



House Bill 118

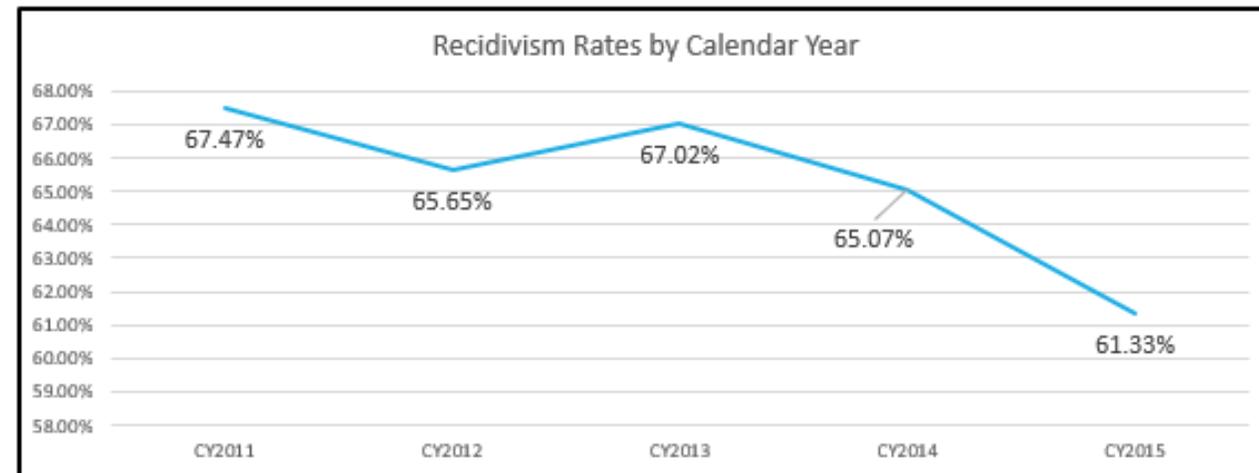
OFFENDER REENTRY PLANNING BY CORRECTIONS

“An Act relating to the duties of the commissioner of corrections; and relating to planning for prisoner reentry.”

Background

- ▶ Reentry provides resources for citizens to successfully transition back in to our communities by utilizing individualized case management, programming, and support services
- ▶ Alaska has begun to see a steady decline in recidivism
- ▶ Reentry push began in 2010 and has spanned multiple administrations

Alaska Recidivism Rates



*DHSS/DBS

Offender Management Plans (OMPs)

- ▶ Used as a Case Plan for coordination between the Department of Corrections and Reentrant and Community Providers
- ▶ Case Plans are live documents developed after prisoner intake and are updated prior to transition and release into the community
- ▶ Prioritizes needs for citizens to have successful transition out of incarceration
- ▶ Based off of risk treatment assessment
- ▶ Addresses
 - ▶ Medical treatment
 - ▶ Mental health
 - ▶ Housing needs
 - ▶ Financial issues
 - ▶ Job skills
 - ▶ Life skills
 - ▶ Education
 - ▶ And more



Reentry Coalitions Across the State



- ▶ Reentry Service: any service provided by a community or state organization that serves individuals released from the criminal justice system back into the community
 - ▶ Reentry coalitions:
 - ▶ Facilitate community assessment of assets, barriers, and gaps for returning citizens
 - ▶ Develop solutions for case coordination challenges using evidence based approaches
 - ▶ Design and implement a Comprehensive Community Reentry Plan
 - ▶ Coordinate Offender Management Plans
 - ▶ Participants in Reentry Coalitions include Alaska Division of Public Health, Alaska House Finance Corporation, The Salvation Army, Alaska Native Justice Center, The Alaska Labor Exchange System, Chanlyut, Nine Start Education & Employment Services, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Southcentral Foundation, Partners for Progress, and Cook Inlet Tribal Council.

Reentry Coalitions in Alaska

- ▶ Coalitions in Anchorage, Matsu, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Dillingham, Nome, Ketchikan



*Graphic by DHSS/DBS

What is currently in law?

- ▶ Reentry planning
 - ▶ DOC must establish an institutional case plan for every individual serving a term of 30 days or more
 - ▶ DOC must establish a reentry plan for every individual serving a term of 30 days or more
 - ▶ DOC is required to work with prisoners within 90 days of their release date in order to establish a written reentry plan
- ▶ We hope to build on long term planning for success after release with this bill

House Bill 118

- ▶ HB 118 requires that a written case plan take effect within 90 days after a prisoner's sentencing
- ▶ HB 118 ensures that the DOC collaborates with community reentry coalitions and other providers of reentry services when developing a written case plan
- ▶ HB 118 establishes new metrics tracking the results of the program that conducts assessments of the risks and needs of offenders and a report presented to the legislature that includes
 - ▶ Number of prisoners provided written case plans, percentage of target population that number represents
 - ▶ Number of written case plans initiated within the preceding year
 - ▶ Number of written case plans updated in the preceding year

