



October 17, 2019

Governor Dunleavy,

When we met, you asked for my thoughts and concerns regarding your intent to send Alaskans to out-of-state private prisons prior to utilizing the available capacity at Palmer Correctional Center. As a Correctional Officer for 22 years, my thoughts on this subject are straightforward - please do not do this. This decision would undermine your public safety goals. Sending inmates out-of-state will break up families, increase recidivism, and endanger Alaskans. When inmates were previously held outside of Alaska, they brought gangs and violence back with them. If you are being informed otherwise, I welcome the opportunity to meet with you or any member of your staff to explain the realities of private prisons.

Below are just a few of the many reasons why Palmer Correctional Center and APSC certified professional Alaska Correctional Officers should be utilized prior to the State spending millions of dollars to incarcerate Alaskans in out-of-state private prisons.

- When inmates warehoused in private prisons returned to Alaska, it resulted in more crime and Alaska victims. Three of Alaska's worst gangs were created when inmates were housed out of state: Low Life's, Native Brotherhood, and 1488s. Lower 48 private prisons created these gangs, but they are Alaska's problem now, increasing the danger to staff, other inmates, and the public.
- Between 2000 and 2016 the following states ended their contracts with private prisons; Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin.<sup>1</sup> Iowa, Illinois, California and New York, and the local governments of Pima County, King County, the City of Tucson, and the city of Denver have all banned the use of private prisons in their jurisdictions, likewise the country of Israel.
- In 2018, President Donald Trump signed a bipartisan criminal justice bill that requires federal prisoners be incarcerated no more than 500 miles from their primary residence.<sup>2</sup> Alaskans incarcerated in out-of-state private prisons will suffer elimination of most, if not all, of the visits from individuals in their support system.
- On multiple occasions, Alaskans have voted against the use of private prisons.
- Private prisons cut corners and shift costs to the State to increase their profits. They run contrary to Law Enforcement's mission to protect and serve the public.

<sup>1</sup> Capitalizing-on-Mass-Incarceration (2018), Page 5, [www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Capitalizing-on-Mass-Incarceration.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Capitalizing-on-Mass-Incarceration.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [www.congress.gov/bills/115/congress/house-bills/5682/text](https://www.congress.gov/bills/115/congress/house-bills/5682/text)

- Contact with community support systems is crucial to reducing recidivism. A study of 7,000 people released from Florida prisons found that those receiving visitors were 31 percent less likely to commit another crime than those who did not.<sup>3</sup>
- Simply put, private prisons create better criminals, who consequently commit more crimes and create more victims in Alaska communities. A study by the Minnesota Department of Corrections found that compared to prisoners released from state correctional facilities, prisoners incarcerated in private prisons were 13 percent more likely to be arrested again, and 22 percent more likely to be convicted again.<sup>4</sup> An Oklahoma study similarly found that imprisonment in a private prison increased the likelihood a person would commit another crime after release by up to 16.7 percent.<sup>5</sup>
- Alaska's current programming efforts have a positive impact on recidivism and are saving the State money. Prior to its close, Palmer Correctional Center had some of the best programming in the State. In 2017, the Alaska Justice Information Center conducted an Adult Criminal Justice Program Benefit Cost Analysis which found, *"Overall, Alaska offers adult criminal justice programs with impressive recidivism reduction effects."*
- Alaska has already fallen victim to corruption by private prisons and their lobbyists resulting in a federal investigation, multiple convictions, and one Alaska Legislator serving time in prison.

Alaska Public Media interviewed an Alaskan who was incarcerated in a private prison for six years and who said he started the "Low Life" gang. Below is a quote from that interview,

*You know you start learning criminal ways out there. You start... it's kinda lawless. The staff members don't get paid enough, you know.... They're pretty much minimum wage so they're easy to talk into bringing the dope sack... To put us all out of state was not smart.... We came back seasoned criminals. We came back heroin junkies. We came back with Hepatitis.<sup>6</sup>*

The former director of a faith-based home for women in Juneau described the conditions of private prisons Alaskans were formerly held in as *"horrendous."* She stated,

*It's big business, and it's unfortunate that people are making money off the backs of socially, economically challenged, marginalized communities.... Especially in Alaska, when we have so many rural areas, we're already at a disadvantage when*

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<sup>3</sup> In the Public Interest, "How Private Prison Companies Increase Recidivism," research brief, June 2016, Page 6, [www.inthepublicinterest.org/wp-content/uploads/ITPI-Recidivism-ResearchBrief-June2016.pdf](http://www.inthepublicinterest.org/wp-content/uploads/ITPI-Recidivism-ResearchBrief-June2016.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> "The results showed that offenders who had been incarcerated in a private prison had a greater hazard of recidivism in all 20 models, and the recidivism risk was significantly greater in eight of the models." Duwe & Clark, "The Effects of Private Prison Confinement in Minnesota on Offender Recidivism," Minnesota Department of Corrections, Page 28, [www.privateci.org/reports\\_files/MNPrivatePrisonEvaluation\\_WebsiteFinal.pdf](http://www.privateci.org/reports_files/MNPrivatePrisonEvaluation_WebsiteFinal.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Andrew L. Spivak and Susan F. Sharp, "Inmate Recidivism as a Measure of Private Prison Performance," Crime and Delinquency 54, no. 3 (July 2008): 482-508.

<sup>6</sup> 2019-02-13 - Alaska Public Media - Among Dunleavy's proposed DOC cuts, sending 500 prisoners out of state, [www.alaskapublic.org/2019/02/13/among-dunleavys-proposed-doc-cuts-sending-500-prisoners-out-of-state/](http://www.alaskapublic.org/2019/02/13/among-dunleavys-proposed-doc-cuts-sending-500-prisoners-out-of-state/)

*they have to go to prison in our larger communities, let alone taking them out of state.*<sup>7</sup>

In 2006, when the Alaska State Legislature passed Senate Bill 65, which built the Goose Creek Correctional Center and stopped the use of out-of-state private prisons, it did so because it made more financial sense, reduced recidivism, and was safer for Alaskans. At the time, Governor Frank Murkowski stated;

*I have consistently supported finding a solution to the chronic problem of prison overcrowding in Alaska. Over a decade of gridlock has led to the failure to improve on what was supposed to be a temporary solution of sending prisoners to Arizona. The result has been the placement of more and more prisoners into community housing alternatives and the constant transferring of prisoners between locations to ensure the integrity of the system, all of which runs the risk of compromising the level of public safety being provided to Alaskans.... And finally, this bill will generate good paying, long-term jobs for Alaskans and end the export of over \$14 million per year to Arizona....*<sup>8</sup>

I am encouraged by your commitment in our meeting to prioritize hiring 85 additional Correctional Officers. These Officers could help bring Palmer Correctional Center online. Palmer Correctional Center does not need to immediately open in full; however, the Legislature already has designated funds for it to be opened<sup>9</sup> and a ramped-up approach to opening it could take place in less than 12 months.

Sir, I cannot tell you in strong enough terms that your Administration's inaction over the past months in regard to hiring Correctional Officers and your decision to utilize private prisons runs counter to your public safety agenda. Sending Alaskan prisoners to lower 48 private prisons places all Alaskans at greater risk.

Please, do not move forward with this action.



Randy McLellan  
President, Alaska Correctional Officers Association

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<sup>7</sup> 2019-02-15 - Juneau Empire - State examining sending inmates out of state (again) to save money, [www.juneauempire.com/news/state-examining-sending-inmates-out-of-state-again-to-save-money/](http://www.juneauempire.com/news/state-examining-sending-inmates-out-of-state-again-to-save-money/)

<sup>8</sup> 2004-09-07 Alaska Legislature Senate Journal for SB 65 in the 23rd Legislature, Page 3924-3925, [www.akleg.gov/pdf/23/J/S2004-09-07.PDF](http://www.akleg.gov/pdf/23/J/S2004-09-07.PDF)

<sup>9</sup> [https://omb.alaska.gov/ombfiles/20\\_budget/DOC/Enacted/20compdetail\\_doc.pdf](https://omb.alaska.gov/ombfiles/20_budget/DOC/Enacted/20compdetail_doc.pdf), Page 24



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA**  
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

**Department of Corrections**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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December 6, 2019

The Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Legislator,

The Department of Corrections (DOC) has received inquiries from members of the Legislature regarding the Request for Proposal (RFP) to solicit bids to house Alaska inmates out of state. Rather than respond individually, I am addressing all the questions and concerns in a single letter to ensure the information reaches all members of the Legislature.

As Commissioner, it is my number one priority and duty to keep staff and inmates safe. Today, DOC faces a multi-faceted problem: too many inmates and too few staff. Overcrowded, understaffed prisons create dangerous environments for both staff and inmates.

Since the passage of House Bill 49, the Department has seen a steady increase in our unsentenced population. On July 5, 2019, we had 2,099 unsentenced inmates. On December 3, 2019, we had 2,461 unsentenced inmates. While an increase was expected, it happened sooner than projected. The Department is at 97 percent capacity statewide leaving us very little room for growth. I share this overview with you so there is a basic understanding of why I determined issuing an RFP was the most prudent decision at this time.

To manage the prison population, the Department is reviewing and utilizing our options to ensure only those inmates who should be housed in a hard bed are staying in the facilities. This includes, but is not limited to, identifying pre-trial inmates who may be eligible for release, which inmates could be candidates for Community Residential Centers or furlough, and which sentenced or unsentenced offenders could be safely placed on electronic monitoring supervision.

Currently there are over 90 Correctional Officer vacancies across our 12 institutions. These vacancies create additional stress on the Department and add heavily to overtime costs – it is in everyone's interest to fill these jobs as soon as possible. Despite our heightened recruitment efforts, we have been unable to hire more officers than we lost during the last six months due to separation or promotion. As recently reported in the news, the State is seeing lower unemployment rates and a smaller available work force, making attracting and hiring qualified applicants even more challenging.

The Department is dedicated to hiring correctional, pretrial and probation officers. At the beginning of the year, we created a recruitment and retention committee to look at improvement strategies and have implemented different recruiting measures throughout the year. The Department had a presence at the Alaska State Fair this summer, has been attending job fairs statewide, sending staff to the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) unemployment offices, collaborating with the University of Alaska justice programs, running continuous statewide postings, advertising nationwide across different job search sites, posting on social media and we continue to work on new tactics. Recruiting is an on-going, never-ending effort and one I take very seriously. Due to the nature of the position, there are a variety of statutory and regulatory requirements that must be met. These requirements drive the hiring timeline for the process to be an average of 9 to 16 weeks. Hiring more Correctional Officers will have a hugely positive impact on both the morale and budget of the Department.

Since the RFP was issued, many have tried to create an "either/or" scenario when discussing the reopening of Palmer Correctional Center (PCC). The question seems to be, why issue an RFP when you can open PCC? These are two separate issues that are not directly correlated and here is why:

- The RFP addresses the immediate population management crisis in the most prudent, thoughtful way possible. It is specifically written to address many of the concerns raised with sending inmates out of state. Alaska inmates are to be housed together and not comingled with others. The RFP included the requirement to offer programming and activities comparable to in-state offerings – such as educational and treatment programs as well as social/cultural activities. Because it is my intention to bring inmates back to Alaska within 2-3 years of release, they will have the opportunity to participate in all the reentry programming offered in Alaska.
- Even if PCC was a brand-new facility that could open tomorrow, it could not be staffed at this time. PCC is the fourth largest institution in the state and requires 74 Correctional Officers to reopen the facility. It is essential to address the current vacancies first to stabilize staffing levels and then address the needs of a new facility. Anything other than this approach would be irresponsible.

While I understand we may not agree on the decision to proceed with the RFP, hopefully it is clear why the decision was made. The Department has an obligation to the State and our communities to keep those who are a danger to society incarcerated. In order to maintain the level of public safety Alaskans have demanded, I made the decision to issue the RFP to alleviate the burden on our facilities while keeping Alaskans safe.

As for PCC, please know we continue to evaluate all options that will create more bed space within the state. Based on current known needs, the estimated cost to re-open PCC is \$28,770,883 (full facility operations including the one-time capital & operating costs). To open only the medium housing unit is \$22,205,429 (includes the one-time capital & operating costs for this unit). Please note these estimates do not include costs associated with recruitment and academy, inmate transportation, inmate point of arrest and classification & furlough. In addition, it should be mentioned these numbers are assuming DOC will be delegated the authority to manage the projects in-house. If DOC is not granted the authority by the Department of Transportation & Public

Facilities (DOT) then it is anticipated the capital project costs will increase by 50 percent, nearly \$11,000,000.

I feel it is necessary to reiterate once again that neither money nor time is the main issue regarding the reopening of PCC. It is the lack of an available and qualified workforce.

Again, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to address your questions and concerns while providing some insight on how the decision was reached.

Sincerely,



Nancy A. Dahlstrom  
Commissioner

cc: Alaska State Senate members  
Alaska House of Representatives members  
Ben Stevens, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor  
Suzanne Cunningham, Legislative Director, Office of the Governor

## Incarceration in Local Jails and State Prisons



### REGIONAL RANK

**1** of 5 in total  
incarceration

Total  
people...

...locked up in Alaska

650%

INCREASE

712  
people

5,338  
people

1978

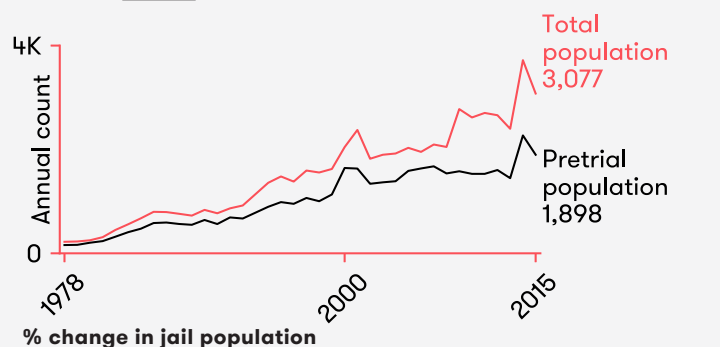
2015

Since 1970, the rate of incarceration in America has expanded more than fourfold, and the United States leads the world in locking people up. Many places in America have begun to reduce their use of prisons and jails, but progress has been uneven. Although the number of people sent to state prisons and county jails from urban areas has decreased, that number has continued to rise in many rural places. Racial disparities in incarceration remain strikingly wide. Women constitute a rising number of those behind bars.

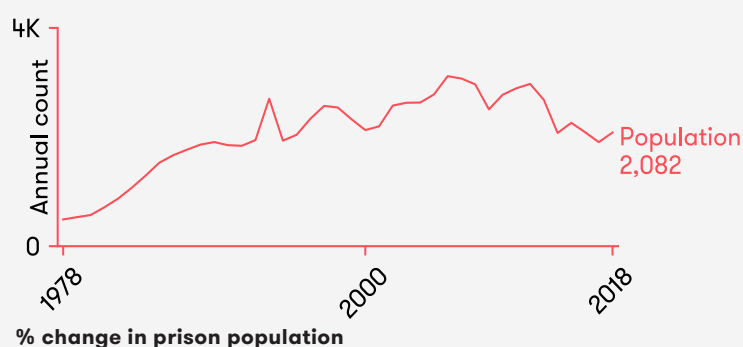
This fact sheet provides at-a-glance information about how many people are locked up in both state prisons and county jails and shows where the state stands on a variety of metrics, so that policymakers and the public can better determine where to target reforms.

## STATE TOTALS

### JAILS\*



### PRISONS



## RACE

more on  
pg 2 →

### TOTAL INCARCERATION

2015



4%  
of state  
pop.

10%  
of incarcerated  
pop.



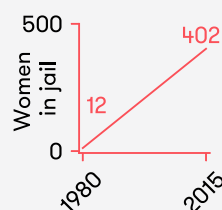
In Alaska, Black people constituted 4% of state residents, but 10% of the incarcerated population.

## GENDER

more on  
pg 2 →

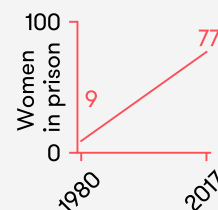
### JAILS\*

3,250% ↑



### PRISONS

756% ↑



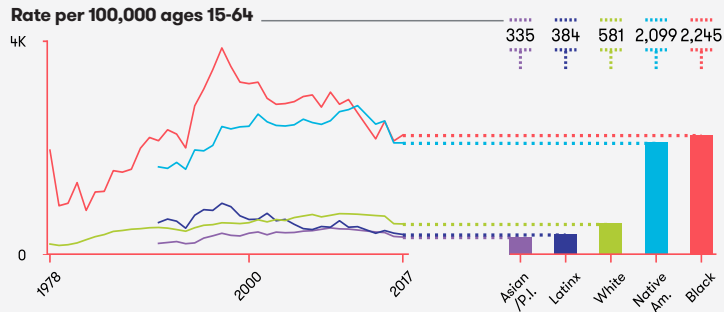
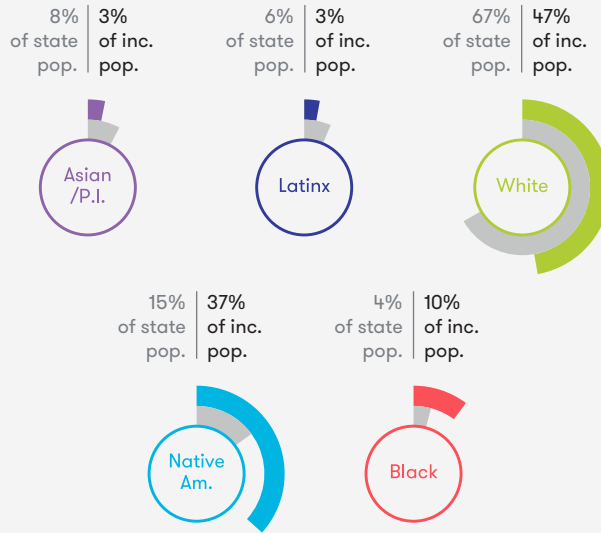
Since 1980, the number of women in jail has increased 3,250%, and the number of women in prison has increased 756%.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY



### TOTAL INCARCERATION

2017



Since 1978, the Black incarceration rate has increased 14 percent. In 2017, Black people were incarcerated at 3.9 times the rate of white people, and Native American people were incarcerated at 3.6 times the rate of white people.

### NATIONAL CONTEXT

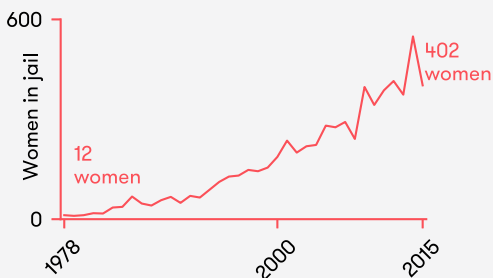
The overrepresentation of Black Americans in the justice system is well documented. Black men constitute about 13 percent of the male population, but about 35 percent of those incarcerated. One in five Black people born in 2001 is likely to be incarcerated in their lifetime, compared to one in 10 Latinx people and one in 29 white people.

Discriminatory criminal justice policies and practices at all stages of the justice process have unjustifiably disadvantaged Black people, including through disparity in the enforcement of seemingly race-neutral laws. Studies have found that Black people are more likely to be stopped by the police, detained pretrial, charged with more serious crimes, and sentenced more harshly than white people—even when controlling for things like offense severity.

Nationally, Latinx people are also overrepresented in prisons and jails, yet common data misclassification leads to distorted, lower estimates of Latinx incarceration rates and distorted, higher estimates of white incarceration rates. Smaller and inconsistent data reporting make it difficult to measure the effects of racism for incarcerated people of other racial groups.

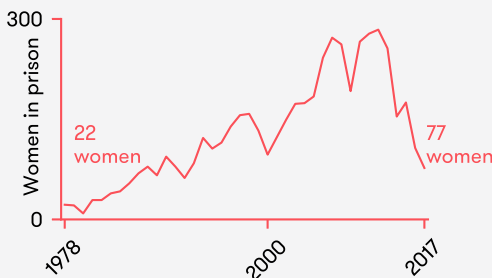
## GENDER

### JAILS\*



The number of women in Alaska's jails has increased more than 24-fold, from 12 in 1978 to 296 in 2016.

### PRISONS



The number of women in Alaska's prisons has increased more than threefold, from 22 in 1978 to 77 in 2017.

### NATIONAL CONTEXT

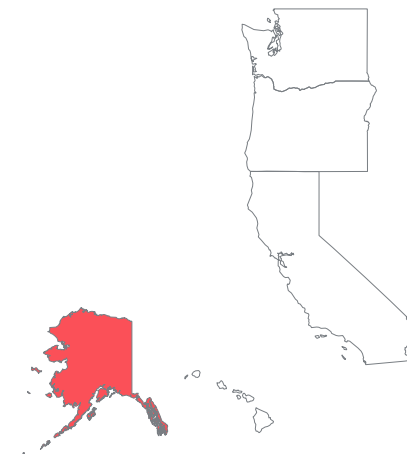
Although men's jail admissions have declined by 26 percent since 2008, women's admissions have increased both as a total number and as a proportion of all jail admissions. Women now make up almost one out of every four jail admissions, up from fewer than one in 10 in 1983. Since 1970, the number of women in U.S. jails has increased 14-fold—from fewer than 8,000 to nearly 110,000 in 2013—and women in jail now account for approximately half of all women behind bars in the country.

## JAILS\*



## Jail admissions

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	Oregon	6,568	-7%
2	Washington	4,422	-27%
3	California	3,830	-26%
4	<b>Alaska</b>	838	38%
5	Hawaii	169	-12%



## Jail pretrial population

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	<b>Alaska</b>	373	10%
2	California	155	-30%
3	Oregon	137	-10%
4	Washington	127	-12%
5	Hawaii	115	-6%

## Jail sentenced population

Rank	State	Rate (2015)	Rate change ('05-'15)
1	<b>Alaska</b>	231	1%
2	California	138	0.3%
3	Hawaii	113	0.5%
4	Oregon	80	-0.3%
5	Washington	78	-0.5%

## PRISONS



## Prison admissions

Rank	State	Rate (2016)	Rate change ('06-'16)
1	Oregon	190	-14%
2	Washington	154	-16%
3	California	136	-76%

## Prison population

Rank	State	Rate (2018)	Rate change ('08-'18)
1	Oregon	569	2%
2	California	489	-29%
3	<b>Alaska</b>	416	-31%
4	Washington	393	-1%
5	Hawaii	382	-20%

**Data** This fact sheet uses data from four U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data series and is supplemented with data obtained directly from state governments for the more recent years for which BJS data is not yet available, when available. The Annual Survey of Jails, Census of Jails, and National Corrections Reporting Program provides data through 2016; the National Prisoner Statistics program provides data through 2017, and 2018 data is sourced from state agencies. Alaska does not have local jails, and instead uses a “unified” corrections system whereby the state administers facilities that hold people in both pretrial and sentenced status. The “jails” data in this document includes people in pretrial status and with sentences of 1 year or less. Rates are per 100,000 residents aged 15 to 64. See *Data and Methods for Vera’s State Fact Sheets*: [www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf](http://www.vera.org/incarceration-trends-fact-sheets-data-and-methods.pdf) for complete details. County-level data is available at [trends.vera.org](http://trends.vera.org).

## Acknowledgments

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## Credits

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An electronic version of this report is posted on Vera’s website at [www.vera.org/state-incarceration-trends](http://www.vera.org/state-incarceration-trends). The Vera Institute of Justice is a justice reform change agent. Vera produces ideas, analysis, and research that inspire change in the systems people rely upon for safety and justice, and works in close partnership with government and civic leaders to implement it. Vera is currently pursuing core priorities of ending the misuse of jails, transforming conditions of confinement, and ensuring that justice systems more effectively serve America’s increasingly diverse communities.

## For more information

For more information, visit [www.vera.org](http://www.vera.org). For more information about this fact sheet, contact Jacob Kang-Brown, senior research associate, at [jkangbrown@vera.org](mailto:jkangbrown@vera.org).

**Department of Corrections**  
**Correctional Officer**  
**FY2019 Projected OT Hours**

Actual OT Hours based on processed pay-periods			FY2019 Projected OT Hours			
	FY2019 OT Hours to-date	FY2019 PFT Equivalent to-date		FY 2019 Projected Hours	FY2019 PFT Equivalent	
Anchorage Complex	28,170.25	12.9		45,776.66	20.9	
Anvil Mountain CC	1,236.75	0.6		2,009.72	0.9	
Hiland Mountain CC	7,844.75	3.6		12,747.72	5.8	
Fairbanks CC	8,451.00	3.9		13,732.88	6.3	
Goose Creek CC	13,717.75	6.3		22,291.34	10.2	
Ketchikan CC	2,451.25	1.1		3,983.28	1.8	
Lemon Creek CC	8,405.25	3.8		13,658.53	6.2	
Mat-Su CC	1,121.25	0.5		1,822.03	0.8	
Palmer CC	0.00	0.0		0.00	0	
Spring Creek CC	19,966.75	9.1		32,445.97	15.0	
Wildwood CC	12,108.50	5.5		19,676.31	9.0	
Yukon-Kuskokwim CC	7,186.75	3.3		11,678.47	5.3	
Pt. Mackenzie Farm	599.50	0.3		974.19	0	
Non-Institutional CO OT Hrs	30.00	0.0		48.75	0	
Correctional Academy	106.25	0.0		172.66	0	
Classification & Furlough	0.00	0.0		0.00	0	
Electronic Monitoring	0.00	0.0		0.00	0	
Transportation	2,984.25	1.4		4,849.41	2.2	
			52.2			
TOTAL HOURS :		114,380.25	52.2	185,867.91		85

Projection based on actual processing of 16 pay-periods for FY2019.

Department of Corrections  
Correctional Officer  
Overtime Hourly Comparison  
FY2015 - FY2019

Revised: 3/04/19/19

	FY2015			FY2016			FY2017			FY2018			FY2019		
	Annual OT Hours	PFT Equivalent	Average PP PFT	Annual OT Hours	PFT Equivalent	Average PP PFT	Annual OT Hours	PFT Equivalent	Average PP PFT	Annual OT Hours	PFT Equivalent	Average PP PFT	Annual OT Hours	PFT Equivalent	Average PP PFT
Anchorage Complex	17,153.25	7.8	8	28,895.00	13.2	13	19,685.00	9.0	9	38,417.25	17.5	18	28,170.25	12.9	21
Anvil Mountain CC	2,018.00	0.9	1	1,896.00	0.8	1	2,880.75	1.3	1	3,089.75	1.4	1	1,236.75	0.6	1
Hiland Mountain CC	2,567.25	1.2	1	4,486.00	2.0	2	4,060.25	1.9	2	7,994.25	3.7	4	7,844.75	3.6	6
Fairbanks CC	7,591.00	3.5	3	8,303.50	3.8	4	6,912.00	3.2	3	14,101.25	6.4	6	8,451.00	3.9	6
Goose Creek CC	10,860.25	5.0	5	4,161.00	1.9	2	5,025.75	2.3	2	7,534.50	3.4	3	13,717.75	6.3	10
Ketchikan CC	1,060.50	0.5	0	2,868.50	1.3	1	2,970.00	1.4	1	2,837.00	1.3	1	2,451.25	1.1	2
Lemon Creek CC	4,921.25	2.2	2	8,502.00	3.9	4	13,201.75	6.0	6	11,342.25	5.2	5	8,405.25	3.8	6
Mat-Su CC	2,551.75	1.2	1	2,818.00	1.3	1	2,020.50	0.9	1	2,197.75	1.0	1	1,121.25	0.5	1
Palmer CC	2,550.75	1.2	1	5,026.25	2.3	2	2,514.75	1.1	1	86.00	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0
Spring Creek CC	15,370.50	7.0	7	8,598.75	3.9	4	22,930.50	10.5	10	29,681.25	13.6	14	19,966.75	9.1	15
Wildwood CC	5,463.00	2.5	3	7,122.25	3.3	3	9,827.00	4.5	4	13,720.00	6.3	6	12,108.50	5.5	9
Yukon-Kuskokwim CC	3,224.00	1.5	1	2,625.25	1.2	1	6,291.75	2.9	3	15,184.00	6.9	7	7,186.75	3.3	5
Pl. Mackenzie Farm	0.00	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0	335.00	0.2	0	599.50	0.3	0
Correctional Academy	697.25	0.3	0	197.5	0.1	0	105.75	0.0	0	154.50	0.1	0	106.25	0.0	0
Classification & Furlough	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0
Electronic Monitoring	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.00	0.0	0
Transportation	8,248.50	3.8	4	7,372.5	3.4	3	6,738.5	3.1	3	6,376.75	2.9	3	2,984.25	1.4	2
	38.5		39	42.4		42	48.0		48	69.9		70	52.2		85
<b>TOTAL HOURS :</b>	<b>84,277.25</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>92,812.50</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>105,164.25</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>153,051.50</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>114,350.25</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>85</b>

\* FY2019 - Information based on 16 of 26 processed pay-periods. (7/01/18 thru 02/06/19)

## Palmer Correctional Center

### Fact Sheet

- **Minimum Facility Open Only**

- Cost to open **\$ 9,783,274.77**
- PCN # **47** (Security 27 & Support 20)
- Prisoners # **176**
- Reopen timeline **5 months**

- **Medium Facility Open Only**

- Cost to open **\$ 14,465,428.77**
- PCN # **83** (Security 54 & Support 29)
- Prisoners # **338**
- Reopen timeline **9 months**

- **Minimum & Medium Facilities Open**

- Cost to open **\$ 21,030,883.13**
- PCN # **117** (Security 73 & Support 44)
- Prisoners # **514**
- Reopen timeline **12 months**

- **Both Unoccupied Annual Expenditures**

**\$ 493,000.00**

- PMCF staff maintains unoccupied institution