

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (H) COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022

Electronic Monitoring
Board of Parole
DOC Overtime Review
Programming & Reentry Services
Department Wide Demographics
Community Programs





DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRETRIAL ELECTRONIC MONITORING

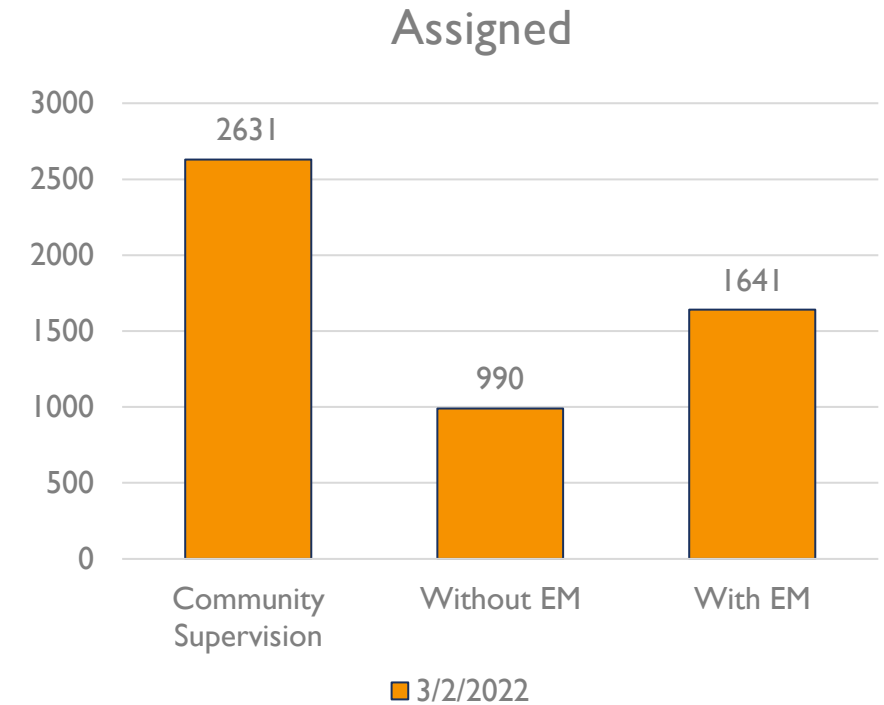
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022



PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM STATUTORY GUIDELINES

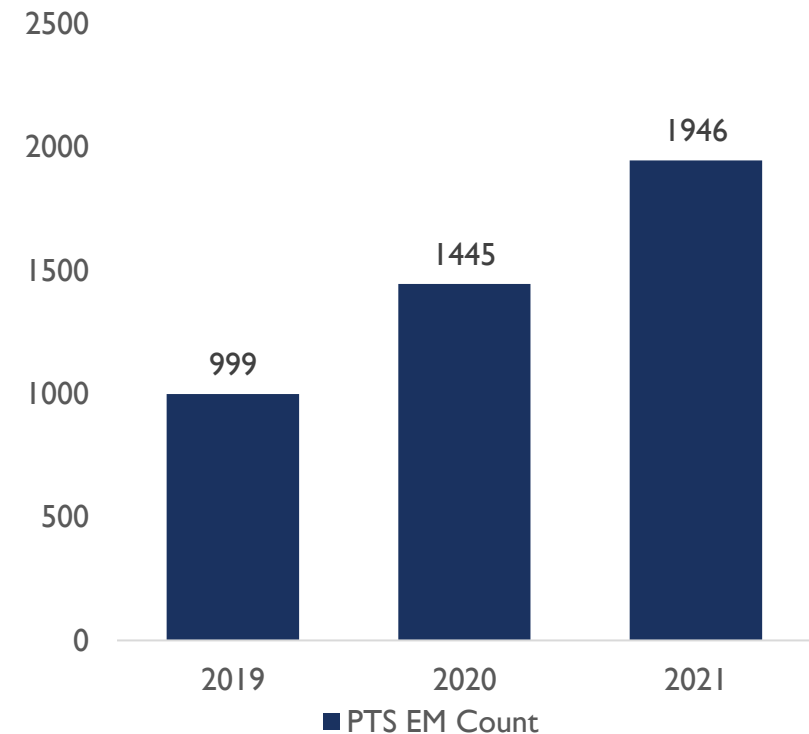
- **AS 33.07.010-** Pretrial Service Program established in 2018.
- **AS 33.07.030-** Duties of Pretrial Service Officers
 - Risk assessment/Release recommendation
 - Supervision
 - AS 33.07.030 (f) The Commissioner may, in accordance with AS 36.30, procure and enter into agreements or contracts for the supervision of defendants on electronic monitoring during the pretrial period.
- **AS 12.30.011(b)(19)-** Release before trial
 - ...the judicial officer may singly or in combination, order the person to submit to supervision by a pretrial services officer under AS 33.07, which may include the use of electronic monitoring;





PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM ELECTRONIC MONITORING EQUIPMENT

- At the start of this fiscal year, we were operating and monitoring 1,946 pieces of electronic monitoring (EM) equipment.
 - An increase of 94.8% in 3 years.
- Pretrial Electronic Monitoring devices include GPS (global positioning system) bracelets, RF (radio frequency) bracelets, and alcohol detecting devices.
 - GPS devices – location monitoring (exclusion zones) – (i.e. domestic violence location restrictions and other location restrictions)
 - RF devices – electronic leash –(i.e. curfew and house arrest)
 - Alcohol detection devices – passive or active testing – (i.e. alcohol an element of current charge)
- The daily rental rate of each piece of electronic monitoring equipment range from \$4.64 to \$8.99, dependent on type of equipment and location within the State.
 - The cost of the GPS bracelet if lost or damaged = \$1900.00 each
 - The cost of the alcohol detection devices if lost or damaged = \$550.00 each





PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM

ELECTRONIC MONITORING STATEWIDE

- Electronic Monitoring (EM) is available across the state
- Areas are established based on equipment limitations and reasonable response.
 - In the event the court directs release of a defendant on EM in an area not supported, the Pretrial Officer will immediately notify the courts and the attorneys assigned to the case of the inability to comply and request the order be amended or changed.

Location	Active Units (as of 3.2.22)
Anchorage	1152
Cordova	9
Craig	6
Fairbanks	227
Homer	6
Juneau	163
Kenai	78
Ketchikan	30
Kodiak	35
Palmer	270
Valdez	12
TOTAL	1988



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BOARD OF PAROLE

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022



DISCRETIONARY PAROLE PROCESS – I/2

Defendant Sentenced

- Court sentences defendant

Time Accounting

- Within 30 days, DOC determines maximum release date, projected mandatory release date and discretionary parole eligibility date

Case Planning

- Institutional Parole Officer (IPO) conducts risk/needs assessment using validated tools. Makes program/treatment referrals based on assessment.

Serving Sentence

- Pursuing treatment?
- Pursuing education/skills?
- Disciplinary Issues?

10 – 8 Weeks Before Parole Board Visit

- Board visits every facility quarterly.
- IPOs generate list of inmates who have a parole eligibility date up to 4 months after the board's visit.
- IPO provides application for discretionary parole.



DISCRETIONARY PAROLE PROCESS – 2/2

6 weeks until Parole Board visit

- Inmate applications due to IPO.
- IPO provides victims with inmate's application and advises them how to participate in the process.
- IPO solicits feedback from original district attorney, defense counsel and trial judge.
- Inmates who decide not to apply complete a waiver of the parole hearing. Inmate may choose to apply for a later Parole Board visit or waive any discretionary parole hearing for the remainder of the inmate's sentence.

2 weeks until Parole Board visit

- IPO compiles a report for the Parole Board detailing inmate's:
 - current and previous criminal convictions
 - conduct while incarcerated and under previous terms of supervision
 - risks and needs identified by the risk assessment tool
 - case plan and status of referred programming
 - community letters of support and opposition (including victim responses)
- IPO also provides their evaluation of the inmate and recommendation for the Parole Board.
- Report is provided to the Parole Board and inmate.

Parole Hearing

- Each applicant for discretionary parole is provided a 30-minute hearing.
 - May be longer depending on victim participation.
- Hearings are closed. Participants include 3-5 members of the Parole Board, the inmate, IPO, board staff, inmate's counsel (if applicable) and victim(s) (if applicable and participating).
- Victims and counsel are provided an opportunity to make a statement.
- Board deliberates in private.
- Inmate is brought back for the Board's decision.



DISCRETIONARY PAROLE DECISIONS

- AS 33.16.100(a).The board may authorize the release of a prisoner who is otherwise eligible under AS 12.55.115 and AS 33.16.090(a)(1) on discretionary parole if it determines a reasonable probability that
 - (1) the prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating any laws or conditions imposed by the board;
 - (2) the prisoner's rehabilitation and reintegration into society will be furthered by release on parole;
 - (3) the prisoner will not pose a threat of harm to the public if released on parole; and
 - (4) release of the prisoner on parole would not diminish the seriousness of the crime.
- During deliberation, the board considers the information provided through the institutional parole officer's report, the inmate's application, collateral information provided (e.g., treatment summaries, release plan, letters of support/opposition), inmate's testimony, and statements from victims and counsel.
- If the board determines that they do not have a reasonable probability to believe that any one of the four factors is true, the board will deny discretionary parole.
- If the board determines they do not have enough information to determine a reasonable probability, the board will vote to continue a hearing to be convened at a future date. The board may require the inmate to complete some condition before they will convene another hearing.
- If the board determines the inmate will most likely meet the four factors, they will grant discretionary parole. They will typically set a release date two weeks from the date of hearing to provide time for the inmate and parole officer to complete release planning. The board may also set a future release date or require the inmate complete a condition before the inmate can release.
 - If an inmate cannot meet a precondition for a continued hearing or for release through no fault of their own, they may request the board reconsider the precondition by completing a Request for Reconsideration and providing it to their Institutional Parole Officer.



COVID EFFECTS ON DISCRETIONARY PAROLE

- The effects of COVID-19 on discretionary parole were limited.
 - The board did not physically travel to each facility after March 2020.
 - Hearings were conducted telephonically and via video conferencing.
- Though programming was suspended at facilities during the pandemic, it did not significantly affect parole decisions.
 - Inmates had significant opportunities to pursue programming prior to the pandemic, and the Department worked hard to find new ways to provide services.
- The board was mindful of programming interruptions when setting preconditions for release or continued hearings in 2020 - 2021.
 - 69% completed precondition
 - 29% failed to complete due to their own behaviors or choice.
 - 2% still on treatment waitlist.



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OVERTIME INFORMATION

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022



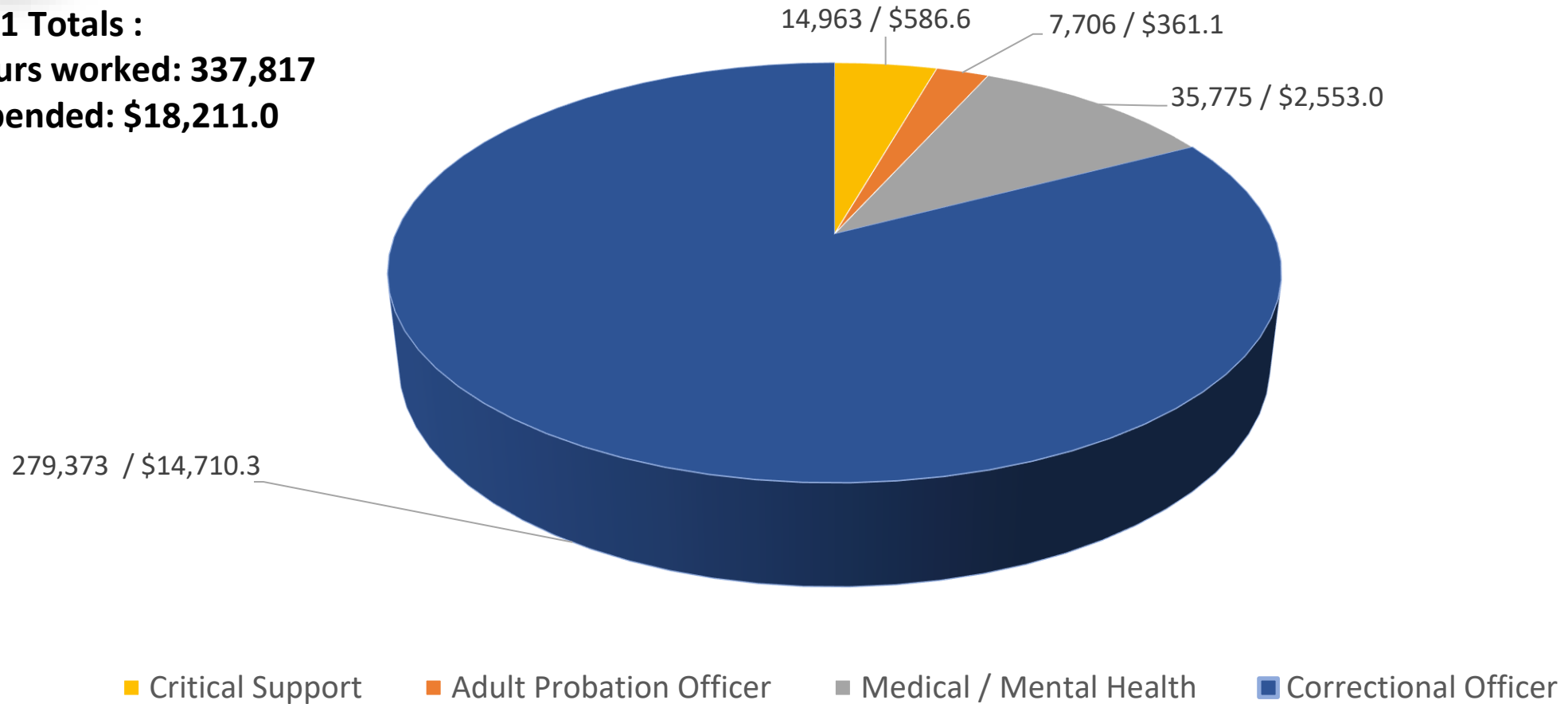
FY2021 OVERTIME SUMMARY

COST & HOURS

FY2021 Totals :

Hours worked: 337,817

Expended: \$18,211.0





FY2021 OVERTIME DRIVERS

- Required minimum staffing
- Required staff training
- Position vacancies
- High employee turnover
- Leave (scheduled / unscheduled)
- Pandemic impacts
- Retirements
- Inmate transports
- Inmate hospital coverage
- Failing and obsolete maintenance systems
- Special incidents
- New initiatives
- Population capacity



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMMING & REENTRY

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Psychiatrists &
Psych APRNs

Psychiatric
Nurses

Group &
Individual
Counseling

In-Patient
Treatment Units

Intensive
Reentry Planning

Mental Health
Clinicians

Suicide
Prevention

Dual Diagnosis
Treatment

Title 47
Management

Crisis
Intervention
Teams

Medication
Management

Trauma
Informed Care

Mental Health
First Aid

Mental Health
Release
Programs



PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT UNIT LOCATIONS

Acute Care Psychiatric Units

Gender	Location	Capacity
Male	Anchorage Correctional Complex West	28
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	16 (increasing to 23)

Sub-Acute Care Psychiatric Units

Gender	Location	Capacity
Male	Anchorage Correctional Complex West	32
Male	Palmer Correctional Center	38
Male	Goose Creek Correctional Center	108
Male	Spring Creek Correctional Center	58
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	40



SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Screening	Assessment	Psychoeducation
Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOPSAT)	Residential Treatment (RSAT)	Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)
AA/NA	Video-Based Substance Abuse Education	CRC Direct Access to Treatment
Peer Support	Harm Reduction	Probation Based Services
	Reentry Case Management	



SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM LOCATIONS

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Level 3.5			
Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	24	6 months
Male	Wildwood Correctional Complex	40	6 months
Male	Palmer Correctional Center	40	6 months
Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (IOPSAT) Level 2.1			
Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Female/Male	Fairbanks Northstar CRC	24	15 weeks
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	15	15 weeks
Male	Goose Creek Correctional Center	105	15 weeks
Co-occurring Disorder Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (COD IOPSAT) Level 2.1			
Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Male	Anchorage Correctional Complex West	10	20 weeks
Male	Goose Creek Correctional Center	10	20 weeks
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	10	20 weeks
Psycho-Educational (PsychEd) Level 0.5			
Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Male	ACCW	15	Open Participation
Male	Goose Creek Correctional Center	30	Open Participation
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	30	Open Participation
Female/Male	Wildwood Correctional Center	30	Open Participation



SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

Institutional Sex
Offender
Treatment

Community Sex
Offender
Treatment

Rural Telehealth
Treatment

Containment
Model

Safety Nets

Specially Trained
Probation
Officers

Reentry Case
Management



SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM LOCATIONS

Institutional Sex Offender Treatment Programs

Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Female	Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	10	18-24 months
Male	Lemon Creek Correctional Center	24	18-24 months
Male	Anvil Mountain Correctional Center	10	18-24 months
Male	Wildwood Correctional Center	12	18-24 months
Male	Goose Creek Correctional Center	32	18-24 months
Male	Palmer Correctional Center	36	18-24 months

Community Sex Offender Treatment Programs

Gender	Location	Capacity	Est. Length of Program
Male	Anchorage	36	18-24 months
Male	Anchorage	32	10-24 months
Male	Anchorage	30	10-24 months
Male	Anchorage	36	10-24 months
Male	Anchorage	36	10-24 months
Male	Rural Statewide – internet based	24	10-24 months
Female	Anchorage	10	10-24 months
Male	Palmer	17	10-24 months
Male	Bethel	15	10-24 months
Male	Fairbanks	24	10-24 months
Male	Juneau	20	10-24 months
Male	Kenai	10	10-24 months
Male	Nome	10	10-24 months



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

Goose Creek
Correctional
Center

Lemon Creek
Correctional
Center

Fairbanks
Correctional
Center

Palmer
Correctional
Center

Point MacKenzie
Work Farm



EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Education
Coordinators

Placement Testing

Computer Literacy

GED Testing,
Tutoring &
Certification

New Path High
School

Job Readiness Skills

English as a Second
Language (ESL)

Parenting

Correspondence
Courses



VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Apprenticeships

Building
Maintenance

Warehouse
Materials
Specialist

Culinary Arts –
Cooking

Culinary Arts –
Baking & Pastry

Peer Support
Certification

Heavy
Equipment
Diesel
Mechanics

Certification

Welding

HVAC

Food Handler
& Serve Safe

Barber School

Plumbing,
Electrical &
Carpentry

Barista Training

Skill Building

Small Engine
Repair

Commercial
Drivers
Licensing

Computers for
Office Work

CAREERS
Grant



REENTRY SERVICES

Offender
Management
Plans

Risk/Needs
Assessment

Second Chance
Act Grant

Returning Home
Program

Mental Health
Release
Programs

Reentry
Coalitions

Community
In-Reach

Peer Support

Medical Social
Work

DOLWD &
DEED
Partnerships

Reentry Centers

Halfway Houses
(CRCs)

Substance Abuse
Release Case
Management



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DEMOGRAPHICS

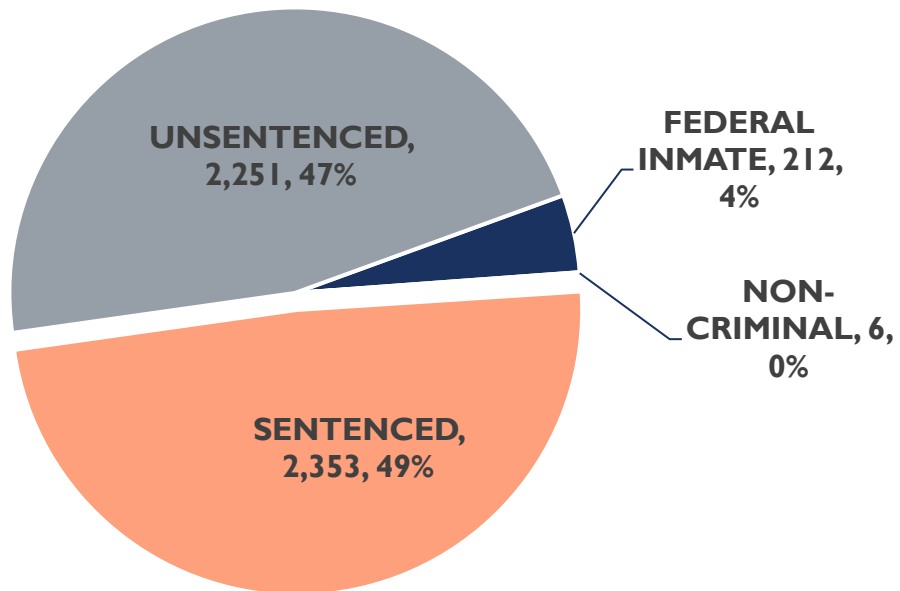
COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022

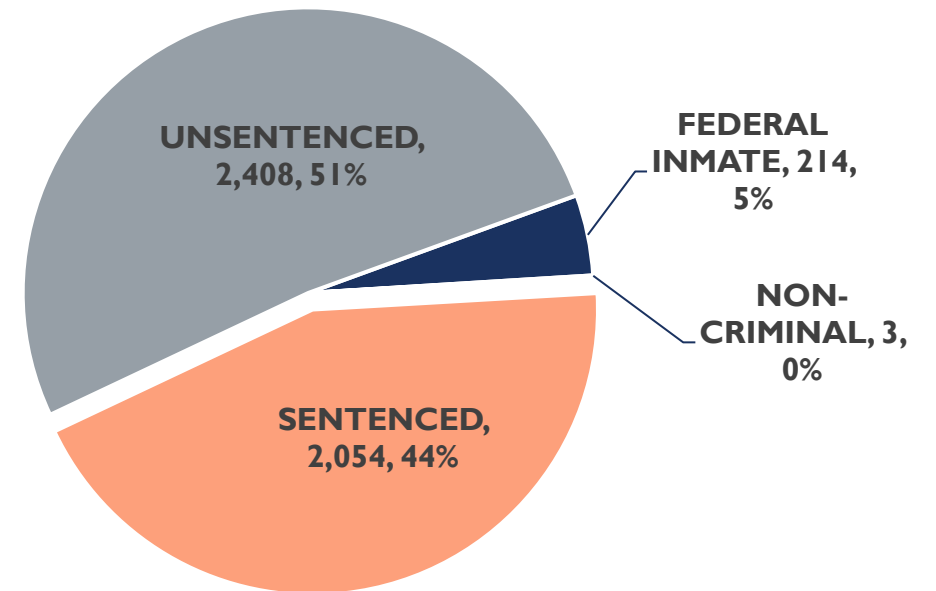


DEMOGRAPHICS BY LEGAL STATUS COMPARISON

Prison Population on March 1, 2020



Prison Population on March 1, 2022

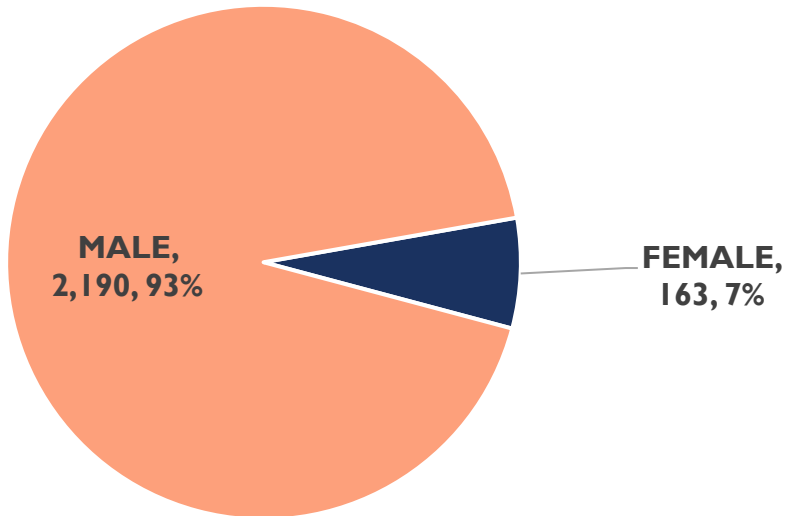




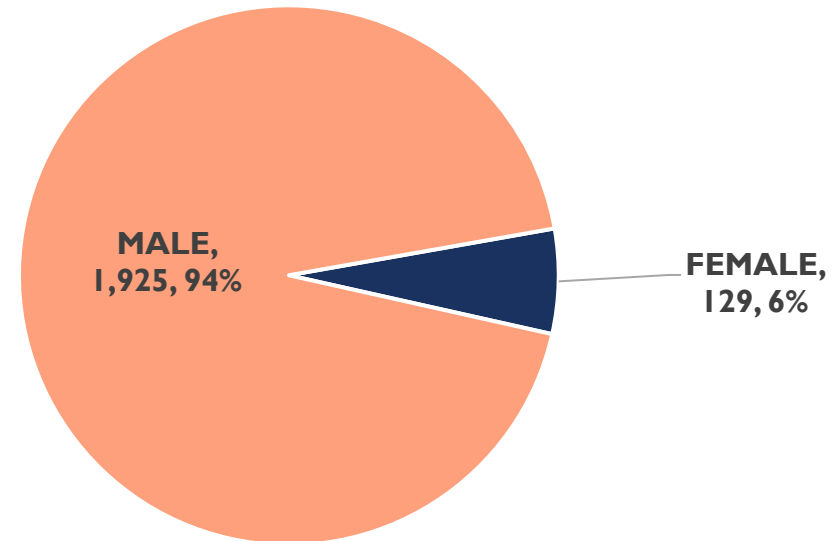
DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION BY GENDER

Sentenced Prison Population by Sex on March 1, 2020



Sentenced Prison Population by Sex on March 1, 2022

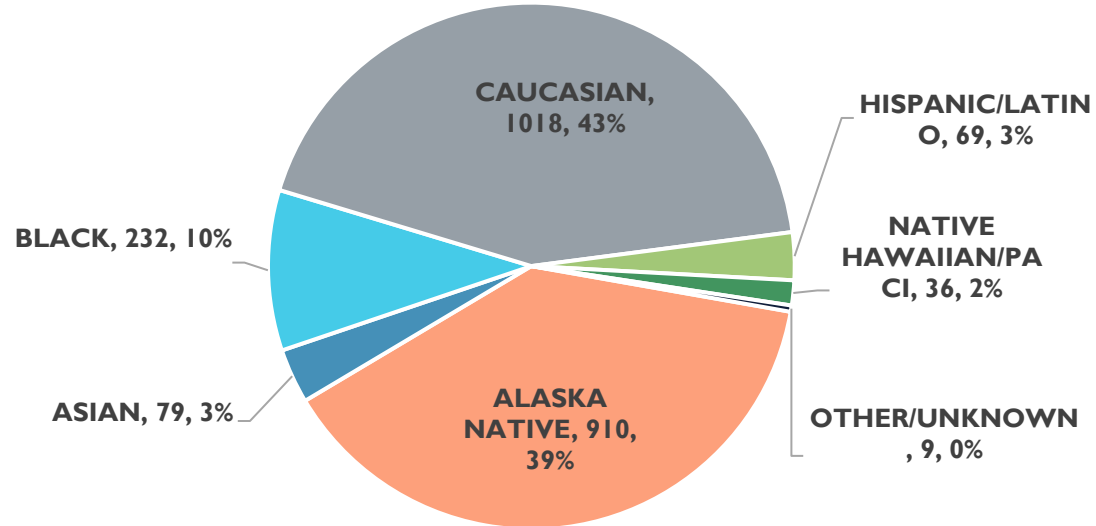




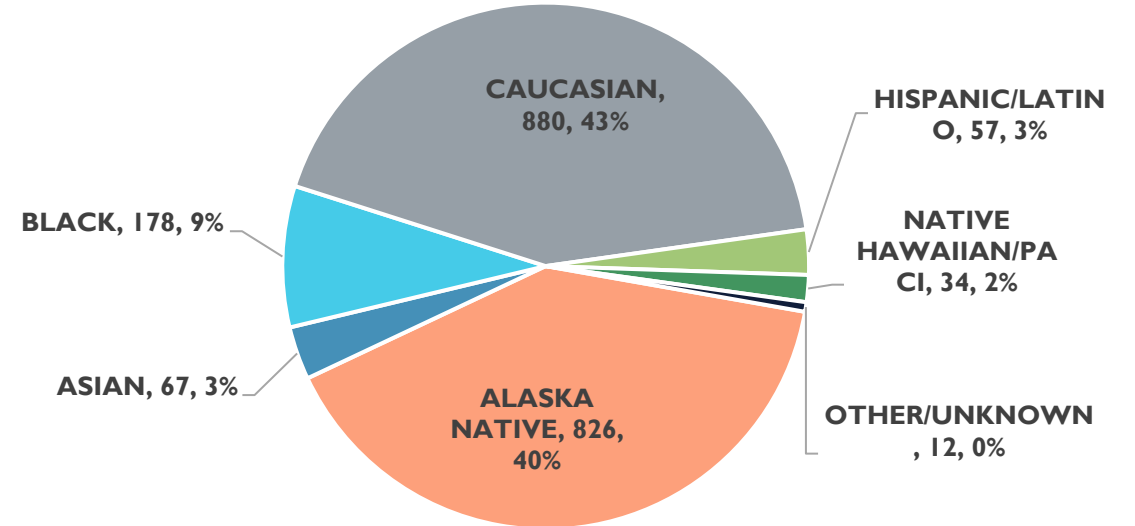
DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION BY RACE

Sentenced Prison Population by Race on March 1, 2020



Sentenced Prison Population by Race on March 1, 2022

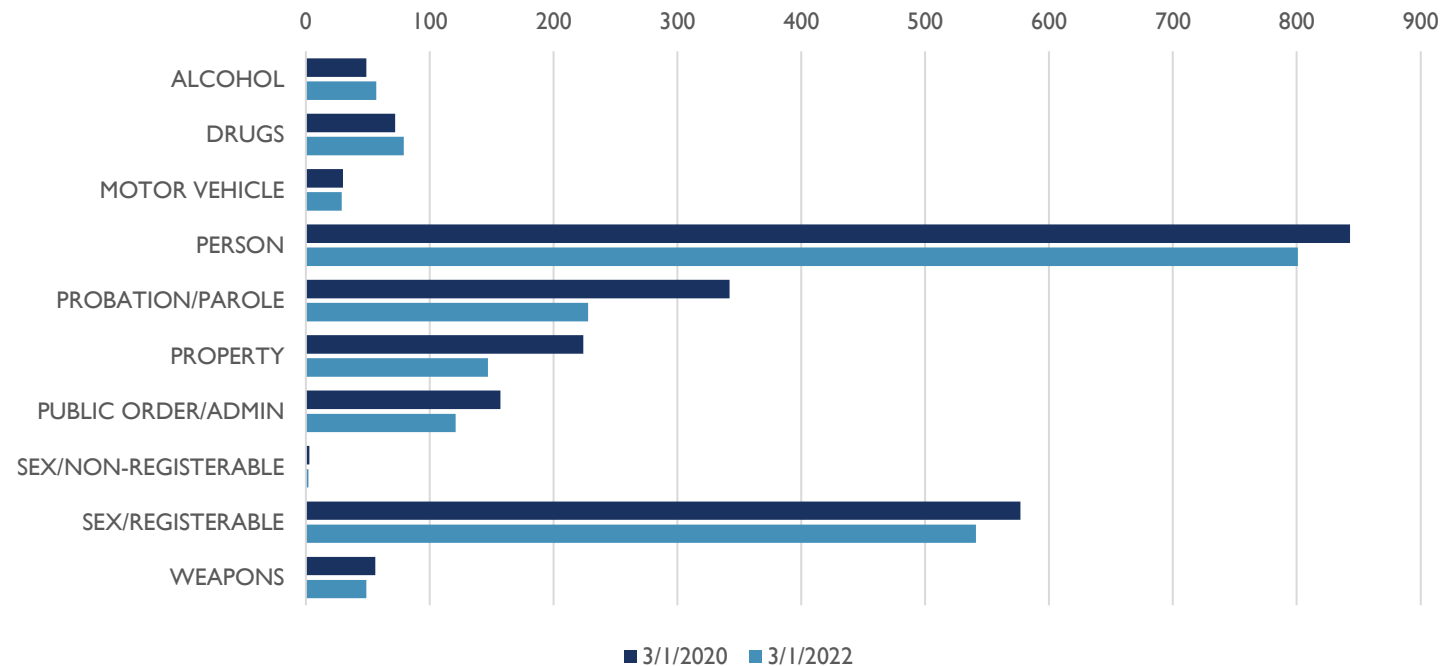




DEMOGRAPHICS

SENTENCED POPULATION BY OFFENSE CLASS

Sentenced Prison Population by Offense Class on March 1, 2020 and 2022

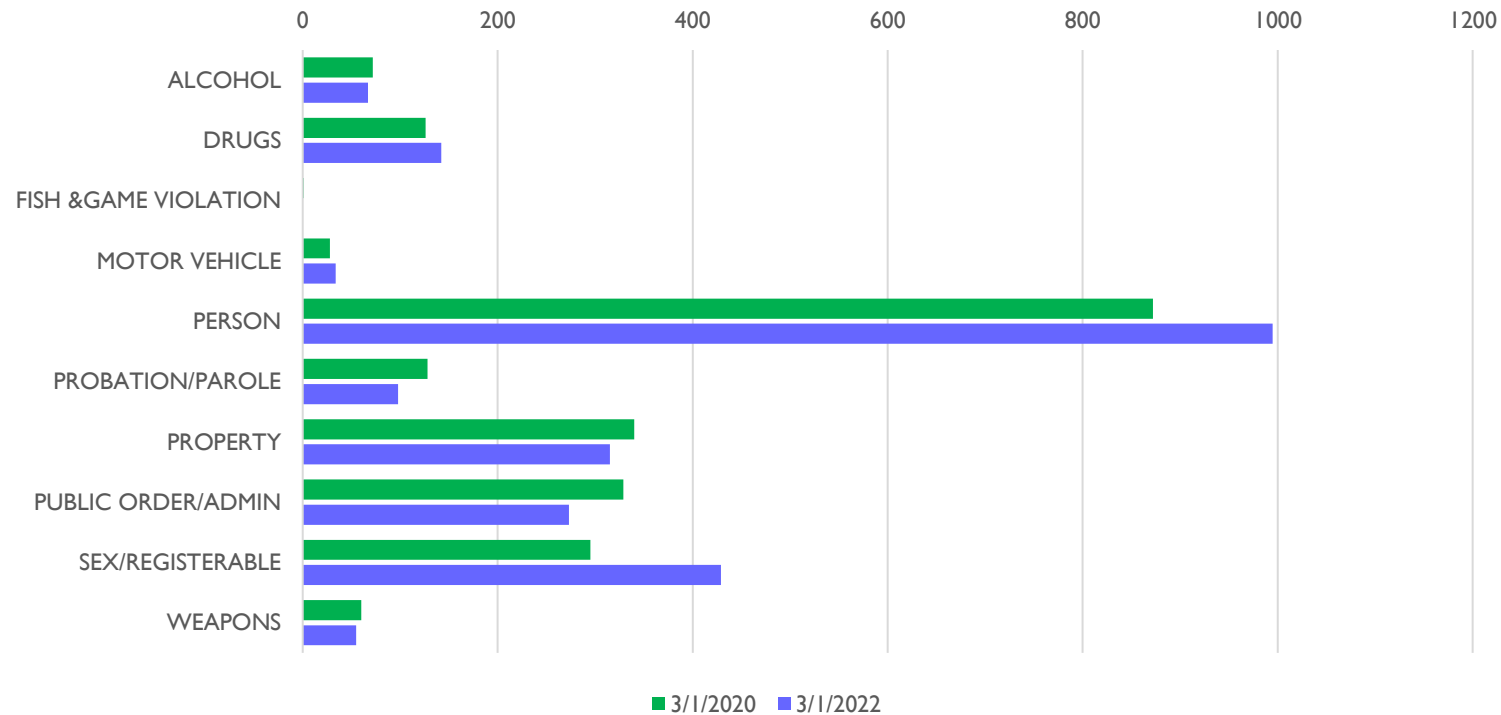




DEMOGRAPHICS

UNSENTENCED POPULATION BY OFFENSE CLASS

Unsentenced Prison Population by Offense Class on March 1, 2020 and 2022

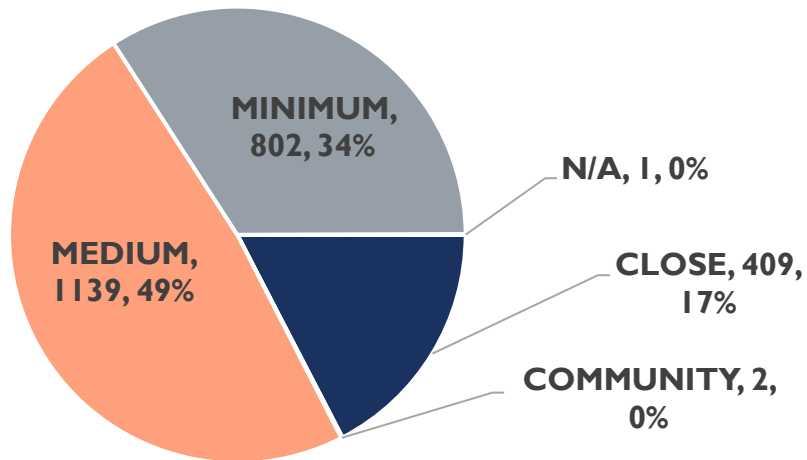




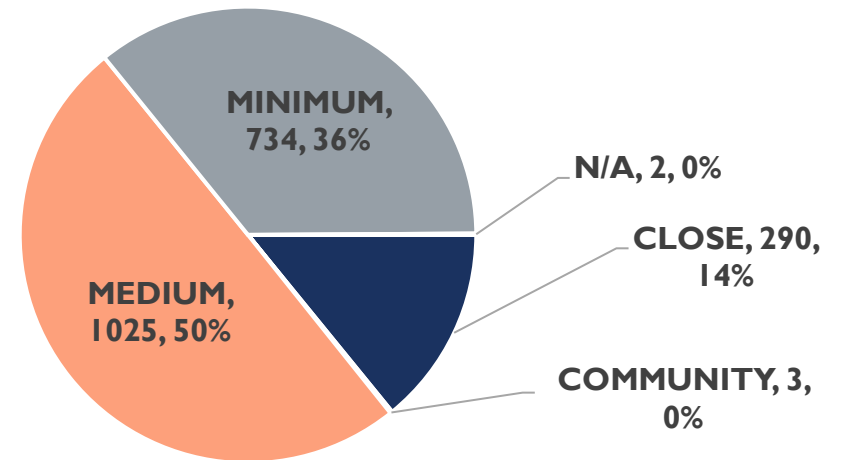
DEMOGRAPHICS

SENTENCED POPULATION BY CUSTODY LEVEL

Sentenced Prison Population by Custody Level on
March 1, 2020



Sentenced Prison Population by Custody Level on
March 1, 2022

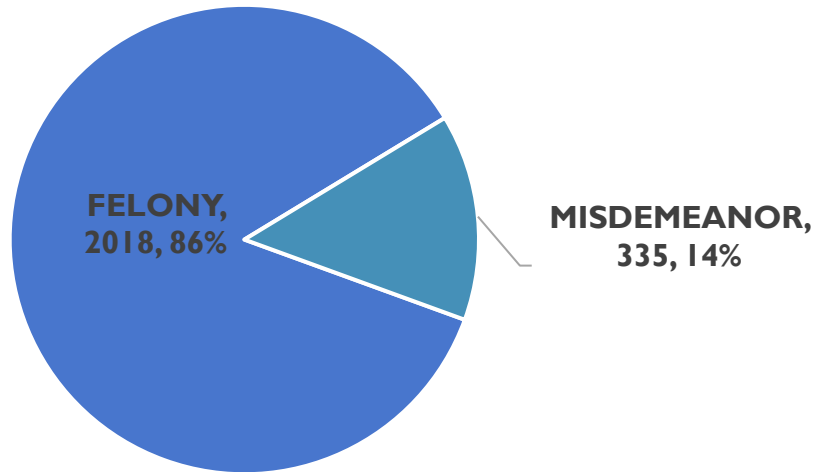




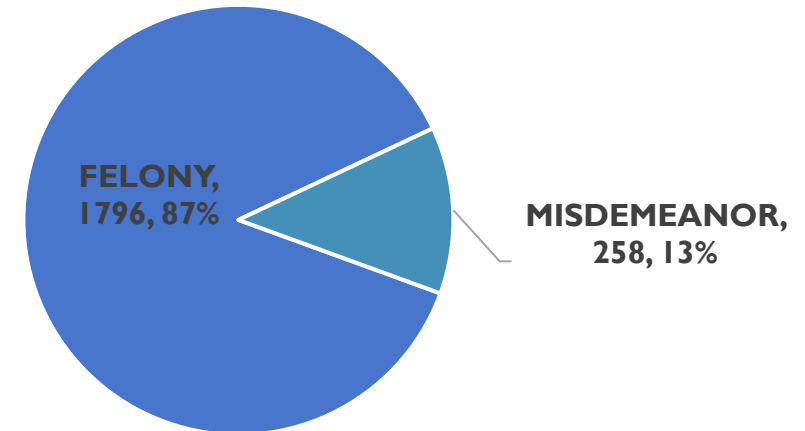
DEMOGRAPHICS

SENTENCED POPULATION BY CRIME TYPE

Sentenced Prison Population by Crime Type on
March 1, 2020



Sentenced Prison Population by Crime Type on
March 1, 2022





DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MARCH 22 & 24, 2022



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS – PLACEMENT PROCESS

Placement Process

- Community Residential Center (CRC) Placement Checklist
- Approving Authority: Central Classification (all unsentenced placements and technical violators) or Superintendents (most confined placements)
- Required to wear Global Positioning System (GPS) monitor if placed at CRC in Anchorage or Fairbanks

Eligibility Criteria

- No current or past sex offenders (local codes/ordinance)
- No arson/criminally negligent burning (CRC contracts)
- No Probation Accountability with Certain Enforcement (PACE) offenders (Court stipulation)
- No current offense of escape or CRC walkaway*

* Criteria established by DOC Administration



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS – PLACEMENT TYPES

Confined Placement – Come from Institutions and Court Ordered Reports

- Misdemeanant or Felon
 - Must have less than 12 months remaining to serve
- Confined to the CRC, except for supervised community work service (CWS) and court appearances
- Court Ordered Reports remand directly to Cordova Center only (565 in FY21)

Restitution Placement (AS33.30.161)

- Misdemeanant or Felon
- Permitted to work only
- Must not be serving a sentence or have a prior conviction involving violence or use of force

Unsentenced

- Misdemeanants only (except for Bethel and Nome)
- Cannot have a bail in excess of \$15,000*
- Confined to the CRC, except for supervised community work service and court appearances.

Technical Violators

- Felony Petition to Revoke Probation (PTRP)
- Class B & C felonies only – excludes PTRPs for Assault or Robbery*
- Can have no new pending criminal charges – violations only*

All incarcerated offenders (CRC placements and furloughs) in the Anchorage and Fairbanks CRCs are required to wear GPS monitors.

*Criteria established by DOC Administration



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

FURLOUGH – PROCESS & PURPOSE

Process

- Furlough application
- Approving Authority: Central Classification (long term offenders) or Superintendents (short term offenders)
- Required to wear Global Positioning System (GPS) monitor if placed at a CRC in Anchorage or Fairbanks

Purpose of Furlough (AS33.30.101)

- Obtain counseling and treatment for alcohol or drug use
- Secure or attend vocational training
- Obtain medical or psychiatric treatment
- Secure or engage in employment
- Attend educational institutions
- Secure residence or make other preparations for release
- Appear before a group whose purpose is a better understanding of crime or corrections
- Any other rehabilitative purpose the commissioner determines to be in the interests of the prisoner and the public



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

FURLOUGH - ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility Criteria

- If sentenced to more than 366 days, must serve 1/3 of their sentence (minus statutory good time) AND be within 24 months of release if medium custody or 36 months of release if minimum custody (Alaska Statute 33.30.101 and AAC 05.321; 05.201)
- Must be medium or minimum custody (AAC 05.201)
- Cannot be serving a term of imprisonment of 99 years for Murder I (includes parole/probation violators) (Statute 33.30.101)
- Cannot have a current or past conviction for Arson or Criminally Negligent Burning (CRC policy)
- Cannot have a pending disciplinary action and must not have been found guilty of a major or high moderate disciplinary in past 120 days (AAC 05.321); unless the commissioner makes a written determination
- Agree in writing to abide by the conditions established for the prisoner's behavior while on furlough (AAC 05.321)
- Victim notification – victims have up to 30 days to provide commentary on a potential furlough (AS 33.30.013 and AAC 05.321)
- Pay a portion of their earnings (25%) to the CRC that is then handed over to the State and applied towards the cost of incarceration (05.331)
- Anchorage Municipal Ordinances:
 - No sex offenders may reside in CRCs
 - No new CRCs may be built/opened within the municipality of Anchorage. The CRCs we currently contract with are grandfathered in



COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

SENTENCED ELECTRONIC MONITORING (EM)

Process

Sentenced EM Application

Approving Authority: Electronic Monitoring PO3/PO4

Eligibility Criteria

- Must be serving a term of imprisonment (33.30.061c)
- No current conviction for crime involving domestic violence (33.30.061c)
- Cannot have an active detainer or warrant
- No Escape I convictions
- Must be within 3 years of release date, anything beyond 3 years may be approved to apply as an override by the Chief Classification Officer
- Must have an approved residence or agree to be placed at the CRC

AS 33.20.010 prohibits statutory good time for service on Sentenced EM – as of 7/9/2019 (if the offense was committed on or after 7/9/2019)

AAC 05.620 Prisoner Responsibilities for Electronic Monitoring Service

- EM fees \$12/day or \$14/day (alcohol monitoring)
- Offender may apply for a reduced rate



THANK YOU

DOC's C&RA Presentation Acronyms

AA – Alcoholics Anonymous
AAC – Alaska Administrative Code
ACCW – Anchorage Correctional Center, West
APRN – advanced practice registered nurse
AS – Alaska Statute
C&RA – Community & Regional Affairs
CRC – community residential center
CWS – community work service
DOLWD – Department of Labor & Workplace Development
DEED – Department of Education & Early Development
DOC – Department of Corrections
EM – electronic monitoring
ESL – English as a second language
GPS – global positioning system
HVAC – heating, ventilation and air conditioning
IPO – institutional probation officer
NA – Narcotics Anonymous
PACE – Probation Accountability with Certain Enforcement
PTRP – petition to revoke probation
RF – radio frequency