

July 27, 2020

Special Assembly Meeting re: AO 2020-66, authorizing the acquisition by purchase, or lease with option to purchase, of real property



- Public Health Emergency
- How has COVID-19 Impacted Shelter Capacity
- Federal Stimulus
- Coronavirus Relief Fund
- Planning
- AO 2020-66(S)
- Questions
- Amendments



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Public Health Emergency

Governor Issues Public Health Disaster Emergency Declaration for COVID-19

March 11, 2020

March 11, 2020 (Anchorage, AK) – Alaska Governor Mike Dunleavy today issued a declaration of public health disaster emergency in response to the COVID-19 anticipated outbreak. The declaration initiates a unified command structure between the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA), and the Department of Public Safety (DPS), and fully engages state departments to utilize all capabilities to ensure a swift and effective COVID-19 response.



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

Office of the Mayor

Phone: (907) 343-7100

March 12



Mayor Ethan A. Berkowitz

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY (COVID-19)

ISSUED BY THE MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE PURSUANT TO ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 3.80.040.

WHEREAS, coronavirus or COVID-19, a respiratory disease that can result in serious illness or death, is caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which is a new strain of coronavirus that had not been previously identified in humans and can easily spread from person to person;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the global coronavirus crisis is now a pandemic;

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the State of Alaska declared a public health emergency in response to an anticipated outbreak of COVID-19 in Alaska;

WHEREAS, COVID-19 poses a grave and imminent threat to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Municipality;

WHEREAS, without emergency powers, available Municipal infrastructure resources will be inadequate to cope with the consequences of a COVID-19 outbreak and its resultant effects on the health, safety and welfare of the residents of Anchorage; and

WHEREAS, this novel coronavirus has the potential to cause the death or injury of persons to such an extent that extraordinary measures must be taken to protect the public order, safety and welfare;

NOW, THEREFORE; pursuant to the authority granted in Article V, Section 5.02 of the Home Rule Charter for the Municipality of Anchorage and AMC 3.80.040, I hereby declare that an Emergency exists within the Municipality of Anchorage based upon the events and circumstances specified above; and

I HEREBY PROCLAIM THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY REGULATIONS TO BE EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY TO PRESERVE PUBLIC SAFETY AND WELFARE WITHIN AND ADJACENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY. THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY REGULATIONS HAVE THE POWER OF LAW, SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR THE DURATION OF THIS EMERGENCY, AND SHALL SUPERSEDE ALL CONFLICTING LAWS DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THIS EMERGENCY.



PROCLAMATIONS

Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak

Issued on: March 13, 2020





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| Shelter Capacity | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Adult Shelter Capacity | Winter 2019-20 | COVID (2020-2021) |
| Brother Francis Shelter | 240 | 114 |
| Anchorage Gospel Rescue Mission | 100 | 41 |
| Covenant House AK | 60 | 60 |
| AWAIC | 52 | 35 |
| Downtown Hope Center | 70 | 40 |
| MOA Emergency Shelter Contract | 166 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 688 | 290 |



CDC Recommendations

Facility layout considerations

- Use physical barriers to protect staff who will have interactions with clients with unknown infection status (e.g., check-in staff). For example, install a sneeze guard at the check-in desk or place an additional table between staff and clients to increase the distance between them to at least 6 feet.
- In meal service areas, create at least 6 feet of space between seats, and/or allow either for food to be delivered to clients or for clients to take food away.
- In general sleeping areas (for those who are not experiencing respiratory symptoms), try to make sure client's faces are
 at least 6 feet apart.
 - Align mats/beds so clients sleep head-to-toe.
- For clients with mild respiratory <u>symptoms</u> consistent with COVID-19:
 - · Prioritize these clients for individual rooms.
 - o If individual rooms are not available, consider using a large, well-ventilated room.
 - Keep mats/beds at least 6 feet apart.
 - Use temporary barriers between mats/beds, such as curtains.
 - · Align mats/beds so clients sleep head-to-toe.
 - If possible, designate a separate bathroom for these clients.
 - o If areas where these clients can stay are not available in the facility, facilitate transfer to a quarantine site.



As virus spreads, homeless take shelter at Anchorage arenas





Protect the vulnerable





Capacity: 480.

Images (Anchorage Daily News, Anne Raup & Loren Holmes)

Monday, April 6 occupancy: 325. (Peak 3/29: 377)





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Phase 1 – Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act

"Phase 1" is the Coronavirus

Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020...H.R. 6074 introduced by House Appropriations Committee Chairwoman Nita Lowey. The bill was presented to President Trump and signed into law on March 6, 2020. Click **HERE** to view the final bill. This bill provides \$8.3 billion in emergency funding, with a large bulk of the money appropriated going to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services with the primary objective to research COVID-19 and to develop a vaccine. The Office of the Secretary-Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund received \$3.1 billion, the Centers for Disease Control received \$2.2 billion, the National Institutes of Health, specifically the National Institute of Allergy and Infection Diseases received \$836 million, and the Food and Drug Administration received \$61 million. The Small Business Administration and the U.S. Department of State also received funding in this bill.



Phase 2 – Families First Coronavirus Response Act

"Phase 2" is the Families First Coronavirus Response Act...H.R. 6201, also sponsored by House Appropriations Committee Chairwoman Nita Lowey. The bill was presented to President Trump and signed into law on March 13, 2020. Click HERE to view the final bill. In response to COVID-19, this bill provided \$100 billion for paid sick leave, tax credits, free COVID-19 testing; expanding food assistance and unemployment benefits; and increasing Medicaid funding. The Department of Health and Human Services received a total of \$1.3 billion for Aging and Disability Services, Indian Health Services, and the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund; \$1 billion for the U.S. Department of Labor to supplement the states for unemployment insurance; the U.S. Department of Agriculture received a total \$900 million for WIC and Commodity Assistance Programs; \$82 million for the U.S. Department of Defense, specifically the Defense Health Program; \$60 million for the U.S Department of Veterans Affairs; and \$15 million for the U.S. Department of Treasury. Other monies allocated will be granted as needed.



Phase 3 - CARES Act

CARES ACT

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) is a bill that responds to the COVID-19 outbreak, and its impact on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses. The bill was presented to the President on March 27th, 2020 and signed into law that day, becoming P.L. 116-136. Click **HERE** to view the final bill. This is commonly known as **"Phase 3"** of the Coronavirus relief legislation.

At the heart of the bill, the CARES Act provides FY 2020 supplemental appropriations for federal agencies to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak. The supplemental appropriations are designated as emergency spending, which is exempt from discretionary spending limits. The bill temporarily expands unemployment benefits, provides tax rebates to American citizens, suspends payments and interest to student loans. A substantial part of the deals with the funding of "...various loans, grants, and other forms of assistance for businesses, industries, states, local governments, and hospitals".

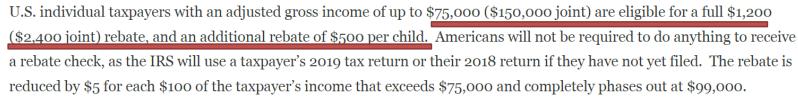


CARES Act — Phase 3

Brief Summary

The CARES Act includes many provisions to support American families, small businesses, and the economy while the nation works its way through the COVID-19 outbreak. Key provisions include the following:

- Ensures that all testing for COVID-19 is covered by private insurance plans, with free coverage of a vaccine within 15 days for COVID-19 when such a vaccine is available.
- For eligible small businesses, sole proprietors, independent contractors, and other self-employed individuals, the Act provides \$349 billion through federally backed loans under a modified and expanded Small Business Administration (SBA) 7(a) loan guaranty program. These loans can be used to pay for utilities, rent, mortgage, and payroll. Borrowers are eligible for loan forgiveness for the first 8 weeks of the loan. The Small Business Administrator has no more than 15 days after the date of enactment to issue regulations.
- The measure provides \$500 billion to the Department of Treasury's exchange stabilization fund for use in loans, loan guarantees, and other investments for distressed businesses that do not qualify for the small business relief. This includes direct lending of \$25 billion for passenger air carriers, \$4 billion for cargo air carriers, and \$17 billion for businesses determined to be important to national security. The remaining \$454 billion is eligible for direct lending to distressed businesses meeting specified criteria. These provisions also include prohibitions on recipients of relief engaging in stock buybacks, and all loans must be used to retain at least 90 percent of the workforce.
- For those who lost employment because of the pandemic, the measure provides robust unemployment insurance, including for self-employed, independent contractors, and those with limited work history. The assistance will include an additional \$600 per week for each recipient and provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits to those who remain unemployed after state unemployment benefits are no longer available.





Phase 3.5 - CARES Act

"Phase 3.5" was passed by the Senate by unanimous consent on Tuesday, April 21st. Phase 3.5 totals \$484 billion, and it being appropriated to fund the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) through the Small Business Administration, economic injury disaster loans and emergency grants under the CARES Act, additional support for hospitals, and provider recovery and testing. The funding breakdown is: 1) PPP-\$320 billion (\$60 billion of which is set aside for small lenders and community financial institutions), 2) Hospitals-\$75 billion, 3) Economic Injury Disaster Loans and Emergency Grants-\$50 billion, and 4) COVID-19 Testing-\$25 billion.



Phase 4 — HEROES Act(?)

HONORING OUR HEROES: Provides nearly \$1 trillion to state, local, territorial and tribal governments who desperately need funds to pay vital workers like hist responders, health workers, and teachers who keep us safe and are in danger of losing their jobs.

A HEROES' FUND FOR ESSENTIAL WORKERS: Establishes a \$200 billion Heroes' fund to ensure that essential workers who have risked their lives working during the pandemic receive hazard pay.

TESTING, TRACING AND TREATMENT: Provides another \$75 billion for coronavirus testing, contact tracing and isolation measures, ensures every American can access free coronavirus treatment, and supports hospitals and providers.

MORE DIRECT PAYMENTS: Cushions the economic blow of the coronavirus crisis with a second round of more substantial economic impact payments of \$1,200 per family member, up to \$6,000 per household.

PROTECTS PAYROLLS: Enhances the new employee retention tax credit that encourages employers to keep employees on payroll, allowing 60 million Americans to remain connected to their paychecks and benefits.

WORKER SAFETY: Requires OSHA to issue a strong, enforceable standard within seven days to require all workplaces to develop and implement infection control plans based on CDC expertise, and prevents employers from retaliating against workers who report infection control problems.

SUPPORTS SMALL BUSINESSES AND NONPROFITS: Strengthens the Payroll Protection Program to ensure that it reaches underserved communities, nonprofits of all sizes and types and responds flexibly to small businesses by providing \$10 billion for Covid-19 emergency grants through the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program.

PRESERVES HEALTH COVERAGE: Protects Americans losing their employer-provided health insurance with COBRA subsidies to maintain their coverage and creates a special enrollment period in the ACA exchanges for uninsured Americans.

EXTENDS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: Extends weekly \$600 federal unemployment payments through next January, providing a vital safety net for the record number of Americans who are unemployed.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE: Helps struggling families afford a safe place to live with \$175 billion in new supports to assist renters and homeowners make monthly rent, mortgage and utility payments and other housing-related costs.

FOOD SECURITY: Addresses rising hunger with a 15 percent increase to the maximum SNAP benefit and additional funding for nutrition programs that help families put food on the table.

SAFEGUARDS FOR OUR DEMOCRACY: Includes new resources to ensure safe elections, an accurate Census, and preserve the Postal Service.





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Phase 3 – CARES Act, Coronavirus Relief Fund

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 6001. COVID-19 borrowing authority for the United States Postal Service

- Provides \$150.000.000.000 in funding to states. Tribal governments, and local governments.
- The amount of funding provided to each state is determined based on relative population proportion, but no state shall receive less than \$1,250,000,000.
- Such funds are to be used only to cover costs necessary for expenditures incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020 to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.



Phase 3 - CARES Act, Coronavirus Relief Fund

Municipal Clerk's Office Approved Date: June 2, 2020 Submitted by: Chair of the Assembly at

the Request of the Mayor

Prepared by: Mayor's Office For reading: June 2, 2020

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AR No. 2020-199

A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE STATE OF ALASKA TO ACCEPT CARES ACT FUNDS AND APPROPRIATE, WHEN TENDERED.

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska requires local governments adopt a resolution to receive CARES Act funds; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska notified the Municipality of Anchorage has been allocated \$156,713,566 in three payments:

First Payment: \$116,777,380 Second Payment: \$19,968,093 Third Payment: \$19,968,093; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska will make second and third payment disbursements once the Municipality of Anchorage has spent 80 percent of the prior payment: and



Phase 3 - CARES Act, Coronavirus Relief Fund

• Small Business and Non-profit Relief Fund: \$6,000,000

• Rental and Mortgage Assistance Fund: \$3,000,000

• Licensed Child Care Relief Fund: \$10,000,000

• Public Lands Jobs Program: \$3,000,000

• Contingency: \$1,500,000

Total to date: \$23,500,000





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Submitted by:

Assembly Member Rivera and

Assembly Member LaFrance

Municipal Clerk's Office

Amended and Approved

Date: June 12, 2018

Prepared by:

Assembly Counsel

For reading: May 22, 2018

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AR No. 2018-167, As Amended

A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY DECLARING A POLICY OF <u>DISPERSED PLACEMENT IN THE ANCHORAGE BOWL OF SERVICES AND PROGRAMS FOR HOMELESS PERSONS.</u>



VISION





KEY PILLARS



Core Purpose

Anchored Home identifies concrete actions to make homelessness a rare, brief and one-time event. Anchored Home is an action-oriented roadmap for the next three years that combines community, state and federal plans. The private sector, public sector and individual community members will help to implement this plan, including securing additional resources to meet our community's needs.

Four Key Pillars of Anchored Home

Anchored Home directs resources to four pillars to solve homelessness and improve community livability.

- 1. Promoting Prevention & Diversion from homelessness
- 2. Growing the Housing & Support System
- 3. Improving Public Health & Safety
- Increasing Advocacy & Funding to bolster our efforts.



Anchored Home 2020 Priorities: Proposed Summary

Priority 1: Improve community health, safety and emergency systems

- 1. Increase Day Shelter options
 - a. Identify and begin operations of a Pilot Day Shelter by 08/01/2020
- 2. Increase Overnight Shelter (year-round overflow capacity)
 - a. ruentiny 150 overnow beds year-round by 04/30/2020
- Collaborate with the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) to report upon unsanctioned camps and efficacy on abatement processes to ACEH and the public
- Partner with the Anchorage Assembly and MOA to establish communication channels with the general public through Community Councils by 01/01/2020

Priority 2: Increase quantity, quality and efficacy of Housing and Supports services

- House 60 individuals experiencing homelessness in Supportive Housing by 12/31/2020 (Using the By-Name List data through Built for Zero efforts to track the number of individuals housed monthly)
- 2. House **350** individuals experiencing homelessness in Rapid Re-housing by **12/31/2020** (Using the By-Name List data through Built for Zero efforts to track the number of individuals housed monthly)



Anchorage Coalition to End HomelessnessSummary of Gap Analysis & 2021 Community Priorities



The following is a summary of the full Gap Analysis and 2021 Community Priorities, which can be found here.

SUMMARY

The Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness (ACEH) Advisory Council formed in December of 2019 and consists of 20 subject matter experts. In March 2020, the Council kicked off the work of three committees. Recognizing the pressing needs brought about by COVID-19, the Community Prioritization Committee began the completion of a gap analysis of the current Homeless Prevention and Response System, and then conducted a prioritization process. This document summarizes for community members, funders, policymakers, and advocates recommendations around collective action to meet identified gaps in the Homeless Prevention and Response System. The priorities recommended here are meant to move our community toward a robust system to make homelessness rare, brief, and one-time, and should be used to direct programmatic, policy, and funding decisions toward this goal.

The Homeless Prevention and Response System is a continuum of services that A) help to prevent people from experiencing homelessness and B) help people who are experiencing homelessness access the resources and housing interventions they need to ultimately exit homelessness. This system



also includes infrastructure, such as coordinated data and staff capacity through the Anchorage Coalition to End Homelessness, that support work across the system. This project examined the interventions above.

GAP ANALYSIS: KEY FINDINGS

- Homelessness is a community problem, symptomatic of deficiencies in parallel and related systems.
- Single adults account for the largest portion (63%) of need across the homeless prevention and response system. Families account for 22% of measured demand, youth & transition age youth (TAY) for 9%, and veterans for 6%. COVID is anticipated to further drive up this demand.
- There is a significant lack of rapid rehousing for medium (and some high) vulnerability adults
 who need short-term supports to avoid long-term homelessness and the cycle of poverty. This was the
 largest measured intervention gap by subpopulation in the gap analysis (Gap of 1,510 households).
- One of the greatest identified needs is the significant lack of permanent supportive housing available for highly vulnerable adults (experiencing chronic homelessness, behavioral health concerns, overuse of shelters, camping, unsheltered, etc.) (Gap of 557 units).
- Ensuring sufficient shelter capacity, especially during winter, is critical for public health and safety. Shelter will be most effective by complying with CDC COVID-19 recommendations and by providing day and night services.
- Data shows that demand is exceeding capacity, i.e., inflow into the system is exceeding outflow.
 If we do not increase capacity, the gaps we see across the system are likely to grow. Experts also predict an increase in homelessness nationwide due to the economic impacts of COVID-19.
- Preventing experiences of homelessness is cost-effective and creates better outcomes for individuals and the community. Anchorage has an opportunity to better align prevention data and systems.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2021

The committee also made recommendations for implementation for each prioritized intervention. The following reflects recommended priorities for 2021 across the Homeless Prevention and Response System.

Supportive Housing (high priority)

Current Gaps: Enhance the success of local supportive housing programs and increase capacity to meet current demand. We currently have a gap of at least 700 units of permanent supportive housing, including 557 for single adults, 95 for youth & TAY, 28 for families, and 20 for veterans.

Shelter (high priority)

Current Gaps: Ensuring shelter capacity, especially during winter, is critical for public health and safety. Current gaps include the need for 400 shelter beds for single adults, at least 30 for families, and at least 20 beds for youth (under age 18) and TAY. Shelter will be most effective by complying with CDC COVID-19 recommendations and by providing robust day and night services.

Rapid Rehousing (high priority)

Current Gaps: Based on today's measured demand, Anchorage needs 1,695 additional units of rapid rehousing: 1,510 units for single adults, 23 for families, and 162 for Youth & Tay. Our recommendation is to scale up over time to allow for changes in demand as we better understand the impact of COVID-19.

2021 Recommendations

- Implement ongoing and predictable funding for capital and operational funding (for single-site)
- Facilitate sustainable payment structure for services that enables stable workforce (requires changes to Medicaid state plan)
- Direct allocation of housing voucher subsidies within mainstream resources to PSH

2021 Recommendations

- Ensure that shelter capacity meets the need in smaller/low-barrier settings with day and night services in the same location.
- Ensure shelter includes resource & referral services
- Ensure commitment for sustained funding from local and state government to address the public health change or emergency snelter for all populations
- Create separate shelter for youth (under age 18)

2021 Recommendations

- Coordinate engagement across the community with landlords to increase access to existing housing
- Coordinate funding/capacity for rapid rehousing, especially to meet a large gap for single adults
- Expand rapid rehousing in pilots to demonstrate success in serving higher vulnerability populations, given the lower cost than supportive housing





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Submitted by:

Chair of the Assembly at the Request of the Mayor, Assembly Chair Rivera, Assembly Members Zaletel and Constant

Prepared by:

Real Estate Department

Reading Date: July 14, 2020

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AO No. 2020 –66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: LOT 7A BLOCK C HEATHER MEADOWS SUBDIVISION (PLAT 77-149) (PID 009-161-51), LOTS 1 - 6 BLOCK C ROSEBUD SUBDIVISION (PLAT P-224A), (PID 009-161-32, 009-161-33, 009-161-34, 009-161-35, 009-161-36, 009-161-37), BLOCK 4A CENTRAL CITY SUBDIVISION (PLAT 76-245) (PID 003-241-29), THE IMPROVEMENTS ON LOT 1 BLOCK 33C USS 408 (PLAT 84-374) (PID 003-073-33), AND TRACT C GREEN VALLEY RESUBDIVISION NO. 1 (PLAT 73-210) (PID 010-193-22) (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

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WHEREAS, to reduce the risk of a COVID-19 outbreak in the homeless population in Anchorage, the Sullivan Arena and Ben Boeke Arena were established for shelter, meal distribution, showering, and guest laundry, while the Dempsey Arena was established as a quarantine and isolation facility, and a resource hub for this group has been set up in tents, located in the Ben Boeke Arena parking lot, providing referrals for housing, case management, medical treatment, and other services; and

18 19 20

21 22 **WHEREAS**, the emergency shelters have now been consolidated in the Sullivan Arena with a maximum occupancy of 377 adults, the quarantine and isolation needs have been transferred to hotel rooms, and the Ben Boeke and Dempsey Arenas have been demobilized and returned to service as hockey rinks; and

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31 32 **WHEREAS**, planning for the Sullivan Arena to be returned to service, the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA) anticipates the need to shelter those hundreds of adults in other facilities:

WHEREAS, in housing those individuals, the municipality intends to provide noncongregate shelter where possible, minimize congregate shelter, and, in any congregate shelter provided to include engagement centers (daytime services and resource access); and



AO 2020-66 Would Create

- Treatment center to help people with substance misuse
- Bridge and permanent supportive living spaces
- Daytime engagement centers and social services for people experiencing homelessness
- Overnight shelter space for those experiencing homelessness



Treasury Guidance

Coronavirus Relief Fund Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments Updated June 30, 2020¹

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients of the funding available under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"). The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the "Fund") and appropriated \$150 billion to the Fund. Under the CARES Act, the Fund is to be used to make payments for specified uses to States and certain local governments; the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories (consisting of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and Tribal governments.

The CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that—

- are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
- were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
- were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

- Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:
 - Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.



Treasury Guidance



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY MEMORANDUM

DATE: JULY 27, 2020

TO: ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY

FROM: KATHRYN R. VOGEL, MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY

SUBJECT: CARES ACT FUNDING TO FUND AO 2020-66(S)

SUMMARY:

This memorandum memorializes in writing legal advice that this office has provided to the administration and assembly members regarding whether CARES Act Funds paid under Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act may be used to purchase buildings for the purposes of providing homeless overnight shelter, homeless day shelter, and homeless outreach services. The short answer is that such use of CARES Act Funds is legally appropriate because it is consistent with the federal statute and in line with official guidance from the United States Treasury Department and CDC recommendations.





Best Western Golden Lion

36th & Seward Highway

Proposed Use: Drug & Alcohol Treatment Center with "step-down" housing providing intensive case management & transitional housing on the client's path to recovery.

STATE OF ALASKA

RECEIVED

By the Regulatory Commission of Alaska on Oct 28, 2019

| 2 | THE REGULATORY COMMISSION OF ALASKA | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Before Commissioners: | Robert M. Pickett, Chairman | | | |
| | | Stephen McAlpine | | | |
| 1 | Antony G. Scott | | | | |
| ۱ | | Daniel A. Sullivan | | | |
| | | Janis W. Wilson | | | |
| | In the Matter of the Investigation Into the Beluga |) | | | |
| | River Unit Management Practices of the |) | | | |
| | MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE d/b/a |) U-18-102 | | | |
| | MUNICIPAL LIGHT & POWER DEPARTMENT | _) | | | |
| | |) | | | |
| | In the Matter of the Petition Filed by <u>CHUGACH</u> |) | | | |
| # | ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC. to Acquire Most |) | | | |
| | of the Assets of the MUNICIPALITY OF |) | | | |
| 1 | ANCHORAGE d/b/a MUNICIPAL LIGHT & |) | | | |
| / | POWER DEPARTMENT, to Amend Its Certificate | U-19-020 | | | |

E. Post-Closing MOA Community Donation for the Alaska Center for Treatment. Within five years after Closing (the "Expenditure Deadline"), subject to Anchorage Municipal Assembly appropriation, MOA shall spend \$15 million toward the planning, permitting, design, construction, and related demolition costs of the Alaska Center for Treatment (the "Required Use"), a planned substance use disorder center that will serve the communities of Southcentral Alaska by offering some combination of outpatient and inpatient treatment options, transitional housing services, and crisis stabilization. The Alaska Center for Treatment is anticipated to be constructed on Municipality of Anchorage land, owned by the Municipality, and operated by a third-party operator to be selected through an open procurement process in accordance with Title 7 of Anchorage Municipal Code. This community benefit project is expected to fill a critical void in services in Anchorage that impacts all residents of the Municipality of Anchorage.



Best Western Golden Lion

36th & Seward Highway

Proposed Use: Drug & Alcohol Treatment Center with "step-down" housing providing intensive case management & transitional housing on the client's path to recovery.

| Expenses | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Utilities | \$219,308.00 | \$225,887.24 | \$232,663.86 |
| Insurance | \$45,000.00 | \$46,350.00 | \$47,740.50 |
| Maintenance | \$350,000.00 | \$360,500.00 | \$371,315.00 |
| Professional Prop Mngt | \$114,000.00 | \$117,420.00 | \$120,942.60 |
| Admin Costs | \$65,000.00 | \$66,950.00 | \$68,958.50 |
| DOT Land Lease | \$8,400.00 | \$8,652.00 | \$8,911.56 |
| | | | |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$801,708.00 | \$825,759.24 | \$850,532.02 |
| | | | |
| Treatment, Tenancy and Clinical | | | |
| Support | | | |
| Food Service | \$525,600.00 | \$433,094.40 | \$267,652.34 |
| Life Skills | \$467,043.00 | \$481,054.29 | \$495,485.92 |
| Case Management | \$302,744.00 | \$311,826.32 | \$321,181.11 |
| Admin | \$51,060.00 | \$52,591.80 | \$54,169.55 |
| Indirect | \$100,000.00 | \$103,000.00 | \$106,090.00 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Support Service Exp | \$1,446,447.00 | \$1,381,566.81 | \$1,244,578.92 |
| | | | |
| Total Expenses | \$2,248,155.00 | \$2,207,326.05 | \$2,095,110.94 |





Best Western Golden Lion

36th & Seward Highway

Proposed Use: Drug & Alcohol Treatment Center with "step-down" housing providing intensive case management & transitional housing on the client's path to recovery.

| Operating Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Revenue | | | | |
| Rental subsidies 3rd Floor. | \$273,456.00 | \$364,608.00 | \$364,608.00 | |
| Medicaid - base services | \$153,957.40 | \$317,152.24 | \$490,000.22 | |
| Other Philanthropic, State or Municipal | | | | |
| Funds | \$1,820,741.60 | \$1,525,565.81 | \$1,240,502.72 | |
| | | | | |
| Total Gross Revenue | \$2,248,155.00 | \$2,207,326.05 | \$2,095,110.94 | |





America Best Value Inn & Suites

Lakeshore & Spenard Road

Proposed use: A form of transitional housing while tenants take steps to get their lives on track and search for permanent housing, often with the help of case managers and onsite assistance to help strengthen skills necessary for self-sufficiency.

| Building Operational Expenses | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Utilities | \$231,862.00 | \$238,817.86 | \$245,982.40 | |
| Insurance | \$51,500.00 | \$53,045.00 | \$54,636.35 | |
| Maintenance | \$434,000.00 | \$447,020.00 | \$460,430.60 | |
| Professional Prop Mngt | \$141,000.00 | \$145,230.00 | \$149,586.90 | |
| Admin Costs | \$80,000.00 | \$82,400.00 | \$84,872.00 | |
| Security services | \$233,600.00 | \$240,608.00 | \$247,826.24 | |
| Laundry Service for bridge units | \$100,000.00 | \$103,000.00 | \$106,090.00 | |
| | | | | |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$1,271,962.00 | \$1,310,120.86 | \$1,349,424.49 | |
| | | | | |
| Program Expenses: Tenancy and | | | | |
| Behavioral Health Support Services | | | | |
| Food service for 44 residents in bridge | | | | |
| housing. Potential to increase this | | | | |
| number to cover some permanent | | | | |
| residents with limited cooking abillity. | \$192,720.00 | \$198,501.60 | \$204,456.65 | |
| Life Skills | \$630,508.00 | \$649,423.24 | \$668,905.94 | |
| Case Management | \$408,704.00 | \$420,965.12 | \$433,594.07 | |
| Admin | \$68,931.00 | \$70,998.93 | \$73,128.90 | |
| Indirect | \$135,000.00 | \$139,050.00 | \$143,221.50 | |
| | | | | |
| Total Support Service Exp | \$1,435,863.00 | \$1,478,938.89 | \$1,523,307.06 | |
| · | | | | |
| Total Expenses | \$2,707,825.00 | \$2,789,059.75 | \$2,872,731.54 | |





America Best Value Inn & Suites

Lakeshore & Spenard Road

Proposed use: A form of transitional housing while tenants take steps to get their lives on track and search for permanent housing, often with the help of case managers and onsite assistance to help strengthen skills necessary for self-sufficiency.

| Operating Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| AHFC Vouchers: 50 % subsidy support anticipated in year 1 moving up to 90% year 3 | \$597,543.90 | \$836,561.46 | \$1,075,579.02 |
| Medicaid: support program ramp up: 20% in year one for billable activities moving to 40% in year 3. Note: Estimates not based on 1115 | | | |
| waiver billing amounts if applicable | \$151,390.82 | \$233,898.82 | \$321,221.04 |
| Other Philanthropic, State or Municipal Funds | \$1,958,890.28 | \$1,718,599.48 | \$1,475,931.48 |
| Total Gross Revenue | \$2,707,825.00 | \$2,789,059.75 | \$2,872,731.54 |





Former Alaska Club

Tudor & Gambell

Proposed Use: Daytime Engagement Center providing case management and other client services as well as Overnight Shelter.



Bean's Café

Third & Karluk

Proposed Use: Daytime Engagement Center providing case management and other client services.

| Building Expenses | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|
| Utilities- est | \$200,000.00 | | |
| Insurance- est | \$45,000.00 | | |
| Routine Maintenance- est | \$200,000.00 | | |
| Admin Costs | \$65,000.00 | | |
| Security | \$300,000.00 | | |
| Total Operating Expenses | \$810,000.00 | | |
| | | | |
| Day Shelter and Engagement Program | | | |
| Day and night shelter - core on-site services | | | |
| Food Service | \$800,000.00 | | |
| Monitors | \$801,850.00 | | |
| Admin | \$51,060.00 | | |
| Indirect | \$100,000.00 | | |
| Sub total shelter | \$1,752,910.00 | | |
| Engagement Program – engage participants/connect resources and support services | | | |
| Program Director, 4 support staff + 2 Case Managemen | \$900,000.00 | | |
| Program supplies and transportation funds | \$100,000.00 | | |
| Subtotal engagement | \$1,000,000.00 | | |
| Total Shelter and Engagement Service Exp | \$2,752,910.00 | | |
| | | | |
| Total Expenses | \$3,562,910.00 | | |





Former Alaska Club

Tudor & Gambell

Proposed Use: Daytime Engagement Center providing case management and other client services as well as Overnight Shelter.



Bean's Café

Third & Karluk

Proposed Use: Daytime Engagement Center providing case management and other client services.

| Operating Budget estimates | |
|---|-------------|
| | |
| Revenue | |
| Municipality Contract, Philanthropic, State or other fund | \$3,500,000 |
| | |
| Total Gross Revenue | \$3,500,000 |



MOA Operating Needs

• Golden Lion (Treatment Center):

\$1,820,741

• America Best Value Inn (Housing):

\$1,958,890

• Alaska Club and Day Engagement Centers: \$3,500,000

Total: \$7,279,631



Funding Options

• Philanthropic Contribution (Rasmuson): \$3,500,000

• Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): \$2,783,695

• Community Development Block Grant: \$1,685,245

• Alcohol Tax: \$3,500,000

• MOA Budget Appropriation (Shelter): \$735,000

• MOA Trust Dividend Payment: \$?

• Other Philanthropic Contributions: \$?

State of Alaska Contribution: \$?

Total: \$12,203,940



- Public Health Emergency
- How has COVID-19 Impacted Shelter Capacity
- Federal Stimulus
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What are the costs of renovations for each facility?

• America Best Value Inn:

\$500,000

• Covers efficiency conversions, security cameras, intercom system; kitchenettes added to 44 units, furnishing, fixtures, and equipment, and fencing for the parking lot.

• Golden Lion:

\$1,000,000

• Covers efficiency conversions, security cameras, intercom system; kitchenettes added to units, furnishing, fixtures, and equipment.

• Alaska Club:

\$3,000,000

• Sprinkler, elevator, bathrooms renovated for showers, laundry, new HVAC and roof.



Why am I just hearing about this?

The Assembly's public process for AO 2020-66 is the same for any other MOA-led property acquisition ordinance. The AO was introduced on June 23 and public testimony began on July 14.

AMC 25.20.010 (acquisition authority) governs the process for real estate acquisition, which includes the exemption from competitive bidding (AMC 25.20.040): "Because of the unique nature of real property, the municipality need not acquire real property by competitive bidding."

The Mayor did not use any emergency powers in this process.

What are the expected operating costs and how will the MOA fund them?

• Golden Lion (Treatment Center):

\$1,820,741

• America Best Value Inn (Housing):

\$1,958,890

• Alaska Club and Day Engagement Centers: \$3,500,000

Total: \$7,279,631



What are the expected operating costs and how will the MOA fund them?

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• Alcohol Tax: \$3,500,000

• MOA Budget Appropriation (Shelter): \$735,000

• MOA Trust Dividend Payment: \$?

• Other Philanthropic Contributions: \$?

State of Alaska Contribution: \$

Total: \$12,203,940



How else is the MOA going to use CARES Act funding to help businesses and residents?

• Small Business and Non-profit Relief Fund: \$6,000,000

• Rental and Mortgage Assistance Fund: \$3,000,000

• Licensed Child Care Relief Fund: \$10,000,000

• Public Lands Jobs Program: \$3,000,000

• Contingency: \$1,500,000





How were these properties selected? Were others considered?

Led by the Real Estate Department, the MOA convened a team of internal experts that included the Housing and Homeless Services Coordinator, the Anchorage Health Department, the Planning Department, the Building Safety Department and private-sector specialists in commercial property acquisition and renovation, tax credit financing, market rate housing development, and permanent supportive housing development to develop a list of criteria that would make the buildings suitable to implement needed services identifies in the Anchored Home plan and other community needs assessments such as the 1115 Behavioral Health Medicaid Waiver.

The team conducted an exhaustive search for suitable properties, starting with a list of every hotel property in the Anchorage Bowl plus other residential and non-residential properties. From there, the MOA began comparing the properties against its list of criteria, removing or re-ordering properties based on how well they performed.

Why are we buying buildings before we know who will operate them?

The Anchorage Health Department (AHD) put out a Request for Information (RFI) to find a provider to create the additional shelter capacity. It was issued on February 7, 2020 and scheduled to close on February 21. During that time, AHD received no proposals, so the deadline was extended for another two weeks. Still, AHD received no proposals even with that extension. So, AHD set up meetings with the organizations it thought would be interested in this work, and learned three important things:

- 1. Respondents were not interested in adding additional shelter capacity in the downtown area.
- 2. There was a strong desire that the Municipality also address rapid, bridge, and permanent supportive housing, supported by additional treatment options.
- 3. We were told there was significant interest in providing the additional shelter capacity, however, none of the providers would submit a proposal unless a specific location was identified and secured prior to a Request for Proposals (RFP) or RFI going out.

How many spaces are currently available in existing facilities?

| Adult Residential Treatment Beds - Higher Levels of Treatment | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Population | Туре | 2012 | 2017 | 2020 |
| Adult - detox | 3.7 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| Adult general co-occurring mental | 3.5 | 78 | 102 | 143 |
| health and substance use | | | | |
| Adult women with children | 3.5 | N/A | 44 | 23 |
| Adult men and women, special | 3.3 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| population focus | | | | |
| Adult women, w/children special | 3.3 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| population focus | | | | |
| Adult: men and women veterans, | 3.3 | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| special population | | | | |
| Adult co-ed, veterans | 3.1 | N/A | 7 | 0 |
| Adult men and women | 3.1 | N/A | 22 | 0 |
| Sub total - community services | | 204 | 199 | 182 |



Wait times for treatment currently range from 14 to 85 days.

How can we use CARES Act funding for acquisition?



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY
MEMORANDUM

DATE: JULY 27, 2020

TO: ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY

FROM: KATHRYN R. VOGEL, MUNICIPAL ATTORNEY

SUBJECT: CARES ACT FUNDING TO FUND AO 2020-66(S)

SUMMARY:

This memorandum memorializes in writing legal advice that this office has provided to the administration and assembly members regarding whether CARES Act Funds paid under Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act may be used to purchase buildings for the purposes of providing homeless overnight shelter, homeless day shelter, and homeless outreach services. The short answer is that such use of CARES Act Funds is legally appropriate because it is consistent with the federal statute and in line with official guidance from the United States Treasury Department and CDC recommendations.



Questions When will these facilities be operational?

Each property will have a different timeline in terms of getting them fully operating. If approved by the Assembly, the MOA would begin negotiating with the owners to reach an agreeable purchase price and doing the remaining due diligence necessary to finalize. Concurrently, the MOA would initiate an RFP for building operations. The operator/provider will then work closely with the MOA to complete any necessary renovations/improvements necessary to open each facility. Best case is the engagement centers and America's Best Value are operational at some point in the 4th quarter of this year. The Golden Lion (treatment center) and Alaska Club (shelter piece) will likely be sometime in 2021 due the renovations and other work needed.



How will you ensure safe transportation to and from facilities?

It will be part of the RFP process.

- 1. Experience. That includes job descriptions, demonstrated success operating/managing 24-hour facilities, oversight and accountability plans.
- 2. Project approach/program design. This includes a program narrative (what is your research-based program design, what level of service/treatment components, scope and length of treatment plan, number of clients served within each service line).
- 3. Budget.
- 4. Outcomes of program design (how are they measuring and tracking success, indicators of success, proposed performance measures for on-going reporting).
- 5. Partner services (indoor/outdoor recreation, transportation services).
- 6. Neighborhood impact mitigation plan (safety and security protocols that demonstrate clear tactics/strategies to minimize any negative community impact).
- 7. Ability/plan to leverage other funding sources to minimize the Municipality's contribution to ongoing operations.

How will you mitigate impacts to neighborhoods and businesses?

It will be part of the RFP process.

- 1. Experience. That includes job descriptions, demonstrated success operating/managing 24-hour facilities, oversight and accountability plans.
- 2. Project approach/program design. This includes a program narrative (what is your research-based program design, what level of service/treatment components, scope and length of treatment plan, number of clients served within each service line).
- 3. Budget.
- 4. Outcomes of program design (how are they measuring and tracking success, indicators of success, proposed performance measures for on-going reporting).
- 5. Partner services (indoor/outdoor recreation, transportation services).
- 6. Neighborhood impact mitigation plan (safety and security protocols that demonstrate clear tactics/strategies to minimize any negative community impact).
- 7. Ability/plan to leverage other funding sources to minimize the Municipality's contribution to ongoing operations.

How can we incorporate community feedback during the RFP process?

We have already added a number of items to be included in the RFP as a result of the public process.

The RFP is a public document and providers/operators will have several weeks to put together their proposals. The administration will then be responsible for selecting the most qualified provider/operator for each of the locations. We will then negotiate a contract with each operator. At this point, the public will again have the opportunity to participate in the process:

- The contracts will be submitted to the Assembly for approval.
- The Assembly will likely schedule public work sessions to review the terms of the contract.
- · A vote of approval from the Assembly will be required to proceed.





- Public Health Emergency
- How has COVID-19 Impacted Shelter Capacity
- Federal Stimulus
- Coronavirus Relief Fund
- Planning
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July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2. Amendment No. 1

Proposed Amendment #1 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members Zaletel, Weddleton, and Kennedy

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpless/Summary of Amendment: This amendment combines the proposed changes in the S-1 version by incorporating the change in this S version. Some members intend to make amendments to specific properties and not all four of properties in the ordinance, and this amendment first bifurcates out the four verties in Section 1 of the ordinance to list them individually.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2.

Amendment No. D to AM1

Proposed Amendment D to Amendment #1 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, OF LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND REMOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members Valeter and Rivera

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose Summery of Amendment: This amendment adds two conditions of the authorization for acquisition of the Golden Lion Hotel: that it never be used as a homeless and transient shelter, and that secured egress be required for operation of the facility. The public response to the announcement of plans to acquire these properties demonstrated heavy opposition to using this property as a homeless or transient shelter, and this amendment provides assurance it never will be. The plans stated in the original are to use the Golden Lion Hotel property as a substance misuse or addiction atment center, and requiring secured egress for this use will mitigate concerns about pedestrian traffic and the general safety of the nearby intersection.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2.

Amendment No. B to AM1

Proposed Amendment B to Amendment #1 to AO 2020-66(5)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members Zaletel and Rivera

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purp be Summary of Amendment: This amendment adds a condition of authorization to purchase the Alaska Club property, requiring that daytime social services and overnight sheltering be commenced contemporaneously, or that if daytime services are offered before overnight sheltering is available that the operator provide sportation to overnight shelter for the clients, and that additional efforts are to be to mitigate impacts on the neighborhood associated to clients coming and going.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2. Amendment No. C to AM1

Proposed Amendment C to Amendment #1 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DISCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members Zalete and Constant

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose Summary of Amendment: This amendment adds a condition of authorization to purchase the improvements at the Bean's Café property, so the authorization is not effective until the Assembly first authorizes the purchase of 3 parcels nearby and adjacent to the Brother Francis shelter, all owned by Mr. Ron Alleva. The consulting firm Agnew::Beck presented a study on February 19, 2020 to the Assembly Committee on Homelessness titled "Third Avenue Parcels: Developing a sion + Concept Land Use Plan, Summary and Preliminary Recommendations." This lendment is intended to commit the Municipality to acquiring these 3 parcels, with the oal of developing and using them consistent with the Agnew::Beck recommendations although the amendment only requires acquisition and does not specify the uses.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2. Amendment No. 2

Proposed Amendment #2 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members Quinn-Davidson, Zaletel, and LaFrance

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose Symmary of Amendment: This amendment adds a statement of intent of the Assembly to ensure that the majority of funds for operations and maintenance of the properties combined, and costs of programs providing services from these locations, should come from sources other than the alcohol tax revenues and to state the embly's intent to not appropriate any more than 50% of alcohol tax revenues in the budget to those purposes.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2.

Amendment No. A to AM2

Proposed Amendment A to Amendment #2 to AO 2020-66(8)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, DR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Members AFrance

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose Symmary of Amendment: This amendment adds a phrase to the intent statement that the Assembly does not intend to use other municipal revenues like property taxes to fund operations, maintenance, or program services, and other sources should be sought to fund these to the maximum extent possible.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2. Amendment No. 3

Proposed Amendment #3 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE OF LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Member Wedleton

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose/sulphary of Amendment: This amendment adds statements of findings by the Assembly that will provide express legislative statements that the uses of CARES Act sunds and of ML&P unrestricted cash after the utility is sold are consistent with and legal under the law and legal restrictions on use of money from those sources. Inclusion of these statements is intended to provide some insulation against any legal allenges and alert critics to the fact the Assembly has considered the CARES Act and &P Stipulation limitations.

July 14, 2020

Agenda Item No. 14.B.2. Amendment No. 4

Proposed Amendment #4 to AO 2020-66(S)

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE, OR LEASE WITH OPTION TO PURCHASE, OF REAL PROPERTY LEGALLY DESCRIBED AS: ... (PROPERTIES) WITH AGGREGATE ACQUISITION AND RENOVATION COSTS NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$22,500,000).

Submitted by: Assembly Member LaFrance

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Purpose Summary of Amendment: This amendment adds a Section that requests the Mayor's Administration to comply with the usual procedures and public processes required by law and Municipal Code for the intended uses for these 4 properties, rather than exercising emergency powers to put them into service waiving procurement, zoning d other Code requirements.

