

PRELIMINARY BILLS & BUDGET ITEMS Related to Trust Beneficiaries – 2018

The following offers a preliminary look at bills and budget items the Trust and partner advisory boards were tracking during the 2018 legislative session. A comprehensive review of these and other items will be available after the Governor has responded to the bills currently awaiting his signature.

BILLS THAT PASSED IN 2018

HB 64 - Reading proficiency task force; dyslexia (Rep. Drummond). Establishes a legislative task force to recommend improvements to reading instruction and support for children with dyslexia, to include a school principal, parent of child with a reading disability, and public members.

HB 106 - Civil Legal Services Fund (Rep. Claman). Allows the legislature to appropriate up to 10% of court filing fees to a fund to pay for civil legal services to low-income Alaskans. The legislature may then make appropriations from the fund to organizations that provide these services to low income Alaskans. Adds \$300,000 GF in the bill's fiscal note.

HB 151 - Foster care, child protection (Rep. Gara). Implements standards for training, mentoring, reporting, and workload standards for new OCS social workers, timelines for foster parent application reviews, and expands protections for children in OCS custody. Mandates six weeks of training for new caseworkers and puts caseload limits on new caseworkers, establishes a statewide average caseload of no more than 13 families per worker, adopts other major changes to support the well-being of youth in care and to promote quicker timelines for children returning to or finding new, permanent homes. These include requiring certification that searches for relatives that youth can be placed with have been carried out and encouraging the sharing of contact information, so separated siblings can stay in touch with one another.

HB 215 - DHSS: Public health fees (House Finance). Allows the Division of Public Health (DPH) to assess and collect fees for services, such as health planning and data analysis. DPH must develop regulations for assessing and collecting fees, and asks the department to consult with stakeholders, with at least one public meeting, before a notice of proposed action is made related to new fees.

HB 216 - Crimes; Restitution; Dividend Fund (Rep. Kopp). Establishes a Restorative Justice Account for crime victims within the permanent fund, which prioritizes the use of the funds for victims compensation and restitution; authorizes the use of the funds for grants to nonprofit organizations that provide services to crime victims and for behavioral health treatment for justice-involved individuals; clarifies language around the Attorney General's office duties and Office of Victims' Rights priorities when helping crime victims with restitution payments through the Restorative Justice Account; adds the ability for Alaskans to donate to the crime victim compensation

fund that resides within the Violent Crimes Compensation Board when applying for a permanent fund dividend, except to the PFD charitable contributions program, Pick. Click. Give.

HB 236 - Extend senior benefits program (Rep. Kawasaki). Extends Senior Benefits Program through June 30, 2024. Signed into law on May 12, 2018.

HB 273 - Extend Marijuana Control Board (Rep. Kito). Extends the Marijuana Control Board to June 30, 2024. Transmitted to Governor.

HB 280 - Extend the Board of Marital and Family Therapy (Rep. Josephson).

HB 280 addresses medical licensing, regulation, and family therapy, by streamlining medical licensing and addressing regulatory issues in the medical field by addressing application backlog and prevents increase in malpractice premiums. It is an extension for the Board of Marital and Family Therapy. It was amended on the final day of the session to include portions SB 108 by Sen. Giessel, which dealt with reforms requested by the state Medical Board. Under current statute, the Board of Nursing has the authority to regulate how “routine medical tasks” are delegated, but the Medical Board does not have similar authority. Thus, health care practitioners risk violating their licenses when they delegate routine tasks such as measuring a patient’s height, weight, or blood pressure—a common practice in most clinics. Insurers notified the Medical Board that malpractice premiums would rise if the issue was not resolved. HB 280 was also amended to allow the Medical Board executive secretary to approve clean applications. There has been a recent influx of applications that has resulted in a backlog because the board only meets four times a year fixing a problem that has caused a backlog of unprocessed applications, causing wait times of months.

HB 299 - Extends Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Board (Rep. Wool). Extends the ABC Board to June 30, 2022. Restricts reappointment of a member who has served all or part of three successive terms, unless at least three years have elapsed. Also, requires the director is not a member of the board and may not vote on a matter before the board, except casting a tiebreaking vote with the consent of the board executed at the beginning of the meeting.

HB 312 - Crimes against medical professionals (Rep. Claman). Allows for arrest without warrant for a fourth degree assault in a health care facility and adds an aggravator to Alaska’s felony assault statute when that assault is knowingly perpetrated against a medical professional in the performance of their duties. In the last days of session, the Senate added provisions from SB 149, related to surcharge for commission of an offense, SB 150, related to pretrial release and out-of-state criminal history, both introduced by Governor Walker, and HB 387, by Rep. Claman, related to powers of the Attorney General regarding controlled substances. In its final form, the bill removes mandatory release requirements in favor of judicial discretion, grants judges more flexibility to hold defendants in jail while they await trial; ensures judges can consider out-of-state criminal charges when making pre-trial release decisions; strengthens the pre-trial release assessment for those charged with vehicle theft and other crimes; increases surcharges imposed for felonies, misdemeanors, and violations, and puts the increased revenue back into public safety funding; and authorizes the attorney general to schedule substances by emergency regulation or repeal an emergency regulation that scheduled a substance.

HB 336 - Supportive decision-making agreements (Rep. Millett). This bill provides a mechanism for elderly Alaskans and adults Intellectual/Developmental disabilities to enter into newly-created legal structures called “supported decision-making agreements” that provide a less restrictive alternative to full guardianship.

SB 45 - Licensing of Contractors (Senate Labor & Commerce Committee). While this bill relates mostly to licensing of construction contractors, amendments were made on the House floor on the last day of session to add provisions contained in HB 301, by Rep. Wool, related to hospitality

businesses (roadhouse) licensing, and HB 269, by Rep. Tuck, related to distillery licensing. HB 301 grandfathers establishments in business for at least thirty years to continue operating with a tourism beverage dispensary license. HB 269 clarifies the Legislature's original intent to allow craft distillers to serve their product with mixers, garnishes, and other ingredients that are non-alcoholic beverages.

SB 80 - Telecommunications; disabled subscribers (Sen. Costello). Expands existing protections and increases the independence of disabled Alaskans through modernizing and enhancing telecommunication services.

SB 81 - DHSS registry; license; background check (Governor Walker). Improves the background check process for individuals who must undergo these checks to receive licensure or payment from DHSS. The changes made fix redundancies and loopholes in the current statutes. For example, the bill clarifies that a civil history check is a check of already existing registries, rather than a check of a DHSS-created, stand-alone registry. It also clarifies that the background check process applies not only to the entities that are licensed by the state, but also to those who work for licensed entities, which was not clear previously.

SB 104 - Education curriculum requirements (Senate Finance Committee). This bill proposes a pilot program to examine and review curriculum that meets Alaska Education Standards and produces effective outcomes for students in English/Language Arts, and Math. It also contains provisions for school curricula approval and review; duties of school boards; operations of state boarding schools; electronic management of student information related to education programs for children with disabilities; and a curriculum improvement and best practices fund. At the end of session, provisions in SB 128, by Sen. Giessel, establishing the marijuana education and treatment fund and depositing 25% of the state's marijuana tax into the fund, were rolled into SB 104. These provisions also provide for contracting with organizations to provide community-based marijuana misuse prevention programs that promote cessation of youth marijuana use and reduced youth access to marijuana products, and recreational, educational, and character-building programs for youth outside school hours. Provisions also support marijuana use prevention with outcome-based curricula, adult and peer mentoring, and public education about effects of marijuana use and marijuana laws. Provisions also include surveys related to marijuana awareness, training, and planning, monitoring health status, substance abuse screening, and brief intervention and referral to treatment (SBIRT). Finally, SB 104 clarifies the use of the annual estimated balance of the state's recidivism reduction fund in making appropriations to DOC, DHSS, DPS for recidivism reduction programs.

SB 105 - Marital and family therapy licenses and services (Sen. Wilson). This bill relates mostly to Licensed Marital and Family Therapists (LMFT), including LMFT supervision, hours of supervision and adds physicians and advanced practice registered nurses to the list of supervisors. Amendments were made on the House floor on the last day of session that added provisions contained in HB 123, by Rep. Spohnholz, related to disclosure of health care costs, and HCR 2, by Rep. Tarr, related to policies related to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). SB 105 affects provisions from HB 123 add requirements related to disclosure and reporting of health care services, price, fee information, and good faith estimates, and requires DHSS to prepare a report describing the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the coverage of these licenses to include distribution of services provided by billing code and the diversion from more expensive alternatives. The provisions from HCR 2 requires the state to acknowledge the principals of early childhood and youth brain development, early adversity, toxic stress, and childhood trauma, and the promotion of reliance through protective relationships, supports, self-regulation, and services.

SB 134 - Termination of Parental Rights; Guardians (Sen. Gardner). Clarifies that a parent who chooses to keep a child conceived through rape has the ability to sever ties with their rapist if they choose. The bill makes clear that termination of parental rights can be court-ordered under parental

incarceration, adoption, CINA, or an independent proceeding issued on the grounds that the parent committed sexual assault or abuse of a minor or incest or a comparable offense, that resulted in the conception of the child, and that termination of parental rights of the biological parent is in the best interests of the child. An amendment was added in the House which states that child support obligations are not terminated if parental rights are terminated, unless explicitly stated in the termination decree.

SB 169 - Medicaid behavioral health coverage (Sen. Giessel). Relates to the definition of “supervision or direct supervision” for purposes of medical assistance coverage of behavioral health clinic services. Allows for remote supervision by a psychiatrist or physician.

SB 174 - Programs for people with disabilities (Sen. Micciche). Requires DHSS to take a flexible approach to administering programs for persons with physical and mental disabilities, allowing each person to participate more actively, with assistance, based on strengths and abilities, in managing the support services they receive in their home and community. SB 174 does not create the right to self-direct care or supersede laws related to eligibility programs.

SB 208 - March as Sobriety Awareness Month (Sen. Gardner). Establishes the month of March as Sobriety Awareness Month.

BILLS THAT DID NOT PASS:

HB 123 - Disclosure of Health Care Costs (Rep. Spohnholz). Requires health care providers and facilities to post the 10 health care services most commonly performed from the six sections of Category I, Current Procedural Terminology, adopted by the American Medical Association (surgery, anesthesia, radiology, medicine, pathology and labs, and evaluation and management) with the procedure code, undiscounted price, and any facility fees associated with the service. Health care insurers, providers, and facilities are also required to provide a Good Faith Estimate (GFE) upon request. DHSS will also be required to collect this information once a year and post it on their website. An administrative appeal process has been added for individuals who are fined and excludes federal facilities. Did not pass. Rolled into SB 105.

HB 268 - Opioid prescription information (Rep. Gara). Providers will be required to inform patients of the addictive nature of opioids with oral and written warnings. Providers found to violate this requirement would be brought to the licensing boards. Did not pass.

HCR 2 - Respond to Adverse Childhood Experiences (Rep. Tarr). Urges the Governor to join with the Legislature to respond to the public and behavioral health epidemic of adverse childhood experiences by establishing a statewide policy, and providing programs to address the epidemic. Did not pass. Rolled into SB 105.

SB 76 - Alcohol beverage control; regulations (Sen. Micciche). Modernizes the 35-year-old Title 4 statutes governing the state’s alcohol laws. Amends penalty sections, creates a new license for Internet sales of alcohol, creates greater local control, and adds mechanisms to prevent underage access to alcohol, and more. The bill passed the Senate 20-0, but an amendment in the House Labor & Commerce committee, supported by the Cabaret, Hotel, Restaurant and Retailer’s Association (CHARR), that reduced the amount of alcohol that breweries, wineries, and distilleries could serve for on-site consumption from 36 to 24 ounces, resulted in public outcry and concern that the amendment countered the spirit of a six-year stakeholder cooperative and consensus-building process by tipping the balance in favor of one of the stakeholders. The sponsor cited this reason for withdrawing the bill. Did not pass.

SB 128 - Marijuana education and treatment fund (Sen. Giessel). Establishes the marijuana education and treatment fund with 25% of tax revenue and directs DHSS to administer a comprehensive marijuana use education and treatment program. Did not pass. Rolled into SB 104.

SB 193 - Medicaid assistance work requirement (Sen. Kelly). Requires DHSS to apply for a waiver to establish work requirements for certain adults who are eligible for Medicaid, the state's medical health insurance program. Exemptions were included for caregivers, pregnant women, individuals receiving unemployment insurance benefits, people under 18 and over 65, individuals participating in a tribal work program, and volunteering. Temporary exemptions included individuals experiencing a family hardship outside of the individual's control and victims of domestic violence. The work requirement would not impact a Medicaid recipient from obtaining substance abuse treatment. Did not pass.

SB 198 - Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) Study (Sen. Kelly). Funds a study to evaluate the effectiveness of providing Long-Action Reversible Contraception (LARC) to women with addiction or alcohol disorders for reducing the instance of children born with a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) or Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). The study would provide Alaska data on LARC and inform public health planning. Funding was not included in the final budget passed by the legislature. Did not pass.

HB 296 - Marijuana Tax Fund (Rep. Claman). Creates the Alaska marijuana use prevention youth services grant program administered by the Alaska Children's Trust (ACT) Board to provide funding and training to statewide and community-based programs for marijuana use prevention among youth, including adopting regulations to carry out the grant program. Creates the Alaska marijuana use prevention, education, and treatment fund and appropriates 50% of the marijuana sales tax not used for recidivism reduction fund to this fund, which may be allocated, up to 50%, to the Alaska marijuana use prevention youth services grant program. HB 296 also updates responsibilities of the ACT Board and responsibilities of DHSS to include administration of a comprehensive marijuana education and treatment program. Did not pass.

OPERATING (HB 286), MENTAL HEALTH (HB 285), and CAPITAL (SB 142) BUDGETS

Conference Committee Results

The following includes budget items the Trust and partner advisory boards were tracking in the conference committee for the operating budget. Budget items that were included in both the House and Senate versions of the budget, and were not conferenceable, are included further below.

Department of Health and Social Services

Medicaid Services

Division of Public Assistance

DHSS requested \$93 million additional funds for FY18 to support unanticipated Medicaid claims. The department has stated they anticipate running out of state matching funds that pay for these claims by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 2018.

Legislators partially funded this request with \$45 million in a fast-track supplemental bill, and another \$28 million in the capital budget, but did not fund the full requested amount, leaving the department with an anticipated shortfall of \$20 million.

The committee accepted the House recommendation to support the Governor's full request for increases to the base for Behavioral Health and Adult Preventative Dental (BH: \$18,743.1 GF/MH; \$27,353.7 Federal; AD: \$5,391.0 GF match; \$5,963.3 Federal).

The conference committee settled on intent language offered by the Senate: "It is the intent of the legislature that [DHSS] significantly increase its efforts to reduce the state share of Medicaid service costs by managing Medicaid utilization to index with the national average per enrollee cost. In doing so, the department should take into consideration a multiplier to the national average to account for a reasonably higher cost of health care in Alaska."

For the FY19 budget, the conference committee settled on funding Medicaid at the level requested by the Governor, minus \$30 million.

Hospital-based Behavioral Health Care

Behavioral Health, Designated Evaluation and Treatment

The House requested adding \$10.5 million in state ACHI (GF) funds to secure \$10.5 in federal DSH funds in the Operating budget for FY 19- FY 21 to help hospitals better serve adults with acute mental health needs who are awaiting admission to API. The Senate did not include the funds in their version of the budget. The conference committee settled on \$7 million ACHI to match \$7 million federal funds for FY19 and FY20.

The conference committee also added language requiring DHSS to submit a report on the "disbursement and use of the federal DSH dollars by community and regional hospitals, the annual DSH funds the state is not claiming, and the future strategies for claiming those funds, including the possibility of hospitals matching those funds to improve outcomes for patients, providers, and the public."

This action will support training and practices which may include mental health awareness and treatment, training in de-escalation techniques, psychiatric and social work support, crisis teams, and the development of "safe rooms" at hospitals most impacted by the lack of treatment beds at Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API). API is often operating at capacity, which causes delays in patient admittance, resulting in people who are a danger to themselves or others waiting for an open bed at API for days or longer in hospital emergency rooms. Funds will support hospitals with demonstrated need in Anchorage, Wasilla, Fairbanks, Soldotna, Bethel, and Juneau.

Public Assistance Field Services

Division of Public Assistance

The House recommended an increase of \$2.214.4 million GF for 41 positions over three years to address the backlog of applications and unmanageable caseloads in public assistance. The Senate did not include this funding in their version of the budget.

The conference committee settled on \$1,107.2 GF for matching \$1,107.2 Federal for 20 permanent full time positions.

Public assistance provides assistance to low-income Alaskans, including seniors and people with disabilities. The department reported that roughly 17,500 Alaskans are waiting an average of 231 days for their first-time Medicaid application to be processed, and more than 1,700 Alaskans are waiting roughly 40 days for their food stamp (SNAP) applications to be processed.

Senior Benefits Program

Division of Public Assistance

Full funding for the Senior Benefits program was passed in the FY19 Operating budget at the same levels appropriated for FY18. In FY20, increased funding for Senior Benefits will allow for at least a 2% annual growth in the recipient population, based on the caseload growth over the last five years. Also funding will be restored for the highest income/lowest tax benefit tier from \$76 to \$125 per month beginning July 1, 2020.

Note: Language was included in the fiscal note of HB 236 related to the Senior Benefits Program: “If benefits to seniors are prorated, the amount appropriated may not be used for any purpose other than payment of benefits for the Senior Benefits Payment Program.”

Day Habilitation

Senior and Disabilities Services

- Intent language adopted: “It is the intent of the legislature that funding for day habilitation be sufficient to provide up to 624 hours annually per recipient. The request for additional day habilitation over the annual ‘soft cap’ of 624 hours may be approved to avoid institutional care or for the safety of Medicaid recipients.” (Action: Senate language).
- Intent language adopted (not conferenceable): “It is the intent of the legislature that the Department of Health & Social Services re-examine service delivery models to ensure eligible senior and disabled populations receive appropriate services irrespective of where they live in Alaska.

Department of Administration

Office of Public Advocacy

- Adds \$700,000 GF and 7 PFT (Permanent Full Time) Public Guardians positions to the Base (Action: House numbers, \$1 million GF minus \$300,000; 10 PFT minus 3 PFT).
- Adds \$465,000 GF and 4 PFT Guardian ad Litem positions to the Base to improve services provided to abused and neglected children. (Action: House numbers).

Public Defender Agency

- Adds \$453,500 GF to the Base to reduce delay, litigation, and case costs. (Action: House numbers).
- Adds \$827,200 GF and 4 PFT to the Base (Action: House numbers \$1,034.0 minus \$206.8 and 5 PFT minus 1 PFT).

Department of Corrections

Population Management

- Adds intent language that the commissioner “prioritize funding and implement solutions that may include, but not limited to, transitional housing and diversion programs that reduce the disparity in Alaska Native incarceration throughout the state.” (Action: House language, with additional language about transitional housing and diversion).
- Adds intent language that the commissioner “prioritize expanding the Electronic Monitoring program to Bethel.” (Action: House language).

Health and Rehabilitation Services, Physical Health Care

- Adds authority to “cover known shortfalls and increased health care costs” and adds \$10,341.5 million GF to the Base, largely to accommodate increased health care costs. (Action: House language).

Department of Education and Early Development

Early Learning Programs

- Restores \$1.2 million GF to the Base for additional early learning programs support. (Action: House numbers).

Other items of interest in the Operating/Mental Health Budgets (non-conferenceable)

Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API) Forensic Bed Study

One-time funding of \$159,000 GF matched with \$159,000 MHTAAR funds was included to study to Alaska’s need for a forensic hospital or facilities apart from API to serve defendants waiting for evaluations, or who are found incompetent to stand trial, civilly-committed, or sentenced and in need of psychiatric care, resulting in recommendations could result in 1) alternative approaches for serving forensic populations, 2) efficiencies and improved effectiveness for service of the forensic population, and 3) increased civil commitment capacity.

Recidivism Reduction Services - Third Year

\$375,000 GF supports access to community reentry and rehabilitation services for returning citizens after incarceration, which may include substance abuse and/or mental health treatment, housing and employment assistance, health care, peer support and recovery services, case management, life skills and financial training, and more. Research shows that community support services greatly increase a returning citizen’s likelihood of rehabilitation, and decreases the likelihood they will reoffend.

Information Technology, Telehealth Service Improvements

\$100,000 GF will expand a statewide telehealth pilot project in Senior and Disabilities Services. People who live outside of Alaska’s regional hub communities can experience difficulties getting timely assessments due to limited staff ability, weather, flight schedules, and other unexpected events. Through telehealth, timely assessments can be conducted at a local clinic from the SDS office through collaboration with the regional health organization. With the increasing demand for services, the use of telehealth will allow for better access to timely assessments, internal efficiencies for SDS, and reduced travel costs.

Enhanced Training for Frontline Social Workers

\$958,700 GF will support enhanced training for all new case workers in FY19. In FY18, 31 positions were added to address rising caseloads in the Office of Children’s Services (OCS). OCS experiences a high staff vacancy rate, resulting in caseloads that are significantly higher than the recommended national average of 12 cases per worker. In an effort to retain case workers and serve clients effectively, the training provided by the University of Alaska Anchorage Child Welfare Academy was increased from three to five weeks. The requested funds would support enhanced training for all new case workers in FY19.

Anchorage Veterans' Court

\$96,300 GF will support a coordinator for the Anchorage Veterans' Court. This court helps eligible veterans charged with criminal offenses to address their rehabilitation needs. The court links veterans (including seniors and people with substance use and/or mental health disorders) with housing, employment, rehabilitation and treatment service, and provides monitoring and assistance to help participants succeed and return to a productive and law-abiding life. The court is requesting this position because demand is steadily growing and the court can no longer rely on coverage from other therapeutic courts staff to manage its operations.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Department of Health and Social Services

Substance Use Disorder Service Expansion

\$12 million (\$3 million GF; \$9 million ACHI)

Governor's Request: \$18 million

Funds will support additional detox beds and build treatment capacity in both rural and urban areas, expand residential and outpatient treatment, sobering centers, intensive case management, medically-monitored outpatient withdrawal management, Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), recovery and reentry supports, housing and other assistance. These efforts will address some of the gaps in the state's capacity to address the opioid crisis that is fueling the crime rate and devastating families. An important provision of Alaska's justice reforms passed in 2016 was redirecting resources to treatment as a proven strategy for rehabilitation and addressing criminal behavior. Community substance abuse treatment provide the means to maintain recovery and contribute positively in the community.

Pioneer Homes Renovations and Repairs

\$1 million (Alaska Capital Income Fund)

Governor's Request: \$2 million

Funding was requested to support renovations at both the Anchorage and Ketchikan Pioneer Homes to better serve elders with Alzheimer's disease or related dementia (ADRD). An increasing number of elders with ADRD are inappropriately being placed at API due to their challenging behaviors. Alaska's Pioneer Homes serve elders with ADRD in semi-secure wings for seniors who are at a high risk of wandering or have memory issues, extreme confusion and agitation, and/or minor behaviors related to their dementia.

Medicaid Services

\$28 million (GF match)

Governor's Request: \$48 million GF

See description under Conference Committee Results.

Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API) Nursing

\$3.1 million (\$1,736. million GF, \$682,000 DGF, \$682,000 IA receipts) for fiscal years FY18 and FY19.

Governor's request: \$3.1 million GF

Funding will support hiring qualified nurses and providing recruitment incentives to enhance the state's ability to hire and keep nurses employed at the facility. Alaska's hospitals are reporting record numbers of people experiencing a mental illness or substance abuse crisis waiting in their

emergency rooms for an open bed at API. The current nursing shortage at API restricts the facility from operating at full capacity, resulting in 22 beds (of an 80-bed capacity) remaining empty. This crisis puts hospital staff at risk and affects patients in receiving the most appropriate care. DHSS has requested this emergency funding to open more API beds and alleviate the crisis building in Alaska's hospitals.

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)

AHFC Competitive Grants for Public Housing

\$350,000 GF; \$750,000 other funds

AHFC Rental Assistance for Victims (Empowering Choice Housing Program)

\$1.5 million GF

AHFC Senior Citizens Housing Development Program

\$1 million GF

AHFC Weatherization Program

\$3 million GF; \$3 million other funds

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Public and Community Transportation

\$500,000 GF

Governor's request: \$1 million GF

Funds will support local transportation services for people with disabilities who depend on buses and other local transit services for getting to work, medical appointments, shopping, social events, and other activities. These state funds are leveraged to bring in federal dollars for public and private systems to purchase of vehicles, dispatch systems, maintenance buildings and shelters, and for operating funds.

Miscellaneous

Catholic Community Services, Bring the Kids Home Program

\$300,000 GF (for site acquisition and building design).

Hope Community Resources, Inc.

\$85,000 GF (for upgrades to housing to meet licensing requirements).

Community Assistance Fund

\$4 million GF (to be added to the amount distributed, for a total distribution of \$34 million for FY19).

Volunteers in Policing

\$15,000 GF (for purchase of gas cards, decals, radios, and safety equipment for community patrols).

Anchorage Coalition of Community Patrols, Inc.

\$100,000 GF (for purchase of gas cards, decals, radios, and safety equipment for community patrols).

Community and Neighborhood Watch

\$75,000 GF

Sultana New Ventures LLC for Healthcare Transformation Project

\$250,000 GF