

2023 WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Reporting from the Grass-Roots
of our Community.



DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Fairview Community Workshop was organized by the Fairview Community Council in response to the significant negative neighborhood impacts associated with continued use of the Sullivan Area as a low-barrier homeless shelter facility. The event was attended by nineteen people with a good mix of local residents, home owners, business owners and managers, social service providers, Municipal staff and elected officials including the Mayor, a State Representative and Chair of the Municipal Assembly's Committee on Homelessness. Many of the participants had extensive and long-term experience with the issues. The dialogue was respectful with participants earnestly engaged in tackling the subject matter in a substantive and productive fashion.



More specific ideas (Near-term, Short-Term, Mid-Term, Long-Term) emerging from the workshop are included on the Solutions page and in the Appendices.

SEVERAL GENERAL OBSERVATIONS EMERGED FROM THE SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS:

1. Current approaches are not working well enough to overcome the homelessness challenges before the Community.
2. The numbers of homeless continue to rise at rates beyond the ability to meet demand using existing approaches, with existing resources and existing management tools.
3. Costs (to residents, businesses, providers, public safety personnel, the Municipality) are increasing with the Sullivan Arena as Ground Zero for negative impacts. There are serious concerns about negative impacts to the City's economic viability and its ability to retain quality people and businesses.
4. The difficult and unresolved homelessness issues appear to be fracturing the Sense of Common Purpose needed to successfully address the challenges.
5. There is a strong sense that the State (Legislature, Governor, others) must acknowledge that Anchorage's homeless issues requires support at the statewide level as the Municipality is shouldering more than its fair share of the load for sheltering homeless rural Alaskans.
6. People experiencing homelessness appear to be really struggling to cope with larger forces which they have no control over. This translates into an increase of disruptive homeless individuals who produce significant negative impacts.
7. Traditional policies and programs built for a past set of socio-economic circumstances appear to be losing their effectiveness in the context of major disruptive forces (economic, technological, geo-political, climate, cultural) underway in our society.
8. Community members express a sense of feeling overwhelmed by the need to adequately shelter ever-rising numbers of homeless with compassion and thoughtfulness while providing supportive services with limited resources.
9. There is a sense that community conversations should include discussions about how to meaningfully engage the homeless individual about his/her individual obligations and personal responsibilities within a community that is providing them supportive care and shelter.
10. Current policies and programs seem to emphasize Response type solutions to negative community impacts with inadequate resources. More Prevention type solutions may be warranted in order to achieve greater balance.
11. New ideas are needed. The community may want to consider greater use of Pilot programs, innovative servicing techniques, temporary novel solutions and other tools in order to assess and evaluate potential solutions.



IMPACTS

All three groups identified significant off-site negative impacts associated with the low barrier walk-in homeless shelter at Sullivan Arena. They appear to be worsening. Several of the noted impacts appear applicable to such facilities in general.

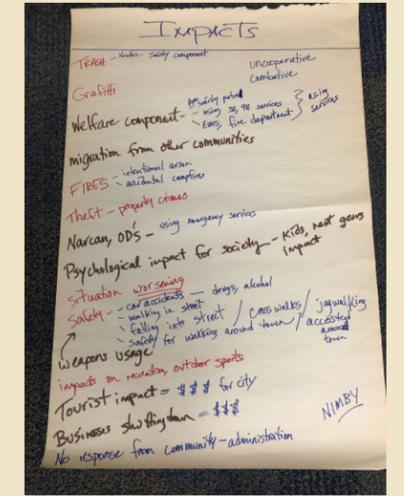
Given the degree of negative impacts, successful development of additional low-barrier homeless shelters in the community is likely to be extremely difficult under current public policies. **Strategies for mitigation of negative off-site impacts must be the highest priority!**

GROUP 2

- Increased trash; drug needles (safety)
- Graffiti on rise
- Welfare Component
- Anchorage Safety Patrol, Using 311, 911 services
- Migration from other Communities
- Fires; intentional arson, accidental campfires
- Theft; property crimes
- Narcans, OD's (rise in emergency services)
- Psychological impacts for society
- Next Generation, Bad Role Models Kids
- Situation is worsening
- Increased presence of weapons
- Bicycle damage/theft
- Negative impacts on recreation, outdoor sports
- Negative impacts on tourism industry
- Businesses shutting down
- Inadequate to no response from larger Community
- Rise in NIMBY's

SAFETY CONCERNS ON THE RISE

- Car accidents (drugs, alcohol)
- Walking/falling in street
- Increase in jaywalking and confrontations
- Unsafe for residents to walk around town
- Residents accosted on the streets and along trails



GROUP 1

PERSONAL SAFETY

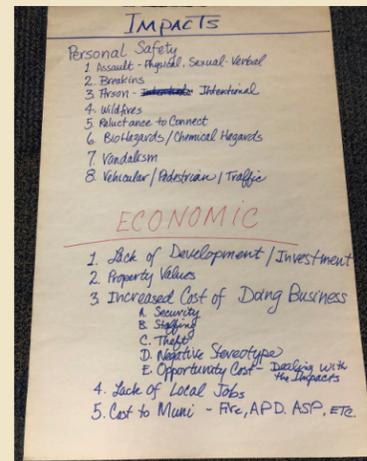
- Assault: physical, sexual, verbal
- Break-ins
- Arson: Intentional
- Wildfires
- Reluctance to connect
- Biohazards/Chemical Hazards
- Vandalism
- Veicular/Pedestrian/Traffic

ECONOMIC

- Lack of development; Disinvestment
- Lower property values; lower tax receipts
- Lack of local jobs
- Increased Municipal Costs (APD, AFD, ASP, etc.)

INCREASED COSTS OF DOING BUSINESS

- Security expenses
- Staffing turnover
- Theft and Graffiti removal
- Negative Image
- Opportunity Costs
- Reduced profit margins

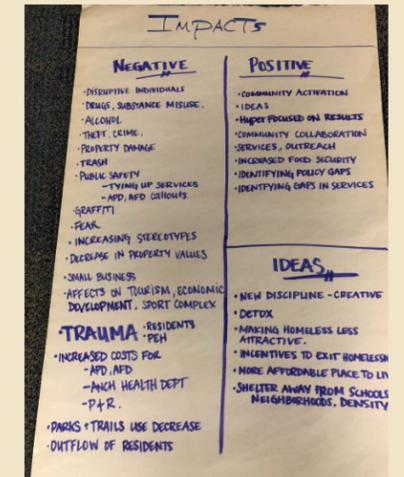


GROUP 3

- Disruptive individuals (10% causing 90% of impacts)
- Drugs, substance misuse
- Alcohol misuse
- Thefts, crime
- Property damage
- Trash
- Public Safety: tying up services, APD, AFD call-outs
- Graffiti
- Fear
- Increasing negative stereotypes
- Decreasing property values
- Small business hard hit
- Negative affects on tourism, economic development, sports complex
- Increase sense of personal TRAUMA (residents, PEH)
- Increased costs for: APD, AFD, Anchorage Health Dept., Parks & Recreation
- Decrease in public usage of Parks and Trails
- Rising coarseness of the City causing outflow of residents

IDEAS

- New sense of personal discipline
- Easier access to Detox
- Make homeless idleness less attractive
- Develop incentives to exit homelessness
- Develop more affordable places to live
- Provide homeless shelter away from schools, neighborhoods, dense parts of city



POSITIVES

- Activation of Community
- Increase in new ideas
- New hyperfocus on results
- Enhanced Community collaborations
- More attention to services, outreach
- Increased food security
- Identification of Policy gaps
- Identification of Service gaps



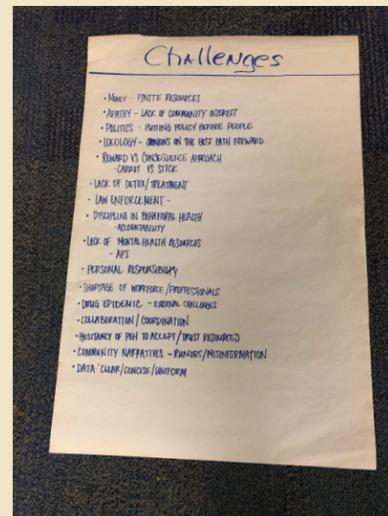
CHALLENGES

The groups had common concerns about how difficult it is to address issues associated with homeless individuals with significant mental health burdens. Developing a successful strategy for this segment of the homeless population should be one of the top priorities as they generate outsized negative impacts.

The groups identified several significant challenges including: inadequate fiscal resources, lack of concurrence on how best to move forward, declining levels of human talent in the community, inadequate focus on prevention strategies, methods and tools, providing different housing options (one size does not fit all) along with a need to strengthen notions of individual obligations to the larger community.

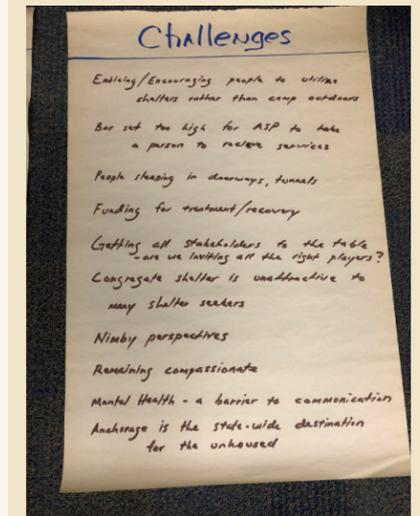
GROUP 1

- Cultural Diversity
- Identifying Toxic Individuals
- Political
- Adequate Police Staffing Training
- Adequate Programs/Social Services/Training
- Mobile Crisis Team not 24/7
- Law Enforcement - Lack of follow through
- Inadequate Detention Capacity for mentally ill who are a danger to themselves and others
- Hospital/API/Corrections Capacity
- Need for Release Planning
- Inadequate capacity of supportive housing
- Result Driven Funding Expenditures (Reality)
- Universal/Comprehensive (HMIS) or DATA (required) collection
- Coordination between Agencies and Community-Outreach-Businesses
- Licensing and Permitting



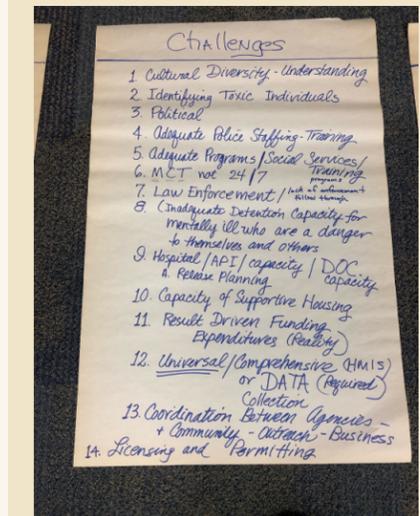
GROUP 2

- Enticing/Encouraging people to utilize shelters rather than camp outdoors
- Bar set too high for Anchorage Safety Patrol to take a person to receive services
- People sleeping in doorways, tunnels
- Funding for treatment/recovery
- Getting all stakeholders to the table - Are we inviting the right players?
- Congregate shelter is unattractive to many shelter seekers
- NIMBY perspectives
- Remaining compassionate despite multiple negative experiences
- Mental health - a barrier to communication
- Anchorage is the State-wide destination for the unhoused



GROUP 3

- Money - Finite Resources
- Apathy - Lack of Community Interest
- Politics - Putting Policy before People
- Ideology - Opinions on the Best Path Forward
- Reward versus Consequence Approach
- Carrot versus Stick
- Lack of Detox Treatment
- Law Enforcement or Crime Prevention
- Discipline in Behavioral Health - Accountability
- Lack of Mental Health Resources (API)
- Personal Responsibility
- Shortage of Workforce Professionals
- Drug "Epidemic" - external challenges
- Collaboration/Coordination
- Hesitancy of PEH to accept/trust resources
- Community Narratives - Rumors/Misinformation
- Data - Clear/Concise/Uniform



SOLUTIONS

NEAR-TERM:

- Take advantage of the offer by Carr's at 13th and Gambell to provide space for neighborhood based public safety and outreach teams. Relocating APD staging station on Orca Street and bringing in additional resource personnel to do actual outreach could have immediate benefits.
- As the Legislature is in session and there is a real need for supplemental State resources, crafting and implementing a coordinated and proactive lobbying approach toward Juneau policy makers should be a high priority.
- Given that the homeless issue is consuming significant amounts of time and resources, a greater focus is warranted on facilitated conversations that address the issue of sheltering the homeless from a community perspective. Real solutions must also work for the neighborhoods if they are to be implemented.
- Allocate the resources to mitigate negative externalities currently associated with large, low-barrier homeless shelters. The general public must see evidence there is commitment to a working game plan that minimizes harmful neighborhood impacts.
- Task a group to review Municipal codes to identify options for streamlining development of affordable housing particularly within designated Primary Transit Corridors.
- Engage Alaska Housing Finance Corporation as a partner as they may have untapped abilities for funding affordable shelter options.
- Continue efforts to implement a scattered-site approach to development of moderately-sized low-barrier shelters to include Tudor and Elmore, Golden Lion, Midtown, South and East Anchorage sites and other locations.
- Continue efforts on strengthening partnerships with other community organizations and stakeholder groups including Mental Health Trust Authority, State and Federal agencies.
- Evaluate options for summer sanctioned camping locations in several areas to include temporary use of large surface parking lots with port-a-potties, cooking sites and water storage.
- Task Working Group to evaluate options for incentivizing "Good Neighbor" behaviors by homeless individuals.
- Identify any Statutory changes that warrant introduction of new legislation prior to end of session.



SHORT-TERM

- Identify, evaluate and recommend new approaches for mitigating negative impacts of exceedingly disruptive homeless individuals.
- Conclude successful lobbying efforts in Juneau for funding support to accommodate in-migration from rural Alaska to urban services in Anchorage.
- Seek ideas from the general community for how to address the challenges faced by an ever rising number of homeless individuals, evaluate and add all reasonable suggestions to the list of options for consideration by elected officials. Consider awards for ideas deemed meritorious.
- Identify any Ordinance changes that warrant discussion and potential incorporation into Municipal Code.
- Evaluate scale of need for additional mental health professionals, public safety personnel, neighborhood outreach and individual counseling sufficient to address documented needs within the homeless population.
- Incorporate appropriate budgetary increments in Municipal departments.

MID-TERM

- Initiate any new programs and/or implement Ordinance/Statutory/Regulatory changes deemed necessary upon completion of Short-Term Policy Review actions.
- Advocate for appropriate budgetary increments and/or policy/regulatory/statutory changes to State Agencies responsible for addressing unmet needs for housing, public safety, transportation, social services and mental health concerns of Alaskans.
- Finalize site identification, selection and development of additional supportive housing facilities in both the urban and rural parts of the Municipality.
- Advance additional revenue generating options for development of more affordable housing in the Municipality.

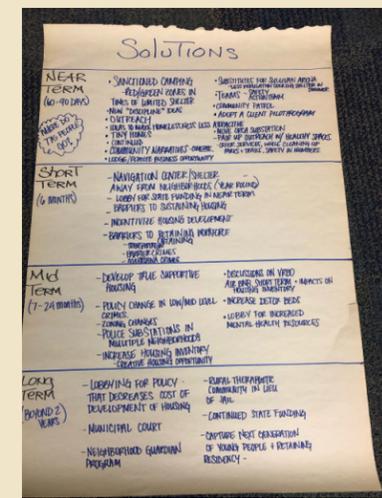
LONG-TERM

- Achieve Functional Zero while providing for protection of neighborhoods.





SOLUTIONS



GROUP 1

NEAR-TERM (60-90 DAYS)

- Sanctioned Camping - Red/Green zones in times of limited shelter
- New "discipline" ideas
- Outreach
- Ideas to make homelessness less attractive
- Tiny homes
- Community narratives - cohesive
- Lodge/Remote business opportunity
- Substitutes for Sullivan Arena (less population seeking shelter in summer)
- Establish Teams - Safety Action Team
- Adopt a Client Pilot Program
- Move Orca Street Police sub-station
- Pair up outreach with healthy spaces
- Offer services, while cleaning up parks and trails, safety in numbers
- Where do the people GO?
- Lobby for State funding

SHORT-TERM (6 MONTHS)

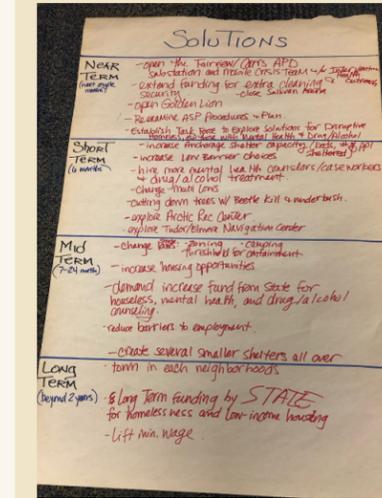
- Navigation Center/Shelter - away from neighborhoods (year-round)
- Clarify specific barriers to sustaining housing
- Incentivize housing development
- Barriers to retaining/obtaining workforce (transportation, barrier crimes, marijuana crimes)

MID-TERM (7-24 MONTHS)

- Develop true supportive housing
- Work on policy changes in low/mid level crimes
- Zoning changes
- Police sub-stations in multiple neighborhoods
- Increase housing inventory (be creative)
- Increase Detox beds
- Have discussions on VRBO, AirB&B (short term impacts on housing inventory)
- Lobby for increased mental health resources

LONG-TERM (BEYOND 2 YEARS)

- Lobby for policies that decreases cost of housing development
- Explore option of Municipal Court
- Explore concept of Neighborhood Guardian Program
- Explore Rural Therapeutic Community in lieu of jail
- Seek continued State Funding
- Capture next generation of young people (retain residency)



GROUP 2

NEAR-TERM (30-60 DAYS)

- Open the Fairview /Carrs APD Substation - Bring in Mobile Crisis Team with/or Intervention Health Outreach
- Extend funding for extra funding and security
- Close Sullivan Arena
- Open Golden Lion
- Reexamine Anchorage Safety Patrol Procedures and Plan
- Establish Task Force to explore solutions for Disruptive Homeless, especially those with Mental Health and Drug/Alcohol issues

SHORT-TERM (6 MONTHS)

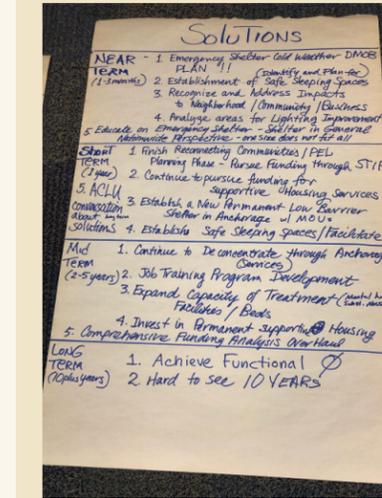
- Increase Anchorage Shelter capacity (beds, # of people sheltered)
- Increase Low Barrier Choices
- Hire more Mental Health Counselors/Caseworkers and Drug/Alcohol Treatment
- Change Municipal Laws
- Cutting down beetle killed trees and clearing undergrowth
- Explore Arctic Recreation Center
- Explore Tudor/Elmore Navigation Center
- Establish Homeless Resource Officers - Tasked to respond to homeless individuals, similar to school Student Resource Officers

MID-TERM (7-24 MONTHS)

- Change State Laws: Zoning, Camping, Threshold for Containment
- Increase Housing Opportunities
- Demand increase funding from State for housing, mental health and drug/alcohol counseling
- Reduce barriers to employment
- Create several smaller shelters all over

LONG-TERM (BEYOND 2 YEARS)

- Distribute throughout community so no neighborhood is overloaded
- Long term funding by STATE for homelessness and low-income housing
- Lift minimum wage



GROUP 3

NEAR-TERM (1-3 MONTHS)

- Emergency Shelter Cold Weather DeMob Plan
- Identify and Plan for Safe Sleeping Spaces
- Recognize and address impacts to neighborhood/community/business
- Analyse areas for lighting improvements
- Educate on Emergency Shelter in General
- Nationwide perspective - One size does not fit all

SHORT TERM (1 YEAR)

- Finish Reconnecting Communities/PEL Phase
- Pursue funding through STIP
- Continue to pursue funding for supportive housing services
- Establish a new permanent Low Barrier Shelter in Anchorage with MOU's
- Establish Safe Sleeping Spaces - Facilitate
- Engage ACLU in conversations about long-term solutions

MID-TERM (2-5 YEARS)

- Continue to de-concentrate services throughout Anchorage
- Expand Job Training Program development
- Expand capacity of Treatment Facilities/ Beds (mental health/substance abuse)
- Invest in Permanent supportive housing
- Comprehensive funding analysis overhaul

LONG-TERM (5-10 YEARS)

- Achieve Functional Zero
- Hard to see 10 years from now

APPENDICES

- Workshop Agenda
- Sign-in Sheet
- Workshop Flyer
- **Handout** | Proposal for a Frontier Sweat Equity Shelter Program
- **Handout** | Proposal for a Neighborhood Guardian Program
- **Handout** | Concept for a Remote Sheltered Care Community

WORKSHOP REPORT PRODUCED AS A PRO BONO SERVICE BY:

Allen Kemplen, (MPA, AICP-CTP)

President of the Fairview Community Council

WORKSHOP AGENDA

FAIRVIEW COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

DISRUPTIVE HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS:
ISSUES, CHALLENGES, SOLUTIONS

Time: 12:30 to 3:30 pm, Saturday March 18th

Location: Fairview Community Recreation Center

AGENDA

Introductions

Format of Workshop

- Small Groups
- Write on large table sheets (Use small stickies for clarifying points)
- One sheet per Group Discussion Focus

Group discussions | Impacts

- Identify specific neighborhood impacts (Type and Location)
- Identify how impacts affect the neighborhood (i.e. increased pilfering, decline in property values, increased costs, etc.)
- Discuss and clarify predominant attributes of a “disruptive” homeless individual

Group discussions | Challenges

- Identify how current public polices address the “disruptive” homeless individual
- Discuss how behaviors of the “disruptive” homeless individual are documented
- Discuss any apparent performance gaps in the public safety/social services management systems

Group discussions | Solutions

- Review and consider several new options including the ones identified in the hand-outs
- Discuss other options for addressing the “disruptive” homeless individual
- Discuss near term options for mitigating negative neighborhood impacts (lighting, signage, security cameras, organized trash pickup, etc.)
- Identify Action Steps for the short-term (next six months), mid-term (seven to 24 months) and long-term (beyond two years)

Group Reports

Closing Comments

Workshop organizers will write-up a summary of Workshop activities and send to all participants who provide an email address on the sign-in list



WORKSHOP SIGN-IN SHEET 3/18/23

Fairview Community Workshop Sign-In Sheet				
Date:	18-Mar-23	Location:	Fairview Community Recreation Center	
Name	Address	Affiliation	Phone	E-Mail
James Thornton	726 E 15th Ave	FVCC	907 959 7070	james@alaskaraw.com
Danny Parish	523 E 14th Ave	RESIDENT	907 223 7276	
Maria Crawford	1031 Karluk Street	FVCC	497 250 6224	maria Crawford@gmail.com
SHAWN PUGH		HUNTING	907 743 7111	SHAWN.PUGH@ALASKA.GOV
Edna Ware	5122 DECA ST	ACEH	907 310 1859	Edna@aceh.org
ALLEN NORTON		FVCC	467 224 9772	anorton@fairviewcommunity.org
Debbie Jann	1840 Campbell St	CVV		
Janel Dalton	510 Vista Glen Ct #1501	FVCC	907 929 0698	janelwalton088@gmail.com
Jack Sully	1720 E ST 99501	Rep.	907 601 2895	rep.zack@alaska.gov
Kelly Johnson	1218 E 6th Ave	Business	907 250 0137	kellyjohnson@gmail.com
Cathleen M. Johnson	2134 mt Blanc Circle	Restaurants & Entertainment	907 342 5380	cathleenjohnson@alaska.gov
Alexis Johnson	Eagle River	AHD	907 280 9988	alexis.d.johnson@anchorage.gov
Felix Rivera	2911 E 8th Ave	Assembly	907 764 0544	felix.rivera@anchorage.gov
Mica Brantle		MOA PARKS		
Karen Gonsky		FVCC		
Ron Abbott		FVCC		
Gayle Clark	1628 Juneau Dr		907 622 1724	gayle4202@gmail.com
Mikole Branson	City Hall	MOA		

WORKSHOP FLYER

“ Neighbors ask city for help as issues mount around mass shelter
Public safety hazards grow in Sullivan Arena’s surrounding area.

Fairview Community Workshop

Disruptive homeless individuals.

- How does this impact you?
- What are our challenges?
- How do we create solutions?

Saturday, March 18th
12:30 pm - 3:30 pm

Fairview Community Recreation Center

FOR MORE INFO president@fairviewcommunity.org



FRONTIER SWEAT EQUITY SHELTER PROGRAM

Reducing Homelessness through Empowerment of the Individual

Alaska has a rich history of individuals on the Last Frontier constructing their own year-round shelters with locally sourced materials, at low cost with substantial contributions of sweat equity. For example, small log cabins are key elements in many of the Alaska themed paintings hanging on the walls of the Anchorage Museum.

As Anchorage continues to struggle with rising numbers of homeless individuals it should be accepted there is no one housing solution for everyone. The community is witness to homeless persons setting up camps in our greenspaces and when has an opportunity to engage in conversation with them, it is evident a significant number of them prefer a more rustic lifestyle. They have a desire to live in a sheltered environment that respects their personal privacy. Placement in a mass homeless facility, transitional housing or an apartment makes them uncomfortable and goes against their strong sense of individualism.

Solutions to Anchorage's homelessness challenge require approaches that best meet the housing preferences of those who are homeless. As such, a new alternative to affordable housing is presented.

The establishment of a Frontier Sweat Equity Shelter Program would allow industrious homeless persons to employ their willingness to work and allow them to build their own shelter and a place they can truly call home. There are many types of hardy shelters used by people of sub-Arctic and Arctic environments. These range from simple Benders, Siberian yurts and Yarangas to the very Alaskan log cabin.

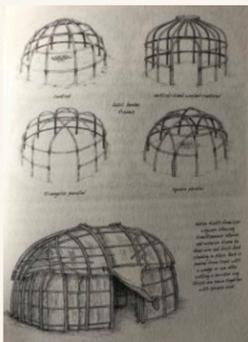
The use of Frontier Sweat Equity Shelters could be part of a quick solution to reducing the number of homeless individuals needing to be placed in a mass shelter situation. For example, a program could be rapidly established that provides homeless individuals the option of signing up for a structured initiative allowing them to construct their own shelters for placement on a temporary site through the summer season. These temporary sites would be dispersed with some in the more rural parts of town and others in the more urban areas. Each managed site would have port-a-potties and daily visits by the Food Bank providing food and drink for the residents.

In addition, the sites would be visited at least once a week by a team of social service providers who would engage the residents in their ability and willingness to move up to more formal shelter arrangements, employment opportunities, physical and mental health services. During the high sun period, solar panels would provide access to power for the residents.

This approach provides one possible solution to the rapidly approaching closure of the Sullivan Arena as a walk-in mass homeless facility. It is acknowledged that not every homeless person currently residing at the Sullivan Arena could take advantage of a Frontier Sweat Equity Shelter Program. However, this approach would provide a compassionate option for a significant number of homeless individuals.



F1. MASS SLEEPING COTS



F2. SIMPLE BENDER SHELTER



F3. YURT SHELTER



F4. YARANGA SHELTER

FRONTIER SWEAT EQUITY SHELTER PROGRAM

A basic framework for a Frontier log cabin approach could consist of:

1. The Municipality, as part of a fire safety initiative is removing beetle-killed white spruce trees from publicly owned lands. With a bit of forethought, the harvesting of the dead trees can be done in such a manner that the tree trunks can be used as base materials for the construction of small log cabins.
2. The logs could be cut into manageable lengths and hauled to one or more construction sites. Further preparation of the logs could be done one of two ways:
 - a. An individual could strip the bark from the logs using a hand drawknife. The finished log could then be incorporated as part of a small log cabin using the "chinkless" method of construction.
 - b. Another approach would be for the raw logs to be run through a small log mill where they are subject to three-sided cuts. The processed logs are then stacked one on top of the other with the unfinished side facing outward.
3. The log cabins would be constructed on relocatable skids such that upon completion the Tiny Home is trailered to a more permanent site.
4. The new affordable housing program would be run by a Municipally contracted non-profit organization. This entity would be responsible for managing operations on a day-to-day basis including program sign-up, disbursement of supplied materials and supplies, monitoring of work progress and transitioning from construction to final siteplacement.
5. Upon completion of the cabin, the formerly homeless individual would be provided a Deed of Ownership.
6. Several options are available for final site placement depending upon the capacity, willingness and preferences of the newly housed individual.
7. One option would be locating the Frontier Cabin on a site in a rural setting appropriately spaced with other small log tiny homes. Another option would be signing up for placement in a more urban setting taking advantage of the small-lot development ordinance. All options would require a commitment to participate in a Frontier Sweat Equity Home Owner Association.



F1. RAW LOGS BEING DRAWKNIFED



F2. STACKED LOGS READY FOR "CHINKLESS" METHOD



F3. PREPPED 3-SIDED LOGS



FAR LEFT / F4. SINGLE FRONTIER CABIN RURAL SITE PLACEMENT

LEFT / F5. MULTIPLE RURAL CABINS WITH COMMUNITY BUILDING



HANDOUT / NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM**(Appropriate Anchorage Ordinance Section)
Neighborhood Guardian Program**

- (a) The Neighborhood Guardian Program is created in the department, with funding appropriated to the department and disbursed by the Chief of Police through grants made under this section. The purpose of the program is to appoint, train, supervise, support, and retain persons to serve as Neighborhood Guardians.
- (b) With funds appropriated for that purpose, the Chief of Police shall provide grants to non-profit organizations for training and employment of Neighborhood Guardians.
- (c) The department may use training and work experience acquired by a Neighborhood Guardian as evaluation criteria when reviewing applications to the Anchorage Police Academy and consider use of the Neighborhood Guardian program as an informal apprenticeship opportunity for police officers.
- (d) The Chief of Police shall bi-annually accept applications from entities described in (b) of this section for Neighborhood Guardian grants. An application must include:
- (1) a projected budget, including administrative costs;
 - (2) a list of Community Councils in which the applicant plans to employ Neighborhood Guardians;
 - (3) a list of homeless shelter facilities where off-site impact mitigation efforts may be warranted; and
 - (4) other information required by the Chief of Police.
- (e) The Chief of Police shall enter into a written agreement with a grant recipient before providing grant funding. The agreement must require the grant recipient to:
- (1) comply with Municipal, state and federal law;
 - (2) provide a salary and benefit schedule for the Neighborhood Guardian;
 - (3) be named as the employer of the Neighborhood Guardian; and
 - (4) maintain insurance, independently, or with the assistance of the department, that includes coverage for premiums as follows:
 - (A) workers' compensation insurance as required under AS 23.30;
 - (B) comprehensive general liability insurance, including professional practice insurance for police with:
 - (i) a limit not less than \$1,000,000; and
 - (ii) the Municipality, including an officer, employee, or agent of the Municipality, listed as an additional named insured.
- (f) An award of grant funding, depending on the funds awarded, must provide for at least one Neighborhood Guardian for each Community Council included in a grant agreement entered into under (c) of this section. A grant recipient may assign more than one Neighborhood Guardian to a Community Council area depending on the number of homeless shelters within their boundaries and request supplemental funding for additional Neighborhood Guardians. The Chief of Police may approve the request for additional funding if the grant recipient provides justification reasonably related to the duties of a Neighborhood Guardian and other public safety needs.

HANDOUT / NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

- (g) A grant recipient shall propose an appropriate ratio of homeless individuals per Neighborhood Guardian sufficient to ensure off-site negative impacts are successfully mitigated, Calls for Service to Public Safety departments are minimized and neighborhood quality-of-life concerns are adequately addressed.
- (h) A grant recipient shall:
- (1) keep original financial, personnel, and other records relating to a neighborhood Guardian for at least three years after the officer's termination of employment and, upon request, provide that information to the department;
 - (2) provide annual financial audits to the Chief of Police;
 - (3) facilitate site visits by the department to monitor Neighborhood Guardian performance and compliance with municipal, state and federal law;
 - (4) notify the Chief of Police if the grant recipient fails to comply with municipal, state or federal law;
 - (5) timely notify the department if a Neighborhood Guardian resigns or vacates a position; and
 - (6) timely notify and submit a written report to the department if a Neighborhood Guardian points a firearm in the direction of another person or discharges a firearm while on duty.
- (i) The Chief of Police may, in consultation with grant recipients, as provided in (l) of this section, adopt regulations related to Neighborhood Guardians, including establishing minimum standards and training, physical fitness requirements, criteria for participation by a non-profit organization and the interaction between the department and Neighborhood Guardians. If the Chief of Police adopts regulations regarding training for Neighborhood Guardians, the training must be consistent with the standards in (appropriate Municipal Ordinance) and disability training under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance)
- (j) A grant recipient may charge its municipally approved indirect costs to the Neighborhood Guardians program grant if the Municipal average of indirect costs does not exceed XX percent.
- (k) The Chief of Police may not withhold, without reason, approval of a funding request made under a grant award. The Chief of Police shall timely disburse grant funds. A grant recipient may use funding for items reasonably related to public safety and Neighborhood Guardian duties identified in (appropriate Municipal Ordinance section).
- (l) The Chief of Police and the Municipal Prosecutor shall:
- (1) ensure the department consults with the Director of the Municipal Department of Health and Social Services on the municipal policies and regulation's that the grantor or recipient considers necessary, as well as the substance of the policies and regulations;
 - (2) measure the performance of the Neighborhood Guardian Program by monitoring the reduction of crime and disorder within a coverage area and producing annual status reports for review by the public.
- (m) The Chief of Police shall designate an official within the department who has the primary responsibility for compliance with this section. The official shall develop and annually review departmental procedures for compliance with this section. The department shall provide to all grant recipients the results of the annual review and post the results on the Internet website of the department.



NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

(Municipal Ordinance Section Section) Neighborhood Guardian qualifications

- (a) A grant recipient may employ a person as a Neighborhood Guardian if the individual:
- (1) is at least 21 years of age;
 - (2) is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien;
 - (3) is of good moral character;
 - (4) has obtained a high school diploma or a general education development diploma or its equivalent;
 - (5) satisfies the physical requirements established in regulation by the department;
 - (6) has not been previously convicted:
 - (A) of a felony;
 - (B) of a sex offense as defined in AS 12.63.100;
 - (C) of a misdemeanor crime involving domestic violence unless at least 10 years have passed since the date of the conviction, the conviction was not for an offense against an intimate partner, spouse, child, or parent, and the department grants a waiver allowing the individual to access the criminal justice information system;
 - (D) of a misdemeanor if less than five years have elapsed since the individual's date of conviction for the offense;
 - (E) two or more times of:
 - (i) misdemeanor operating a vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance under AS 28.35.030;
 - (ii) misdemeanor refusal to submit to a chemical test under AS 28.35.032; or
 - (iii) a combination of the offenses in (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph;
 - (F) of manufacturing, transporting, or delivering an alcoholic beverage in violation of a local option under AS 04.11 or a municipal ordinance or a controlled substance, unless at least 10 years have elapsed; or
 - (G) of possession of a controlled substance as defined in AS 11.71.900, other than marijuana, unless the individual was under 21 years of age at the time of the possession and the possession occurred more than 10 years before the date of hire;
 - (7) has not been denied a Neighborhood Guardian certification or had a certification revoked; and
 - (8) has not been denied police officer certification, had a certificate revoked, or surrendered a certificate in this state or another jurisdiction.

(b) A grant recipient may not use grant money to employ a Neighborhood Guardian for a period of more than 24 months unless the officer obtains a Neighborhood Guardian certificate from the department under (appropriate municipal ordinance). Upon written application from a grant recipient, the department may, in its discretion, extend this period up to six months to permit the officer to complete the training required under (appropriate municipal ordinance), if the officer is unable to do so in the first 24 months of employment because of an illness, injury, or emergency.

NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

(c) In this section:

- (1) "good moral character" means the absence of acts or conduct that would cause a reasonable person to have substantial doubts about an individual's honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the laws of this state and the United States; for purposes of this section, a determination of lack of good moral character may be based on a consideration of all aspects of a person's character;
- (2) "previously convicted" means having been convicted of a crime described in (a) of this section or a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction with elements similar to the crimes listed in (a) of this section; a conviction for which the person received a suspended entry of judgment, suspended imposition of sentence, expungement, or pardon is a conviction for purposes of this section, unless the conviction was for a misdemeanor crime committed by the individual when the individual was under 21 years of age.

(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section) Background investigations

- (a) Before employing an individual as a Neighborhood Guardian, a grant recipient shall:
- (1) submit to the Chief of Police the individual's
 - (A) completed application and personal and medical history, on forms prepared by the department;
 - (B) proof of age, citizenship status, and education; and
 - (C) fingerprints, the fees required by the department under AS 12.62.160 for criminal justice information and a national criminal history record check, and other information sufficient to complete a background check consisting of a fingerprint check of national criminal records and criminal records of the state or states in which the individual has resided for the past 10 years; the department shall conduct a criminal justice information and national criminal history record check under AS 12.62;
 - (2) review the criminal justice information and national criminal history record check completed by the department; and
 - (3) review the results of the individual's physical examination and physician certification.
- (b) Personnel and training information that the department or a grant recipient receives about a Neighborhood Guardian is confidential and available only for review by a grant recipient, the department, or that officer. A Neighborhood Guardian or an individual who applies for employment as a Neighborhood Guardian may not review information that another individual supplied with the understanding that the information or its source would remain confidential, unless the information serves as the basis for a decision to deny or revoke a certificate under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance).

(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section) Training

- (a) A Neighborhood Guardian's basic training program must provide:
- (1) a physical training program that includes instruction in physical methods of arrest, use of batons, use of chemical defensive weapons, and electronic control weapons;
 - (2) instruction in:
 - (A) the municipal and state's criminal and procedural law;
 - (B) the municipal and state's criminal justice system



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NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

- (C) police procedures;
- (D) disabilities training described under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance);
- (E) domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and response procedures;
- (F) basic emergency trauma technician training;
- (G) accessing available social services;
- (H) basic fire protection and hazardous substances training;
- (I) conflict resolution;
- (J) mental and behavioral health concepts;
- (K) neighborhood-based policing concepts;
- (L) community trust building.

(b) An individual seeking a Neighborhood Guardian's certificate under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section) shall attend all sessions of the basic training required under (a) of this section, unless the director of the training program approves an absence. An individual who is absent for more than 10 percent of the total hours of instruction has not successfully completed basic training.

(c) An individual who fails to comply with the attendance and performance requirements of the training program may be dismissed from the training. The department may not consider a dismissed individual to have successfully completed basic training.

(d) If a Neighborhood Guardian receives training that the department did not provide and the entity conducting the training provides a description of the training to the department, the department may take that training into account in determining the completion of basic training and accept other police officer or firefighter training and experience that covers the subject matter required under (a) of this section.

(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section)
Firearms training

(a) A Neighborhood Guardian may not carry a firearm in the performance of the officer's duties.

(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section)
Neighborhood Guardian Certification

The department shall issue a Neighborhood Guardian's certificate to an individual who:

- (1) has satisfactorily completed 12 months as a full-time paid Neighborhood Guardian without a break in service longer than 90 consecutive days or nonconsecutive breaks in service totaling 120 or more days;
- (2) meets the standards in (appropriate Municipal Ordinance);
- (3) has successfully completed
 - (A) a basic training program that meets the requirements under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance); and
 - (B) a background information check under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance); and
- (4) attests to the law enforcement code of ethics and the Peelian Principles.

HANDOUT / NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance) -
Denial, revocation, or lapse of certificate

(a) The department may deny an individual's application for a Neighborhood Guardian certificate or revoke a Neighborhood Guardian certificate in accordance with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act) if

- (1) the individual knowingly makes a false statement in an application or other document required for employment or certification; or
- (2) after the date of hire, has
 - (A) been convicted of a
 - (i) felony;
 - (ii) misdemeanor crime involving domestic violence; or
 - (iii) misdemeanor crime of dishonesty, a crime that resulted in serious physical injury to another person, or of operating a vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance two or more times;
 - (B) illegally used, possessed, manufactured, transported, or delivered an alcoholic beverage in violation of a municipal ordinance or a controlled substance; or
 - (C) used, sold, cultivated, transported, manufactured, or distributed marijuana.

(b) The department is not required to deny an individual's application for a certificate or revoke a certificate if the individual or holder of the certificate establishes by clear and convincing evidence that, in connection with a conviction for a misdemeanor crime involving domestic violence, the underlying conviction:

- (1) has been expunged or set aside;
- (2) is for an offense for which the officer has been pardoned; or
- (3) is for an offense for which the officer has had civil rights restored that were lost upon the conviction.

(c) The holder of a certificate shall immediately return the certificate to the department upon notification of the revocation.

(d) An individual who is denied a certificate or a holder whose certificate is revoked may appeal to the Chief of Police for reversal of the denial or revocation. The appeal must be received in writing within 30 days after the date of the notice of denial or revocation and must set out the reasons for the appeal. The Chief of Police or his/her designee shall issue a written decision within 45 days after receipt of the appeal.

(e) A certificate lapses if the holder is not employed as a full-time neighborhood Guardian for a period of 12 consecutive months.

(f) An individual may request reinstatement of a lapsed certificate after undergoing additional training as determined by the department and serving an additional probationary period of up to 12 months, at the discretion of the Chief of Police in consultation with the grant recipient.



HANDOUT / NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD GUARDIAN PROGRAM

**(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section)
Powers and duties of Neighborhood Guardians**

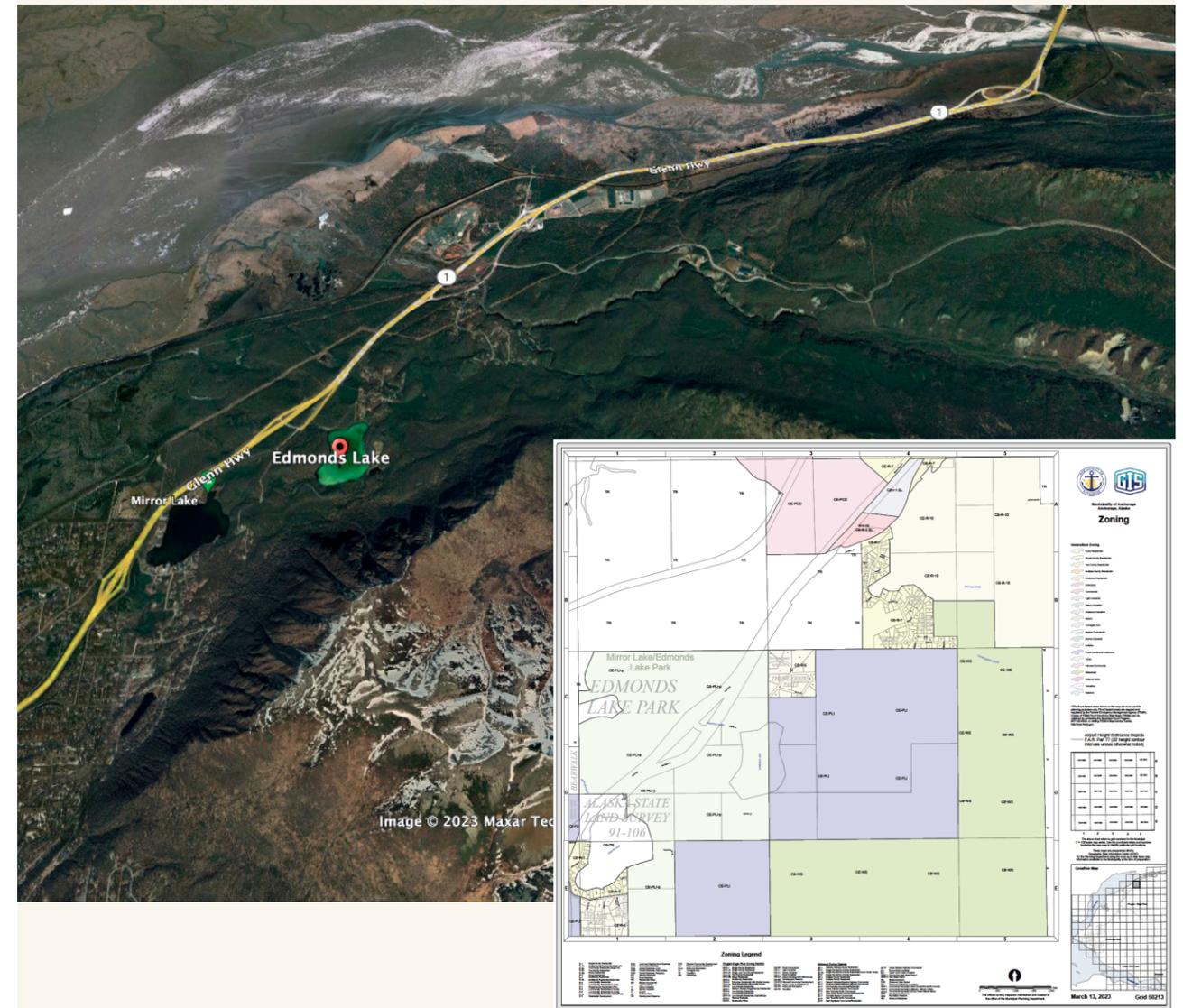
A Neighborhood Guardian who is certified under (appropriate Municipal Ordinance) has the power of a peace officer of the municipality and is charged with:

- (1) the protection of life and property in the municipality, including through
 - (A) fire prevention and suppression;
 - (B) provision of emergency medical services.
- (2) providing pretrial, probation, and parole supervision to persons under supervision by communicating with and monitoring the activities and progress of these persons at the direction of pretrial services, probation, and parole officers;
- (3) conducting preliminary investigations;
- (4) promoting crime prevention;
- (5) providing local training programs on public safety; and
- (6) offering service, courtesy, and friendliness to all members of the public in a fair and impartial manner;
- (7) using physical force only when absolutely necessary;
- (8) building community trust and strengthening citizen relationships for enhanced public safety;
- (9) linking individuals in distress with appropriate social/mental/behavioral health services;
- (10) assisting APD Officers with serving of a "Writ of Transit" authorized by the Municipal Prosecutor;
- (11) assisting with abatement of illegal campsites;
- (12) coordinating with Community Safety Patrol personnel;
- (13) coordinating with the Community Council on neighborhood clean-up activities.

**(Appropriate Municipal Ordinance Section)
Definitions**

Department = Anchorage Police Department
 Writ of Transit = an official action by a recognized agent of local government authorizing the transport of an individual to a Remote Sheltered Care Community or similar facility.

HANDOUT / REMOTE SHELTERED CARE COMMUNITY



**REMOTE SHELTERED CARE COMMUNITY
General Areas of Opportunity
Several Potential Sites**

EDMONDS LAKE AREA

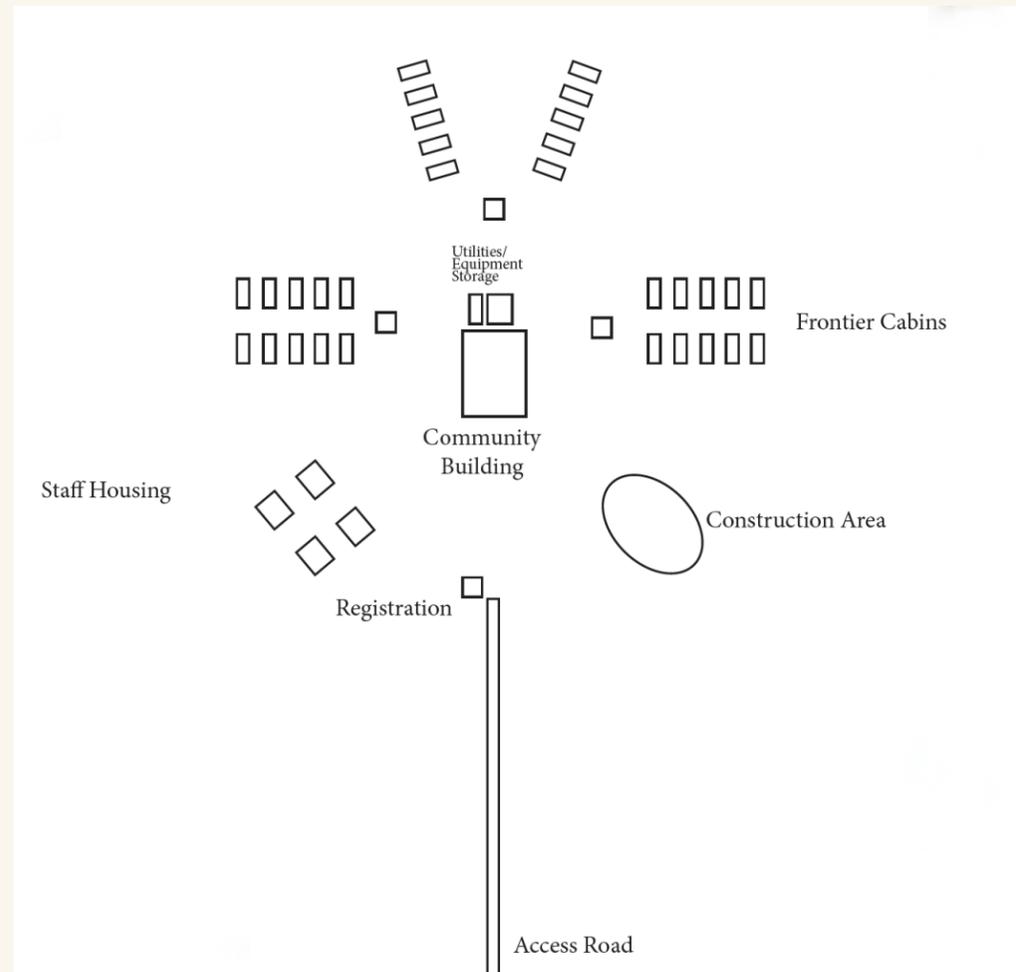
- Significant amount of Municipal Land
- Zoning is PLI (Public Lands Institutional)
- Access substantially in place
- Providing a quality remote shelter environment
- Minimal known negative impacts

EKLUTNA ROAD AREA

- Existing Ernie Turner Center off Eklutna Road
- Requires partnership with landowner
- Access substantially in place
- Providing a quality remote shelter environment
- Minimal known negative impacts



HANDOUT / REMOTE SHELTERED CARE COMMUNITY



HANDOUT / REMOTE SHELTERED CARE COMMUNITY



DISCUSSION PAPER

Transport of Disruptive Homeless to a Rural Sheltered Care Community

WRIT OF TRANSPORT

A "writ" is a formal written order issued by a body with administrative or judicial jurisdiction. As a Home Rule Community, the Municipal Prosecutors Office has the authority to issue writs.

A "writ of capias" directs an officer to take into custody the person named in the writ or order.

Civil liberties are often defined as the state of being subject only to laws established for the good of the community, especially with regard to freedom of action and speech.

In order for a "Writ of Transport" to be issued, it may be necessary for Municipal Code to be amended authorizing the issuance of a Writ of Transport by the Municipal Attorney's office upon determination of Due Cause.

Due Cause would be established upon presentation of a documented record for civil disturbances and violations of the public order. Such a documented record would consist of a significant number of civil citations issued by an authorized officer of the peace or their designated representative. Presentation of ample evidence to the Municipal Prosecutors Office showing a flagrant disregard for the basic rights of other individuals in the community and repeated violation of reasoned norms regarding individual obligations to the people and the state as per Article 1, Section 1 Inherent Rights within the Alaska State Constitution would



DISCUSSION PAPER**Transport of Disruptive Homeless to a Rural Sheltered Care Community****TRANSPORT DESTINATION**

Public spaces within the Municipality of Anchorage are frequently abused by individuals establishing sheltered encampments within the commons of the community. The Courts have determined that abatement of such informal and unauthorized camps cannot proceed unless the Municipality has a viable alternative for sheltering the individuals.

A large amount of public and private resources continues to be expended for provision of walk-in mass shelters, primarily in the more densely developed parts of the city. There is a limited sub-set of homeless who exhibit a pattern of excessively disruptive behavior such that successful placement within the urban area of the Municipality is extremely problematic. A new option is warranted that addresses the need for sheltered care of such disruptive individuals. This additional housing option would be in a more rural setting of the Municipality through development of a Rural Sheltered Care Community.

The Writ of Transport empowers an officer of the peace or their designated representative to provide physical transportation to a structured and compassionate environment where housing, social services and other appropriate care is provided. Regularly scheduled transportation services between the rural homeless shelter and the urban part of the community would be available to the individual.

ARTICLE 1 - DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

§ 1. Inherent Rights This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry; that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State.

§ 3. Civil Rights No person is to be denied the enjoyment of any civil or political right because of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin. The legislature shall implement this section.

§ 7. Due Process No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. The right of all persons to fair and just treatment in the course of legislative and executive investigations shall not be infringed.

