which is sometimes described as an elaboration on the second prong of the Lemon test, government is prohibited from appearing to take a position on questions of religious belief. *Allegheny*, 492 U.S. at 593-94.¹

In *Lee v. Weisman*, 505 U.S. 577 (1992), the court described the coercion test and found that having a rabbi deliver a non-denominational prayer at a middle school graduation ceremony violated the establishment clause, because even those students who objected to the religious exercise were in a sense compelled to take part.

When reviewing state subsidies or payments, other than those to religious schools that involve a separate constitutional principle not at issue here, courts have generally applied the *Lemon* test, with an emphasis in the first prong regarding secular purpose. Judicial review of governmental purpose is deferential. "A religious purpose alone is not enough to invalidate an act of a state legislature [T]he religious purpose must predominate." *Edwards v. Aguillard*, 482 U.S. 578, 599 (1987) (Powell, J., concurring) (citations omitted). Thus, a statute is invalid only if it "does not have a *clearly secular* purpose." *Wallace v. Jaffree*, 472 U.S. 38, 56 (1985) (emphasis added); see, e.g., *Church of Scientology v. Commissioner*, 2 F.2d 1514 (11th Cir. 1993) (cert. den. 513 U.S. 807 (1994)).

Inquiry into legislative purpose begins with interpreting the law itself. "The plain meaning of the statute's words, enlightened by their context and the contemporaneous legislative history can control the determination of legislative purpose." *Aguillard*, 482 U.S. at 594 (citations omitted). If the legislature's stated purpose is not actually furthered by the enactment then that purpose is disregarded as being insincere or a sham. *Id.*, 482 U.S. at 586-87. Even if the proffered purpose is not a sham, the court must evaluate the effect of the statute's provisions and "consider[] the historical context of the statute . . . and the specific sequence of events leading to [its] passage" *id.*, 482 U.S. at 595 (citations omitted); see, e.g., *Jaffree*, 472 U.S. at 59-60; *Valente*, 456 U.S. at 253-55; see also, *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Hous. Dev. Corp.*, 429 U.S. 252, 267 (1977).

¹ In the *Allegheny* case, in a plurality opinion, the court held that a creche standing on its own on the grand staircase of the county courthouse with a banner over it reading "Gloria in Excelsis Deo!" had the effect of endorsing "a patently Christian message" and was therefore unconstitutional. *Id.* at 601. In the same case, however, the court found that the display of an 18-foot menorah next to a 45-foot Christmas tree at the City-County office building, a block away from the courthouse, could not be understood to "result in the simultaneous endorsement of Christian and Jewish faiths," but rather conveyed "the city's secular recognition of different traditions for celebrating the winter-holiday season." *Id.* at 620. Display of the menorah, the court held, was not unconstitutional.

In *Bowen v. Kendrick*, 487 U.S. 589 (1988), the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a federal law known as the Adolescent Family Life Act (AFLA).² Under the AFLA, the federal Department of Health and Human Services gives grants to public and nonprofit private organizations for services for the care of pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents and for prevention of adolescent pregnancy. Religious organizations are eligible for AFLA grants, and all grant applicants must show how they will involve religious organizations in the services provided under the grant.³ The services provided under an AFLA grant may include child care, counseling, and health services.⁴

The Court had no problem with finding that the AFLA was motivated primarily, if not entirely, by a legitimate secular purpose: eliminating or reducing social and economic problems caused by teenage sexuality, pregnancy, and parenthood. It made this finding despite the fact that the Act amended previous laws to increase the role of religious organizations in the provision of the services funded by the Act.⁵

The Court noted that it was "sensible" of Congress to recognize "the important part that religion or religious organizations may play in resolving certain secular problems." It went on to say that "to the extent that this congressional recognition has any effect of advancing religion, the effect is at most "incidental and remote."⁶

The Court approved of the fact that a wide spectrum of organizations was eligible to receive funding under the AFLA, and said:

[N]othing on the face of the Act suggests it is anything but neutral with respect to the grantee's status as a sectarian or purely secular institution In this regard, then, the AFLA is similar to other statutes that the Court has upheld against Establishment Clause challenges in the past. In *Roemer v. Maryland Board of Public Works*, 426 U.S. 736 (1976), for example, we upheld a Maryland statute that provided annual subsidies directly to qualifying colleges and universities in the State, including religiously affiliated institutions. As the plurality stated, "**religious institutions need not be quarantined from public benefits that are neutrally available to all.**" *Id.*, at 746 (discussing *Everson v. Board of Education*, 330 U.S. 1(1947) (approving bussing services equally available to both public and private school children), and *Board of*

² 42 U.S.C. 300z *et seq.*

³ 42 U.S.C. 300z-5(a)(21).

⁴ 42 U.S.C. 300z-1(a)(4)(K).

⁵ *Bowen*, 487 U.S. at 603-604.

⁶ *Bowen*, 487 U.S. at 607.

Education v. Allen, 392 U.S. 236 (1968) (upholding state provision of secular textbooks for both public and private school students)). Similarly, in *Tilton v. Richardson*, 403 U.S. 672 (1971), we approved the federal Higher Educational Facilities Act, which was intended by Congress to provide construction grants to "all colleges and universities regardless of any affiliation with or sponsorship by a religious body." *Id.*, at 676. And in *Hunt v. McNair*, 413 U.S. 734 (1973), we rejected a challenge to a South Carolina statute that made certain benefits "available to all institutions of higher education in South Carolina, whether or not having a religious affiliation." *Id.*, at 741. . . . **[T]his Court has never held that religious institutions are disabled by the First Amendment from participating in publicly sponsored social welfare programs.**

(emphasis added)

The Court specifically refused to presume that aid to a religiously affiliated institution would be used in a way that would have the primary effect of advancing religion.⁷

Most of the Court decision concerned the counseling services that could be funded under the AFLA.⁸ The Court found them to be one of the "facially neutral projects authorized by the AFLA." It found that

pregnancy testing, adoption counseling and referral services, prenatal and postnatal care, educational services, residential care, child care, consumer education, etc. are not themselves "specifically religious activities," and they are not converted into such activities by the fact that they are carried out by organizations with religious affiliations.⁹

The Court specifically rejected the lower court's reasoning that public aid to a religiously affiliated institution to carry out a secular function created an impermissible "symbolic link" between the government and religion.¹⁰

⁷ *Bowen*, at 612. The Court distinguished the AFLA services from the indoctrination inherent in parochial schools. Previous court decisions have found public aid to parochial schools to be unconstitutional under the Establishment Clause. *Bowen* does not overturn those decisions.

⁸ The Court focused on the counseling services because religious indoctrination is much more likely in a counseling session than in a health care or child care setting.

⁹ *Bowen*, at 613.

¹⁰ *Bowen*, at 614.

Senator Johnny Ellis
April 2, 2007
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The Court was not bothered by the fact that there was no provision in the AFLA that prevented use of the government funds for religious purposes. More important to the Court was the fact that the AFLA expressly defined the uses to which the federal funds *could* be put, including providing care and prevention services to eligible individuals. The Court was satisfied that the Act, by implication, would not permit use of funds for religious purposes.¹¹

The Court also declined to find excessive governmental entanglement caused by monitoring of the use of grant funds.¹²

In sum, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Bowen v. Kendrick*, sustained Congress' judgment that religious organizations can constitutionally be given government funds to accomplish a strong secular purpose like caring for adolescent parents.

Under the Lemon and Bower analyses, I think it is very likely that a court would sustain the Alaska Legislature's judgment that religious organizations can constitutionally be given government funds to accomplish a strong secular purpose like the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. The authorization to fund faith-based strategies among other strategies does not have a primary effect of advancing religion or foster excessive government entanglement.

Compared to the federal program upheld in *Bowen*, the secular purpose of the state's substance abuse treatment grant program is very similar in that mental health and substance abuse issues were being addressed. In addition, the availability of funds under the state program is even more neutral than under the federal program because other priorities must be present and faith-based strategies are only one component of treatment and prevention. Furthermore, funding is not directed at a religious program but those programs are not being specifically excluded.

Without the provision allowing for grant funding of faith-based programs in SB 100, the funding could be distributed in such a way to intentionally exclude religious or faith-based programs that may run afoul of the free exercise clause of the First Amendment, and the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

For these reasons, the provision cited does not appear to create constitutional problems for SB 100 and may, in fact, protect the grant program from them.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

JMM:lmb:ljw
07-078.lmb

¹¹ *Bowen*, at 615 and note 13.

¹² *Bowen*, at 617.



Municipality of Anchorage



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Mayor Mark Begich

Anchorage Police Department

Honorable Johnny Ellis
State Senate
Alaska State Capitol, Room 9
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Ellis:

I appreciate your efforts regarding Senate Bill 100, which proposes some common sense changes to state statutes involving substance abuse. Mandating treatment for pregnant women who seek help in overcoming addiction, supporting DHHS in their efforts to more effectively deal with citizens who are doubly afflicted with mental and substance abuse disorders, and ensuring collaboration with and support of effective faith based efforts that deal with substance abuse are all noteworthy and doable.

As first responders, the specter of substance abuse and mental illness is prevalent throughout our daily contacts with citizens from all walks of life. Any effort by the state to ensure a better manner for addressing these problems, particularly in regard to a program focused on and supportive of involuntary commitments of those persons saddled with substance abuse and mental health disorders who pose a risk to themselves and others, is appreciated.

Once again, I am in support of SB 100 and appreciate your efforts.

Sincerely,

Rob Heun
Chief of Police

Community, Security, Prosperity



Municipality of Anchorage

P.O. Box 198650 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650 • 825 "L" Street • <http://www.muni.org>



Mayor Mark Begich

Department of Health and Human Services

March 16, 2007

Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capital, Room 9
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Subject: SB 100

Dear Senator Ellis:

I applaud your efforts regarding SB 100. The Department of Health and Human Services here in Anchorage is engaged in an ongoing struggle with the issues of drug and alcohol abuse.

The changes that you are recommending to SB 100 will do nothing but help not only our efforts but those of 100's of dedicated professionals and service providers across the state. Our statistics in Alaska for Domestic Violence, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and DUI, to name a few, are alarming. All of these, and more, have direct links to drug and alcohol abuse and co-occurring mental disorders.

Other issues, like the effective use of AS Title 47 with respect to Involuntary Commitments have proven to be especially difficult here in Anchorage due, in part, to the lack of effective secure facilities for alcohol commitments.

Again, I appreciate everything you are doing in this area. Please do not hesitate to call me directly at 343-6300 or 343-6718, if I can be of assistance in any way.

Sincerely,

Beverly Wooley
Director

Community, Security, Prosperity

Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Rm 9
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

March 19, 2007

Dear Senator Ellis,

Covenant House supports SB 100, a bill to expand access to broader substance abuse treatment options, targeting certain populations with higher incidences of addiction. Covenant House is primarily a shelter for homeless and at-risk youth between the ages of 13-20, located in Anchorage. Additionally, Covenant House has a transitional living program serving youth ages 18-20, which includes 10 beds for moms with babies and pregnant young women. Finally, Covenant House has a non-residential Community Services Center which provides educational and job skills services to youth.

One of the frustrations that we face as service providers is finding space in treatment programs for our clients. There are very few programs that specialize in providing substance abuse treatment to youth and those that do exist have long wait lists. Oftentimes those youth in greatest need of help are turned away from programs because there is no space available. Implementing a system that prioritizes certain populations and increases and broadens treatment options will prevent some of the most vulnerable among us from getting stuck in a cycle of addiction.

Identifying certain groups and providing priority treatment for them is an important step forward in controlling the substance abuse epidemic in Alaska. Many young Alaskans in need of treatment are ignored and go untreated only because there are no adequate resources available for these individuals who want help and want to improve their lives.

Thank you for introducing this legislation. Please let us know how we can help to ensure its continued support. I can be reached at (907) 339-4205 or nicole.thibodeau@covhouse.alaska.com.

Sincerely,
Nicole Thibodeau

2002 Providence Drive
P.O. Box 66000
Anchorage, Alaska
99506-0000
Tel: 907.562.2211



April 12, 2007

The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Senate
State Capitol, Room 9
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Ellis:

I write today in support of Senate Bill 100 relating to substance abuse and mental health disorder prevention and treatment programs. Providence applauds your efforts on this important issue.

As I know you are aware, there are a substantial number of Alaskans with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. The majority of patients seen in Providence's Psychiatric Emergency Room suffer from this co-occurring condition which contributes to the devastation in their lives and has a significant negative impact on their families, friends, and the community at large.

Providence wholeheartedly supports this piece of legislation which we believe is a small, but significant step toward caring for patients who are suffering from untreated substance abuse in our state. Again, thank you for bringing this important issue to the forefront.

Sincerely,

Laurie Herman
Regional Director
Government Affairs

Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol Room 9
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 15, 2007

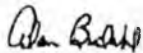
Dear Senator Ellis,

On behalf of our all-volunteer Board of Directors and professional staff, we are writing to extend Boys & Girls Clubs' support for Senate Bill 100, legislation designed to help prioritize evidenced-based substance abuse prevention programs. As a second-year grantee with SAMHSA Drug Free Communities program, Boys & Girls Clubs will again co-lead Anchorage's youth substance abuse prevention campaign with the Alaska Red Ribbon Coalition. Senate Bill 100 will empower Coalition partners to leverage existing resources with state grants to make a marked difference in youth substance use and abuse. We applaud your vision for healthier young Alaskans.

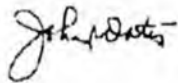
As you are aware, Boys & Girls Clubs also advocates for public awareness of youth development and substance abuse problems facing today's youth through its associations with United Way, America's Promise, The Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Alaska Suicide Prevention Council. Club professionals contribute their personal and professional time and resources to ensure that a consistent and collaborative voice and vision reach policymakers and the general public. The development of a statewide substance abuse prevention plan, as mandated in Senate Bill 100, will provide further direction for Boys & Girls Clubs and our partnering agencies.

Again, thank you for sponsoring this legislation. Boys & Girls Club appreciates your support of our prevention programs and your commitment to Alaska's youth.

Sincerely,



Alan Budahl
Board of Directors, Chair



John P. Oates
President and Chief Executive



Main Office
2300 W. 38th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99517
Tel: 907-248-5437
Fax: 907-248-0047

President & CEO
John P. Oates
Tel: 907-770-7337
Fax: 907-770-7346
joates@bgcalaska.org

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Investing in Alaska's most valuable resource - our children.

3200 Providence Drive
P.O. Box 196604
Anchorage, Alaska
99519-6604

Tel: 907 562 2211



March 7, 2007

Kate Herring
Office of Senator Johnny Ellis
Capitol Building, Rm. 9
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 465-6704

Dear Senator Ellis:

Thank you for the opportunity to read the Senate Bill NO. 100 and give an opinion. I wholeheartedly support SB 100.

For the last five years I have been Medical Director of the Providence Psychiatric Emergency Room, and during this time also worked at the Salvation Army's Clitheroe Enhanced Detox Unit for 3 years. I see SB 100 as a small, yet significant step-in-the-right-direction in caring for the vast number of patients who are suffering from untreated substance abuse in Alaska. The majority of my emergency room psychiatric patients (and we see over 4000/year) have co-existing chemical dependency ("dual-diagnosis"), which certainly contributes to the devastation in their lives. Unfortunately, there are only 8 beds for me to refer patients to (which is a key part in getting onto the path of recovery) in Anchorage. These beds are usually full.

In short, the need in the community is high, the resources low, and the wreckage of the illness on patients (and their families, friends, community) are significant. So it is without reservation, I support SB 100, which addresses the call for added treatment options for Alaskan patients, and suggest some creative solutions, such as the Pilot Project mentioned in section 8. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely;

Marc D. Pellicciaro, M.D.
Medical Director, Psychiatric Emergency Room
Providence Alaska Medical Center
3200 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
Phone: (907) 273-7851
Fax: (907) 261-2807
E-Mail: mpellice@provak.org



March 15, 2007

The Honorable Bettye Davis, Chair
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Alaska State Capital, Room 30
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: SB 100 (Ellis)—Support

Dear Chair Davis:

On the behalf of the members of AARP Alaska, we encourage you and your colleagues on the Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee to support SB 100, authored by Senator Johnny Ellis.

There are three main reasons why AARP is concerned with substance abuse. The first two reasons involve abuse or neglect cases that stem from substance abuse and how they impact seniors directly. The third reason deal with the impact substance abuse has on seniors indirectly.

First is the classic case in which the person committing the abuse or the neglect has a substance abuse problem. A national study examining "elder abuse" case files from agencies around the country found that severe drinking bouts by the abuser led to harmful incidents in senior abuse cases.

The second case (which is probably as common), is where the older adult has a substance abuse problem. For some older adults it is alcohol; for others it is psychoactive medications. For many it is both. For these individuals getting treatment is very difficult because there is little access to treatment and prevention. In Anchorage, there is only one treatment center at which older adults may seek treatment (Ernie Turner Center).

The third reason why we support this bill has to with grandparenting. Grandparenting is sometimes called the most spiritual of all relationships because it links people entering the world with those on their way out. Grandparenting today, however, is not all Bible stories, sugar cookies and fun. Increasingly, grandparents are rearing their children's children when drug addiction and mental illness make parents unavailable.

AARP is the world's largest organization of grandparents. Our 89,000 AARP members in Alaska are concerned about the impact substance abuse is having on their grandchildren. There are 8,188 grandchildren living with grandparents Alaska. In addition, there are 5,419 grandparenting headed household, which means that 1.5 children are living with their grandparents.

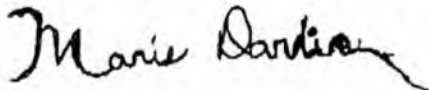
We believe that SB 100 is a substantive bill because it address the concerns of a lot of our members, as well the concerns of others. Furthermore, we believe that providing assistance to those who need help in overcoming their addiction is a good public policy for Alaska.

Therefore, AARP request an "AYE" vote on Senator Ellis's SB 100.

Should you have any questions about our position, please feel free to contact me (586-3637) or Pat Luby, AARP Advocacy Director (907-762-3314).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Marie Darlin, Coordinator
AARP Capital City Task Force
415 Willoughby Avenue, Apt. 506
Juneau, AK 99801
586-3637 (voice)
463-3580 (fax)

CC: Senator Joe Thomas
Senator John Cowdery
Senator Kim Elton
Senator Fred Dyson
Senator Johnny Ellis



Municipality of Anchorage



PO. Box 196650 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6650 • <http://www.muni.org>
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Mayor Mark Begich

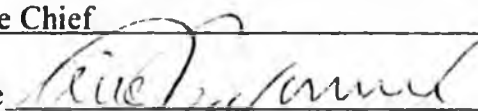
Fire Department

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention

Addiction is taking a heavy toll on Alaska's people, culture and economy. Alaska ranks #1 in the nation in alcohol-related deaths and Alaskans with substance abuse problems, or co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders, are more likely to be homeless, spend time in correctional facilities, and become involved in child protective service proceedings. The financial impact of addiction is staggering, costing the state an estimated \$738 million a year in health care costs, accidents, lost productivity, criminal justice and correctional facilities.

Something must change. We support updating Alaska statutes to promote expanding access to a wide spectrum of treatment, identifying those with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders, and addressing substance abuse among youth and populations with higher incidences of addiction.

Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name Craig Goodrich
Organization Anchorage Fire Department
Title Fire Chief
Signature 
Address 100 E. 4th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone 907-267-4960 Fax 907-267-4977
Email goodrichcp@muni.org Website www.muni.org/fire1/index1.cfm

I/We would also be willing to:

- Publish an article in our newsletter
- Mobilize our membership
- Participate in media events
- Contact legislators

Please return this form to:
Office of Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Rm. 9
Juneau, AK 99801

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT
Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention

Addiction is taking a heavy toll on Alaska's people, culture and economy. Alaska ranks #1 in the nation in alcohol-related deaths and Alaskans with substance abuse problems, or co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders, are more likely to be homeless, spend time in correctional facilities, and become involved in child protective service proceedings. The financial impact of addiction is staggering, costing the state an estimated \$738 million a year in health care costs, accidents, lost productivity, criminal justice and correctional facilities.

Something must change. We support updating Alaska statutes to promote expanding access to a wide spectrum of treatment, identifying those with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders, and addressing substance abuse among youth and populations with higher incidences of addiction.

Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name Susan H. Bonalaska
Organization Catholic Social Services
Title Executive Director
Signature [Signature]
Address 225 Cordova St Anchorage AK 99505
Phone 907-247-7742 Fax 907-272-7310
Email Susan.bonalaska@cssalaska.org Website www.cssalaska.org

I/We would also be willing to:

Publish an article in our newsletter

Mobilize our membership

Participate in media events

Contact legislators

Please return this form to:

Office of Senator Johnny Ellis

State Capitol, Rm. 9

Juneau, AK 99801

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT
Establishing Education Savings Accounts for Foster Children in Alaska

Children in the foster care system face significant challenges when they age out of state care. Often, these children do not have a plan or the means to access job training or post-secondary education. With a program in place whereby concerned organizations and citizens can establish savings accounts in the names of foster children, these children will have opportunities beyond high school.

Alaska's foster children deserve a program that invests in their potential. Alaska should create a program designed to give children in foster care the opportunity to pursue education and job training past the age of 18.

Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name Dwenda Tigner
Organization Presbyterian Hospitality House
Title
Signature Dwenda M. Tigner Executive Director
Address 209 Fourth Mile Ave Fairbanks AK 99701
Phone 907-456-6444 Fax 907-456-6402
Email Dwenda.Tigner@aol.com Website www.PhhAlaska.org

I/We would also be willing to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Publish an article in our newsletter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mobilize our membership |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participate in media events | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Help to build a coalition |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contact legislators | |

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Juneau, AK 99801

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Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name Anne Dennis - Choi
Organization The Salvation Army Clifhorne Center
Title Executive Director
Signature Anne Dennis - Choi
Address 1709 Stearns Suite B, Anchorage, Alaska, 99508
Phone (907) 770-8804 Fax (907) 770-8881
Email annechoi@salvarmy.org Website http://www.salvarmy.org/clifhorne

We would also be willing to:

- ^(maybe) Publish an article in our newsletter
- Mobilize our membership
- Participate in media events
- Contact legislators

Please return this form to:
Office of Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Rm. 9
Juneau, AK 99801

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Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name Joseph P. Burns
Organization Nugen's Ranch
Title Night ATTENDANT.
Signature Joseph P. Burns
Address 4006 Steven Dr. # 8 Wasilla, AK 99654
Phone 373-7542 Fax _____
Email joeburns@mtaonline.net Website _____

I/We would also be willing to:

Publish an article in our newsletter

Mobilize our membership

Participate in media events

Contact legislators

Please return this form to:

Office of Senator Johnny Ellis
State Capitol, Rm. 9
Juneau, AK 99801

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Please add my name/organization to the list of supporters.

Name GREG R. PEASE
 Organization GASTINEAU HUMAN SERVICES CORPORATION
 Title EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 Signature [Signature]
 Address 5597 AISEK ST JUNEAU AK 99801
 Phone 907 780 3011 Fax 907 463 3535
 Email greg.pease@ghscorp.org Website www.ghscorp.org

We would also be willing to:

Publish an article in our newsletter
 Participate in media events

Mobilize our membership
 Contact legislators

Please return this form to:
 Office of Senator Johnny Ellis
 State Capitol, Rm. 9
 Juneau, AK 99801

GASTINEAU HUMAN SERVICES
 CORPORATION
 "A Chance For Change"

5597 Aisek Street
 Juneau, AK 99801
 Phone: (907) 780-3011
 Fax: (907) 463-3535
 Email: greg.pease@ghscorp.org

Greg Pease
 Executive Director

Mission Statement

To serve individuals, their families and the community by providing structured residential treatment and employment program opportunities with an emphasis on those persons who are criminal offenders and/or substance abusers.

Kate Herring

From: Anna Sappah [annasappah@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2007 9:37 AM
To: Sen. Con Bunde; Sen. Lesil McGuire; Sen. Lyda Green; Sen. Gary Stevens; Sen. Hollis French
Cc: Kathryn L Craft; Angela Salerno; Kate Herring
Subject: SB100

Dear Senators,

I am writing today to voice my support of SB100 that was introduced by Senator Johnny Ellis. This piece of legislation can help to save the lives of Alaskans.

I am a recovering heroin addict. I have been clean for over 11 years. The reason that I am clean today is because I was able to receive appropriate treatment for my disease. Available treatment is the key to addicts being able to stop using long enough to learn the life skills they need to live without the use of drugs, including alcohol.

When I was using, I was a drain on my community and on the resources of our State. I collected welfare & medicaid and was unable to support myself or raise my children without assistance. I was a victim of domestic violence on numerous occasions. As a result of completing treatment, I have become a productive member of my society. I am able to parent my own children. I work full time and I am co owner of a family business. I attend APU full time seeking a double bachelors degree. I serve on the Advisory Board for Alcohol and Drug Abuse and volunteer for the Substance Abuse Directors Association, Meeting the Challenge Program and am a board member of the Narcotic Drug Treatment Center in Anchorage.

SB 100 can reduce the occurrence of FAS/FAE, reduce expenditures in Corrections and court costs and better serve people with co-occurring disorders. Addicts do recover and treatment is effective. Please support SB 100. Help to end the cycle of addiction that is killing Alaskans.

Respectfully,
Anna Sappah

1711 Logan Street
Anchorage, AK 99508
907-277-8796

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Saturday, March 03, 2007 1:46 PM
To: Kate Herring
Subject: FW: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

From: Darrel Hess [mailto:gmpeon@alaska.net]
Sent: Friday, March 02, 2007 4:58 PM
To: Paul Bauer; Pamela Jennings; Ken Stout; Janice Shamberg; Dick Traini; Debbie Ossiander; Dan Sullivan; Dan Coffey; Chris Birch; Allan Tesche; Bill Starr
Cc: Sen. Johnny Ellis; Rep. Les Gara; Mayor Mark Begich; Noel Rea; Allen Kemplen; Dave Brossard; Justina Meyer; Sharon Chamard; Harry Deuber; Lee Ross; Benita White
Subject: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Members of the Anchorage Assembly,

Johnny Ellis's SB100, including a provision for involuntary commitment and treatment for substance abusers, could be a useful tool in the fight to "clean up" our streets and street corners. For too many years we have let a small group of individuals dictate the quality of life for literally tens of thousands of hard working Anchorage residents.

Title 47 just does not have the teeth needed to make it an effective tool in this effort. I hope that you will all take a look at the pilot involuntary commitment/treatment program in SB100, and offer your support if you feel that it will help our City and our Neighborhoods combat the continuing negative impact of chronic inebriates.

More importantly, the program is the last, best hope for these individuals to turn their lives around. ***Thanks for all that you do for our City and our Neighborhoods, and have a GREAT Weekend!***

Darrel Hess
Chair, Fairview Community Council

From: Darrel Hess [mailto:gmpeon@alaska.net]
Sent: Friday, March 02, 2007 6:30 AM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Cc: Kate Herring; Stephanie Kesler; Bonnie Harris; Allan Tesche; Rep. Les Gara; Mayor Mark Begich; donp@jlproperties.com; Noel Rea; Allen Kemp'len; Dave Brossard; Justina Meyer; Sharon Chamard; Harry Deuber; Lee Ross; Benita White
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Johnny,

We discussed SB100 at last night's FVCC Executive Board Meeting. The Board was very supportive, especially of a pilot program for involuntary commitment. If successful, this type of program could have a positive impact on the quality of life for thousands of your constituents, and help improve the lives of many addicted individuals.

We will of course write a letter of support. The Board also authorized me to testify by teleconference in support of the bill when it comes up for public hearings. I am copying the Chairs of surrounding Councils, in hopes that they too will offer support for the bill. Thanks for responding to the needs of your constituents.

Darrel

-----Original Message-----

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Date: 02/28/07 16:24:20
To: Darrel Hess
Cc: Kate Herring
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

I do need a letter of support from any council willing to provide one. Thx.

From: Darrel Hess [mailto:gmpeon@alaska.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2007 4:22 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Cc: Allan Tesche; Rep. Les Gara; Noel Rea; Allen Kemplen; Dave Brossard; Justina Meyer; Sharon Chamard; Harry Deuber; Lee Ross; Benita White
Subject: Re: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Johnny,

Let us know if you need a letter of support, etc from the FVCC. Involuntary commitment is the only way we are going to cure some individuals and get them off the streets. It's about time!

Darrel

-----Original Message-----

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Friday, March 02, 2007 10:56 AM
To: Kate Herring
Subject: FW: March Community Council Update replyD

Supporter file

-----Original Message-----

From: sheila higgins [mailto:higginssheila@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2007 7:47 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Subject: RE: March Community Council Update replyD

Dear Senator,

I am behind this all the way. Let me know what I can do to help. This is Alaska's biggest problem and one that has to be delt with.

Like I stated before anything I can do to help.

I neither drink nor drug. I have a glass of wine every 2 to 5 years or so.

Love and light to you your staff and family.

Sheila Higgins

From: "Sen. Johnny Ellis" <Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us>
To: "Sen. Johnny Ellis" <Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us>
Subject: March Community Council Update
Date: Thu, 1 Mar 2007 13:36:48 -0900

Airport Heights --- South Addition --- Downtown
Fairview --- Government Hill --- North Star --- Rogers Park

This Month in Community Councils

Senator Ellis and Representative Gara spend time with constituent Peggy Burgin last summer.

From
Senator Johnny Ellis

Dear Neighbor,

Session is flying by, and I've been making the most of my time here in Juneau. I recently introduced Senate Bill 100, legislation to fight the epidemic of substance abuse in our state. Please contact my office if you'd like more information or this, or any other legislation we're working on this session.

Below is the Community Council schedule for the month of March. Agenda items are provided when available.

AIRPORT HEIGHTS Thursday, Mar. 29th 7pm. Abbott Loop Community Church
For more information, contact Al Tamagni at atamagni@alaska.net or 349-1736.

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Tuesday, March 13, 2007 8:55 AM
To: aslpb1@uaa.alaska.edu
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

You are welcome, Lorne. I will keep pushing.

-----Original Message-----

From: Lorne Preston Bailey [mailto:aslpb1@uaa.alaska.edu]
Sent: Monday, March 12, 2007 9:11 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Subject: Re: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

On Wednesday 28 February 2007 12:51 pm, you wrote:
Thank your for working hard at getting people who are adicted to drugcs and alcohol, but want to get there life in order the tools they need to do it.

Lorne Bailey

> For Immediate Release: February 28, 2007
>
>
>
> Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced
>
> Prioritizes Treatment for Pregnant Women, Creates Innovative Pilot
> Program
>
>
> (JUNEAU) - Today, Sen. Johnny Ellis (D-Anchorage) introduced Senate
> Bill 100, which aims to stem the tide of alcohol and substance abuse
> in Alaska.
>
>
> "It's plain and simple; addiction is costing the state too much. It's
> time for the state to address this problem in a meaningful way," Ellis
> said. "It's not just about throwing money at the problem; we have to
> make changes to the system."
>
>
>
> The cost of drug and alcohol abuse to the state is an estimated \$738
> million a year in lost productivity, health care, criminal justice,
> accidents and public assistance costs. At the same time, a recent
> study showed that only 15.2 percent of Alaskans who need treatment
> receive it, and funding for substance abuse treatment fell 52 percent
> between 2002 and 2007.
>
>
>
> SB 100 propose ; several common-sense changes to the statutes involving
> substance and alcohol abuse. It would mandate priority treatment for
> pregnant women in all state-funded substance abuse programs, so that
> their children will feel fewer effects of their addiction.
>
>
>
> The bill also creates a pilot program for a secure treatment facility
> for involuntary commitment cases. The program will target persons with
> addictions or co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders
> who often present a danger to themselves and others, and chronically

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2007 4:12 PM
To: Linda Kellen
Cc: Kate Herring
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Hi Linda,

Thanks for your msg. and words of support. Alcohol control and substance abuse related bills always have a hard time since there are powerful economic interests arrayed against them. The lobbyists for the liquor industry are on top of every bill and every detail that impacts their clients.

I am pretty optimistic that Rep Meyer and Senator French will work out a good ignition interlock bill this year. The future of the other bills is less clear.

KTUU News in Anchorage has done a pretty good series on substance abuse issues. The key is publicity that gains the attention of legislators and the governor as well as personal contact with these policy makers and budget writers. Pls encourage folks who think as we do to speak out ASAP. Thx for your help. I will keep pushing. ---Johnny Ellis

From: Linda Kellen [mailto:celticdivaak@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2007 1:58 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Subject: Re: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Senator Ellis:

I appreciate that you have introduced SB100 and am especially heartened to see treatment at the heart of it.

However, I am concerned about the status of the other substance abuse related bills and wonder what it bodes for yours:

HB14 - Alcohol purchase restriction - it hasn't moved since Jan 16th

HB19 - Ignition Interlock - as of Feb 21 it has been revised in 2 committees and is now in its 3rd. Should we be prepared for this Bill to die on the vine?

And it seems in some ways we are backsliding:

- HB51 - Recorking - This bill has already passed the House - a bill which gives the appearance of being MORE lax on substance abuse and blurs the lines between the separate liquor licenses...and...

- HB19 - Ignition Interlock - Repeals AS 28.15.201(d) and 28.15.201(e), removing treatment/counseling in any form as a sentencing or probationary requirement.

I have been a long-time supporter of you and Sen Davis wholeheartedly and I know where your "hearts" lie. However, is there something those of us who are serious about treatment and prevention should do

2/28/2007

with the rest of these people to try and get things moving and what form of communication has the most impact?

Thanks!

Linda Kellen Biegel
3001 Sheldon Jackson St. Unit A
Anchorage, AK 99508
907-339-9537

"Sen. Johnny Ellis" <Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us> wrote:

For Immediate Release: February 28, 2007

Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Prioritizes Treatment for Pregnant Women, Creates Innovative Pilot Program

(JUNEAU) - Today, Sen. Johnny Ellis (D-Anchorage) introduced Senate Bill 100, which aims to stem the tide of alcohol and substance abuse in Alaska.

"It's plain and simple; addiction is costing the state too much. It's time for the state to address this problem in a meaningful way," Ellis said. "It's not just about throwing money at the problem; we have to make changes to the system."

The cost of drug and alcohol abuse to the state is an estimated \$738 million a year in lost productivity, health care, criminal justice, accidents and public assistance costs. At the same time, a recent study showed that only 15.2 percent of Alaskans who need treatment receive it, and funding for substance abuse treatment fell 52 percent between 2002 and 2007.

SB 100 proposes several common-sense changes to the statutes involving substance and alcohol abuse. It would mandate priority treatment for pregnant women in all state-funded substance abuse programs, so that their children will feel fewer effects of their addiction.

The bill also creates a pilot program for a secure treatment facility for involuntary commitment cases. The program will target persons with addictions or co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders who often present a danger to themselves and others, and chronically recycle through existing non-secure treatment services. This group draws heavily on law enforcement, corrections, the court system and community services, and could be better served by a secure detoxification facility, where they could then continue into a treatment setting.

"Involuntary commitment for alcohol treatment is a last resort but we must hold people accountable for chronic and costly alcohol abuse," Sen. Ellis said of the pilot program. "This legislation is long over due. These common-sense changes will save money, and help the thousands of Alaskans addicted to alcohol and other drugs," said Jeff Jessee, CEO of The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority.

SB 100 is currently awaiting a hearing in the Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee.

For more information, contact Kate Herring at 465-3704 or Kate_Herring@legis.state.ak.us

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2007 11:01 AM
To: Deborah Rickard
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red

Deb,

My thoughts exactly. Its good to hear it from someone who has been there.

From: Deborah Rickard [mailto:homefree25@msn.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2007 10:10 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Dear Senator Ellis,

Bravo and it is so true. I am supportive of treatment and involuntary comittment certainly since so many are just program wise and seem to know what to do to make our recovery rate lower. I am 20 years clean and sober so I know the drill as I have served to sponsor a whole lot of people over the years. I didn't enjoy getting in trouble so chose to avoid the consortium of twisted realities. Frankly, I like to stay in the now and watch everything grow for the greater good. People who live on the street can't get off the ride without a serious effort and continued long-term care. I learned to celebrate living in Alaska and got into recovery in Alaska. I prefer living as close to normal as possible. Personally, I believe too much money goes into corrections facilities that aren't serving the purpose of rehabilitation. Sadly, there are too many people who simply fall through the cracks. I fight substance abuse by staying on a vigilant note. As long as there is a market for the substances there will be those whom abuse it and ruin the lives of loved ones. I

know about this too. The fact is, people have to want sobriety to achieve it and running it down their throats doesn't work. The legislation would make it easier to contain the victim of substance abuse with order and structure long enough for them to get the hang of it. The enforcement is the hard part with our police being few in number. I know you are really working hard to mend this state and am proud to be in contact with you. It's an honor and I appreciate your diligence.deb

Subject: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced
Date: Wed, 28 Feb 2007 12:51:20 -0900
From: Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us
To: Senator_Johnny_Ellis@legis.state.ak.us

For Immediate Release: February 28, 2007

Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced *Prioritizes Treatment for Pregnant Women, Creates Innovative Pilot Program*

(JUNEAU) - Today, Sen. Johnny Ellis (D-Anchorage) introduced Senate Bill 100, which aims to stem the tide of alcohol and substance abuse in Alaska.

Kate Herring

From: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2007 10:43 AM
To: Arthur Curtis
Subject: RE: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red

Art,

Thx for your feedback. I cannot remember the name of that program either. When it comes to substance abuse policy, we are considering all the options. ---Johnny

From: Arthur Curtis [mailto:artcurtis@gci.net]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2007 6:31 PM
To: Sen. Johnny Ellis
Subject: Re: Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

Dear Johnny,

Your SB 100 sounds sensible. And I would support additional sensible ways to help people who need treatment. The program in Anchorage (can't remember the name) which allows people to remain in the program housing even after planned binges has a high success rate. (People gradually reduce their binges). I wonder if such a program is could be more widely used.

Art

On Feb 28, 2007, at 12:51 PM, Sen. Johnny Ellis wrote:

For Immediate Release: February 28, 2007

Legislation to Fight Substance Abuse Introduced

*Prioritizes Treatment for Pregnant Women, Creates
Innovative Pilot Program*

ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
A District Branch of the American Psychiatric Association
 P.O. Box 231147 Anchorage, AK 99523-1147
 (907) 566-7800 E-mail: akpsychassoc@gmail.com

April 30, 2007

R. Duane Hopson, M.D.
 President

Marc Pellicciaro, M.D.
 Treasurer

Joanetta Surkin, M.D.
 Secretary

Ron Faigin, M.D., DFAPA
 Representative

Wandal Winn, M.D.
 Deputy Representative

Yerner Stillner, M.D., DFAPA
 Legislative Affairs

Charles Burgess, M.D.
 Public Affairs

David K. Hulladay, M.D.
 Ethics

Jennifer Adams
 Executive Secretary

Representative Peggy Wilson, Chair
 House Health, Education and Social Services Committee
 Alaska State Legislature, State Capitol (MS 3100)
 Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Chair Wilson:

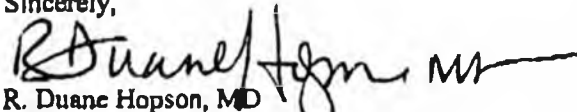
The Alaska Psychiatric Association is comprised of Alaska Psychiatrists who are committed to providing the highest level of care to the mentally ill of Alaska. The APA supports funding for Alaska's mental health programs when the research or evidence shows that they are effective.

The APA supports the passage of Senate Bill 100 this session. The statutory changes proposed in SB100 are designed to strengthen programs that treat Alaskans who suffer from alcohol or drug abuse, including those with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.

SB 100 requires that Department of Health and Social Service give a priority to a program that addresses certain objectives including the identification and treatment of co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders and the creation of alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders.

SB100 originally would have created a pilot program for involuntary commitment, in a secure setting, for persons who are a danger to themselves or others. For cost considerations, the pilot project was taken out of the legislation. In our view, the issues that this project addresses are ones that should be tackled sooner rather than later. We understand that work will be done between sessions with intent of revisiting the pilot project(s) next session. The APA applauds this work and urges passage SB 100 this session.

Sincerely,



R. Duane Hopson, MD
 President, Alaska Psychiatric Association