

**PRIORITY PROGRAM OVERVIEW
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY2011 OPERATING BUDGET**

DEPARTMENT MISSION:

We provide secure confinement, reformatory programs, and a process of supervised community reintegration to enhance the safety of our communities.

DEPARTMENT CORE SERVICES:

- Provide secure confinement
- Provide supervised re-entry
- Provide reformatory programs

TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION	GF	FED	OTH	TOTAL	PFT	PPT	NP
FY2010 CURRENT CAPACITY (Management Plan)	213,373.8	3,187.3	32,617.4	249,178.5	1,510	1	0
FY2011 GOVERNOR'S TRANSACTIONS	1,887.6	(183.9)	(851.5)	852.2	(1)	1	0
TOTAL FY2011 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	215,261.4	3,003.4	31,765.9	250,030.7	1,509	2	0

PRIORITY PROGRAMS

SECURE CONFINEMENT – Includes resources for: Correctional Academy, Capital Improvement Unit, Prison System Expansion, Classification & Furlough, Out of State Contractual, Institution Director's Office, Inmate Transportation, Point of Arrest, 12 Instate Correctional Centers, Community Jails, Physical Health Care.

OPERATING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION	GF	FED	OTH	TOTAL	PFT	PPT	NP
FY2010 CURRENT CAPACITY (Management Plan)	160,978.3	3,052.3	26,841.5	190,872.1	1,244	1	0
FY2011 GOVERNOR'S TRANSACTIONS	1,829.4	(183.9)	(851.5)	794.0	(1)	1	0
TOTAL FY2011 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	162,807.7	2,868.4	25,990.0	191,666.1	1243	2	0

Results of Current Capacity

↑ The percent of filled Correctional Officer positions increased from 92.65% in October 2008 to 97.47% in October of 2009.

Other Achievements or Information

FY2011 Changes in Capacity

- Eliminate SAVIN Grant: (183.9) Fed
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Eliminate OTI for fuel/utility authorization: (600.0) GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Fund Change: (859.5) PFD; 859.5 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Restore Wildwood Correctional Center bed expansion funding: 1,242.8 GF; 8.0 Other
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Establish OTI funding for Kodiak Community Jail operations: 300.0 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Statewide Salary Adjustments Non-Covered employees: 27.1 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Net position changes: (1) PFT; 1 PPT
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None

PRIORITY PROGRAMS (continued)

SUPERVISED RELEASE - Includes resources for: Correctional Academy, Probation & Parole Director's Office, Statewide Probation & Parole, Electronic Monitoring, Community Residential Centers, Parole Board.

OPERATING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION	GF	FED	OTH	TOTAL	PFT	PPT	NP
FY2010 CURRENT CAPACITY (Management Plan)	36,390.3	0	2,749.3	39,139.6	183	0	0
FY2011 GOVERNOR'S TRANSACTIONS	904.2	0	0	904.2	0	0	0
TOTAL FY2011 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	37,294.5	0	2,749.3	40,043.8	183	0	0

Results of Current Capacity

↑ Of the offenders released between FY2003 and FY2008, the percentage who committed new crimes within 365 days of their date of release from an institution or supervision increased from 33.0% to 34.3%. However, of the offenders released within the past two fiscal years, there was a slight decrease in these new crimes, from 35.66% to 34.3%.

→ The percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community decreased from 2.66% to 2.12% from FY2003 to FY2009.

Other Achievements or Information

FY2011 Changes in Capacity

- Annual CPI contract bed rate increase for Community Residential Centers: 400.0 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : *None*
- Increase of 43 beds within Anchorage Area Community Residential Center: 500.0 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : *None*
- Statewide Salary Adjustments Non-Covered employees: 4.2 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : *None*

PRIORITY PROGRAMS (continued)

REFORMATIVE PROGRAMS - Includes resources for: Offender Habilitation Programs, Prison Employment Programs, Behavioral Health Care.

OPERATING BUDGET DISTRIBUTION	GF	FED	OTH	TOTAL	PFT	PPT	NP
FY2010 CURRENT CAPACITY (Management Plan)	16,005.2	135.0	3,026.6	19,166.8	83	0	0
FY2011 GOVERNOR'S TRANSACTIONS	(846.0)	0	0	(846.0)	0	0	0
TOTAL FY2011 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET	15,159.2	135.0	3,026.6	18,320.8	83	0	0

Results of Current Capacity

- ↑ 239 offenders received a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated during FY2009, compared to only 131 offenders in FY2003.
- ↑ During FY2009, 61 unreported sexual contacts were identified after 16 offenders completed sex history polygraphs while being supervised under the Sex Offender Management program. Prior to participation in the Sex Offender Management program, only 21 known sexual contacts were recorded.
- ↑ In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, compared to 35 enrollees in FY2008.

Other Achievements or Information

FY2011 Changes in Capacity

- Eliminate OTI for Secure Detox & Treatment: (1,000.0) GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Expand Construction apprenticeship programs: 150.0 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None
- Statewide Salary Adjustments Non-Covered employees: 4.0 GF
Significant Changes in Results Expected : None

Department of Corrections

Mission

We provide secure confinement, reformatory programs, and a process of supervised community reintegration to enhance the safety of our communities.

Core Services

- Provide secure confinement.
- Provide supervised re-entry.
- Provide reformatory programs.

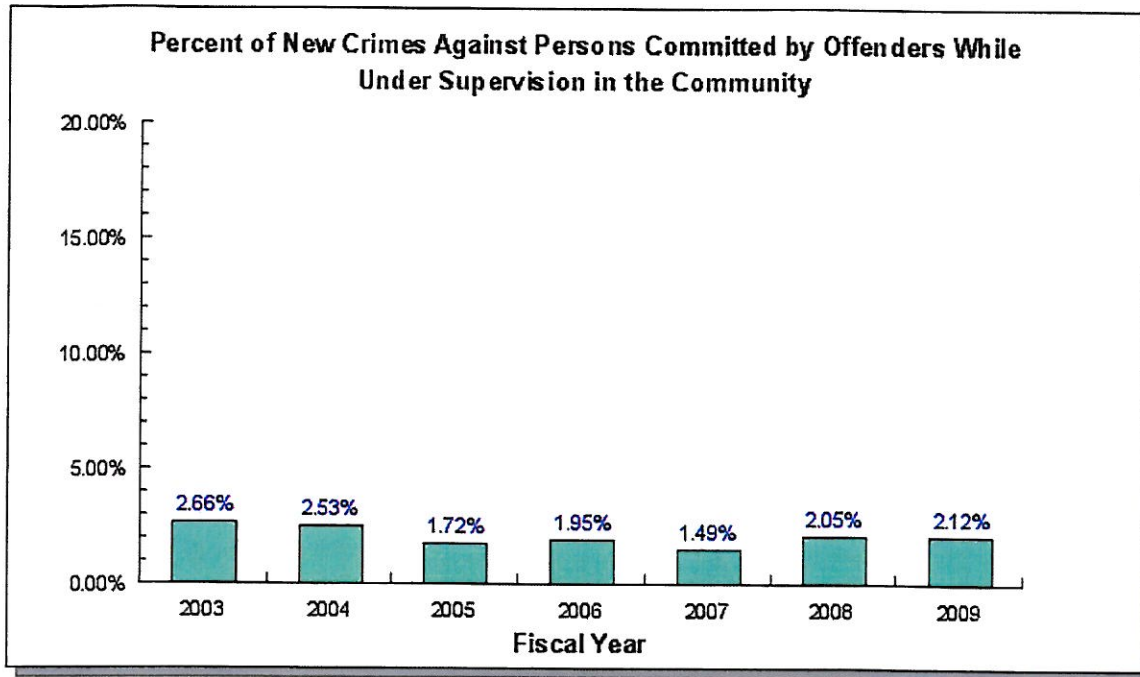
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>A: Community safety is enhanced.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> The percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community decreased from 2.66% to 2.12% from FY2003 to FY2009.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision.</p> <p><u>Status #2:</u> Of the offenders released between FY2003 and FY2008, the percentage who committed new crimes within 365 days of their date of release from an institution or supervision increased from 33.0% to 34.3%. However, of the offenders released within the past two fiscal years, there was a slight decrease in these new crimes, from 35.66% to 34.3%.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Reduce the number of new convictions for sexual crimes committed by supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program (supervision, treatment and polygraph examination).</p> <p><u>Status #3:</u> During FY2009 there was one new conviction for sexual crimes by the 208 supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program.</p>	<p>A1: Increase behavioral interventions and referrals to reformatory programs.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of offenders who receive a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> 239 offenders received a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated during FY2009, compared to only 131 offenders in FY2003.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase the number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment enrollees completing the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program.</p> <p><u>Status #2:</u> In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, compared to 35 enrollees in FY2008.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase the number of offender case files with expanded information on supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program (supervision, treatment and polygraph examination) after one year.</p> <p><u>Status #3:</u> During FY2009, 61 unreported sexual contacts were identified after 16 offenders completed sex history polygraphs while being supervised under the Sex Offender Management program. Prior to participation in the Sex Offender Management program, only 21 known sexual contacts were recorded.</p>

Performance Detail

A: Result - Community safety is enhanced.

Target #1: Reduce the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community.

Status #1: The percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community decreased from 2.66% to 2.12% from FY2003 to FY2009.



Methodology: Source - Data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) by fiscal year.

Percent of New Crimes Against Persons Committed by Offenders While Under Supervision in the Community

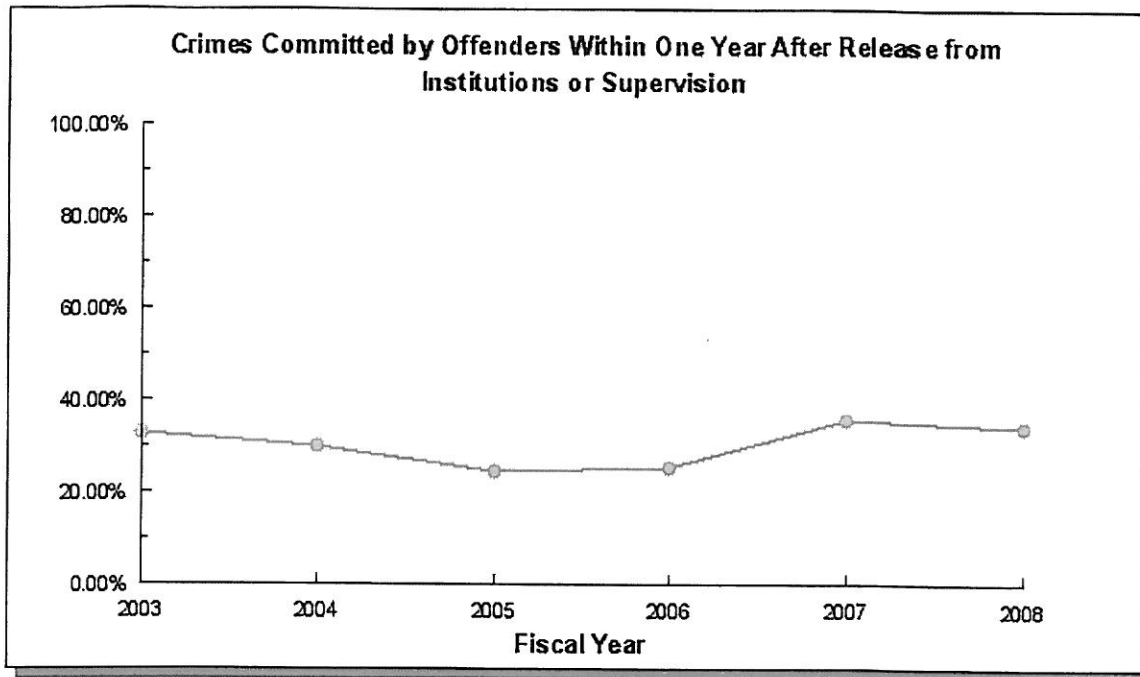
Fiscal Year	# Supervised	# of New Crimes	% of New Crimes	Change in %
FY 2009	8,478	180	2.12%	.08%
FY 2008	8,557	175	2.05%	.55%
FY 2007	8,052	120	1.49%	-.46%
FY 2006	7,996	156	1.95%	.23%
FY 2005	7,548	130	1.72%	-.81%
FY 2004	6,684	169	2.53%	-.13%
FY 2003	6,173	164	2.66%	

Analysis of results and challenges: From FY2008 to FY2009 the Department of Corrections saw an increase in the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community by 0.08%. Variables exist that may impact this number from year to year. The department does not determine the sentence length an offender is required to serve in an institutional facility or the length of time an offender is placed on probation/parole. Both of these impact how many offenders are under supervision in the community at any given time and impact the caseload of an adult probation officer.

The Department added a total of ten adult probation officers within the Statewide Probation and Parole component in FY2007 through FY2009. These positions were added after the passage of two pieces of legislation: SB 218 Sex Offender Polygraphing; and, SB 237 An Additional Six Superior Court Judges.

Target #2: Reduce the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision.

Status #2: Of the offenders released between FY2003 and FY2008, the percentage who committed new crimes within 365 days of their date of release from an institution or supervision increased from 33.0% to 34.3%. However, of the offenders released within the past two fiscal years, there was a slight decrease in these new crimes, from 35.66% to 34.3%.



Methodology: Source - Data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) by fiscal year.

Crimes Committed by Offenders Within One Year After Release from Institutions or Supervision

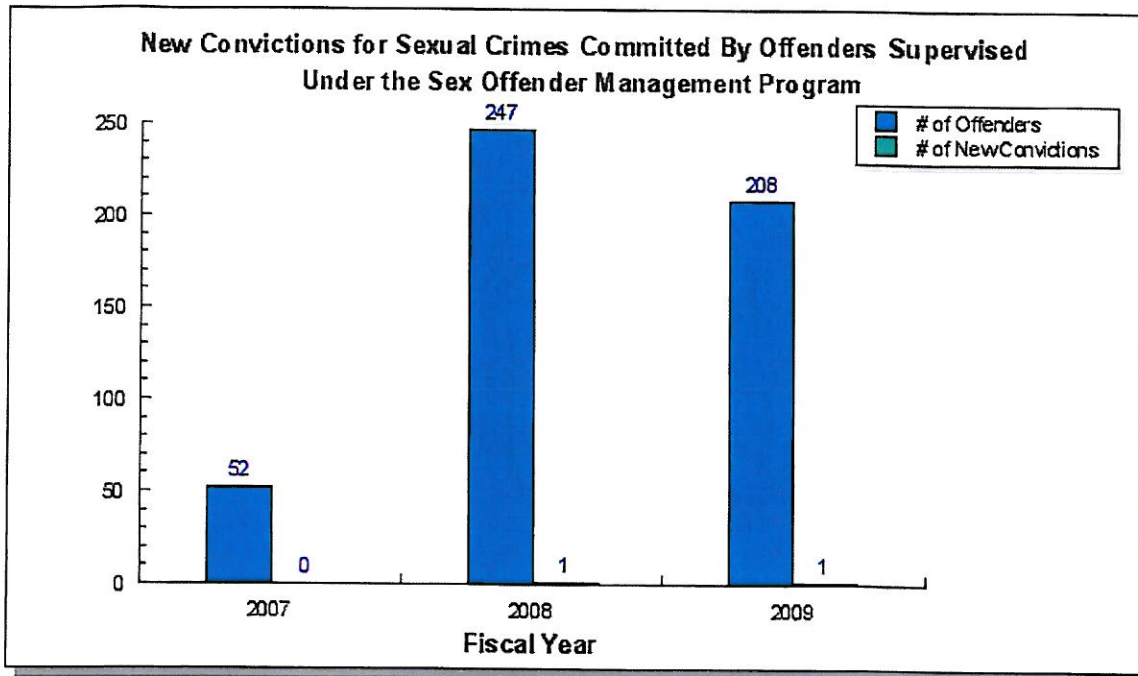
Fiscal Year	# Released	# of Crimes	% of Crimes	Change in %
FY 2008	48,724	16,713	34.30%	-1.36%
FY 2007	46,350	16,529	35.66%	10.36%
FY 2006	44,103	11,158	25.30%	.70%
FY 2005	43,975	10,818	24.60%	-5.29%
FY 2004	42,120	12,589	29.89%	-3.14%
FY 2003	38,455	12,702	33.03%	

Analysis of results and challenges: From FY2007 to FY2008 the Department of Corrections saw a decrease in the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision by 1.36%. Variables exist that may impact this number from year to year. The department does not determine the sentence length an offender is required to serve in an institutional facility or the length of time an offender is placed on probation/parole. Both of these impact how many offenders are under supervision in the community at any given time and impact the caseload of an adult probation officer.

The Department added a total of ten adult probation officers within the Statewide Probation and Parole component in FY2007 through FY2009. These positions were added after the passage of two pieces of legislation: SB 218 Sex Offender Polygraphing; and, SB 237 An Additional Six Superior Court Judges.

Target #3: Reduce the number of new convictions for sexual crimes committed by supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program (supervision, treatment and polygraph examination).

Status #3: During FY2009 there was one new conviction for sexual crimes by the 208 supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program.



Methodology: Source - The Department of Corrections, Sex Offender Treatment Program provides data to the University of Alaska Anchorage, Behavioral Health Research and Services. Behavioral Health Research and Services completes an analysis and provides a report back to the Department of Corrections each fiscal year.

New Convictions for Sexual Crimes Committed By Offenders Supervised Under the Sex Offender Management Program

Fiscal Year	# of Offenders	# of New Convictions
FY 2009	208	1
FY 2008	247	1
FY 2007	52	0

Analysis of results and challenges: During FY2009 the Department of Corrections continued implementation of the Sex Offender Management program. From July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009 a total of 208 convicted sex offenders on community supervision participated in a total of 546 polygraph exams. Of the 208 sex offenders on community supervision who participated in the program, one was convicted of a new sexual crime. There were three sex offenders who did have new convictions for violent non-sex crimes and seven sex offenders who had new convictions for other crimes, including theft and drug crimes. There were also 107 petitions to revoke probation filed against participants in the program. This includes 8 petitions involving an underlying sexual breach (near minors, viewing pornography, etc). The remaining 99 petitions to revoke probation were for substance abuse or general conditions violations of probation/parole. This data indicates that probation officers are intervening prior to the commission of new sexual offenses.

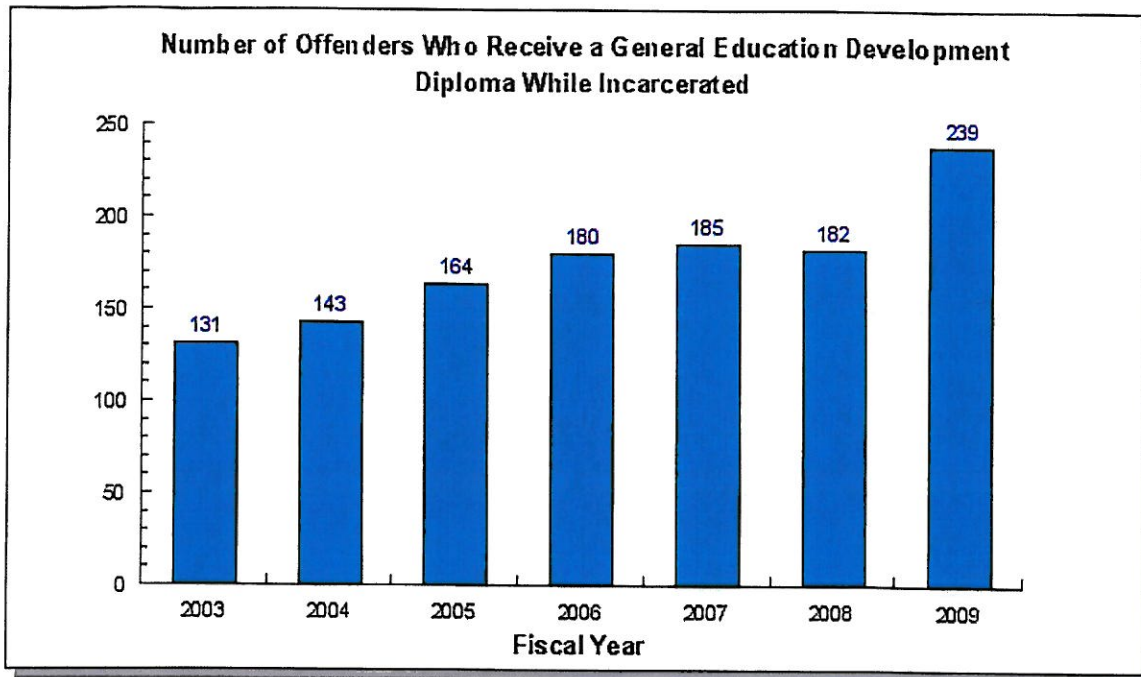
During FY2009, the use of polygraph examinations was expanded into Palmer. A major challenge for FY2010 will be extending the program into isolated, more rural areas of the state. Extension into Bethel continued in FY2009, however, it may take several years to fully implement all elements of sex offender programming in this area. Other challenges include maintaining sufficient professional services for the program, such as specialized polygraph examiners and community sex offender treatment providers, standardizing data collection, and providing adequate training. As it is for many community-based programs and services, Alaska's geography will continue to be a major

challenge in statewide program operations.

A1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals to reformatory programs.

Target #1: Increase the number of offenders who receive a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated.

Status #1: 239 offenders received a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated during FY2009, compared to only 131 offenders in FY2003.



Methodology: Source - The Department of Corrections, Division of Institutions manually collects and reports data from the correctional facilities each fiscal year.

Number of Offenders Who Receive a General Education Development Diploma While Incarcerated

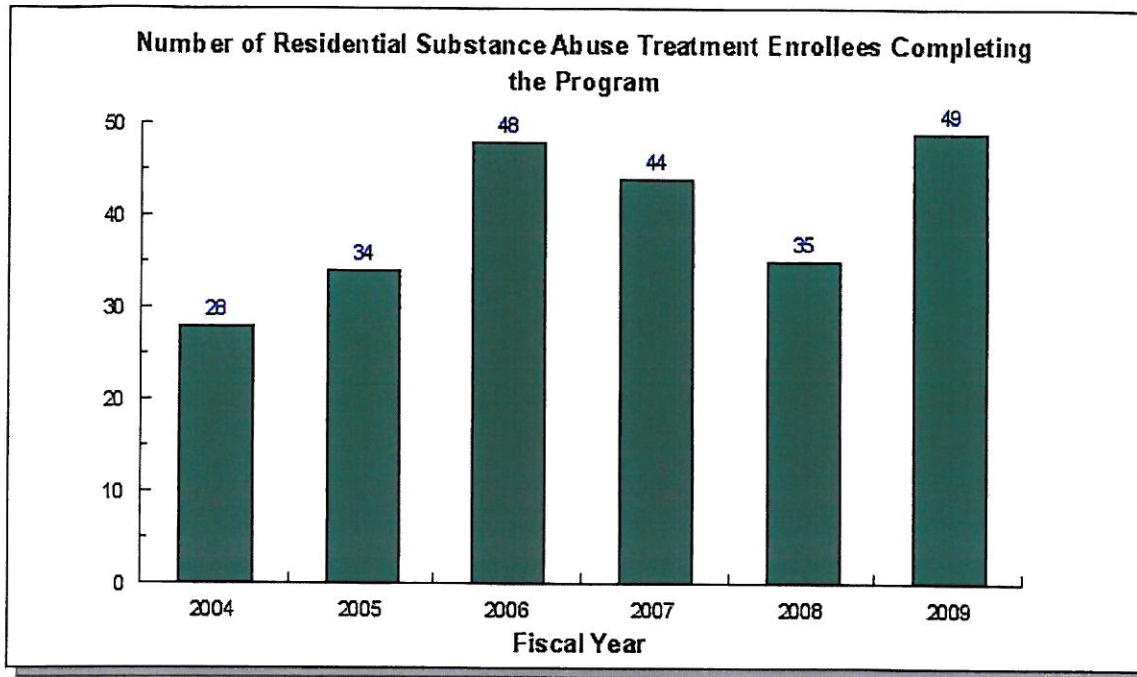
Fiscal Year	# of GEDs Earned
FY 2009	239
FY 2008	182
FY 2007	185
FY 2006	180
FY 2005	164
FY 2004	143
FY 2003	131

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department of Corrections has increased the number of offenders receiving their General Education Development (GED) diploma while incarcerated overall by 108 from FY2003 to FY2009. Each institution provides offenders with education coordinators and the necessary materials to complete the GED tests. While incarcerated offenders have the opportunity to obtain a GED diploma, there are many difficulties for this program to increase the number each year. In most cases offender participation in this program is voluntary and the level of education is self-reported by the offender. Also, the time an offender has to serve maybe insufficient to complete all five tests. In FY2007, the department identified one position to proctor all GED tests in the South-central Region. This change was required by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development and allows education coordinators more time to focus on delivery of education services and not on proctoring tests. It was anticipated that this change would increase the number of offenders who receive their GED diploma while incarcerated. Additionally, Education Coordinators where asked to place more attention on evidenced based practices and programs under their purview such as ABE and GED programs. With the added effort and attention, the department has increased the

number of GED's by 57.

Target #2: Increase the number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment enrollees completing the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program.

Status #2: In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, compared to 35 enrollees in FY2008.



Methodology: Source - Data is collected quarterly by each program and reported to the Offender Habilitation Programs.

Number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Enrollees Completing the Program

Fiscal Year	# Completing
FY 2009	49
FY 2008	35
FY 2007	44
FY 2006	48
FY 2005	34
FY 2004	28

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program. This is an increase of 14 enrollees completing the program from FY 2008. Data collection for the program is being done on a monthly basis rather than a quarterly basis, use of OBSCIS numbers and names allows the reported data to be specific to the offenders receiving treatment.

The Wildwood Correctional Center (WWCC) Men's RSAT Program is a 42 bed Therapeutic Community that opened in October, 2000. This program has become a model cognitive Therapeutic Community in addressing criminal thinking and behaviors as an integral part of addiction treatment for offenders. During FY 2009, the Men's RSAT program had a total of 77 enrollees enter the program and 31 enrollees completed the program.

The Hiland Mountain Correctional Center (HMCC) Women's RSAT Program is a 32 bed Therapeutic Community that opened in November, 1998. Currently, the HMCC Women's RSAT Program is the only known women's treatment program in the country with a dedicated Social Worker on the treatment team who serves as the liaison with the Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Children's Services. During FY 2008, the Women's RSAT program had a total of 31 enrollees enter the program and 18 enrollees complete the program.

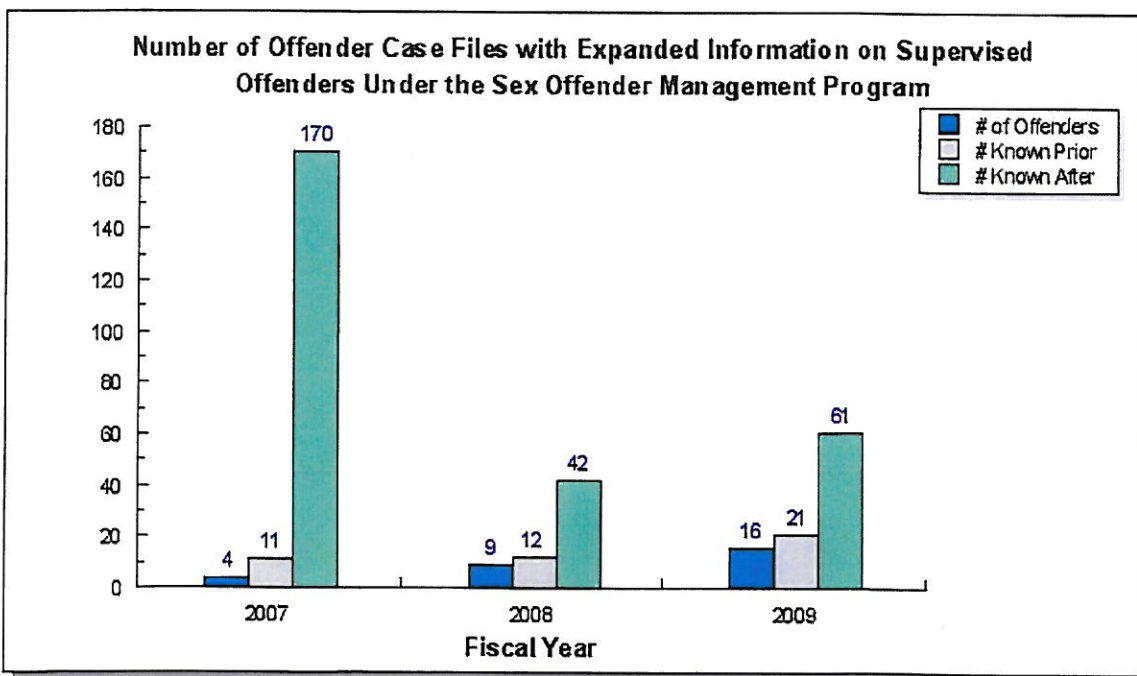
Funding was requested and received in the FY 2010 budget to meet the contractual obligations for both the men's and women's RSAT Programs. In addition to the funding to maintain the RSAT programs, funding was received to add an aftercare component for the RSAT graduates. We are already seeing the advantage in this as more graduates are receiving not only aftercare services but case management services that begins when the offender is still incarcerated and thus provides the impetus to ensure aftercare follow-through. The RSAT aftercare services were funded by an amendment to the RSAT contracts, the total amount for these services was \$82,500 per contract.

In addition to the aftercare component of treatment being added to the RSAT programs, the programs themselves have undergone significant changes. The programs as of 7/1/09 (FY 2010) have been both shortened in length and added to in content and participant accountability. The program was shortened to a six (6) month timeframe. In this timeframe the offender/participants have to complete a curriculum that is evidence based. There is a greater intensity of counselor to participant interaction even though the program remains a therapeutic community model. All offenders attending the RSAT program are referred and have to attend the RSAT aftercare program if they are in the Anchorage community.

The Department of Corrections has a responsibility to provide a continuum of care to inmates who are in the department's custody, so that public safety will be enhanced upon their release to the community. This is being done.

Target #3: Increase the number of offender case files with expanded information on supervised offenders under the Sex Offender Management program (supervision, treatment and polygraph examination) after one year.

Status #3: During FY2009, 61 unreported sexual contacts were identified after 16 offenders completed sex history polygraphs while being supervised under the Sex Offender Management program. Prior to participation in the Sex Offender Management program, only 21 known sexual contacts were recorded.



Methodology: Source - The Department of Corrections, Sex Offender Treatment Program provides data to the University of Alaska Anchorage, Behavioral Health Research and Services. Behavioral Health Research and Services completes an analysis and provides a report back to the Department of Corrections each fiscal year.

Number of Offender Case Files with Expanded Information on Supervised Offenders Under the Sex Offender Management Program

Fiscal Year	# of Offenders	# Known Prior	# Known After
FY 2009	16 +77.78%	21 +75%	61 +45.24%
FY 2008	9 +125%	12 +9.09%	42 -75.29%
FY 2007	4	11	170

Analysis of results and challenges: During FY2009 the Department of Corrections continued in the third year of phased implementation of the Sex Offender Management program. From July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, a total of 208 convicted sex offenders on community supervision participated in a total of 546 polygraph exams. Sixteen of these offenders participated and completed (non-deceptive) Sex History Polygraphs, which yielded additional information about previously unreported victims. At the time of their conviction, these sixteen offenders were known to have twenty-one victims. After they passed their sex history polygraphs, there were a total of sixty-one unreported victims.

Challenges for the Sex Offender Management program continue to include maintaining sufficient professional services for the program, such as specialized polygraph examiners and community sex offender treatment providers and standardizing the collection of data. Providing adequate training for Department of Correction's staff, treatment providers and examiners is also a challenge. Alaska's geography will continue to be a major challenge in statewide program operation, as it is for many community-based programs and services.

Population Management Results Delivery Unit

Mission

Enhance the safety of our communities.

Core Services

- Provide secure confinement.
- Provide reformatory programs.
- Provide supervised re-entry.
- Training
- Facility Infrastructure Maintenance

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>A: The community is safe from offenders in the department's custody.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of offenders on probation / parole are not committing new crimes. <u>Status #1:</u> During FY2009, 89.37% of offenders did not return to the Department's custody for violating their probation / parole by committing a new crime.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Obtain American Correctional Association accreditation by June 30, 2014. <u>Status #2:</u> Review and preparation to pursue accreditation with the American Correctional Association (ACA) began in FY2008, however; the formal process will not begin until FY2009. No new data available at this time.</p>	<p>A1: Maintain fully trained and knowledgeable Correctional and Probation Officers department wide.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Complete review, revision and update of all web-based Department public policy and procedures by June 30, 2010. <u>Status #1:</u> At the end of FY2008 a total of 10.21% of Department public policy and procedures were reviewed, revised and updated to the web. No new data available at this time.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Maintain 100% of Correctional Officer positions filled. <u>Status #2:</u> The percent of filled Correctional Officer positions increased from 92.65% in October 2008 to 97.47% in October of 2009.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Maintain 95% of Probation Officer positions filled. <u>Status #3:</u> The percent of filled Probation Officer positions increased from 91.6% in October 2008 to 92.5% in October of 2009.</p>
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>B: Successful re-entry of released prisoners.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community. <u>Status #1:</u> The percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community decreased from 2.66% to 2.12% from FY2003 to FY2009.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision.</p>	<p>B1: Increase behavioral interventions and referrals to reformatory programs.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of offenders who receive a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated. <u>Status #1:</u> 239 offenders received a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated during FY2009, compared to only 131 offenders in FY2003.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase the number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment enrollees completing the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program.</p>

Status #2: Of the offenders released between FY2003 and FY2008, the percentage who committed new crimes within 365 days of their release from an institution of supervision increased from 33.0% to 34.3%. However, of the offenders released within the past two fiscal years, there was a slight decrease in these new crimes, from 35.66% to 34.3%.

Target #3: Increase the percent of graduates of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program released on furlough, probation, or parole that follow aftercare recommendations when checked at the six month marker following release from incarceration.

Status #3: During FY2009, 100% of graduates of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program released on furlough, probation or parole followed aftercare recommendations when checked at the six month marker following release from incarceration, compared to 82% in FY2008.

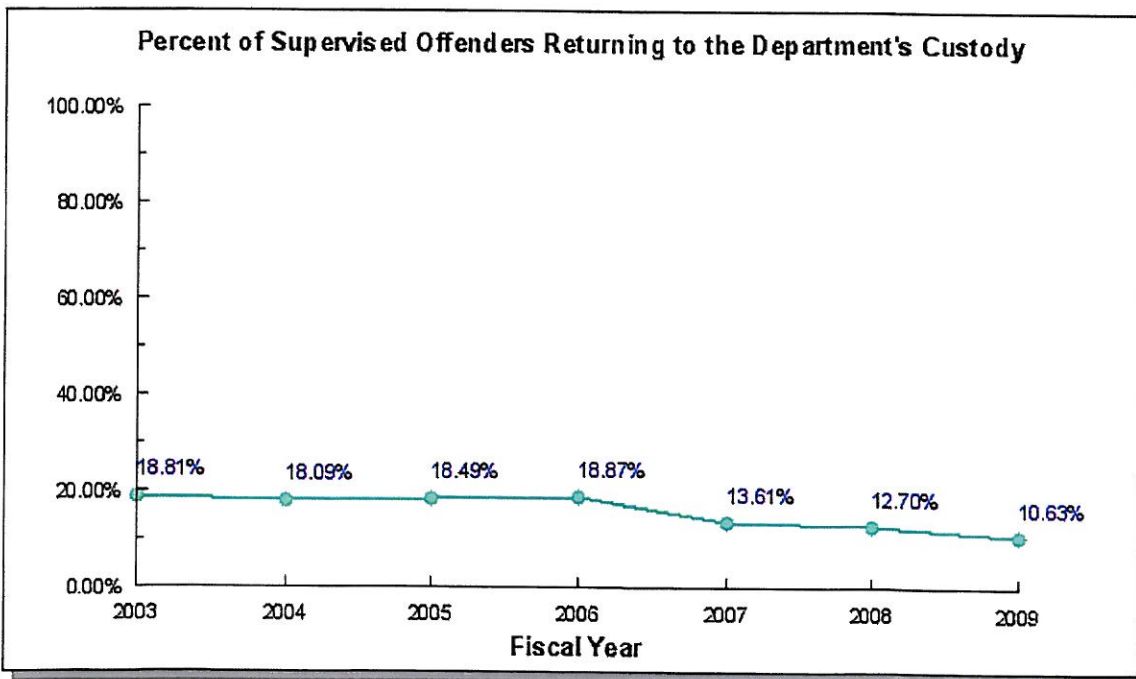
Status #2: In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, compared to 35 enrollees in FY2008.

Performance Detail

A: Result - The community is safe from offenders in the department's custody.

Target #1: 100% of offenders on probation / parole are not committing new crimes.

Status #1: During FY2009, 89.37% of offenders did not return to the Department's custody for violating their probation / parole by committing a new crime.



Methodology: Source - Data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) by fiscal year.

Percent of Supervised Offenders Returning to the Department's Custody

Fiscal Year	# Supervised	# of New Crimes	% Returning	% Not Violating
FY 2009	8,478	901	10.63%	89.37%
FY 2008	8,557	1,087	12.70%	87.30%
FY 2007	8,052	1,096	13.61%	86.39%
FY 2006	7,996	1,509	18.87%	81.13%
FY 2005	7,548	1,396	18.49%	81.51%
FY 2004	6,684	1,209	18.09%	81.91%
FY 2003	6,173	1,161	18.81%	81.19%

Analysis of results and challenges: During FY2009, 10.63% of offenders on probation / parole returned to the Department's custody for violating their probation / parole conditions by committing a new crime. This is a decrease of 2.08% from FY2008. Variables exist that may impact this number from year to year. The Department does not determine the sentence length an offender is required to serve in an institutional facility or the length of time an offender is placed on probation/parole. Both of these impact how many offenders are under supervision in the community at any given time and impact the caseload of an adult probation officer.

The Department added a total of ten adult probation officers within the Statewide Probation and Parole component during FY2007 through FY2009, thereby lowering the caseload and allowing for increased supervision. These positions were added after the passage of two pieces of legislation: SB 218 Sex Offender Polygraphing; and, SB 237 An Additional Six Superior Court Judges.

Target #2: Obtain American Correctional Association accreditation by June 30, 2014.

Status #2: Review and preparation to pursue accreditation with the American Correctional Association (ACA) began in FY2008, however; the formal process will not begin until FY2009. No new data available at this time.

Analysis of results and challenges: During FY2008 the Department started reviewing and developing a strategic plan to pursue accreditation with the American Correctional Association (ACA) as a means of maintaining a safe environment for staff and offenders. Review and preparation work included reviewing Department public policies and procedures and completing audits at all correctional centers.

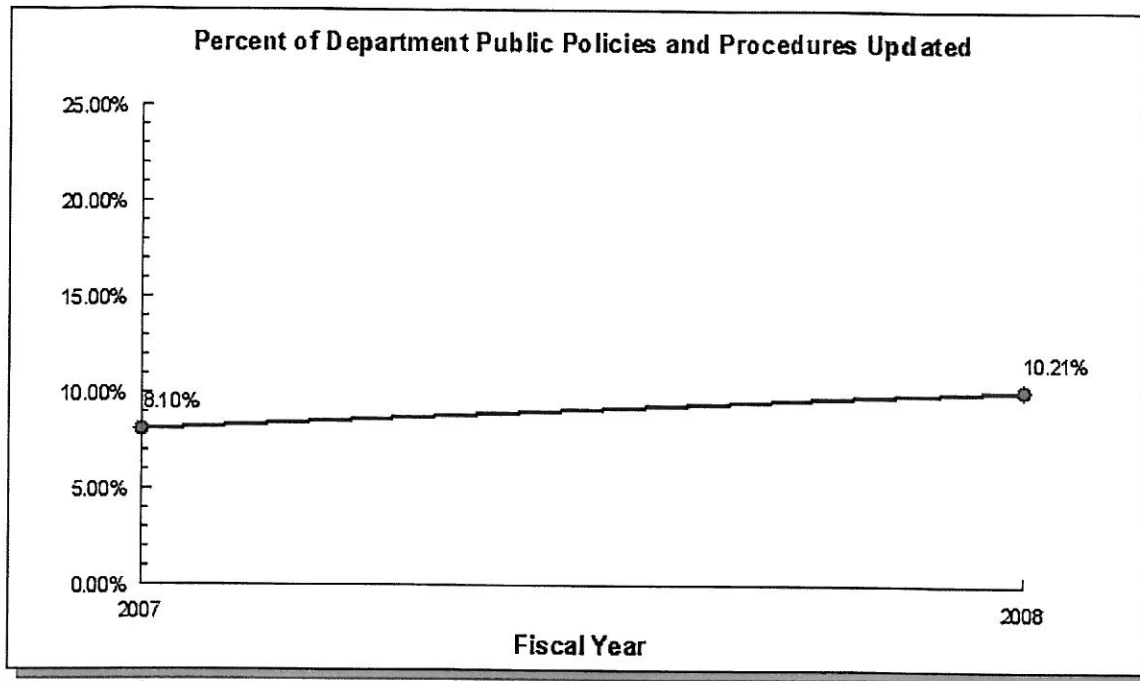
Policies and procedures are being updated with ACA accreditation in mind. 10.21% of the Department public policies and procedures have been reviewed, updated and posted to the web. The Director of Institution's completed audits on all correctional centers using a standardized ACA compliant audit tool. Shortcomings have and are being corrected essentially bringing the correctional centers into compliance with ACA standards.

ACA accreditation requires the Department to participate in a series of reviews, evaluations, audits and hearings. The Departmental review covers many different areas, including but not limited to, Departmental policy and procedures, institutional operations, provisions of basic services that may impact life, safety and health of inmates and staff training levels. The Department intends to begin the formal process of accreditation in FY2009.

A1: Strategy - Maintain fully trained and knowledgeable Correctional and Probation Officers department wide.

Target #1: Complete review, revision and update of all web-based Department public policy and procedures by June 30, 2010.

Status #1: At the end of FY2008 a total of 10.21% of Department public policy and procedures were reviewed, revised and updated to the web. No new data available at this time.



Methodology: Source - Data is manually hand counted each fiscal year.

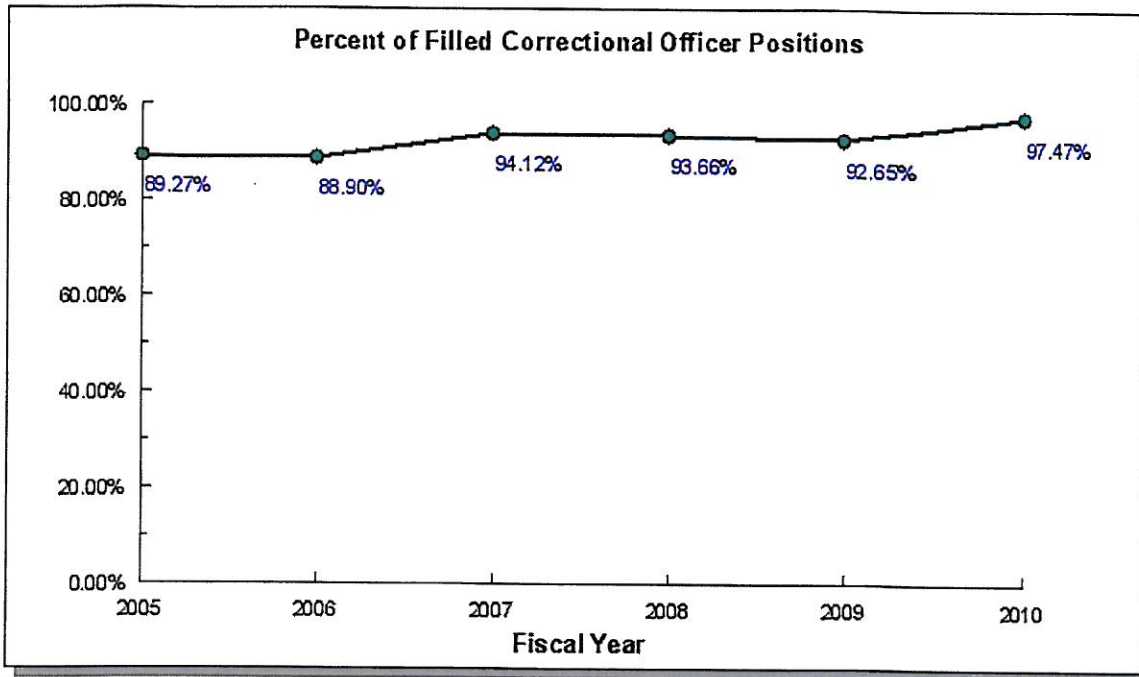
Percent of Department Public Policies and Procedures Updated

Fiscal Year	Total #	Completed	In Progress	% Completed
FY 2008	284	29	9	10.21%
	0%	+26.09%	+12.5%	
FY 2007	284	23	8	8.10%

Analysis of results and challenges: As part of the Department pursuing accreditation with the American Correctional Association for national recognition, the Department is reviewing, revising and updating to the web, all Department public policy and procedures. Many of these policy and procedures have not been updated since the early 1980's and are not current to standards and terminology. Of the 284 Department of Corrections public policy and procedures 29 or 10.21% had been reviewed, revised and updated to the Department's website by the end of FY2008; and nine additional policy and procedures are in the process of being updated. One challenge to meeting this goal is the number of cross-cutting policy and procedures. This represents a time-consuming review process to capture each policy and procedure with similar or linked functions.

Target #2: Maintain 100% of Correctional Officer positions filled.

Status #2: The percent of filled Correctional Officer positions increased from 92.65% in October 2008 to 97.47% in October of 2009.



Methodology: Source - Filled and Vacant position data is extracted from the Department of Corrections Vacancy Downloads each October. Budgeted position data is extracted from the Fiscal Year Management Plan Personal Services downloads.

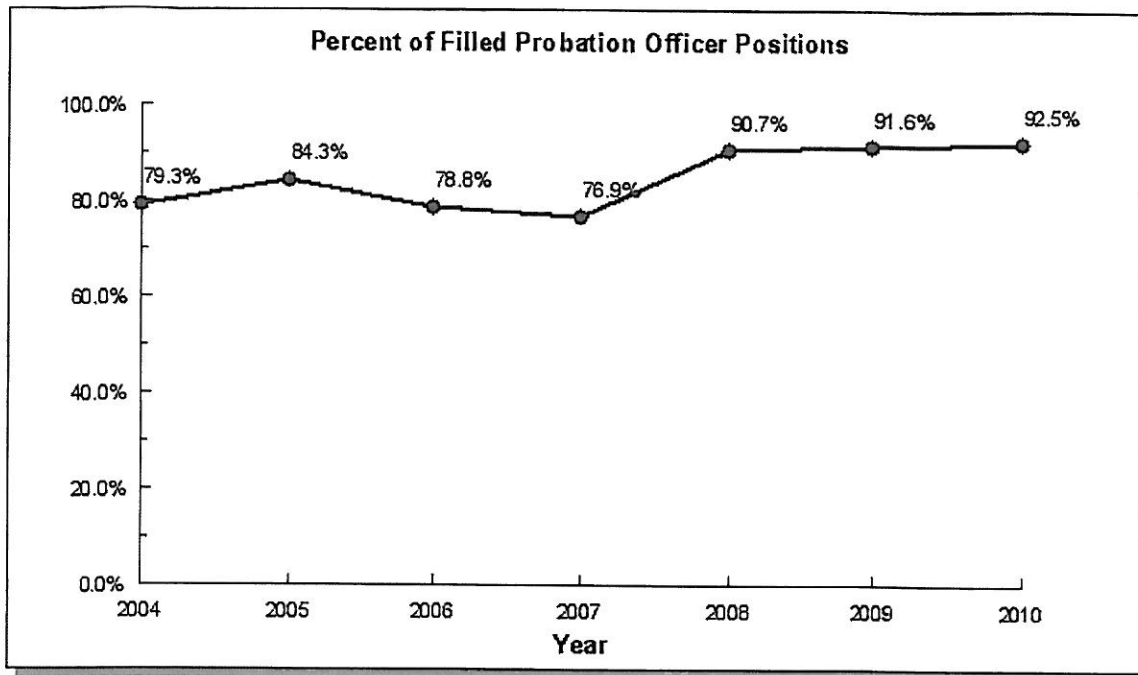
Percent of Filled Correctional Officer Positions

Fiscal Year	Total Budgeted	Total Filled	Total Vacant	Percent Filled
FY 2010	789	769	20	97.47%
FY 2009	789	731	58	92.65%
FY 2008	789	739	49	93.66%
FY 2007	799	752	41	94.12%
FY 2006	793	705	41	88.90%
FY 2005	783	699	84	89.27%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department is continuing its efforts of increasing the percent of filled Correctional Officer positions. From October 2008 to October 2009 there was an increase in the percent of filled Correctional Officer positions of 4.82%. In FY2009 the Department received an increment to eliminate the vacancy factor within institutions. This increase changed the percentage of filled correctional officer positions to maintain from 95% to 100%. This measure accounts for only Correctional Officer I / II / III's located in all institutions and Inmate Transportation. The Department has had a difficult time hiring and retaining Correctional Officers. The Department of Corrections and the Special Recruitment Unit in the Department of Administration have instituted streamlined recruitment and hiring processes to shorten the amount of time from application to employment. There is an on-going recruitment campaign to increase the pool of available applicants.

Target #3: Maintain 95% of Probation Officer positions filled.

Status #3: The percent of filled Probation Officer positions increased from 91.6% in October 2008 to 92.5% in October of 2009.



Methodology: Source - Filled and Vacant position data is extracted from the Department of Corrections Vacancy Downloads each October. Budgeted position data is extracted from the Fiscal Year Management Plan Personal Services downloads.

Percent of Filled Probation Officer Positions

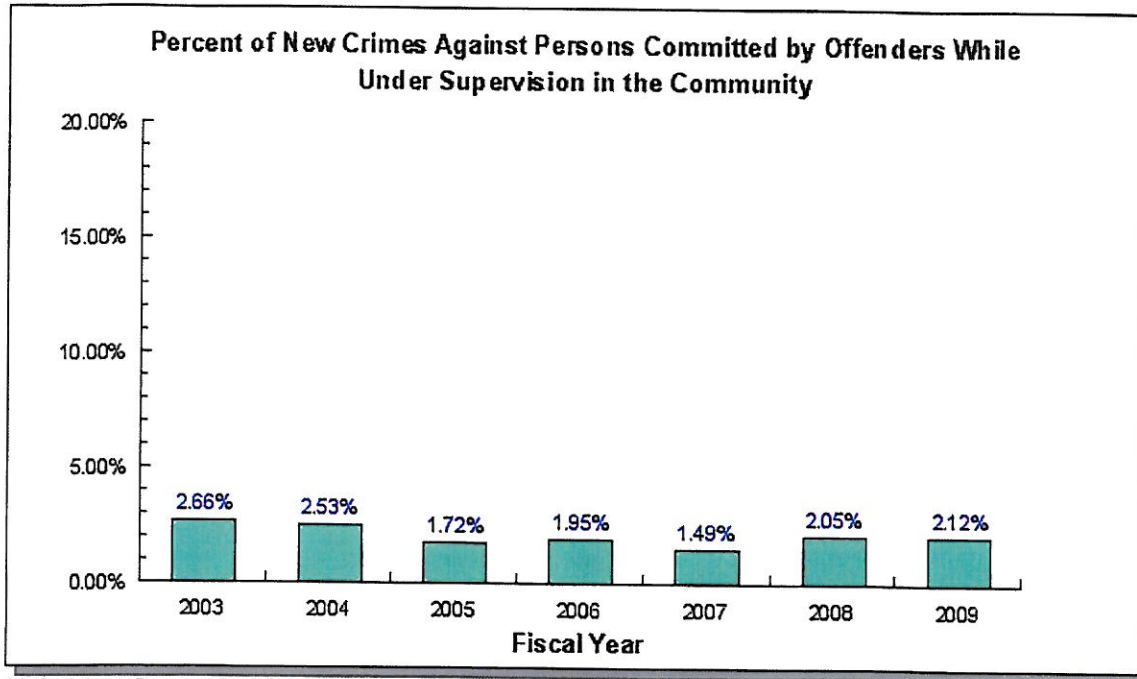
Year	Total Budgeted	Total Filled	Total Vacant	Percent
2010	107	99	8	92.5%
2009	107	98	9	91.6%
2008	107	97	10	90.7%
2007	104	80	24	76.9%
2006	99	78	21	78.8%
2005	89	75	14	84.3%
2004	92	73	19	79.3%

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department is continuing its efforts of increasing the percent of filled Probation Officer positions. From October 2008 to October 2009 there was an increase in the percent of filled Probation Officer positions of 0.9%. This measure accounts for all Probation Officer I / II / III / IV / V's within the Statewide Probation and Parole component and the Probation and Parole Director's Office component. In past years the Department had a difficult time in the recruitment and retention of Probation Officers. The Department of Corrections and the Special Recruitment Unit in the Department of Administration instituted streamlined recruitment and hiring processes to shorten the amount of time from application to employment. This on-going recruitment campaign increased the pool of available applicants and has allowed the Department to maintain filled positions.

B: Result - Successful re-entry of released prisoners.

Target #1: Reduce the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community.

Status #1: The percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community decreased from 2.66% to 2.12% from FY2003 to FY2009.



Methodology: Source - Data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) by fiscal year.

Percent of New Crimes Against Persons Committed by Offenders While Under Supervision in the Community

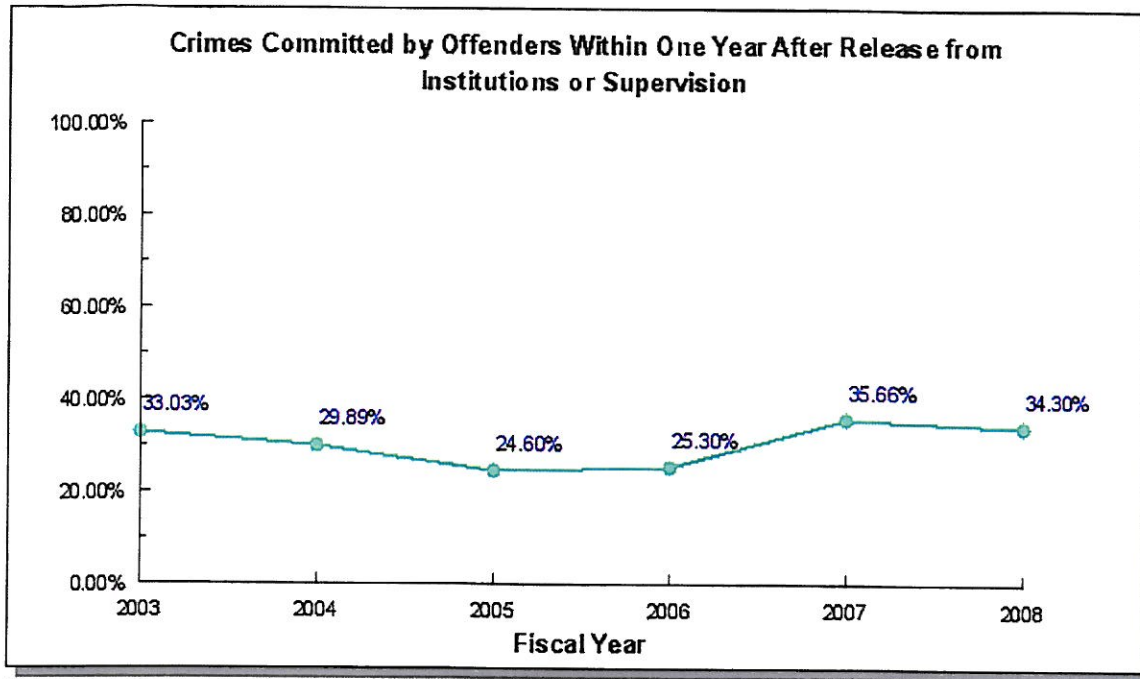
Fiscal Year	# Supervised	# of New Crimes	% of New Crimes	Change in %
FY 2009	8,478	180	2.12%	.08%
FY 2008	8,557	175	2.05%	.55%
FY 2007	8,052	120	1.49%	-.46%
FY 2006	7,996	156	1.95%	.23%
FY 2005	7,548	130	1.72%	-.81%
FY 2004	6,684	169	2.53%	-.13%
FY 2003	6,173	164	2.66%	

Analysis of results and challenges: From FY2008 to FY2009 the Department of Corrections saw an increase in the percent of new crimes against persons committed by offenders while under supervision in the community by 0.08%. Variables exist that may impact this number from year to year. The department does not determine the sentence length an offender is required to serve in an institutional facility or the length of time an offender is placed on probation/parole. Both of these impact how many offenders are under supervision in the community at any given time and impact the caseload of an adult probation officer.

The Department added a total of ten adult probation officers within the Statewide Probation and Parole component in FY2007 through FY2009. These positions were added after the passage of two pieces of legislation: SB 218 Sex Offender Polygraphing; and, SB 237 An Additional Six Superior Court Judges.

Target #2: Reduce the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision.

Status #2: Of the offenders released between FY2003 and FY2008, the percentage who committed new crimes within 365 days of their release from an institution of supervision increased from 33.0% to 34.3%. However, of the offenders released within the past two fiscal years, there was a slight decrease in these new crimes, from 35.66% to 34.3%.



Methodology: Source - Data is extracted from the Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) by fiscal year.

Crimes Committed by Offenders Within One Year After Release from Institutions or Supervision

Fiscal Year	# Released	# of Crimes	% of Crimes	Change in %
FY 2008	48,724	16,713	34.30%	-1.36%
FY 2007	46,350	16,529	35.66%	10.36%
FY 2006	44,103	11,158	25.30%	.70%
FY 2005	43,975	10,818	24.60%	-5.29%
FY 2004	42,120	12,589	29.89%	-3.14%
FY 2003	38,455	12,702	33.03%	

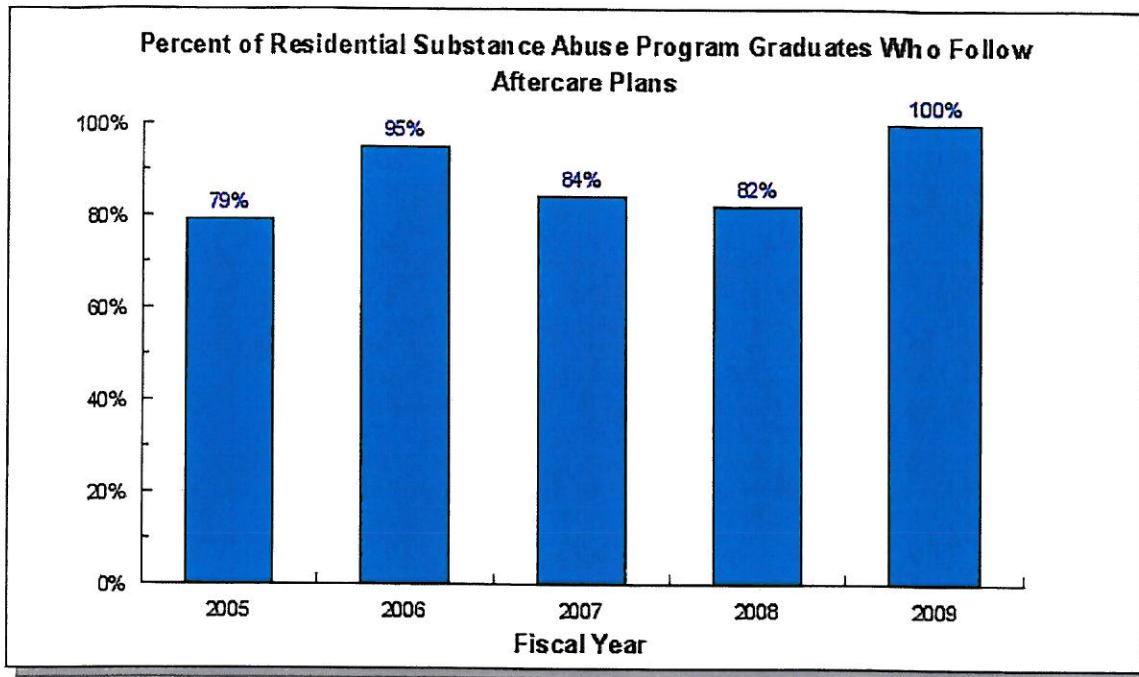
Analysis of results and challenges: From FY2007 to FY2008 the Department of Corrections saw a decrease in the percent of crimes committed by offenders within one year after release from institutions or supervision by 1.36%. Variables exist that may impact this number from year to year. The department does not determine the sentence length an offender is required to serve in an institutional facility or the length of time an offender is placed on probation/parole. Both of these impact how many offenders are under supervision in the community at any given time and impact the caseload of an adult probation officer.

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Target #3: Increase the percent of graduates of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program released on furlough, probation, or parole that follow aftercare recommendations when checked at the six month marker following release from incarceration.

Status #3: During FY2009, 100% of graduates of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program

released on furlough, probation or parole followed aftercare recommendations when checked at the six month marker following release from incarceration, compared to 82% in FY2008.



Methodology: Source - Data is collected quarterly by each program and reported to the Offender Habilitation Programs.

Percent of Residential Substance Abuse Program Graduates Who Follow Aftercare Plans

Fiscal Year	% Following Aftercare
FY 2009	100%
FY 2008	82%
FY 2007	84%
FY 2006	95%
FY 2005	79%

Analysis of results and challenges: For the past five years the Department of Corrections (DOC) had chosen the six month marker for the follow up data collection; this was based on national reporting that most offenders who relapse and re-offend after release from incarceration do so unusually within the first sixty days. Currently, all nationwide indicators are that keeping outcome data for a period of up to three years is preferred in order to document program success. The Department of Corrections agrees and has just implemented a new follow-up protocol. Along with this new follow-up protocol, a new data collection system has been implemented this past spring (April 2009). This data collection system follows the offender by DOC Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBCSIS) number and name over the course of three years after release from the institution. While it is true that most offenders re-offend or relapse within the first two to six months following release, a period follow-up for three years paints a more accurate and complete picture of the success of a program. This follow-up does not depend on self report, it relies on the information that is input by DOC employees into the DOC data collection system (currently OTIS). In FY 2009, due to these changes in data collection referenced above, the number of offenders followed in the first three quarters of FY 2009 resulted in a reduction from previously reported numbers in FY 2008. In the last quarter of the year the numbers of offenders followed increased as the programs became fully compliant and online with the new reporting system.

In FY 2009 there have been very significant changes made in these programs. The first changes were in data collection, discussed above. These changes will help DOC to understand more accurately both the success of program changes implemented while the offender is incarcerated and the outcomes after the offender is released from prison. In addition to the changes in data reporting, the RSAT programs have been both shortened and strengthened. The programs are now six months in duration, allowing 84 men to attend treatment per year and 64

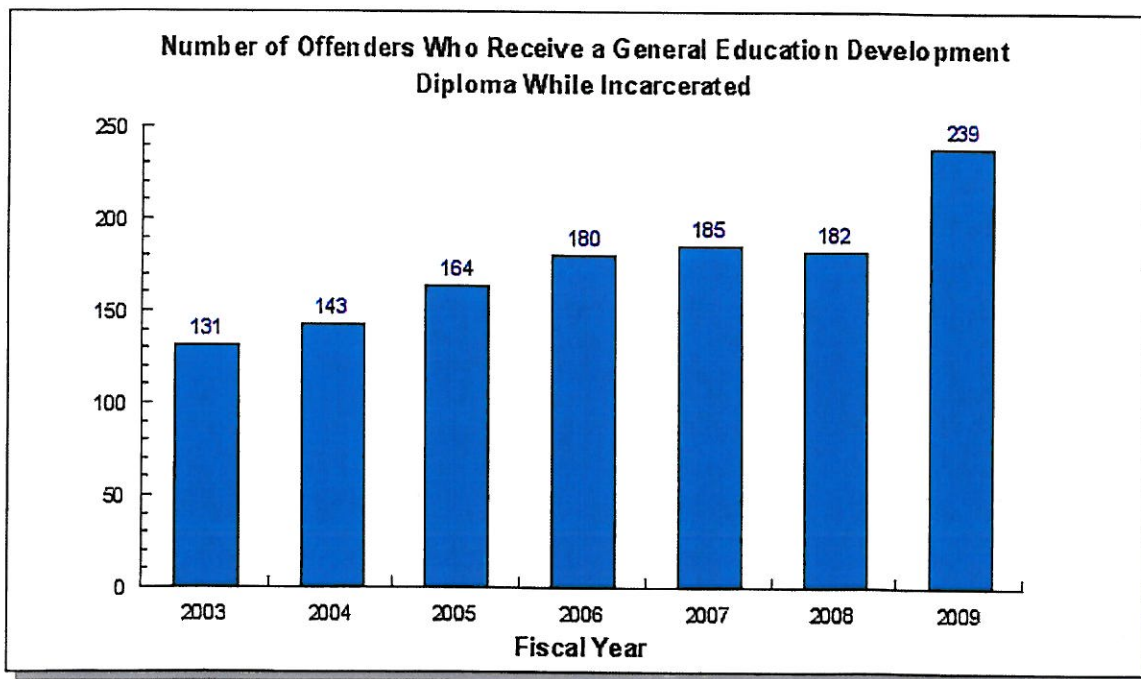
women to attend treatment per year, essentially making the RSAT programs available to over twice the number of offenders than previously. The RSAT programs now use a defined curriculum and have aftercare and case management built into each offender's treatment plan. This increases both attendance in aftercare and accountability in aftercare and post release. For both HMCC and WCC programs the aftercare attendance in the last six months has been at 100% largely as a result of the Transitions Continuing Care Program available to all RSAT graduates in the Anchorage area.

With the department's continued commitment to the RSAT programs and the implementation of the LSSAT programs (three month intensive out patient programs) as well as aftercare and intensive out patient now available to furlonghees in the Anchorage community, DOC has followed through on its responsibility to provide a continuum of care to inmates who are in the department's custody, in order to enhance public safety and reduce recidivism.

B1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals to reformative programs.

Target #1: Increase the number of offenders who receive a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated.

Status #1: 239 offenders received a General Education Development diploma while incarcerated during FY2009, compared to only 131 offenders in FY2003.



Methodology: Source - The Department of Corrections, Division of Institutions manually collects and reports data from the correctional facilities each fiscal year.

Number of Offenders Who Receive a General Education Development Diploma While Incarcerated

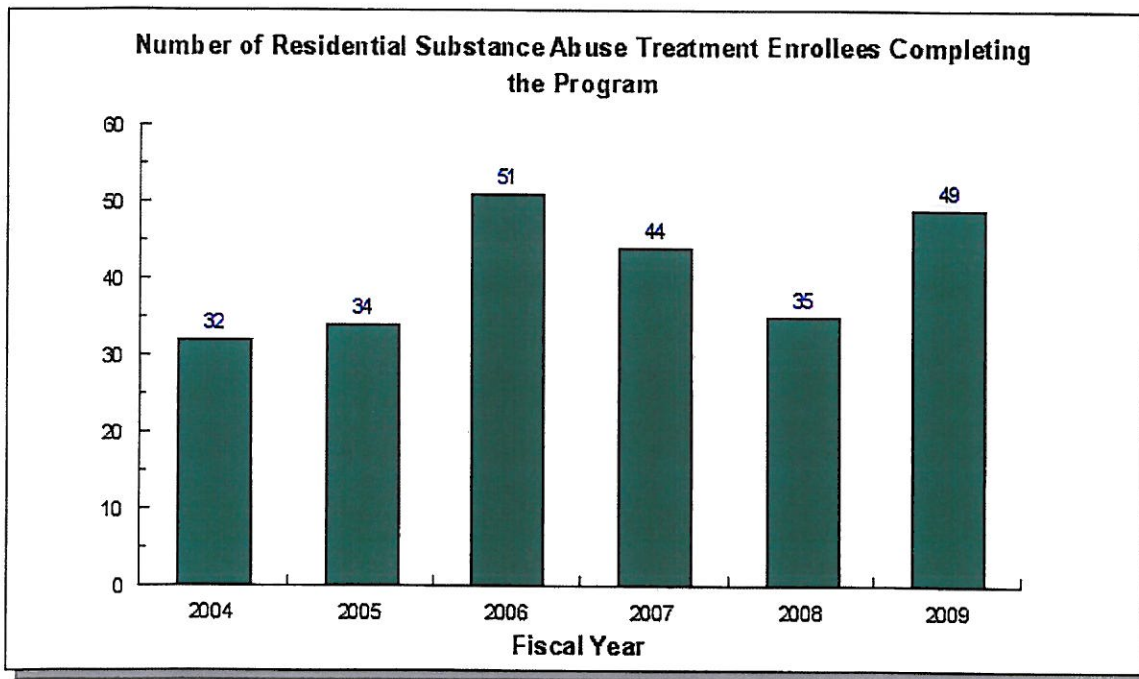
Fiscal Year	# of GEDs Earned
FY 2009	239
FY 2008	182
FY 2007	185
FY 2006	180
FY 2005	164
FY 2004	143
FY 2003	131

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department of Corrections has increased the number of offenders receiving their General Education Development (GED) diploma while incarcerated overall by 108 from FY2003 to

FY2009. Each institution provides offenders with education coordinators and the necessary materials to complete the GED tests. While incarcerated offenders have the opportunity to obtain a GED diploma, there are many difficulties for this program to increase the number each year. In most cases offender participation in this program is voluntary and the level of education is self-reported by the offender. Also, the time an offender has to serve maybe insufficient to complete all five tests. In FY2007, the department identified one position to proctor all GED tests in the South-central Region. This change was required by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development and allows education coordinators more time to focus on delivery of education services and not on proctoring tests. It was anticipated that this change would increase the number of offenders who receive their GED diploma while incarcerated. Additionally, Education Coordinators where asked to place more attention on evidenced based practices and programs under their purview such as ABE and GED programs. With the added effort and attention, the department has increased the number of GED's by 57 over FY2008.

Target #2: Increase the number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment enrollees completing the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program.

Status #2: In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program, compared to 35 enrollees in FY2008.



Methodology: Source - Data is collected quarterly by each program and reported to the Offender Habilitation Programs.

Number of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Enrollees Completing the Program

Fiscal Year	# Completing
FY 2009	49
FY 2008	35
FY 2007	44
FY 2006	51
FY 2005	34
FY 2004	32

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY2009, 49 enrollees completed the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program. This is a increase of 14 enrollees completing the program from FY2008. Data collection for the program is being done on a monthly basis rather than a quarterly basis, use of Offender Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS) numbers and names allows the reported data to be specific to the offenders receiveing treatment.

The Wildwood Correctional Center (WWCC) Men's RSAT Program is a 42 bed Therapeutic Community that opened in October 2000. This program has become a model cognitive Therapeutic Community in addressing criminal thinking and behaviors as an integral part of addiction treatment for offenders. During FY2009, the Men's RSAT program had a total of 77 enrollees enter the program and 31 enrollees completed the program.

The Hiland Mountain Correctional Center (HMCC) Women's RSAT Program is a 32 bed Therapeutic Community that opened in November 1998. Currently, the HMCC Women's RSAT Program is the only known women's treatment program in the country with a dedicated Social Worker on the treatment team who serves as the liaison with the Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Children's Services. During FY2008, the Women's RSAT program had a total of 31 enrollees enter the program and 18 enrollees complete the program.

Funding was requested and received in the FY2010 budget to meet the contractual obligations for both the men's and women's RSAT Programs. In addition to the funding to maintain the RSAT programs, funding was received to add an aftercare component for the RSAT graduates. We are already seeing the advantage in this as more graduates are receiving not only aftercare services but case management services that begins when the offender is still incarcerated and thus provides the impetus to ensure aftercare follow-through. The RSAT aftercare services were funded by an amendment to the RSAT contracts, the total amount for these services was \$82,500 per contract.

In addition to the aftercare component of treatment being added to the RSAT programs, the programs themselves have undergone significant changes. The programs as of 7/1/09 (FY2010) have been both shortened in length and added to in content and participant accountability. The program was shortened to a six (6) month timeframe. In this timeframe the offender/participants have to complete a curriculum that is evidence based. There is a greater intensity of counselor to participant interaction even though the program remains a therapeutic community model. All offenders attending the RSAT program are referred and have to attend the RSAT aftercare program if they are in the Anchorage community.

The Department of Corrections has a responsibility to provide a continuum of care to inmates who are in the department's custody, so that public safety will be enhanced upon their release to the community. This is being done.