

AK LEGISLATURE FINANCE COMMITTEES FILES 2007-2008 3140

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2. GOING TO SCALE PHASE

Partnerships and funding changes



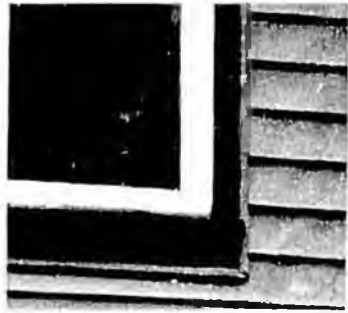
- New partnerships form
 - » Private housing owners/service providers
 - » Nonprofit housing owners/service providers
 - » Housing authorities/service providers
- Initiative evolves as early lessons are learned
 - » Service Reserves in lieu of Capital
 - » Advanced Funding Initiative
 - » Permanent Housing Pilot

New partnerships form among housing owners and authorities and support service providers. One service provider called Family Services reached out to a private apartment owner to house homeless families. Faith-based organizations like Vision House and Kirkland Interfaith in Transition worked with the Master Builders Association to get construction time and materials donated.

And Sound Families began to evolve, in order to meet our grantees' needs and test some of their ideas. For example, Sound Families provided funding for service reserves in lieu of capital funding, for grantees who didn't need the entire \$20,000 capital allocation per unit.

2. GOING TO SCALE PHASE

Evaluation lessons emerge



- 2004 preliminary evaluation findings show Service enriched housing promotes:
 - » Housing stability
 - » Increased economic self-sufficiency
- Public policy makers and advocacy community show interest in findings
- Sound Families findings and legislative interest combine to create the Washington Families Fund

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We also completed our first round of program evaluation and our findings prompt public policy makers members of the advocacy community to take note.

2. GOING TO SCALE PHASE Washington Families Fund



- Created in 2005 to replicate Sound Families model statewide
 - » Authorized by the Washington State Legislature in 2004
 - » The Fund expands availability of supportive housing by providing stable long-term funding for housing-based services across Washington State
 - » Services funding is committed for up to 10 years at the front end of the granting process
 - » Operating costs of projects will be covered by Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers or other sources through local housing authorities and state rental assistance programs
 - » State and philanthropic sector commitments mutually leveraged: Fund may total \$12 million by end of 2007
 - » Funds and grants are managed through a community-based intermediary

Leaders from the Puget Sound and other areas of the state took note of the successful partnerships being built and the preliminary lessons from the evaluation data. And as I mentioned a few minutes ago, one of the challenges for Sound Families grantees was in securing long-term and on-going resources to fund the critical services in their supportive housing units.

In 2004, the Washington state Legislature created the Washington Families Fund, a one-of-a-kind statewide fund to expand the availability of supportive housing by providing stable, long-term funding for services tied to housing. To date, WFF has received \$6 million in state funding through two state allocations.

WHERE WE STAND

Sound Families Snapshot in April 2007

- 42 unique Sound Families grantees, 78 separate grants made, 100 unique projects
- King County: 706 units, \$19.6 million
- Pierce County: 251 units, \$6.5 million
- Snohomish County: 308 units, \$8 million
- Average grant: \$812,000
- 94% or 1,188 units funded by Sound Families to date have included Section 8 awards from our Housing Authority partners

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3. LEARN, REFLECT & FINISH

Evaluation findings

Latest Case Study Findings – January 2007

Methodology:

- Evaluator interviews with families
- One and two years after families leave service-enriched housing programs



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We learn best when we think beyond the Sound Families story – and think about the story of 51 families who are participating in the evaluation.

These families have all been homeless, lived in housing funded by Sound Families, and graduated at least one year ago from their transitional housing program. From them, we have a lot to learn.

HOUSING TWO YEARS AFTER EXIT

Families sustain permanent housing

- 87% in permanent housing
- 8% living with family or friends
- 5% back in transitional housing
- 69% using Section 8
- 22% had moved in the past year

▪ *The majority of families who were interviewed for this study were in permanent housing.*

N=40 families with 2 year post-exit interviews

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HOUSING FOLLOWING EXIT Importance of Rent Assistance

- Median FMR in Washington state is \$745/month*
- Six months after exit, families were paying a median of \$172/month for rent
- One year after exit, families were paying a median of \$271/month for rent

* *Out of Reach*, 2004, NLIHC, based on HUD FMR data.

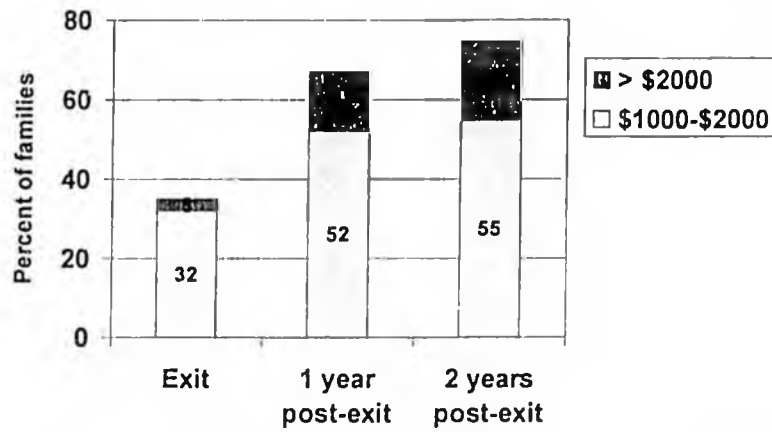
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Add sub-point:

That while 73% of those not receiving Section 8 were in permanent housing one year after exit, most were receiving some form of housing assistance such as public housing.

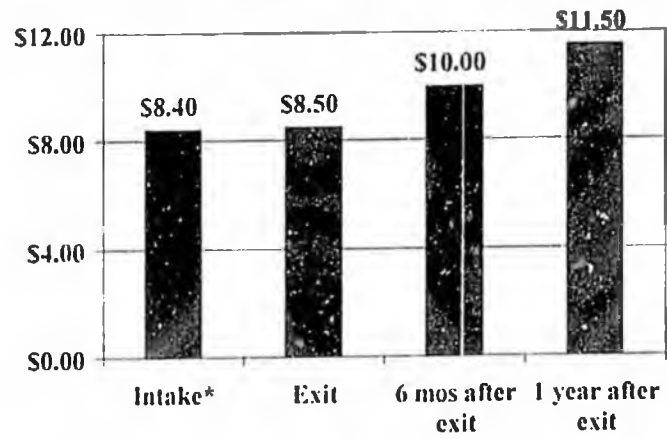
CHANGES IN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Progress still leaves families poor



INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

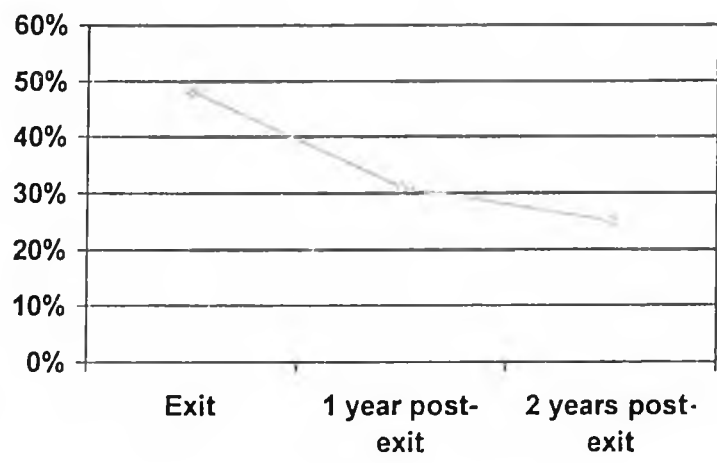
Median hourly wage increases



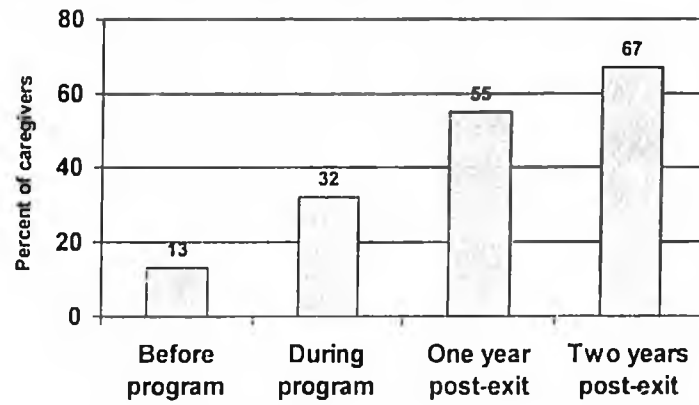
* At last job held.

N=51

CHANGES IN TANF RECEIPT Decreasing TANF enrollment



LEVEL OF SOCIAL SUPPORT Continues to increase after exit

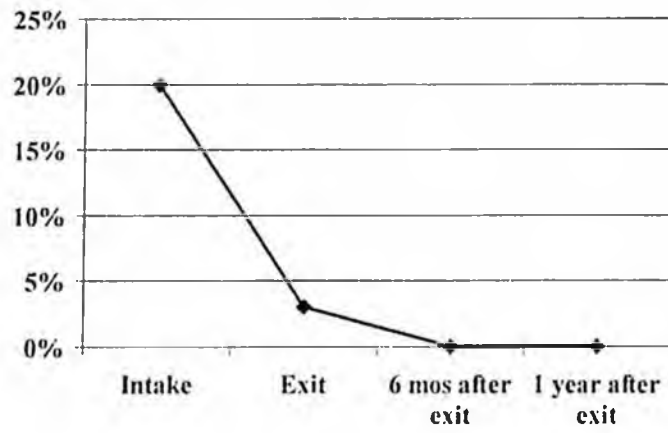


Percent of caregivers reporting social support at different stages of the program

N=40

CHILDREN AND SCHOOL STABILITY

Fewer changes in schools



*Data are for family's oldest child attending more than 2 schools in past year, N=35.

3. LEARN, REFLECT, AND FINISH!

Lessons learned

- Housing + services are effective in stabilizing families in housing and improving other life outcomes

"(I was able) to find new personal strengths. I didn't think I could finish school and could turn things around... just having a hope that things could get better."



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As you can see, we have learned many lessons that are worth sharing. The most note-worthy:

- We see that housing plus services is an effective combination to help people back onto the path to self-sufficiency.
- We have a deeper appreciation for the importance of rental assistance. Even though families are doing better and most continue in stable housing, rental assistance is key to that stability.
- We understand that families have different needs – and we need to get better at figuring out which families need which services.

3. LEARN, REFLECT, AND FINISH

Lessons learned: family level

- Families require varying levels of support to succeed; some require intensive services
- Few families are able to transition into market rate housing; families typically continue to need some form of rent assistance
- Families need access to mainstream services while living in transitional housing and after moving to permanent housing

We've also learned a lot about partnerships.

We know the importance of MOUs and agreements – not for legal battles – but to help shape expectations. We also know it takes time to really walk in another's shoes (property managers need to understand case managers jobs – but can't be the case manager).

And we know that there are a lot of resources in the community that our families need – but just have trouble getting. We know solutions aren't always about needing more money – but about using what we have in a better way.

3. LEARN, REFLECT AND FINISH

Lessons learned: organizational level

- Building and enhancing the capacity of community-based organizations to provide housing and services is critical
- Case managers are central to family success
- Integrated, rather than fragmented, models of care are essential, even when funding is adequate
- Partnerships take awhile to solidify, require a lot of effort, and require a deep commitment to last

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3. LEARN, REFLECT, AND FINISH

Lessons learned: systems level

- Local responses depend on federal and state policies related to housing subsidies and entitlements
- Braiding of resources further "upstream" creates efficiencies for providers
- Housing, service and workforce systems are not yet well aligned
- More progress is needed to secure and integrate mainstream funds for housing-based supportive services
- Successful philanthropy collaborations require strong philanthropic leadership, educating other potential funders, and building in opportunities for "aligned" funding

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3. LEARN, REFLECT, AND FINISH

Other lessons learned

- Sustainability of intermediary and grantee partners must be considered from the beginning
- Leadership coordination takes a lot of effort and it is difficult to incorporate funding to pay for this type of work
- Reductions/uncertainty in government funding programs makes private philanthropy nervous
- Shorter term interests of private philanthropy makes government partners nervous
- Up-front, multi-year commitment of service funding allows projects to achieve stability over time and through periods of economic/funding uncertainty

3. LEARN, REFLECT, AND FINISH On the horizon for Sound Families

- Final funding round of Sound Families funding in 2007
- WFF grows; could reach \$12 million by end of 2007
- Working with Sound Families providers to describe and develop strategies to promote sustainability and capacity over time



People across the country are calling for an end to homelessness. Inspired by this surge of political will and, in part, by the success of public-private partnerships like Sound Families and Washington Families Fund, many cities and counties across the country are developing 10-year plans to end homelessness. Very few data exist that provides clarity and detail regarding the unique needs of homeless families. Many localities across the country are taking the very important first step toward implementing a strategy to solve homelessness by conducting research.

In Washington state, this spring will mark the last round of grants awarded by Sound Families. To date, Sound Families has housed 1,200 families and funded 1,265 new supportive housing units. The outcomes of families enrolled in Sound Families programs tell us that supportive, transitional housing programs are effective at stopping the cycle of family homelessness. While this is encouraging, the outcomes also tell us that we have much more to learn.

MOVING FORWARD BASED ON WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

- The foundation will examine the most effective responses to family homelessness, and build any new strategies utilizing existing knowledge
- Our activities will continue to be focused on effective partnerships with other key stakeholders, including the public sector
- Our work in the area of family homelessness will remain focused in Washington State
- We are committed to sharing with others the lessons we have learned and the strategies that have worked well



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Opportunity
begins with a home

Thousands of Alaskans are Homeless.

- 3,500 Alaskans are homeless on any given night, including 1,600 people in families with children.
- 4,000 Alaskan households are on the waiting list for public housing programs—most are families with children.
- 20,000 low-income Alaskan households spend over half their income on housing, placing them at risk of homelessness.

A recent statewide public opinion survey found that 90% of Alaskans agree that "it is only fair that everyone has access to a decent place to live" and 89% agree that "we have a responsibility to help people who need a place to live."

Problem: Lack of Focus

- Federal programs are not adequately focused on housing for the poorest Alaskans; these programs are the primary source of current housing assistance.
- Current housing programs are not well connected to necessary supportive services (e.g. case management, tenant education).

Solution: The Alaska Housing Trust

- Create a fund at the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) using an appropriation of state general funds.

- Leverage the fund to implement our strategic mission: develop housing for homeless Alaskans and those struggling to stay in their homes.
- Invest in permanently affordable housing. Community Land Trust models and other creative approaches can be used to assist Alaskan families.
- Provide supportive services that prevent homelessness and increase housing retention.
- Serve as a catalyst to pull other funding sources together to move families out of homelessness.
- Encourage innovative ideas and entrepreneurial partnerships.

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



*Opportunity
begins with a home*

**Benefits: Families, Communities
and All Alaskans**

- A stable home promotes community stability. When families are more invested in their neighborhoods, they increase their civic participation.
- By moving people from homelessness to permanent housing, Alaska can reduce the amount of public funding it would otherwise use.
- Safe, stable and affordable housing promotes strong families:
 - Children become more successful in school

- Families have a foundation to grow their dreams
- Seniors and persons with disabilities can live with independence and dignity

**Implementation: Accountability
and Results**

- Alaska Council on the Homeless will develop an annual housing trust fund plan, advise on allocation of fund resources, and report results annually.

For more information about the Alaska Housing Trust, visit www.akhousingtrust.org

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



Opportunity
begins with a home

The Alaska Housing Trust: Preventing and ending homelessness in Alaska

Q: How many Alaskans are homeless?

A: Estimates vary; a recent AHFC survey indicated nearly 3,500 Alaskans are homeless on any given night.¹ The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, which counts children only, reported that more than 4,000 children were homeless or inadequately housed at some time during the 2005-06 school year.² Over the last six years, an average of 88 discharges a year from Alaska Psychiatric Institute have led to homeless status.³ A 2005 Department of Corrections Homeless Offender survey found that 35% of offenders did not know where they would live upon release or planned to live in a shelter or on the street.⁴

Q: How many Alaskans are at risk of homelessness?

A: 20,000 low-income Alaskan households spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs, placing them at risk of homelessness.⁵

Q: Why are so many Alaskans homeless?

A: Homelessness results from a complex set of circumstances that require people to

choose between food, shelter, and other basic needs. Contributing factors include:

- **Inadequate income.** A 2001 study found 57% of Alaska households could not afford a median priced home and 46% could not afford the average rent.⁶ Today in Alaska, a person needs to earn \$17.90 per hour to afford a modest two-bedroom apartment at the average fair market rent of \$931.⁷
- **Inadequate supply of affordable housing.** The private housing market alone cannot supply enough affordable housing because of high land prices and other costs. The waiting list in Alaska for publicly financed housing is nearly 4,000 households.⁸
- **Catastrophic events and destabilizing forces.** A sudden economic downturn caused by illness, injury, divorce or job loss may push people into homelessness. Mental illness and addiction disorders are also destabilizing forces that can cause homelessness.
- **Insufficient supportive services.** In Alaska, homeless prevention and housing retention services are not generally available.

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



*Opportunity
begins with a home*

Q: Who is homeless?

A: In Alaska, families with children are the largest sector.⁹ Of all homeless Alaskans:

- 45% are persons in families with children
- 15% are victims of domestic violence
- 9% are veterans
- 14% are severely mentally ill
- 24% suffer from chronic substance abuse problems

(Some homeless individuals are counted in more than one category.)

Q: What does homelessness cost Alaska?

A: Data is not available to precisely answer this question. However, the University of California San Diego Medical Center found that, over 18 months, 15 chronically homeless inebriates were treated at the hospital's emergency room 417 times, running up bills that averaged \$100,000 each.¹⁰ In Asheville, North Carolina, it was discovered that just 37 homeless men and women generated \$278,000 in jail costs over a three-year period.¹¹

Q: What is a Housing Trust?

A: A housing trust is a pool of funds earmarked to provide for the housing needs of low-income families and individuals. More than 30 states have housing trusts. Experience

shows that state housing trust funds are more innovative and move quicker than federal programs to address local issues. On average, each dollar spent by a state housing trust leverages \$9.25 in additional funding for housing.¹²

Q: What will be the mission of Alaska's Housing Trust?

A: To reduce homelessness through the creation and retention of an adequate supply of affordable, long-term housing.

Q: What will be the benefits?

A: Safe, stable and affordable housing promotes strong families:

- Children are more successful in school
- Families have a foundation on which to build their dreams
- Seniors and persons with disabilities can live with independence and dignity

Home ownership promotes community stability—families are more invested in their neighborhoods and increase their civic participation. Moving people from homelessness to permanent housing reduces the amount of public funding they would otherwise use. And investing in housing creates economic opportunity in the private sector, including construction and other housing related industries.

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



*Opportunity
begins with a home*

Q: What type of projects and activities will the Alaska Housing Trust fund?

A: All projects and activities must reduce homelessness and include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Construct new housing (single-family, multi-family, cooperative)
- Buy existing housing (single-family, multi-family, cooperative)
- Rehabilitate/repair existing housing (single-family, multi-family, cooperative)
- Fund affordable housing component only of mixed-income and mixed-use developments
- Buy land
- Perform accessibility modifications
- Provide down-payment assistance
- Provide rental assistance
- Fund homeless prevention services (e.g. prevent foreclosures and evictions)
- Fund housing retention services or facilitate transition from dependency on subsidized housing
- Support Community Land Trusts
- Fund capacity building in the development and operation of affordable housing and provide support services (operations and technical assistance)

- Fund predevelopment activities for affordable housing

Q: How will the Alaska Housing Trust differ from other housing programs?

A: The Alaska Housing Trust will support and complement existing efforts by working as a catalyst to pull together other funding sources in order to move families out of homelessness and help those at risk of homelessness. The Alaska Housing Trust will:

- Give a priority to those who have the greatest housing affordability gap—people with extremely low income.
- Target those in danger of becoming homeless with homeless prevention and housing retention services.
- Support those transitioning from homelessness who are confronting multiple barriers to becoming self-sufficient.
- Create and retain permanently affordable housing by reinvesting the initial public investment.

Q: Who will administer the Alaska Housing Trust?

A: The Alaska Housing Trust will be a separate capital budget fund within Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). The duties of the Alaska Council on the Homeless, which



ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

Opportunity begins with a home

was established by the Governor in 2004, will be expanded to:

- Develop an annual housing trust plan
- Advise on the allocation of fund resources
- Report results annually to the governor and legislature

Q: Where will the money come from for the Alaska Housing Trust?

A: A legislative appropriation of state general funds will be used to create the Alaska Housing Trust and leverage existing resources.

Q: How will the Alaska Housing Trust work with existing low-income housing programs?

A: The Alaska Housing Trust will seek to maximize the capacity of existing programs by pulling together available resources and

addressing the gaps in which the poorest Alaskans fall. The Alaska Housing Trust will not—and cannot—replace the existing service providers who are already stretched to their limits. The federal government has historically provided the lion's share of housing assistance in Alaska, and will likely continue to do so. But for a number of reasons the federal programs are not adequately addressing the homeless problem:

- Federal funds fall far short of needs. HUD estimates that nationally only about 25% of households that qualify for housing assistance are receiving it.¹⁴ In Alaska, 4,000 families are on the waiting list for affordable housing.¹⁵
- Federal funds are poorly connected to homeless prevention and housing retention services.
- Federal programs do not effectively reach people with extremely low incomes.

Footnotes

1. AHG (2004). *Alaska Homeless Survey Winter 2004*. Downloading from HUD database, available for use on people.com (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
2. Homeless Counts, FY 2004 Report (2004). See *546 Alaska State Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (The HUD database also includes HUD-approved, but not HUD-funded, housing and non-profit and special agencies, such as emergency shelters and other HUD-assisted rental projects.)
3. AHG (2004). *Alaska Homeless Survey Winter 2004*. Downloading from HUD database, available for use on people.com (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
4. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
5. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
6. *Center for Community Change, Homeless at Home 2001*.
7. *National Low Income Housing Coalition*. (http://www.nlihc.org/)

8. AHG (2004). *Alaska Homeless Survey Winter 2004*.
9. AHG (2004). *Alaska Homeless Survey Winter 2004*.
10. HUD (2004). "Homeless by the Numbers: A National Snapshot." *HUD Office of Community Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing*. (http://www.hud.gov/offices/cd/publications/pressrel/pressrel_040804.htm)
11. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
12. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
13. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).
14. *HUD (2004). "Homeless by the Numbers: A National Snapshot." HUD Office of Community Development, Office of Public and Indian Housing*. (http://www.hud.gov/offices/cd/publications/pressrel/pressrel_040804.htm)
15. *Alaska Department of Education, Housing, Education Coordinator*. (http://people.com/point-of-time.html).





ALASKA
HOUSING
TRUST

Alaska Housing Trust is able to pursue our goal of preventing and reducing homelessness with the support of our coalition members:

AARP
Abused Women Aid in Crisis
Access Alaska
Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies Inc.
Alaska Commission on Faith-Based
and Community Initiatives
Alaska Commission on the Aging
Alaska Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman
Alaska Mental Health Trust
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence &
Sexual Assault
Alaska State Independent Living Council
Alaska State Council, Inc. Vietnam
Veterans of America
Alaska Traumatic Brain Injury Network
Alaska Veterans Foundation
Alaskan AIDS Assistance Association
Alaskan Women's Lobby
Alliance Bible Church
Anchorage Coalition on Homelessness
Anchorage Community Mental Health Center
Anchorage Downtown Business Partnership
Anchorage Economic Development Corporation
Anchorage Housing Initiatives
Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services
Association of Alaska Housing Authorities
Bean's Cafe
Bridge Builders
Bristol Bay Native Corporation
Catholic Social Services
Christian Health Associates
City and Borough of Juneau Assembly
Continental Land Investments
Cook Inlet Housing Authority
Covenant House Alaska
Fairbanks Neighborhood Housing Services
First National Bank Alaska
Gastineau Human Services Corporation
Glory Hole
Governor's Council on Disabilities &
Special Education Commission
Governor's Council on Homelessness
Housing First Coalition
Juneau Affordable Housing Coalition
Juneau Homeless Coalition
Juneau Housing Trust
Love In the Name of Christ
Lutheran Social Services
Partners for Progress
Mat-Su Borough Assembly
Municipality of Anchorage - Americans with
Disabilities Act Commission
Municipality of Anchorage - Housing and
Neighborhood Development Commission
Municipality of Anchorage - Senior Citizens
Advisory Commission
Native Village of Kwinhagak, Housing Dep't
Partners for Progress
Rasmuson Foundation
RuralCap/Homeward Bound
Safe Harbour Inn
Salvation Army
St. Vincent De Paul
United Way of Anchorage
USDA Rural Development
Volunteers of America
Valley Residential Life Services
Vietnam Veterans of America, Chapter 904
Volunteers of America
Wells Fargo Bank
YWCA

Opportunity begins with a home.

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST 1000 W. 11TH AVENUE, SUITE 100 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3000
TEL: 907-562-2200 FAX: 907-562-2201 WWW: WWW.AKHOUSINGTRUST.ORG

In Anchorage, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



Working Alaskans in Anchorage cannot afford to buy a house.

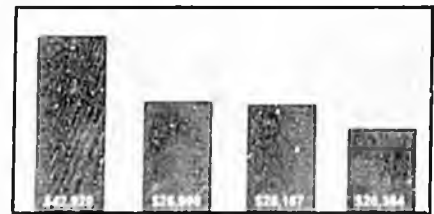
In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in Anchorage has increased by over 100%, while median family income has increased by 38%.

Anchorage: Price of Homes vs. Median Family Income



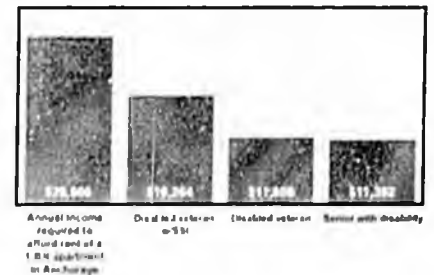
Working Alaskans in Anchorage cannot afford rent.

A person living in Anchorage must earn \$17.71 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$942.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 99 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Anchorage.



1,702

The number of (K-12) school-age children in Anchorage who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

633

The number of children in preschool in Anchorage who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.²

20,000

The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.³

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.⁴

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁵



¹ Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

² Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

³ NCA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2001-07, State 5 year HUD Plan, 2006-10

⁴ HUD's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006

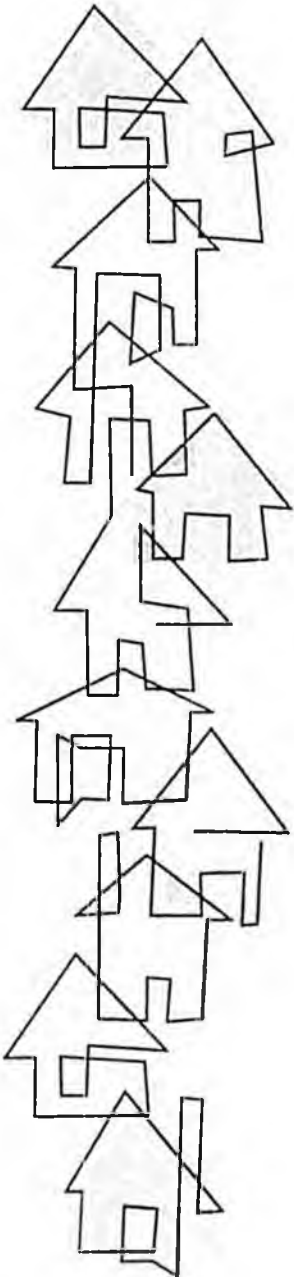
⁵ HUD's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006

Data on rent, purchase price, and ownership collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

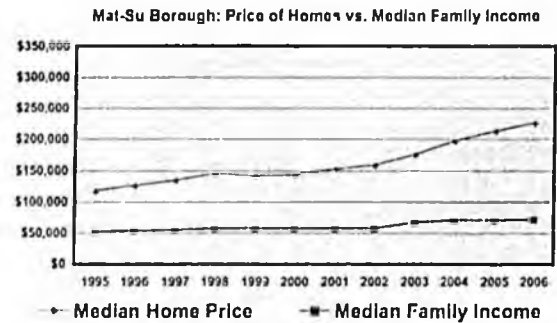


In the Mat-Su Borough, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



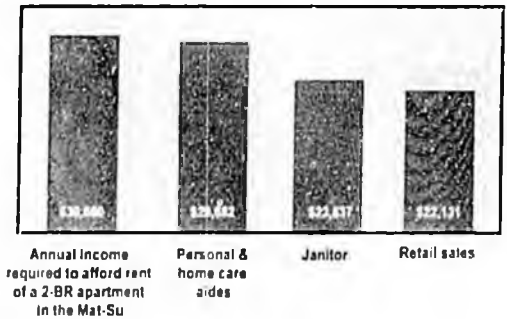
Working Alaskans in the Mat-Su cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in the Mat-Su Borough has increased by over 95% while median family income has increased by 38%.



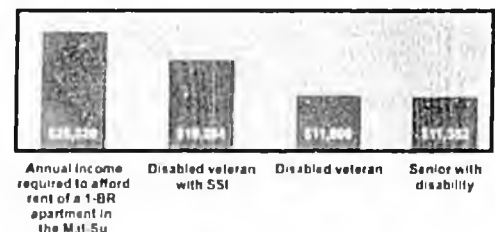
Working Alaskans in the Mat-Su cannot afford rent.

A person living in Mat-Su must earn \$14.98 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$797.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 84 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans in the Mat-Su are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes like seniors and people with disabilities cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in the Mat-Su.



530

The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in the Mat-Su Borough who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

137

The number of children in preschool in the Mat-Su Borough who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.²

20,000

The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.³

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.⁴

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁵

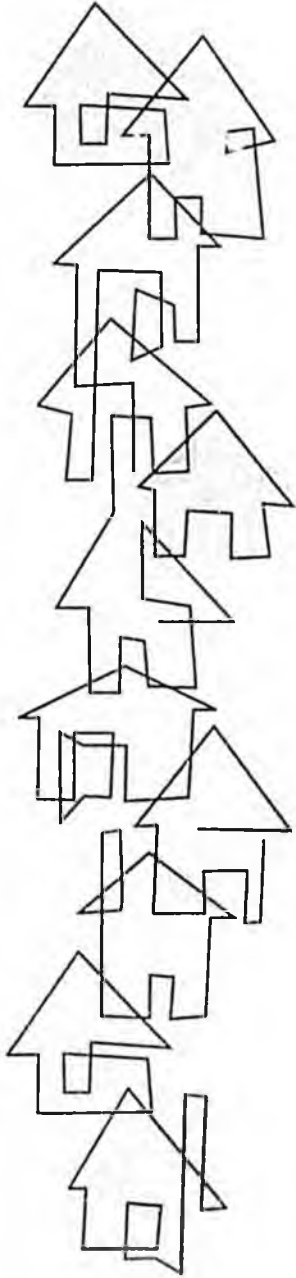


¹ Homeless Counts by District & School Year. Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
² Homeless Counts by District & School Year. Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
³ HUD Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2003-07, State 5-year HUD Plan, 2006-11
⁴ HUD's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2005
⁵ HUD's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2005
 Data on rent, purchase price, and income collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

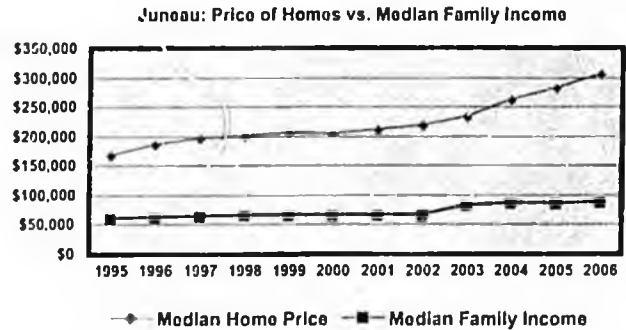


In Juneau, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



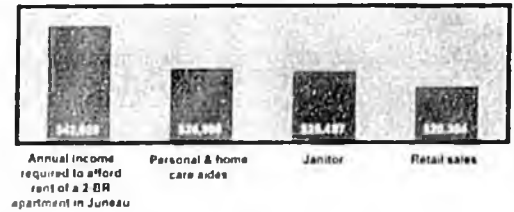
Working Alaskans in Juneau cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in Juneau has increased by over 83%, while median family income has increased by only 43%.



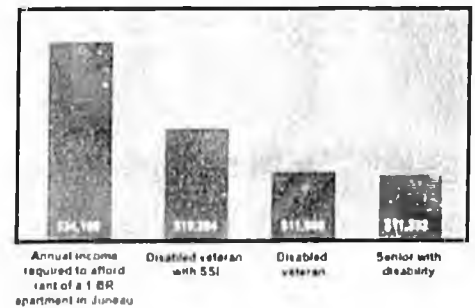
Working Alaskans in Juneau cannot afford to rent.

A person living in Juneau must earn \$20.37 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$1096.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 114 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans in Juneau are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Juneau.



167

The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in Juneau who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

3

The number of children in preschool in Juneau who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.²

20,000

The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.³

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.⁴

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁵



¹Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

²Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

³MDA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2003-04, State's year HUD Plan, 2006-10

⁴AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006

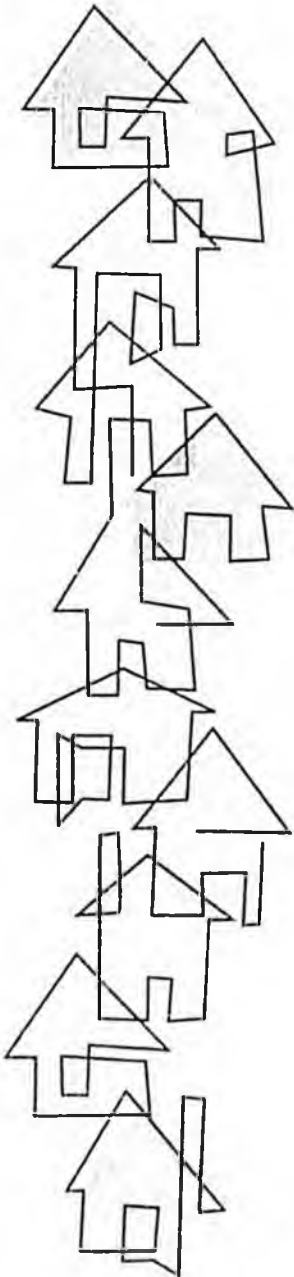
⁵AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006

Data on rent, purchase price, and mortgage collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



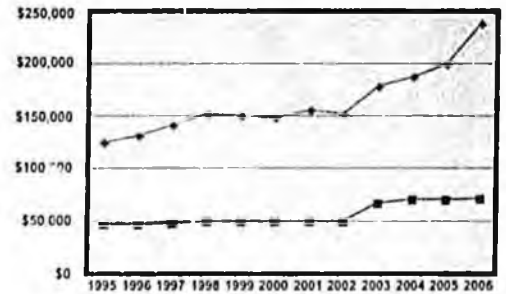
In Fairbanks, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



Working Alaskans in Fairbanks cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in Fairbanks has increased by over 90%, while median family income has increased by only 52%.

Fairbanks: Price of Homes vs. Median Family Income



◆ Median Price ■ Median Family Income

Working Alaskans in Fairbanks cannot afford to rent an apartment.

A person living in Fairbanks must earn \$15.96 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$859.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 89 hours to afford this rent.



Annual income required to afford rent of a 2 BR apartment in Fairbanks

Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Fairbanks.



Annual income required to afford rent of a 1 BR apartment in Fairbanks

333

The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in Fairbanks who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.

10

The number of children in preschool in Fairbanks who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.

20,000

The number of low income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.*

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.

*Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
 Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
 MOA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2001-07, State 5 year HUD Plan, 2006-10
 AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
 AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
 Data on rent, pay base, price, and income collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, US Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.



ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

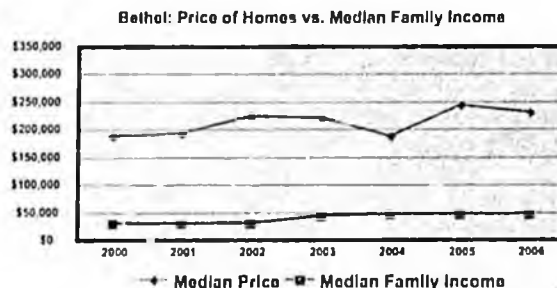


In Bethel, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



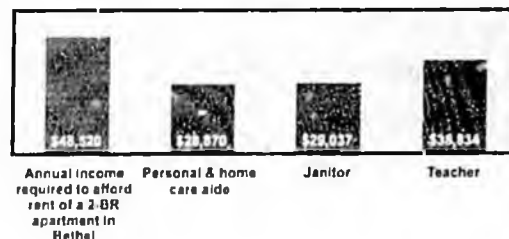
Working Alaskans in Bethel cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past six years, the cost of a single family home in Bethel has fluctuated three times, while median family income has increased only gradually.



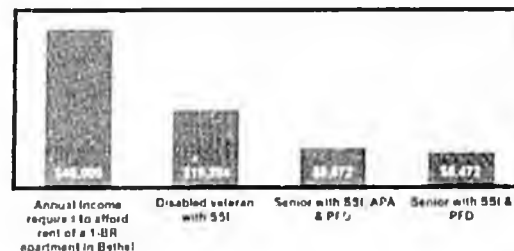
Working Alaskans in Bethel cannot afford to rent.

A person living in Bethel must earn \$22.54 per hour to afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$1213.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 126 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Bethel.



20,000
The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.

16%
The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.¹

9%
The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.²

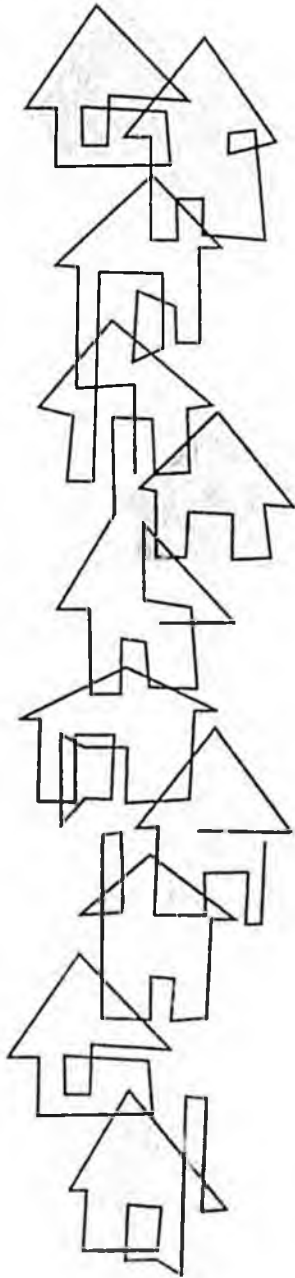
¹ MOA Housing and Community Development Council (2004), State 5-year HUD Plan, 2006-10.
² AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006.
³ AHFC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006.
 Data on rent, purchase price, and income collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.



ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

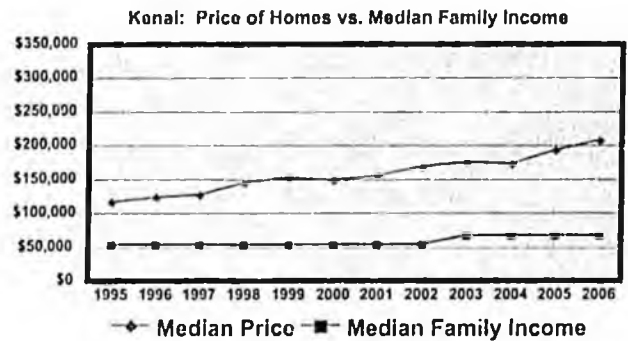


In Kenai, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



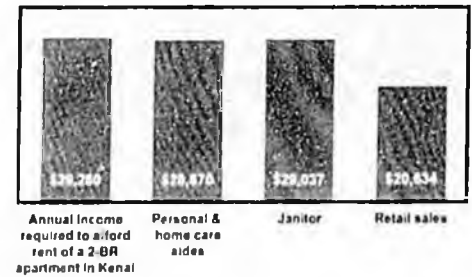
Working Alaskans in Kenai cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in Kenai has increased by over 78%, while median family income has increased by only 25%.



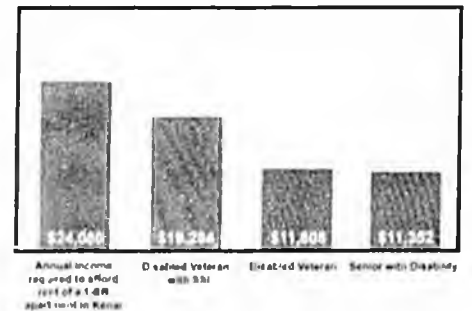
Working Alaskans in Kenai cannot afford to rent an apartment.

A person living in Kenai must earn \$13.60 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$732.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 76 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans in Kenai are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one bedroom apartment in Kenai.



241

The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in Kenai who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

34

The number of children in preschool in Kenai who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.²

20,000

The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.³

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.⁴

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁵

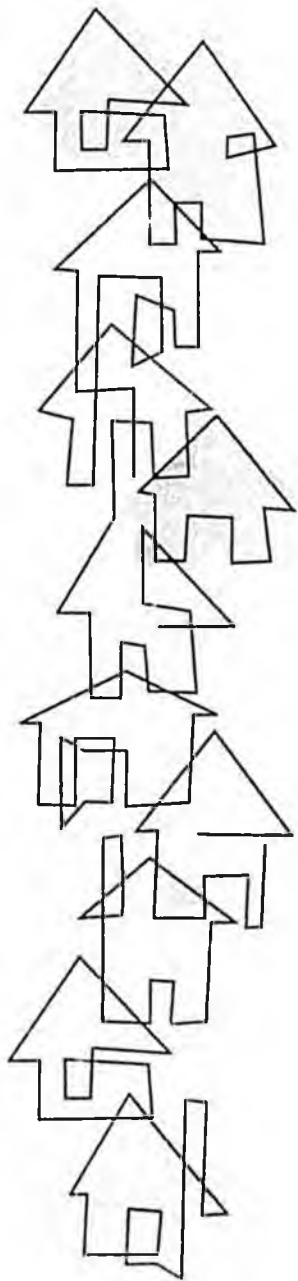


¹ Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
² Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
³ MDA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2003-07, State 5-year HUD Plan, 2006-10
⁴ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
⁵ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
 Data on rental, purchase price, and financing plans from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

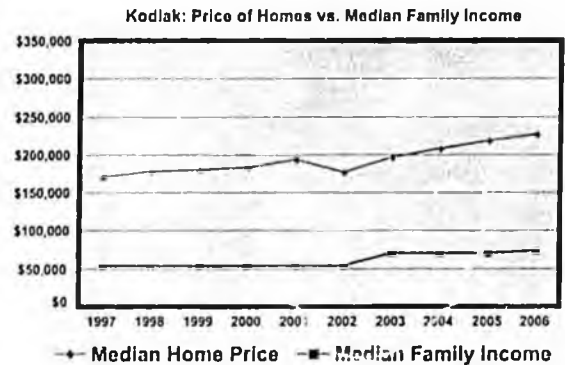
ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



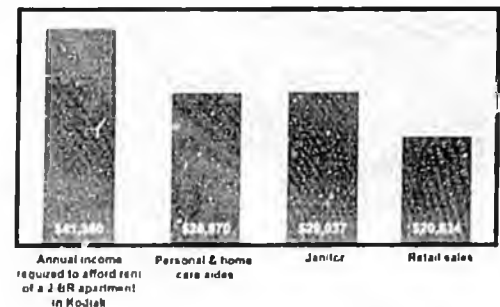
In Kodiak, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



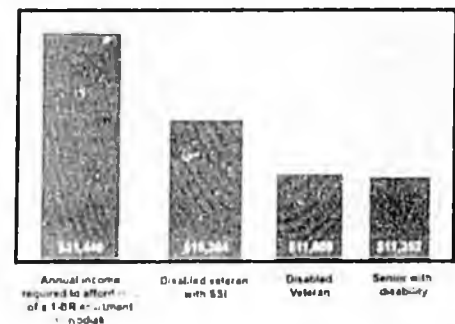
Working Alaskans in Kodiak cannot afford to buy a house.
 In the past ten years, the price of a single family home in Kodiak has increased by \$55,401 while the median family income has increased by \$20,400.



Working Alaskans in Kodiak cannot afford rent.
 A person living in Kodiak must earn \$19.21 per hour to afford the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$1034.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 107 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans in Kodiak are at risk of homelessness.
 People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent a fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Kodiak.



7
 The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in Kodiak who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

13
 The number of children in preschool in Kodiak who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.²

20,000
 The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.³

16%
 The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.⁴

9%
 The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁵

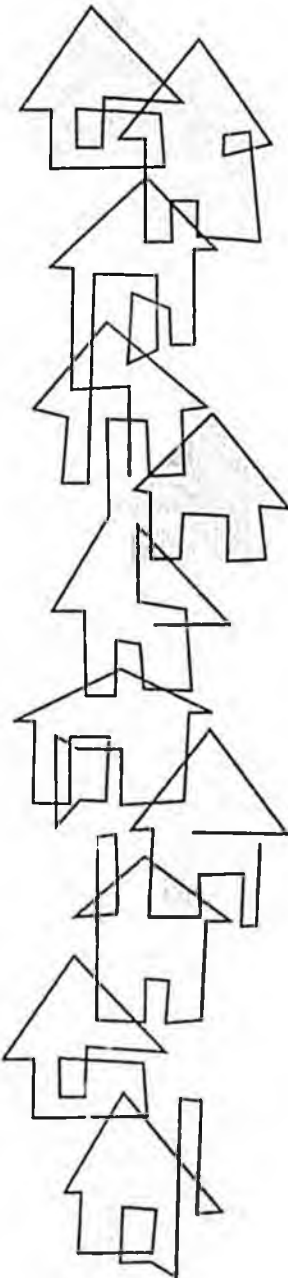


¹ Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
² Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
³ NCHA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2001-02, State Year HUD Plan, 2006-10
⁴ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
⁵ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
 Data on rent, purchase price, and income collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST

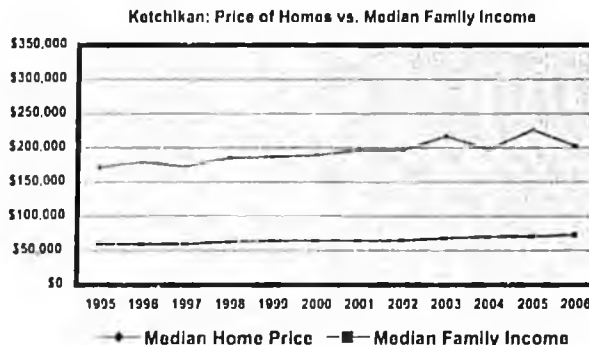


In Ketchikan, housing prices have moved out of reach for ordinary people.



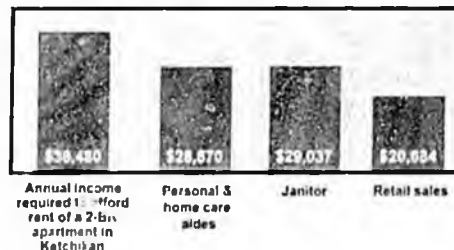
Working Alaskans in Ketchikan cannot afford to buy a house.

In the past ten years, the cost of a single family home in Ketchikan has increased by \$31,228 while median family income has increased by only \$12,800.



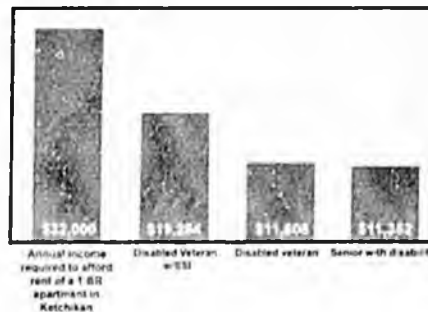
Working Alaskans in Ketchikan cannot afford to rent.

A person living in Ketchikan must earn \$17.88 per hour to afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment of \$962.00 monthly. A person earning minimum wage must work 100 hours to afford this rent.



Seniors, veterans, and disabled Alaskans in Ketchikan are at risk of homelessness.

People living on fixed incomes, like seniors, people with disabilities, and veterans, cannot afford to rent at fair market rate, one-bedroom apartment in Ketchikan.



38

The number of schoolchildren (K-12) in Ketchikan who were homeless at one time in the 2005-2006 school year.¹

20,000

The number of low-income Alaskans spending over 50% of their income on housing.²

16%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are victims of domestic violence.³

9%

The percentage of homeless people in Alaska who are veterans.⁴



¹ Homeless Counts by District & School Year, Alaska Department of Education and Early Development
² MOA Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, 2001-07, State 5-year HCD Plan, 2006-10
³ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
⁴ AHC's Statewide Homeless Survey, Winter 2006
 Data on rent, purchase price, and income collected from Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, U.S. Census Bureau, and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

ALASKA HOUSING TRUST



The TRUST

The Alaska Mental Health
Trust Authority

www.mhtrust.org

Kim Vu-Dinh

Executive Director

Tel: 907-269-2600

Direct: 907-269-2600

Fax: 907-269-2600

1000 West 12th Ave.

Juneau, Alaska 99801

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The TRUST

The Alaska Mental Health
Trust Authority

Jeff Jessee

Executive Director

Tel: 907-269-2600

Fax: 907-269-2600

1000 West 12th Ave.

Juneau, Alaska 99801

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5/15/07

ALASKA

MARINE

HIGHWAY

SYSTEM

REVIEW

SFIN

FILE

5/15/07

Lyman amended motion

Finance Committee Schedule notice:

Alaska Marine Highway System Review and Approval

I move the committee authorize

~~Motion for Senate Finance~~ Co-Chair Sen. Stedman to

"Motion to solicit, award and expend up to \$100,000 of Senate Finance Committee Funds for an RFP to review and assess operations of the Alaska Marine Highway System."

Possible items for inclusion:

1. Overview management of facilities and operations.
2. Fleet survey.....being completed.
3. Performance audit and general assessment of financial condition.
4. Review operating and capital planning cost (other shipping companies incorporate fleet and deployment optimization exercises).
5. Develop capital projects timeline for new builds and funding plan.
6. Develop life-cycle cost models to provide conditions rating for preservation of vessels, terminal systems and structures and inventory maintained.
7. Develop high priority action items to move forward
8. Review current construction management practices and procedures with shipyards.
9. Strengthen budgetary procedures to more closely monitor budget revisions
10. Review organizational structure and Human Resources
11. Review key positions and compensation which effect operational continuity and succession planning-are compensation levels comparable to other positions for top management in private sector?
12. Review IT plan including reservations system.
13. Review maintenance management system and implementation.
14. Review and provide system for long range planning which can be supported by detailed standards and performance measures.

1/23, 2/29

& 4/6/08

MONETARY

TERMS

SFIN

FILE



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

State Capitol, Room 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-3701
Fax: (907) 465-2832
Email: senate_secretary@legis.state.ak.us

Memorandum

TO: Senator Hoffman, Cochair
Senator Stedman, Cochair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Kirsten Waid *Kirsten Waid*
Secretary of the Senate

DATE: January 23, 2008

SUBJECT: Report of Monetary Terms

In accordance with AS 23.40.215, the President has referred the following to your committee for review:

Report from the Commissioner of the Department of Administration stating the monetary terms for the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State and the Alaska State Employees Association (General Government Unit).

Attachment

KW:lc

STATE OF ALASKA

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200
PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 465-2135

October 23, 2007

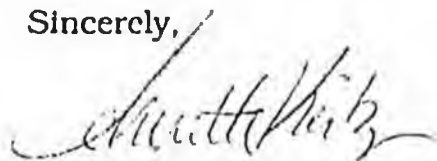
The Honorable Lyda Green
Senate President
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital, Room 111
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182

Dear ~~Ms. President~~ *Senator Green*:

Please accept this as my report of monetary terms required by the Public Employees Relations Act (AS 23.40.070-260). By copy of my memorandum to Karen Rehfeld, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (enclosed), this is my report of the monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State and the Alaska State Employees Association, representing the General Government bargaining unit. The monetary terms of this agreement are submitted to the Legislature for approval pursuant to AS 23.40.215. I respectfully request and encourage the Legislature approve the monetary terms of this agreement pursuant to AS 23.40.215(b).

Please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff with your questions and information requests.

Sincerely,


Annette Kreitzer

KS

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200

PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 415-2135

Memorandum

To: Karen Rehfeld, Director
Office of Management &
Budget

Date: 10/23/07

From: Annette Kreitzer 

Phone: 907.465.5671

Subject: Monetary terms of the July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010. Collective Bargaining Agreement between the State and the Alaska State Employees Association representing the General Government Bargaining Unit

The Administration has concluded negotiations with the Alaska State Employees Association representing the General Government Bargaining Unit. If approved by the Legislature the monetary terms of this agreement become effective retroactively to July 1, 2007 and remain in effect through June 30, 2010.

I. Terms Requiring Appropriation.

Current Legislative session

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by a percentage amount not exceeding that necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Default plan.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2007, shall increase by four (4%) percent.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, overtime eligible Class One employees working in institutions with continuous operations shall be paid a premium of one dollar (\$1.00/hour) per hour for each hour worked on the calendar days of Saturday and Sunday.

Effective July 1, 2008, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by a percentage amount not exceeding that necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Default plan.

Effective July 1, 2008, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2008, shall increase by three (3%) percent.

Future Legislative sessions

Effective July 1, 2009, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by a percentage amount not exceeding that necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Default plan.

Effective July 1, 2009, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2009, shall increase by three percent (3%).

II. Change in State Revenues.

No term of this agreement would result in a change to State revenues.

III. Change in Productive Work Hours.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, an overtime exempt employee who has been authorized to work additional hours may submit a written request to the division director for approval of a Flexible Time Plan to offset excessive hours of work with a reduction of normal work hours at a later time.

IV. Terms addressing employee compensation, not requiring appropriation.

Effective July 1, 2007 the Employer will no longer require seven years of continuous service for employees moving from step G to step J or beyond.

This report of monetary terms is consistent with the requirements of the Public Employment Relations act. Please forward these monetary terms to the Legislature in accordance with AS 23.40.215.

cc: All Commissioners
All Administrative Service Directors
Kim Garnero, Director
Division of Finance
Nicki Neal, Director
Division of Personnel and Labor Relations



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate


Office of the Secretary

State Capitol, Room 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-3701
Fax: (907) 465-2832

Email: senate_secretary@legis.state.ak.us

Memorandum

TO: Senator Hoffinan, Cochair
Senator Stedman, Cochair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Kirsten Waid 
Secretary of the Senate

DATE: February 29, 2008

SUBJECT: Report of Monetary Terms

In accordance with AS 23.40.215, the President has referred the following to your committee for review:

Report from the Commissioner of the Department of Administration stating the monetary terms for the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State and the Alaska Public Employees Association (Supervisory Bargaining Unit).

Attachment

KW:jes

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200

PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 465-2135

February 27, 2008

The Honorable Lyda Green
Senate President
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital, Room 111
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182

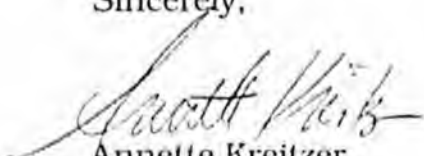
RECEIVED
FEB 27 2008

Dear Madam President:

Please accept this as my report of monetary terms required by the Public Employees Relations Act (AS 23.40.070-260). By copy of my memorandum to Karen Rehfeld, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (enclosed), this is my report of the monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State and the Alaska Public Employees Association, representing the Supervisory Bargaining Unit. The monetary terms of this agreement are submitted to the Legislature for approval pursuant to AS 23.40.215. I respectfully request and encourage that the Legislature approve the monetary terms of this agreement pursuant to AS 23.40.215(b).

Please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff with your questions and information requests.

Sincerely,


Annette Kreitzer

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200

PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 465-2135

Memorandum

To: Karen Rehfeld, Director Office
of Management & Budget
Office of the Governor

Date: February 27, 2008

From: Annette Kreitzer 

Phone: 907.465.5671

Subject: Monetary terms of the July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2010, Collective Bargaining Agreement between the State and the Alaska Public Employees Association representing the Supervisory Bargaining Unit.

The Administration has concluded the negotiations process which included an interest arbitration opinion dated February 4, 2008 with the Alaska Public Employees Association representing the Supervisory Bargaining Unit. With few exceptions, the terms of the interest arbitration award have been negotiated and implemented for all employees of the Supervisor Bargaining Unit. If approved by the Legislature the monetary terms of this agreement become effective July 1, 2007 and remain in effect through June 30, 2010.

I. Terms Requiring Appropriation.

Current Legislative session

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by the amount of money necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Economy plan. This presents an increase of \$16.00 per month, per member.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2007, shall increase by five and one-half (5-1/2%) percent.

Future Legislative sessions

Effective July 1, 2008, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by the amount of money necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Economy plan. This presents an increase of \$17.00 per month, per member.

Effective July 1, 2008, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2008, shall increase by three (3%) percent.

Effective July 1, 2009, the employer health premium contribution shall increase by the amount of money necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Economy plan. The amount of increase is yet to be determined.

Effective July 1, 2009, the wage schedule in effect on June 30, 2009, shall increase by three percent (3%).

II. Change in State Revenues.

No term of this agreement would result in a change to State revenues.

III. Change in Productive Work Hours.

Effective July 1, 2007, the Article 25.11 provisions for overtime exempt employee flex time agreements which offset excessive hours worked reduced the threshold hours worked condition from 50 to 45 hours.

IV. Terms addressing employee compensation, not requiring appropriation.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007 Article 24.3.C contains new language establishing a conditional or limited geographical differential. When a subordinate employee in the same geographic location as their supervisor is paid a geographic differential, the geographic differential specified in the subordinate's collective bargaining agreement shall be applied to the supervisor.

Retroactive to July 1, 2007, the Article 24.7.C entitlement to a one or two step increase upon promotion to a higher salary range in the bargaining unit changed to a two or three step increase entitlement upon promotion to a higher salary range.

Effective July 1, 2008, overtime eligible Class One Nurses working in institutions with continuous operations shall be paid a premium of one dollar (\$1.00/hour) per hour for each hour worked on the calendar days of Saturday and Sunday. Overtime ineligible Class One Nurses working in institutions with continuous operations shall receive this differential only when scheduled to work on the calendar days of Saturday and Sunday and these days fall within their normal 37.5 hour workweek.

Effective July 1, 2008, an employee whose duty station is Spring Creek Correctional Center (SCCC) and who has a subordinate employee who is

February 27, 2008

receiving the SCCC differential shall receive a one step pay increase upon completion of one consecutive year worked. There will be a two step increase upon the completion of two consecutive years worked.

This report of monetary terms is consistent with the requirements of the Public Employment Relations Act. Please forward these monetary terms to the Legislature in accordance with AS 23.40.215.

cc: All Commissioners

All Administrative Service Directors

Kim Garner, Director,
Division of Finance

Nicki Neal, Director
Division of Personnel and Labor Relations



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the Secretary

State Capitol, Room 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-3701
Fax: (907) 465-2832
Email: senate_secretary@legis.state.ak.us

Memorandum

TO: Senator Hoffman, Cochair
Senator Stedman, Cochair
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Kirsten Waid *KW*
Secretary of the Senate

DATE: April 6, 2008

SUBJECT: Report of Monetary Terms

In accordance with AS 23.40.215, the President has referred the following to your committee for review:

Report from the Commissioner of the Department of Administration stating the monetary terms for the collective bargaining agreement reached with the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific.

Attachment

KW:jes

AS 23.40.215
APR 04 2008

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200

PHONE: (907) 465-2200
FAX: (907) 465-2135

April 4, 2008

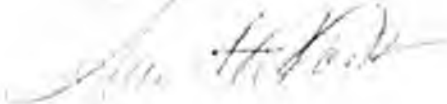
The Honorable Lyda Green
Senate President
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital, Room 111
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Madam President:

Please accept this as my report of monetary terms required by the Public Employees Relations Act (AS 23.40.070-260). By copy of my memorandum to Karen Rehfeld, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (enclosed), this is my report of the monetary terms of the collective bargaining agreement reached between the State and the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific. The monetary terms of this agreement are submitted to the Legislature for approval pursuant to AS 23.40.215. I respectfully request and encourage that the Legislature approve the monetary terms of this agreement pursuant to AS 23.40.215(b).

Please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff with any questions or information requests.

Sincerely,



Annette Kreitzer

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

ANNETTE KREITZER, COMMISSIONER

SARAH PALIN, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 110200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0200

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Memorandum

To: Karen Rehfeld, Director
Office of Management and Budget
Office of the Governor

Date: April 4, 2008

From: Annette Kreitzer
Commissioner

Phone: 907.465.5671

Subject: Monetary terms of the July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2011 Collective Bargaining Agreement between the State and the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific (IBU).

The Department of Administration has reached a tentative agreement with the IBU. The agreement is pending ratification by union membership; probability of acceptance is good. If approved by the Legislature the terms of this agreement become effective July 1, 2008 and remain in effect through June 30, 2011.

I. Terms Requiring Appropriation.

Current Legislative Session

- A. Wages (Rule 17). Effective July 1, 2008 the hourly rates in effect for all job classifications will increase by three percent (3%).
- B. Cash Allowance for Subsistence and Quarters (Rule 11). Effective July 1, 2008, the amount provided for quarters will increase from seventy dollars (\$70) to ninety-five dollars (\$95) per day between May 16 and September 15 and will increase from sixty dollars (\$60) to eighty-five dollars (\$85) per day between September 16 and May 15.
- C. Health Insurance (Rule 29). Effective July 1, 2008, the State contribution for health insurance will be increased by the amount

necessary to maintain the Select Benefits Economy Plan. This represents an increase of \$16.00 per member, per month.

- D. Working Conditions (Formal Training, Rule 15). IBU Training Committee: This Committee will have an annual budget of \$100,000 to provide training to Bargaining Unit Members.

Future Legislative Sessions

- A. Wages (Rule 17). Effective July 1, 2009 the hourly rates in effect on June 30, 2009 for all job classifications will increase by three percent (3%).

Effective July 1, 2010 the hourly rates in effect on June 30, 2010 for all job classifications will increase by three percent (3%).

- B. Health Insurance (Rule 29). Effective July 1 of 2009 and 2010, the Employer contribution shall be the amount necessary to maintain coverage under the Select Benefits Economy Plan.
- C. Working Conditions (Formal Training, Rule 15). IBU Training Committee: This Committee will have an annual budget of \$100,000 to provide training to Bargaining Unit Members.

II. Change in State Revenues

No terms of this agreement would result in a change to State revenues.

III. Change in Productive Work Hours.

Effective July 1, 2008, newly hired employees will earn one week less of leave than provided to current employees.

IV. Other Terms of Interest.

During the winter of 2008-2009, service to Port Lions may be provided without regard to IBU jurisdiction.

Effective July 1, 2008, service to Chenega Bay and Tatitlek may be provided without IBU jurisdiction if a feasibility study shows that contracting out would cost the employer less than using its own vessels.

Employees will no longer accrue sick leave and will convert to a personal leave system. Forty percent of their sick leave will be converted to personal leave and the remaining sixty percent will be deposited into a medical leave bank.

Effective July 1, 2008, employees will no longer be entitled to split wages.

Effective July 1, 2008, employees will only receive unearned wages until returned to their change port or port of residence, whichever is sooner.

cc: Leo Von Scheben, Commissioner, DOT&PF

Nancy Slagle, Administrative Services Director, DOT&PF

Kim Garner, Director, Division of Finance

Nicki Neal, Director, Division of Personnel and Labor Relations