

Leg. Finance-House & Senate Finance Comte Files (1991-1992) 832

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100

(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR —
HEALTH EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
BUDGET & AUDIT
BANKING &
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 1, 1991

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Jim Duncan

SUBJECT: SB 53, relating to retirement credit in the public employees' retirement system for employees of the former Alaska State Development Corporation.

Thank you for scheduling a hearing for SB 53, an act relating to retirement credit in the public employees' retirement system for employees of the former Alaska State Development Corporation.

SB 53 will allow such employees to claim service credit under the public employees' retirement system. The Alaska State Development Corporation, the precursor of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, existed from 1961 until its repeal in August 1980.

I urge your favorable consideration of this legislation.

Attachments

SB55

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/10/92

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 2-20-92

The Finance Committee considered

SENATE BILL NO. 55

"An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors."

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS _____ (FINANCE)
or adopt previous _____ CS SB 55 (Jud)
 attaches amendment(s)

same title
 new title
 technical title change
(HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

zero fiscal notes _____

Dolan 2-18-92

DPS 2-5-92

fiscal notes _____

appropriation--no fiscal note

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

zero fiscal notes DHSS 2-12-92

Corrections 2-7-92

fiscal notes _____

DO PASS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature] - No Rec

[Signature] No Rec

Co-Chair: Signature/Recommendation

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 55 (JUD)

Revision Date: February 18, 1992 Department Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "An Act relating to detention and incarceration of minors." BRU: Prosecution, Legal Services
 Component: All, Legal Services - Ops.
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senator Pourchot COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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85 through 91, 93

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Please see the attached analysis.

Richard I. Pegues

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: February 18, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law Date: February 18, 1992

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. CSSB 55 (JUD)

The Judiciary Committee substitute for SB 55 adopts additional provisions that recognize weather caused transportation delays that can arise ^{while} moving minors during temporary detention, and that allow detention in a correctional facility for protective custody and allow detention in a correctional facility of a minor held pending prosecution as an adult, provided in all cases that there is sight and sound separation from adult prisoners. These changes should eliminate most of the impact for the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety that would have been caused by the original version of the bill.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB 55(JUD)

Revision Date: 02/05/92 Department Affected: Public Safety

Title: An act relating to the detention and BRU: Alaska State Troopers

incarceration of minors. Component: Detachments

Sponsor: Senator Duncan

Requestor: Senate Judiciary COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

7	9	9
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: none

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached analysis.

Prepared By: Gayle A. Horetski Phone: 465-4322

Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/5/92

Approved by Commissioner: Gayle A. Horetski Richard L. Burton

Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 2/5/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

**Department of Public Safety
Fiscal Note Analysis - CSSB 55(JUD)
Page 2**

The Department of Public Safety shares with the Division of Family and Youth Services the responsibility to transport juvenile prisoners prior to their acceptance into an appropriate juvenile facility. Approximately 100 juvenile transports are conducted by the Alaska State Troopers annually, funded through the prisoner transport budget. This bill is not expected to result in any increase in the number of juvenile transports, so there should be no additional fiscal impact to the Department.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 55
 (S) Publish Date: 2-21-92

STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected Health and Social Services
 Title: "An act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors" BRU: Purchased Services
 Component: Preventive Services
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senator Duncan COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0248

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME			
PART-TIME			
TEMPORARY			

Changes in SSB 55 (JWD) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.
 date 2-19-92 Richard M R Comte Aide (initial)

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CSSB55 prohibits the confinement of youth in an adult correctional facility, jail, or lockup, except under special circumstances.

This is an attempt to comply with the jail removal mandate of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, which limits or prohibits the confinement of youth in adult correctional facilities.

Prepared by: Brian Saylor, Deputy Commissioner, DHSS *BS* Phone: 465-3030
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: February 4, 1993

Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala *T. Mala* Date: 12 Feb 92
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Distribution (by preparer):

- Legislative Finance OMB
- Legislative Sponsor Impacted Agency(ies)
- Requestor

ANALYSIS (cont.):

Enactment of this legislation would demonstrate Alaska's intent to meet the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, which requires total and enforceable separation of youth from adults when confined in the same facility and limits the placement of youth in adult confinement facilities.

Alaska annually receives a federal formula grant of \$325,000 to make improvements in the juvenile justice system, including better practices for the detention of youth. Placing youth in adult correctional facilities, jails or lockups is not a good child care practice. Further, such practice jeopardizes this funding. Without this grant revenue of \$325,000, it would be necessary to use state general funds to continue funding to support fourteen (14) shelters that provide alternatives to placing youth in facilities designed for the incarceration of adults.

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CSSB 55(JW)

(S) Publish Date: 2-10-92

Revision Date: 02/06/92 Department Affected: Department of Corrections
 Title: "An Act relating to the... incarceration of minors." BRU: Statewide Operations
 Component: Various
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senate Judiciary COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

The Committee Substitute has no fiscal impact on the Department, since separation of minors waived to adult status would not be required.

Prepared By: Carl Nickel, Director *Carl Nickel* Phone: 465-3376
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 02/07/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Lloyd Hames, Commissioner *Lloyd Hames*
 Agency: Department of Corrections Date: 02/07/92

NEW BILL IN
COMMITTEE 02/10/92

*changes
highlighted*

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 55 (JUDICIARY)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Offered: 2/10/92
Referred: Finance

Sponsor(s): SENATOR DUNCAN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors."

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

3 * Section 1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Act is to improve the state's juvenile justice system
4 by

5 (1) ending, with minor exceptions, the practice of allowing the confinement of children
6 in adult correctional facilities, jails, prisons, and rural lock-ups, however operated, based on evidence
7 that the practice often leads to aggravated emotional problems and depression in, and suicide attempts
8 by, the children who are confined;

9 (2) conforming state law and policy relating to the confinement of children to the
10 requirements of 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(13) and (14) (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of
11 1974, as amended), taking into consideration the dislocations that may arise from distance, weather, and
12 lack of means to transport minor children to suitable places for the care and custody of minors.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 47.10.130 is repealed and reenacted to read:

14 Sec. 47.10.130. DETENTION. (a) A minor may not be incarcerated in a correctional

1 facility that houses adult prisoners.

2 (b) When a minor is detained under this chapter, the person having responsibility for the
3 facility in which the minor is detained shall immediately notify the minor's parent, guardian, or
4 custodian of the minor's detention.

5 (c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a minor may be incarcerated in a correctional
6 facility

7 (1) if the minor is the subject of a petition filed with the court under this chapter
8 seeking adjudication of the minor as a delinquent minor or if the minor is in official detention
9 pending the filing of that petition; however, detention in a correctional facility under this
10 paragraph may not exceed the lesser of

11 (A) six hours; or

12 (B) the time necessary to arrange the minor's transportation to a juvenile
13 detention home or comparable facility for the detention of minors;

14 (2) if, in response to a petition of delinquency filed under this chapter, the court
15 has entered an order closing the case under AS 47.10.060(a), allowing the minor to be prosecuted
16 as an adult; or

17 (3) if the incarceration constitutes a protective custody detention of the minor that
18 is authorized by AS 47.37.170(b).

19 (d) When a minor is detained under (c)(1) or (c)(3) of this section and incarcerated in
20 a correctional facility, the minor shall be

21 (1) assigned to quarters in the correctional facility that are separate from quarters
22 used to house adult prisoners so that the minor cannot communicate with or view adults who are
23 in official detention;

24 (2) provided admission, health care, hygiene, and food services and recreation and
25 visitation opportunities separate from services and opportunities provided to adults who are in
26 official detention.

27 (e) Notwithstanding the limitation on detention set out in (c)(1) of this section, a minor
28 whose detention is authorized by (c)(1) of this section may be detained in a correctional facility
29 for more than six hours if transportation to a juvenile detention home or comparable facility for
30 the detention of minors is not available. The minor's detention for more than six hours is
31 authorized by this subsection only if the person having responsibility for the facility in which the

Section 2(e) through (g) is all new. Sec. 2(e) in SB 55 is now (h) in
CS SB 55 (JUD) SB0055b

1 minor is detained

2 (1) documents the reason that transportation of the minor to a juvenile detention
3 home or comparable facility is not available; and

4 (2) during the minor's detention, after learning that transportation is not available,
5 promptly notifies the appropriate officials or employees of the department and the Alaska court
6 system of the lack of available transportation.

7 (f) A detention authorized by (e) of this section may not exceed the time necessary to
8 satisfy the requirement of (c)(1)(B) of this section.

9 (g) The provisions of AS 47.37.170(i) apply to a minor incarcerated in a correctional
10 facility when authorized by (c)(3) of this section.

11 (h) In this section

12 (1) "correctional facility" has the meaning given in AS 33.30.901 whether the
13 facility is operated by the state, a municipality, a village, or another entity;

14 (2) "official detention" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

15 * Sec. 3. AS 47.10.190 is amended to read:

16 Sec. 47.10.190. CONDITIONS GOVERNING DETENTION. When the court commits
17 a minor to the custody of the department, except when detention in a correctional facility is
18 authorized by AS 47.10.130(c), the department shall arrange to place the juvenile in a detention
19 home [, FACILITY] or another suitable place that the department designates for that purpose. [A
20 JUVENILE DETAINED IN A JAIL OR SIMILAR INSTITUTION AT THE REQUEST OF THE
21 DEPARTMENT SHALL BE HELD IN CUSTODY IN A ROOM OR OTHER PLACE APART
22 AND SEPARATE FROM ADULTS.]

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA**

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

240 Main Street, Suite 500
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2101

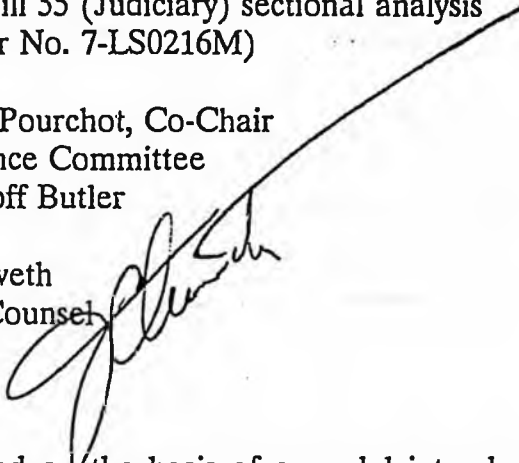
MEMORANDUM

February 14, 1992

SUBJECT: CS Senate Bill 55 (Judiciary) sectional analysis
(Work Order No. 7-LS0216M)

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair
Senate Finance Committee
ATTN: Geoff Butler

FROM: Jack Chenoweth
Legislative Counsel



CSSB 55 (Judiciary) was prepared on the basis of a model intended to conform Alaska law generally to limitations imposed by key provisions of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. Those paragraphs of the federal Act, 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(13) and (14), provide as follows:

(a) [To qualify the state for a formula grant under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, a state plan submitted to the federal government shall]

...

(13) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent and youths within the purview of paragraph (12) [of this subsection] shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges;

(14) provide that, [after December 8, 1985,] no juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults, except that the Administrator shall, through 1993, promulgate regulations which make exceptions with regard to the detention of juveniles accused of nonstatus offenses who are awaiting an initial court appearance pursuant to an enforceable State law requiring such appearances within 24 hours after being taken into custody (excluding weekends and holidays) provided that such exceptions are limited to areas which

(A) are outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area,

(B) have no existing acceptable alternative placement available, and

(C) are in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (13);

....

Bill section 1, an uncodified provision, summarizes the general purposes of the measure, citing both the requirements of the pertinent federal Act and conditions specific to the state.

Bill section 2 substantially revises and extends the key juvenile detention/incarceration provision of current statutory law, AS 47.10.130 ^{1/}:

Proposed AS 47.10.130(a) establishes an explicit prohibition against incarceration of a minor in a correctional facility. ^{2/}

Proposed AS 47.10.130(b) carries forward without change language of the current statute assigning responsibility for notification of the minor's parent(s), guardian(s), or custodian(s) of the minor's detention.

^{1/} Current AS 47.10.130 dates from the last session of the Territorial Legislature (1957) and, in its entirety, reads as follows:

Sec. 47.10.130. DETENTION. A minor under 18 years of age who is detained pending hearing may not be incarcerated in a jail unless assigned to separate quarters so that the minor cannot communicate with or view adult prisoners convicted of, under arrest for, or charged with a crime. When a minor is detained pending hearing, the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian shall be notified immediately.

^{2/} Please appreciate that this measure depends on the cross-referenced definition of "correctional facility" as defined by AS 33.30.901, a definition of the statutes that are applicable to prison facility management. The term "correctional facility" is defined, in pertinent part, as follows:

"correctional facility" or "facility" means a prison, jail, camp, farm, half-way house, group home, or other placement designated by the commissioner for the custody, care, and discipline of prisoners:

The reference to "prisoners" in the definition set out in that paragraph, generally applicable to AS 33.30, is to adult persons held in custody, for AS 33.30.901(11) defines "prisoner" as follows:

"prisoner" means a person, other than a juvenile, held under authority of state law in official detention

(Emphasis added.)

like 19
in CS 5B, 5C (500)

Proposed AS 47.10.130(c) sets out three exceptions to the general prohibition against a minor's incarceration in a correctional facility:

- (1) minors adjudicated delinquent or held in official detention ^{3/} pending filing of a delinquency adjudication petition, the incarceration not to exceed six hours or the time necessary to arrange other transportation, whichever is shorter;
- (2) minors held pending prosecution as an adult; and
- (3) minors held in protective custody, that is, held because they are intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(d) places conditions and limitations on the holding of minors who are placed in correctional facilities under the exceptions of sec. 130(c)(1) (temporary detention pending transportation) or 130(c)(3) (protective custody detention). Those conditions and limitations include assignment to quarters separate from adults and provision of necessary services separate from the services that are provided to adults held in the correctional facility.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(e) recognizes weather related and similar delays beyond the control of the custodian by allowing an extension of the holding of a minor in temporary detention pending transportation beyond the six hour maximum in limited circumstances. At the same time, the subsection imposes specific duties on the person having responsibility for the minor's detention to document the reason for the extension and to advise the pertinent parties of the delay in transportation.

Proposed AS 47.10.130(f) authorizes extension of the holding of the minor in temporary detention pending transportation only so long as necessary to complete the necessary transportation arrangements for the minor.

For minors held in protective custody, ^{4/} proposed AS 47.10.130(g) directs that the parameters of treatment and detention that are set out in AS 47.37.170(i) are made applicable to minors so held.

^{3/} Under another cross-referenced definition, "official detention" includes custody, arrest, surrender in lieu of arrest, or actual or constructive restraint under an order of a court in a criminal or juvenile proceeding, other than an order of conditional bail release. See AS 11.81.900(35).

^{4/} By law, protective custody does not constitute an arrest and no entry or other record may be made to indicate that the minor detained has been arrested or charged with a crime. However, a confidential record may be made for the administrative purposes of the facility to which the minor has been taken or which is necessary for statistical purposes. In the latter instance, the minor's name may not be disclosed. See AS 47.37.170(i).

Senator Pat Pourchot
February 14, 1992
Page 4

Bill section 3 makes correlative changes to a related juvenile detention statute,
AS 47.10.190.

*

Because no effective date clause is included, the measure would take effect in accordance with the first sentence of article II, section 18 of the state constitution, that is, 90 days after the measure's signature into law or after its becoming law without signature.

JBC:pl
92-108.plm



Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100
(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:
VICE CHAIR –
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR –
STATE AFFAIRS
RULES
BUDGET & AUDIT
ETHICS REFORM

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 6, 1992
TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Co-Chair
FROM: Senator Jim Duncan
RE: CS SB 55 (Jud), relating to detention and incarceration of minors.

Please schedule CS SB 55 (Jud), relating to detention and incarceration of minors for a hearing by the Finance Committee at your earliest convenience. **Preferably, since there is no fiscal impact to this bill, your consideration of a waiver through the Finance Committee would be appropriate.**

SB 55 amends state law to comply with U.S. Department of Justice requirements which prohibit incarceration of juvenile offenders in adult jails or lockup facilities. Currently attempts are made to separate juvenile prisoners from adults, however, in village jails they are not always successful. The potential for mental and physical harm to juveniles is great in such situations. This bill will show our good faith effort to, given the problems we experience in this state with isolation and associated transportation problems, provide other options besides adult facilities for holding minors charged with a crime.

One option which has proven particularly successful in small communities has been the use of "attendant care shelters" where juveniles can be detained temporarily until transported to one of the five regional youth correctional facilities such as McLaughlin in Anchorage and the Johnson Youth Facility in Juneau. The funding for Attendant Care Shelters is provided through a \$325,000 Federal Juvenile Justice Formula Grant. **If we do not show a good faith effort to comply with the federal law in removing juveniles from adult jails and lockups, we will become ineligible for this continuing grant.** Therefore, if we wish to keep our attendant care shelters open and utilize federal funds to do so, it is important to pass this bill!

I urge you to seriously consider waiving this bill, or alternatively, to schedule it for a hearing by the Senate Finance Committee as soon as possible.

My staff contact on the bill is Roxanne Stewart at 465-4766.

Attachments

DISTRICT C

BILL NO: Proposed CSSB 55 (JUD)

DATE: 4/5/91

TITLE: An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors.

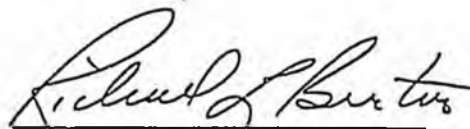
CONTACT: Capt. Thomas T. Stearns
465-4322

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY / POSITION PAPER

Senate Bill 55 is intended to reduce the incidence of confinement of children in adult correctional facilities, jails, and rural lock-ups, and to conform state law and policy relating to the confinement of children with the language of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. Section 2 of the bill provides that a minor may not be incarcerated in a correctional facility for longer than six hours, or the time it takes to transport the minor to a juvenile detention facility, unless the minor has been "waived" to adult court for criminal prosecution.

Proposed CSSB 55 (JUD) includes language that allows a minor to be held in a correctional facility past the maximum six hours if: (1) the incarceration constitutes a protective custody detention of the minor authorized by AS 47.37.170(b), or (2) transportation is not available. Even under these circumstances the minor must be kept apart (sight and sound separation) from adult prisoners. The reason for exceeding the time limitations must be documented, and notice of the unavailability of transportation must be made to the court and the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services.

The Department of Public Safety supports the proposed CS for SB 55, recognizing that the bill provides an approach to meet federal standards. The bill does not address the underlying problem, however, which is the lack of appropriate juvenile facilities to provide the necessary care and treatment for juvenile offenders in local communities where family support would be available.



Richard L. Burton
Commissioner

Requirements of an Attendant Care Shelter Program:

1. An Attendant Care Shelter site may be located in a non-secure area of a public building, licensed child care facility, licensed foster home, a nonprofit administrative office or other space in a suitable location which does not have a physical barrier to egress. A licensed site is not required to operate the program. The site must be in close proximity of a 24-hour staffed agency for back-up assistance in the event of an emergency. (?)
2. Programs must have a written statement of philosophy that addresses the program's humane treatment of juveniles and assures that their welfare and legal rights are protected in the least restrictive environment.
3. Programs must have recruitment, screening and training plans for shelter care employees.
4. Attendant training must address first aid, CPR, emergency alcohol assessment, suicide prevention, non-violent crisis management, effective communication skills, crisis counseling, listening skills and the management of angry youth.
5. Attendants may be volunteers or paid staff. They must be of the same sex as the youth they are supervising, read and speak English, and meet all requirements of 7 AAC 50. and in particular must comply with 7 AAC 50.033, 7 AAC 50.035, 7 AAC 50.037, 7 AAC 50.039 and 7 AAC 50.041. Attendants must be awake for the attendant period.
6. Programs must provide for effective coordination with law enforcement, Division personnel, youth, families and community representatives.
7. Programs must develop and implement procedures for on-call programming. For example: a Division probation officer must be able to call the program manager or designee and inform them that Attendant Care Shelter Services are necessary. The coordinator then calls an attendant who is able to accept the youth into care at the site within 45 minutes. If an attendant fails to show up in the allotted 45 minute period, it's the ultimate responsibility of the program manager to provide services to youth.
8. A pat search must be conducted by the arresting officer. The purpose of this search is to detect and remove any contraband or weapons which might be detrimental to the safety of the attendant and youth. This is not a search for evidence. If evidence is incidentally found during the search it must be turned over to law enforcement officers immediately. Contraband, weapons and the youth's personal effects must be secured and documented in a property log signed by the youth.

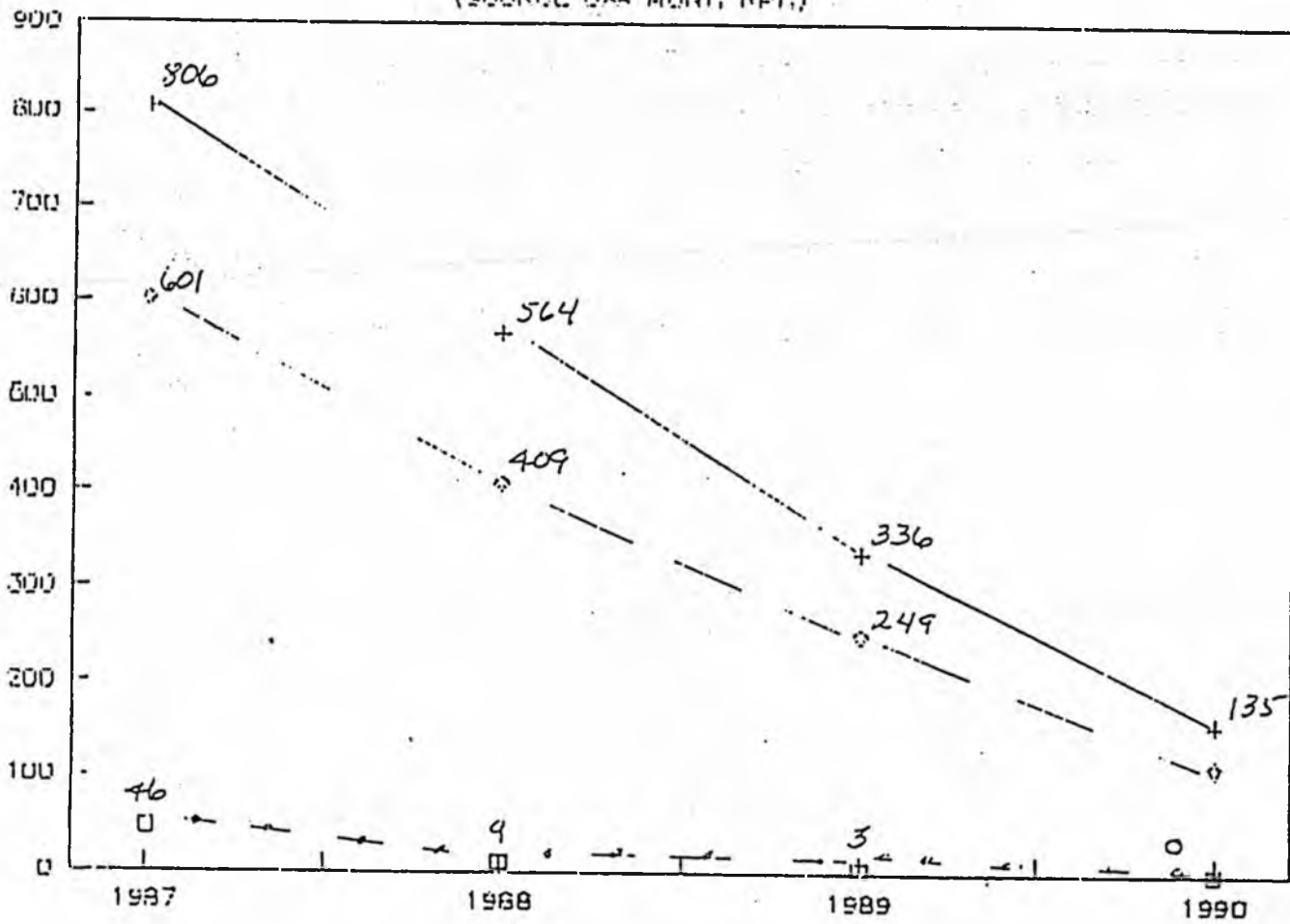
The Physical Attendant Shelter Care site must:

1. Provide a safe physical setting in an already existing building to conform to all applicable state and local building, health, fire and life safety codes. The site space must be of reasonable size to deliver the program and not less than 120 square feet, excluding the restroom.
2. Provide adequate lighting, one toilet which is available 24-hours a day, a wash basin, hot and cold running water, drinking water, a telephone, heating, ventilation and acoustical system to ensure healthful and comfortable living and working conditions for juveniles and attendant.
3. Provide non-locked temporary sleeping accommodations with a bed at above floor level, a clean, odor free, non-toxic, fire-resistant mattress with a sanitary cover and a supply of bed linens.
4. Be located in an area where the youth and attendant may spend time together talking or engaging in passive recreation such as reading, board or card games and watching television.
5. Provide for refrigeration and food containment and preparation. Regular meals may be prepared off site and delivered to the Attendant Care Shelter.
6. Ensure that appropriate safeguards for fire/life safety and sanitation are in place, including an emergency evacuation plan and the provision of a 2A:10BC dry chemical fire extinguisher, AC primary power or monitored battery powered smoke detection device and first aid kit in strategic locations.

Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

JJDPA VIOLATIONS

(SOURCE UAA MONT. RPT.)



□ DSO VIOLATIONS

+ S&S VIOLATIONS

◇ JR VIOLATIONS

□ DSO - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

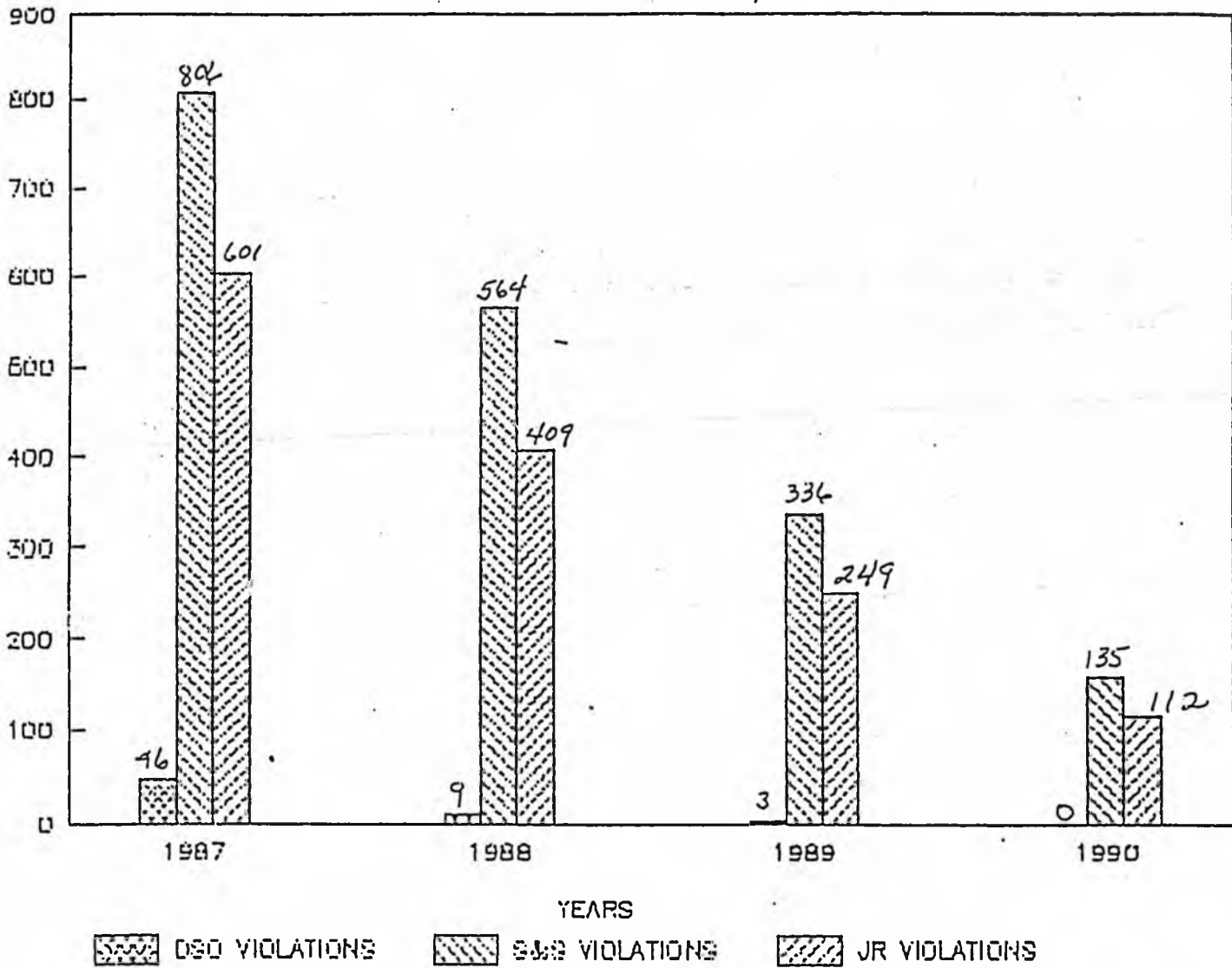
+ S&S - Sight and Sound

◇ JR - Jail Removal

*See attached glossary.

JJDPA VIOLATIONS

(SOURCE UAA MONT. RPT.)



GLOSSARY

Adult Jail--A locked facility, administered by state, county or local law enforcement and correctional agencies, the purpose of which is to detain adults charged with violating criminal law, pending trial. Also considered as adult jails are those facilities used to hold convicted adult criminal offenders sentenced for less than one year.

Adult Lockup--Similar to an adult jail except that an adult lockup is generally a municipal or police facility of a temporary nature which does not hold persons after they have been formally charged.

Criminal-type Offender or Delinquent Offender--A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would, under the law of the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed, be a crime if committed by an adult.

Status Offender--A juvenile offender who has been charged with or adjudicated for conduct which would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

Nonoffender--A juvenile who is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, usually under abuse, dependency or neglect statutes or reasons other than legally prohibited conduct of the juvenile.

Lawful Custody--The exercise of care, supervision and control over a juvenile offender or nonoffender pursuant to the provisions of the law or of a judicial order or decree.

MANDATES OF THE 1974 JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

1) DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, a termination of the practice of securely detaining non-offenders or status offenders,

2) SEPARATION, complete separation by sight and sound of children from adult prisoners when housed in the same secure facility,

3) JAIL REMOVAL, a termination of the practice of holding any child in an adult jail or lockup facility, and

4) ANNUAL MONITORING, regular inspection of facilities which detain children along with collection, analysis and reporting of admission or booking data to assess compliance.

NEWS FROM STATE TO STATE

ALASKA

Struggling to Meet Waiver State Criteria

Alaska is scrambling to reduce violations of the Act enough so they can apply for 1991 Waiver State Status.

"We have been a waiver state for two years, so we only have one year of eligibility left. If we don't get our third year of waiver state funds, our alternative programs to jail removal could lose funding, and we will no longer be participating in the Grant Program." Says Donna Schultz, Alaska's JJ Specialist.

Alaska's problem is its latest monitoring report which shows 249 violations, of which 106 are states offenders. Why are so many status offenders being held? Schultz explains, "We have a lot of alcohol related status offenses in extremely remote areas. Lack of road systems and the necessity to transport kids great distances by air in adverse conditions to regional detention facilities are major obstacles. We have a genuinely difficult time keeping "minor consuming" offenders out of the town jail or lockup due to lack of other resources."

Using two years of waiver state funds, Alaska has set up thirteen (13) non-secure attendant care facilities. "We have come a long way," says Schultz, "but we could lose it all because of these extremely distances and remote areas." For more information contact JJ Specialist Donna Schultz at (907) 465-2112.

Paid Your Coalition Dues Yet?

As of press time (January 11, 1991) the following states have paid their 1991 dues: Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, and Wisconsin.

Bills were sent to state JJ Specialists with courtesy copies to State Chairs on December 10, 1990.

National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups
1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 414
Washington, DC 20036

Dated Material Enclosed

Donna

State of Alaska

Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Family & Youth Services

NON-SECURE ATTENDANT CARE SHELTERS



contact

Division of Family & Youth Services
P.O. Box H-05
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2112

DIVISION OF FAMILY AND YOUTH SERVICES
NON-SECURE ATTENDANT CARE SHELTERS
7/26/91

<u>FY'92</u> <u>Grant Award</u>	<u>GRANTEES</u>	<u>PROBATION OFFICER</u>
\$10,000	1. City of Dillingham/Police Dept. P.O. Box 869 Dillingham, Ak. 99675 Contact: Chief Ralph Taylor 907-842-5354	Kent Kaltenbacher P.O. Box 1290 Dillingham, Ak. 99576 907-842-5924
\$17,000	2. Maniilaq Native Association P.O. Box 256 Kotzebue, Ak. 99752 Contact: Bea Mills 907-442-3311	Bonnie Thompson P.O. Box 1109 Kotzebue, Ak. 99752 907-442-3148
\$5,000	3. City of Wrangell/Police Dept. P.O. Box 531 Wrangell, Ak. 99929-0531 Contact: Bruce Pratz 907-874-3304	Ron Barnes 415 Main Street Room 202 Ketchikan, Ak. 99901 907-225-9639
\$15,000	4. City of Valdez/Mental Health Center P.O. Box 307 Valdez, Ak. 99686 Contact: Robert Donald 907-835-2838	Margaret Krause 258 East Fireweed Suite 5 Palmer, Ak. 99645 907-694-0522
\$25,000	5. North Slope Borough/Dept. of Health and Social Services P.O. Box 69 Barrow, Ak. 99723 Contact: Rod Atos 907-852-0263	Thomas Clarke Jr. P.O. Box 729 Barrow, Ak. 99723 907-352-5437
\$5,000	6. City of Petersburg/Police Dept. P.O. Box 329 Petersburg, Ak. 99833 Contact: Chief Marvin Ronimus 907-772-3830	Cynthia Holeman 3252 Hospital Drive Juneau, Ak. 99801 907-586-9433

- #9987. 7. Kodiak Island Mental Health Center
316 Mission Road Suite 119
Kodiak, Ak. 99615
Contact: Linda Diebels
907-486-6587
- Valorie Watson
202 Marine Way
Room 13 Court House
Kodiak, Ak. 99615
907-426-4788
- #10,000 8. Fairbanks Native Association
311 1/2 First Ave.
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
Contact: Florence Loucks
907-452-1581
- Gary Neubauer
1502 Wilbur Street
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
907-452-6925
- #20,000 9. Juneau Youth Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 32839
Juneau, Ak. 99803
Contact: Jody Engelman
907-789-1610
- Chuck Bennett
3252 Hospital Drive
Juneau, Ak. 99901
907-586-9433
- #48,150 10. *Kenai Peninsula Comm. Care Center
Drawer 3573
Kenai, Ak. 99611
Contact: Trudy Scott
907-283-7535
*Serves communities of Kenai,
 Homer, and Seward
- Karen Rogers
145 Main Street Loop
Suite 204
Kenai, Ak. 99611
907-281-3127
- #24,200 11. Ketchikan Youth Services
P.O. Box 7200
Ketchikan, Ak. 99901
Contact: Kathy Moore
907-225-2540
- Rick Roberts
415 Main Street
Room 202
Ketchikan, Ak. 99901
907-225-0539
- #11,972 12. Youth Advocates of Sitka
P.O. Box 564
Sitka, Ak. 99835
Contact: Kate Bartsley
907-747-2632
- Sue White
116 "A" Miller St.
Sitka, Ak. 99835
907-747-8403

TOTAL - \$201,309

3-14-91
S(Jed)
FIR

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB55

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Health and Social Services
 Title: "An act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors." BRU: Purchased Services
 Component: Preventive Services
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senator Duncan COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0248

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
REVENUE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

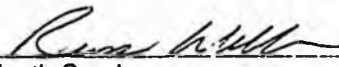
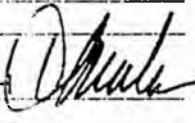
POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Enactment of the statutory changes proposed in SB55 would demonstrate Alaska's intent to meet the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974. The JJDP Act of 1974 requires total and enforceable separation of children from adults when confined in the same facility and limits the placement of children in adult confinement facilities.

Prepared by: Russ Webb 
 Division: Family and Youth Services
 Approved by Commissioner: Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH 
 Agency: Department of Health and Social Services

Phone: 465-3170
 Date: 2/10/91
 Date: 2/25/91

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

5855

ANALYSIS (cont.):

Annually, Alaska receives a federal formula grant of \$325,000 to make improvements in the juvenile justice system including better practices for the detention of children. Eligibility for that grant requires state law or regulation which limits or prohibits the confinement of children in adult correctional facilities.

Passage of this bill would enable Alaska to continue to be eligible to receive the federal formula grant. Without this grant revenue of \$325,000 it would be necessary to use state general funds to continue funding to support thirteen (13) shelters that provide alternatives to placing youth in facilities designated for the incarceration of adults.

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

NO. 5

Bill Version: SB 55

(S) Publish Date: 2-10-92

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: _____
 Title: An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors BRU: Alaska State Troopers
 Component: Detachments
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senate Judiciary COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

7	9	9
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) See attached analysis.	Changes in <u>CS SB 55</u> (JUD) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate. <u>2/5/92</u> <u>RC</u> date Comte Aide (Initial)
--	--

Prepared By: Gayle A. Horetski Phone: 465-4322
 Division: Office of the Commissioner Date: 1/30/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Gayle A. Horetski for Richard L. Burton
 Agency: Department of Public Safety Date: 1/30/92

The Department of Public Safety shares with the Division of Family and Youth Services the responsibility to transport juvenile prisoners prior to their acceptance into an appropriate juvenile facility. Approximately 100 juvenile transports are conducted by the Alaska State Troopers annually, funded through the prisoner transport budget. This bill is not expected to result in any increase in the number of juvenile transports, so there should be no additional fiscal impact to the Department.

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SES

Bill Version: SB 55

Revision Date: 01/29/92 Department Affecter: (S) Publish Date: 2-10-92
 Title: "An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors." BRU: Statewide Operations
 Component: Various
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senate Judiciary COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
CAPITAL	5,000.0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	6,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	6,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0	1,010.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	16	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: 0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
 Please see the attached fiscal analysis.

Prepared By: Carl Nickel, Director Phone: 465-3376
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 01/29/92
 Approved by Commissioner: Lloyd Hames, Commissioner
 Agency: Department of Corrections Date: 01/29/92

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

BILL: SB 55 "An Act relating to the detention and incarceration of minors."

The bill prohibits incarcerating juveniles in adult correctional facilities unless the minor is the subject of a petition for delinquency, in which case the time in a correctional center is limited to a maximum of six hours. This provision will not have fiscal impact on the Department of Corrections, since the current practice in adult correctional facilities is not to admit minors. In the rare instance in which a minor is held in a correctional facility pending transportation to a youth facility, the provisions of the proposed bill are followed.

The bill also provides that minors can be incarcerated in correctional facilities after a court has ordered the juvenile to be prosecuted as an adult. However, the bill requires that the minor be assigned to separate quarters from adults to preclude the minor from viewing or communicating with adult inmates. The minor must be provided separate admission, health care, hygiene, food service, recreation, and visiting opportunities.

The Department of Corrections does not have adequate facilities, nor staffing, to provide such separation. There are no minors incarcerated in the Department's adult facilities at present. However, the Department has housed minors adjudicated as adults in the past. There have only been two or three such cases per year. Because of the low numbers of such cases, it has been cost prohibitive to operate entirely separate housing and programs for the minors.

In order to completely separate minors from adults while providing the minors with services and programs required under the Cleary v. Smith Final Settlement, a separate housing and program facility would have to be constructed. If such a facility could be constructed adjoining a present facility, the juvenile facility would be able to share administrative and other support staff. Although the numbers of incarcerated minors is expected to be very small, based on past experience, the custody and security levels would probably be high since most minors adjudicated as adults have committed murder. Staffing a facility with three posts, 24 hours per day, requires about 16 correctional officers. Some part-time involvement from probation/parole officers, health care workers, and other support staff would be necessary. Contractual program providers, such as education specialists, would also be necessary.

Operation of such a facility would be far from cost-efficient. If the Department could contract for housing outside Alaska, for each individual, the fiscal impact would be greatly reduced. However, minors who have been housed out-of-state in the past were placed at facilities which house young adults as well as minors.

FISCAL NOTE

Bill Version: SB 55
 (S) Publish Date: 2-10-92

STATE OF ALASKA
 1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Department of Law
 Title: "An Act relating to detention and incarceration of minors." BRU: Prosecution, Legal Services
 Component: All, Legal Services - Ops.
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan
 Requestor: Senate Judiciary Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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85 through 91, 93

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: _____

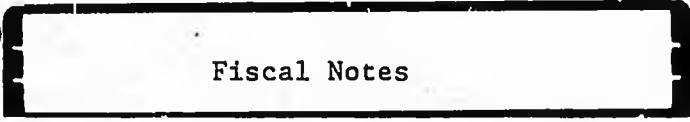
Changes in CS SB 55 (JWD) reflect NO FISCAL CHANGE from the original fiscal note. This fiscal note is appropriate.

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Please see the attached analysis.

2-5-92 RC
 date Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Date: January 29, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
 Agency: Department of Law Date: January 29, 1992



CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. SB 55

This bill amends AS 47.10.130 and AS 47.10.190 to provide that minors can be detained in adult correctional facilities only for a very short duration. In such circumstances, minors must be detained in quarters separate from the quarters used to house adult prisoners so that a minor cannot communicate with or view adults who are in detention. Minors who have been waived to adult court would be exempted from these restrictions. The bill would include facilities operated by the state, a municipality, a village or another entity.

The bill should not have a direct fiscal impact on the Department of Law. However, it may have a significant impact on the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety, particularly in rural areas where juvenile detention facilities are scarce. The Department of Law could incur an indirect cost, at some point in the future, defending the state against personal injury claims if the state violates the provisions of the bill. At this juncture, it is impossible to say that these claims will occur and what their cost might be.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS NOT
BEEN FILMED BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE.

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY

Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Family and Youth Services

JAILING OF CHILDREN IN ALASKA - AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM
ISSUES FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP
NOVEMBER 3, 1989

In Alaska, there is a historical and pervasive practice of confining children under conditions which violate both state and federal law, increasing the risk of harm and potentially violating the civil rights of children.

BACKGROUND:

Since 1976, Alaska has received formula grants from the U.S. Department of Justice under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The former state Criminal Justice Planning Agency and the Division of Corrections administered these funds until 1982 when responsibility was transferred to the Division of Family and Youth Services of the Department of Health and Social Services. Acceptance of these funds has obligated the state to improve its juvenile justice system and comply with the requirements of the Act which calls for:

Deinstitutionalization - a termination of the practice of securely detaining non-offenders or status offenders;

Separation - complete separation of juvenile offenders from adult prisoners when housed in the same secure facility;

Jail Removal - termination of the practice of holding any juvenile in an adult jail or lockup facility; and

Annual Monitoring - regular inspection of facilities which detain children along with collection, analysis and reporting of admission or booking data to assess compliance.

These requirements were to be achieved incrementally with deinstitutionalization to be achieved within three years of submission of the state's first grant application.

Separation and jail removal were to be achieved by December 1985, but subsequent extensions allowed exceptions to full compliance until December 1988.

SB59

() USE COMMITTEE REPORT

(11)

Date Referred: April 22, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 5-14-91

The FINANCE Committee considered:

CSSB 59(FIN)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 59 (FINANCE)

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON THE HOMELESS

"An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless; and providing for an effective date."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with HCS CSSB 59 (FIN) the same title

a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) LAA 2-11-91

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) Gov / 2-11-91
HSS / 3-26-91

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Mike Navarre</i> Navarre	✓	<i>Bert Shand</i> Shand			
<i>Manu Boyer</i> Boyer	X	<i>Robert Phillips</i> Phillips			
<i>Tom Brown</i> Brown	✓	<i>Robert Larson</i> Larson			
<i>Harjo Koponen</i> Koponen	✓	<i>George Jacko</i> JACKO			
<i>Barnes Barnes</i> Barnes	X				
<i>F. Ulmer</i> Ulmer	X				

Mike Navarre NAVARRE
CO-CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: CSSB 59 (FIN)

Publish Date: 3/26/91

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: _____

Title: An act to establish the Alaska BRU: Public Assistance Administration

Council on the Homeless Component: Admin

Sponsor: Fahrencamp

Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

2	3	3
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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	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	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	0	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: No fiscal impact.

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

No fiscal impact.

Changes in CSSB 59 (Fin) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.

3-26-91

date

JU

Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared By: Jan L. Hansen Phone: 465-3347

Division: Division of Public Assistance Date: 2/4/91

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]

Agency: _____ Date: 2/4/91

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

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2

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

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legis Changes in CSSB 59 (FIN) Agency(ies).
 Rev 10/90 have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate. Page 1 of 1

FN - A Gov. Office

3-26-91 (101)

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

Version: CSSB 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
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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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.

Changes in CSSB 59 (Fin) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.

3-26-91

date

JLU

Comte Aide (initial)

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	<u>\$14,835</u>
	\$50,907

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
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per diem - 2 meetings x 5 individuals= 10

10 x 3 days per diem= 30

30 x \$95=	<u>\$2,850</u>
	\$7,200

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

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 59 (FINANCE)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Offered:

Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS FAHRENKAMP, Uehling, Pourchot, Rodey, Menard, Collins

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless; and providing
2 for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

5 (1) homelessness is gradually being recognized as a significant and widespread problem
6 in both urban and rural parts of the United States, including Alaska;

7 (2) the diverse causes and characteristics of homelessness are endemic to various
8 combinations of overlapping factors including unemployment, underemployment, deinstitutionalization,
9 mental illness, the lack of affordable housing, domestic violence, parentless children, and other less
10 visible personal crises;

11 (3) the diversity of factors contributing to homelessness require combinations of programs
12 and measures to relieve the causes and characteristics, including temporary shelters, social services,
13 physical and mental health programs, long-term affordable housing, community development, and
14 institutionalization;

1 (4) in order for the state to increase its effectiveness in the battle against homelessness,
2 we must first understand the scope and nature of the problem and examine the responses to the problem
3 that are currently being utilized by the federal government, our state government, and by the "third
4 sector", private and nonprofit groups and organizations; and

5 (5) numerous states and the federal government have established councils or task forces
6 on the homeless as an effective way to collect and exchange information and resources, reduce
7 duplication of effort, identify ways in which the homeless may be better served and the homeless
8 problem better addressed, and to develop a coordinated response to combat homelessness and to most
9 effectively use limited resources;

10 (6) the needs of the homeless would be better served by the development of a field
11 network to share professional and technical expertise among federal agencies, state agencies, local
12 governments, and private and nonprofit organizations serving the homeless.

13 * Sec. 2. ALASKA INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON THE HOMELESS ESTABLISHED. (a)
14 The Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless is established under the jurisdiction of the
15 legislative council.

16 (b) The task force consists of 18 members appointed as follows:

17 (1) 16 members appointed by the legislative council as follows:

18 (A) three members from the Department of Health and Social Services who are
19 the directors or program administrators or their designees in the following areas:

- 20 (i) mental health;
- 21 (ii) alcoholism and drug abuse; and
- 22 (iii) public assistance;

23 (B) one member from Alaska Legal Services;

24 (C) one member from the Department of Education who is the director or program
25 administrator for adult education or the designee of the member;

26 (D) one member from the Department of Revenue who is the director or program
27 administrator of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation or the designee of the member;

28 (E) one member from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs;

29 (F) one member who is the executive director of the Alaska State Housing
30 Authority or the designee of the member;

31 (G) one member from the United States Department of Housing and Urban

1 Development;

2 (H) one member from the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual
3 Assault;

4 (I) one member from the Alaska Job Service;

5 (J) one member from the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of
6 Indian Affairs;

7 (K) two members from the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless; and

8 (L) two members, one each from two communities that have an identified
9 homeless population; one member shall be from a community with a population of less than
10 1,000 people;

11 (2) one member of the senate appointed by the president of the senate;

12 (3) one member of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house
13 of representatives.

14 (c) Members of the task force serve without compensation, but are entitled to per diem and travel
15 expenses authorized for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

16 * Sec. 3. MEETINGS. The Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless shall, when possible,
17 meet by teleconference.

18 * Sec. 4. DUTIES OF TASK FORCE. The Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless shall

19 (1) collect and disseminate information relating to the homeless;

20 (2) study and report on the best means to establish a field network of professional and
21 technical expertise to assist federal agencies, state agencies, local governments, and private and nonprofit
22 agencies serving the homeless;

23 (3) recommend changes in statutes, regulations, procedures, and policy to reduce
24 duplication of effort among federal, state, and local agencies; and

25 (4) review, monitor, evaluate, and recommend improvements in federal, state, and local
26 programs to assist the homeless.

27 * Sec. 5. POWERS OF TASK FORCE. The Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless may
28 request the cooperation, provision of technical assistance, and may utilize the services of executive
29 branch departments, federal agencies, local governments, consultants whose advice is considered
30 necessary to assist the task force in obtaining information, or any other person or entity to assist the task
31 force in fulfilling its duties under this Act.

1 * Sec. 6. REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. (a) The Alaska Interagency Task Force on the
2 Homeless shall submit to the legislature by the third day of the Second Session of the Seventeenth
3 Alaska State Legislature a preliminary report of

4 (1) its proceedings for the previous year and its fulfillment of its duties under sec. 3 of
5 this Act;

6 (2) its assessment of the nature and extent of the problems of the homeless in the state;

7 (3) the levels of state and local assistance necessary to meet their needs; and

8 (4) recommendations for legislative and administrative action to alleviate the problems
9 of the homeless.

10 (b) The task force shall submit a final complete report no later than June 30, 1992.

11 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

12 * Sec. 8. This Act is repealed June 30, 1992.

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: Representative Eileen MacLean
Representative Mike Navarre
Co-Chairs, House Finance Committee

FROM: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp

DATE: April 23, 1991

SUBJECT: HCS CS SB 59 (HESS)
"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.
- * 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.

April 19, 1991

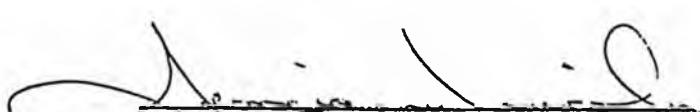
by the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee

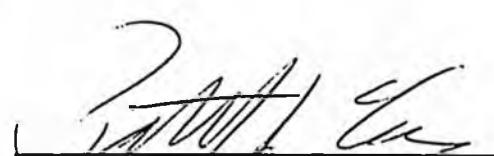
**Letter of Intent
for
HCS SCS SB 59 (HES)**

The House Health, Education and Social Services committee believes the problem of homelessness must be addressed statewide and not simply focused on the larger communities.

The Council on State Governments 1989 Report on Homelessness in the States identifies differences in homelessness among rural areas and recommends these needs be addressed along with the urban homeless. The committee feels the best way to insure that is done is to appoint one member who does represent rural Alaska.

It is therefore the intent of the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, in making the legislative appointments to the Interagency Task Force on the Homeless, consult with one another and assure that at least one of the legislators appointed is a member representing Bush Alaska, specifically a district which includes a number of very small rural villages.


Representative Georgianna Lincoln
Co-Chair


Representative Pat Carney
Co-Chair

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."

Alaska Coalition for the Homeless

Approved Resolution No. 91-2

(Supporting the Speedy Passage of Senate Bill 59)

WHEREAS the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless recognizes an increasing homelessness problem in Alaska's urban areas; and

WHEREAS the factors contributing to our state's homelessness include the lack of affordable housing in both urban and rural areas, as well as unemployment, under-employment, domestic violence, mental illness, alcohol and other substance abuse, and runaway and throwaway children; and

WHEREAS the solution to homelessness requires a partnership among government, public and private, non-profit and for-profit agencies, as well as homeless persons; and

WHEREAS the services needed to relieve the emergency of homelessness include shelter, food, clothing, physical and mental health care, counseling and social service access assistance; and

WHEREAS the elimination of homelessness will require the development of transitional housing with support services as well as an increase in low income, permanent housing; and

WHEREAS there is a need to gather additional, specific information and data on homelessness in Alaska and to identify and prioritize a coordinated response aimed at its elimination; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless supports the creation of an Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless in order to bring together the various entities who serve the homeless; and

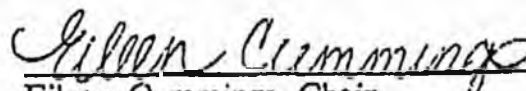
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless supports the mission of the Task Force, to-wit: to collect and disseminate information relating to the homeless; to recommend ways to reduce duplication of services and ways to improve programs to assist the homeless; to study and report on how best to establish a field network of professional and technical expertise; and to recommend changes to statutes and regulations in order to better meet the needs of the homeless; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless encourages the Alaska Legislature to pass Senate Bill 59 as quickly as possible, so that this important work can begin without delay; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Coalition for the Homeless encourages Governor Hickel to continue to support Senate Bill 59, and thanks Governor Hickel for his strong support of the measure to date.

COPIES OF THIS RESOLUTION shall be sent to the Honorable Richard Eliason, President of the Alaska Senate; and to the Honorable Ben Grussendorf, Speaker of the Alaska House of Representatives; and to the Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska; and to all other members of the Alaska Legislature.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 19th DAY OF MARCH, 1991.


Eileen Cummings, Chair

- 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"

(Attached is an excerpt from MOA's
Task Force report.)

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

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

FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER, 1990



TOM FINK, MAYOR

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.

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 51-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 500 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.

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS NOT
BEEN FILMED BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE.

PLEASE MICROFILM TOP PAGE ONLY

An excerpt from the Council of State Governments report, "Homelessness in the States"

Introduction

During the early 1980s, the "street people" began to appear in America. They appeared in newspaper human interest stories and on the six o'clock news. The media found them on the sidewalks of the nation's cities — hungry, ragged and homeless. Not just skid-row bums or vagrants, they were a new population of Americans without homes or even places to sleep. During the news coverage they evolved from the cities' "street people" to the nation's "homeless." They became a public concern, their plight was politicized and the issue of their homelessness became a point of argument in the resurrected debate over American domestic policy on economics, housing, health care, social services and education.

From 1983 to 1989, elected officials, government agencies, advocacy groups, non-profit organizations and the media observed the homeless, with the hope of finding the causes and cures for their predicament. But each year, the number of homeless and the complexities of homelessness appeared to be greater than before.

Slowly, many observers have recognized homelessness as a significant and widespread problem in both urban and rural America. The diverse causes and characteristics of homelessness are endemic to various combinations of overlapping factors including unemployment, underemployment, mental illness, the unavailability of affordable housing, domestic violence, parentless children and other less visible personal crises.

The national domestic policies of the 1980s have cast the federal government in a relatively limited and passive role, and it is unlikely that role will be significantly altered in the near future. By predicament or by choice, states now are in the position to assume greater responsibility for domestic programs, and subsequently, to take action — individually and collectively — on domestic issues such as homelessness. As states reemerge as the pivotal level of government, they will need to intervene directly, collaborate with other levels of government, coordinate their own efforts, and move the federal government toward a position of increased cooperation and support.

Mindful of that scenario, the Council of State Governments (CSG) conducted a national survey on homelessness in the states during the latter part of 1988 to gather existing data and information from officials in the best position to develop valid and useful perspectives on homelessness in their individual states. Six groups of public officials in each of the 50 states were queried: governors' offices; legislative committee chairmen; community affairs agen-

cies; health, social service and human resource agencies; legislative service and research agencies; and state budget offices. The purpose of the survey was to take a "point-in-time" approach to a problem that is evolving in the states, and evaluate the results within the context of the current literature and findings on homelessness.

The survey information produces a snapshot of homelessness in the states as it existed and was viewed in the latter half of 1988. This report presents that picture as a base of knowledge in a quick-reference format. Individual sections offer an analysis of homelessness across the states; the collective perspectives of state officials; a profile of each state, containing state officials' views and state initiatives, legislation and publications that pertain to homelessness; and a forecast with recommendations. It serves as a starting point — a point of reference — from which states can view their own homelessness problem from different perspectives, understand what other states are doing, escalate policy discussion and act positively based on their knowledge of existing conditions.

For states to do so, however, they must understand the scope of the problem and the re-

Homelessness in the States

sponses to homelessness thus far from the federal government, the "third sector," comprised of private and non-profit groups and organizations, and the states themselves. More importantly, they must begin by understanding the causes of homelessness and the characteristics of the homeless.

Causes of Homelessness — Characteristics of the Homeless

The causes of homelessness and characteristics of the homeless are so interrelated that they are virtually inseparable. Unemployment or underemployment may prevent homeless persons from being able to obtain affordable housing, just as not having a place to live may restrict employment opportunities. Similarly, mental illness without institutional or community outpatient health care may lead to homelessness, just as the stress and anxiety created from living without food, shelter and protection can cause psychological dysfunction. Alcohol-

SB59

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/27/91

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 3-26-91

The Finance Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 59

"An Act to establish the Alaska Council on the Homeless; and providing for an effective date."

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS SB 59 (FIX) same title
- or adopt _____ CS _____ new title
- attached amendment(s) technical title change (HB only)
- _____ letter of intent adopted

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

fiscal note(s) _____ Dept/Date: _____

fiscal note(s) LAA CG.1 Dept/Date: _____

zero fiscal note(s) DIHSS 2/4/91

zero fiscal note(s) Gov. e

appropriation-no fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. _____ 2. _____

Co-Chairs: Signatures and Recommendations

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB59

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Health & Social Services
 Title: An act to establish the Alaska BRU: Public Assistance Administration
Council on the Homeless Component: Admin

Sponsor: Fahrenkamp
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	2	3	3
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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	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	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	0	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: No fiscal impact.

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.) No fiscal impact.	Changes in <u>055B59 (Fin)</u> have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate. <u>3-26-91</u> date <u>JW</u> Comte Aide(initial)
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Prepared By: Jan L. Hansen Phone: 465-3347
 Division: Division of Public Assistance Date: 2/4/91

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/4/91
 Agency: _____

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

FISCAL NOTE

No. 2
 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		
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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						
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REVENUE						
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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).

FISCAL NOTE

No. 3

II Version: CSSB 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
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REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
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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	<u>\$14,835</u>	
	\$50,907	

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>	
	\$7,200	

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

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 59 (Fin)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATOR FAHRENKAMP

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act to establish the Alaska Interagency Task Force on the Homeless; and providing
2 for an effective date."

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

4 * Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

5 (1) homelessness is gradually being recognized as a significant and widespread problem
6 in both urban and rural parts of the United States, including Alaska;

7 (2) the diverse causes and characteristics of homelessness are endemic to various
8 combinations of overlapping factors including unemployment, underemployment, deinstitutionalization,
9 mental illness, the lack of affordable housing, domestic violence, parentless children, and other less
10 visible personal crises;

11 (3) the diversity of factors contributing to homelessness require combinations of programs
12 and measures to relieve the causes and characteristics, including temporary shelters, social services,
13 physical and mental health programs, long-term affordable housing, community development, and
14 institutionalization;

Amend. p. 3