### **DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

### SENATE FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE

MARCH 16, 2023







# DIVISION OF PRETRIAL, PROBATION & PAROLE MISSION

The mission of the Division of Pretrial, Probation & Parole, strives to help provide positive change in every town, village, and neighborhood in Alaska by enhancing public safety, assisting the court with the fair administration of justice for victims and defendants, and by providing quality supervision that holds defendants accountable, while connecting them to community partners and resources that can provide an individual the tools for long-term change and success.

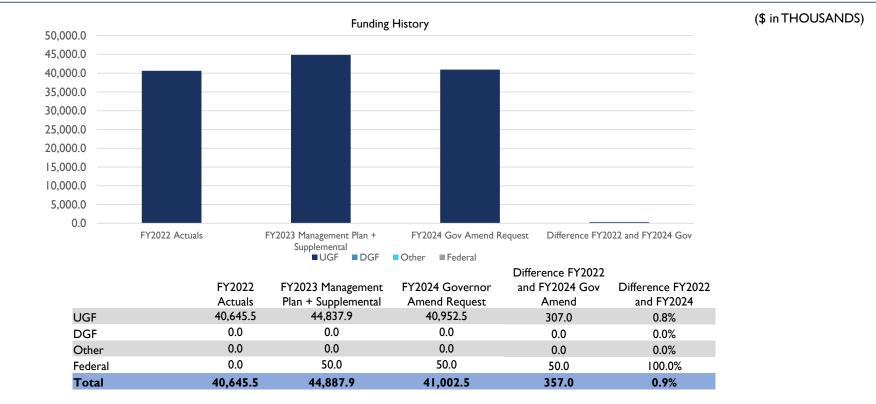


# **DIVISION OF PRETRIAL, PROBATION & PAROLE**

- AS 33.05.040 Duties of Probation Officers
  - Public safety/Supervision
  - Rehabilitation
- AS 33.07.030 Duties of Pretrial Services Officers
  - Risk assessment/Release recommendation
  - Supervision



### **DIVISION OF PRETRIAL, PROBATION & PAROLE** BUDGET COMPARISON



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# **DIVISION OF PRETRIAL, PROBATION & PAROLE**

### Probation and Parole Director's Office

- \$1,060.5 / 6 PFT
  - Victim Service Unit
- Pretrial Services
  - \$11,786.6 / 98 PFT
    - 8 regional locations
    - Assessments
    - Supervision
    - Enhanced (EM) Supervision
- Statewide Probation and Parole
  - \$18,155.4 / 144 PFT
    - I3 regional locations
    - Probation Accountability with Certain Enforcement
    - Pre-Sentencing Unit
    - Interstate Compact
- Regional and Community Jails
  - \$10,000.0 / 0 PFT
    - I5 contracted facilities

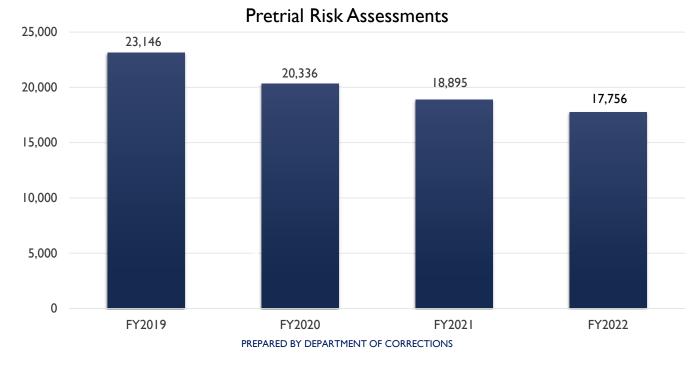
	(\$ in THOUSANDS)
TOTAL	\$41,002.5
UGF	\$40,952.5
DGF	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0
Federal	\$50.0
<b>Budgeted Positions</b>	248 PFT

### FY2024 Significant Budget Changes

 Salary and Health Insurance (ACOA, LTC, SU, GGU, CEA, Exempt, Partially Exempt) \$535.9 UGF



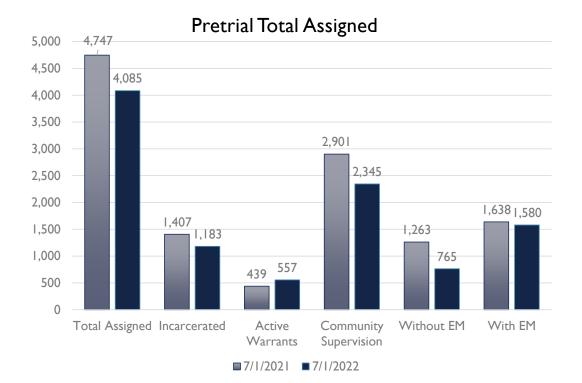
 Pretrial risk assessments, Alaska 2 Scale Revised, (AK-2SR) are completed for new criminal cases remanded to custody and are part of the release conditions considered by the court in AS 12.30.011



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### **PRETRIAL SERVICES - SUPERVISION**



07/01/21	07/01/22
4,747 assigned	4,085 assigned
2,901 Community Supervision	2,345 Community Supervision
I,638 with EM	I,580 with EM

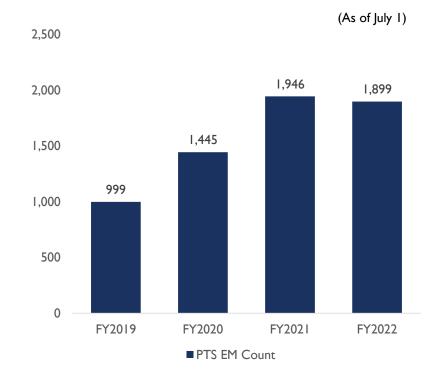
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### PRETRIAL SERVICES – ELECTRONIC MONITORING

- At the start of this fiscal year, we were operating and monitoring 1,899 pieces of electronic monitoring equipment.
- 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 \$3.25 to \$8.55, dependent on type of equipment and location within the State.)



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# **REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY JAIL HISTORY**

- In 1973, community jails were established within the Division of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services.
- In 1984, the administration of the program was transferred to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).
- The 1991, the Office of Management & Budget report recommended DPS audit community jail expenditures and establish standard costs.
- In 1993, Governor Hickel appointed a task force to review the program.
- In 1995, the contract jail program was transferred to the Department of Corrections.



# **REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY JAILS**

- Contracted Communities:
  - Bristol Bay
  - Cordova
  - Craig
  - Dillingham
  - Haines
  - Homer
  - Kodiak
- ValdezWrangell
- Kotzebue



Contracted jails provide 155 beds throughout the state.

North Slope Borough

Petersburg

Seward

Unalaska

Sitka

- During FY2022 there were 3,524 bookings, accounting for 12,655 bed days.
- \$10 million annual operating budget



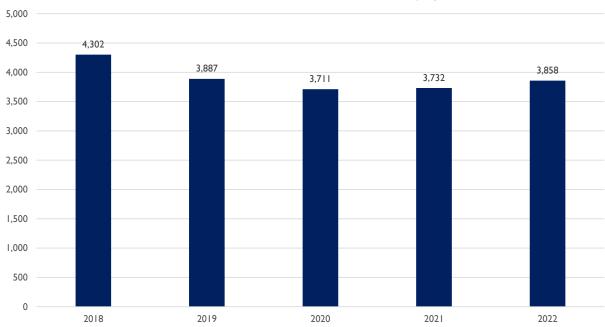
## PRETRIAL SERVICES – COMMUNITY JAIL CONTRACT SERVICES

- Some community jails contract with DOC to perform different functions of Pretrial Services.
- Functions available:
  - Assessments
  - Electronic Monitoring
  - Community Supervision
  - Diversion





# **STATEWIDE PROBATION & PAROLE**



### Probation & Parole Offenders As of July I

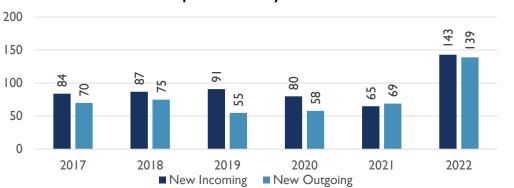
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# STATEWIDE PROBATION & PAROLE – INTERSTATE COMPACT (ISC)

### **Miscellaneous Information**

- Developed in 1937 and revised in 2002 In 2022 Alaska -
  - Supervised 137 ISC offenders
  - Transferred out 138 offenders
  - Processed five (5) extraditions back to AK
- FY2023 annual dues \$20,629.00 \*(see note to right)



### Offender Supervision by Calendar Year

### Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS)

- ICAOS (National Organization) unanimously voted to increase dues by 5.25% beginning in FY2024 (approximate \$1,083.00 increase).
- The Alaska Interstate Corrections Compact 2022 Annual report was prepared and is available.

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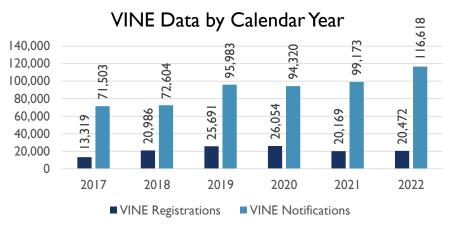


# VICTIM SERVICES

Alaska VINE is a free and confidential automated service offered to victims that allows them to track an offender's custody status.
 VINE offers a variety of options for victims to receive this information, automated phone call, SMS, email or via the VINE mobile app.

• VINE is a 24/7, 365 days service that offers real time notifications for the following status changes: Release, Death, Electronic Monitoring through DOC, Escape and Furlough.

• VINE is constantly evolving with new features being added to the website that include better search options, access to state victim service providers and downloadable resources i.e. victim handbook.



#### In 2022, 695,654 searches of VINE were conducted.

#### **Points of interest:**

- VINE is a free service and open to anyone to register, not just the victim in the case. This can include a victim's family or concerned citizen.
- VINE is 100% confidential, no registrant information can be publicly viewed, safeguarding a person's privacy.
- There is no limit to the number of offenders that a victim/citizen can register against for notifications.
- VINE notification scripts were updated to be compliant with HB49 Legislation.



### PAROLE BOARD MISSION

With due respect to the rights of the victims, the Board of Parole will make equitable decisions that minimize risk to the public, while facilitating offender reintegration into society; and imposes sanctions when offenders present an unreasonable risk.

- Statutes and regulations relating to parole in Alaska are primarily found in:
  - Alaska State Statute 33.16 Parole Administration
  - Alaska Administrative Code 22.20 Board of Parole



# **BOARD OF PAROLE**

### Board of Parole

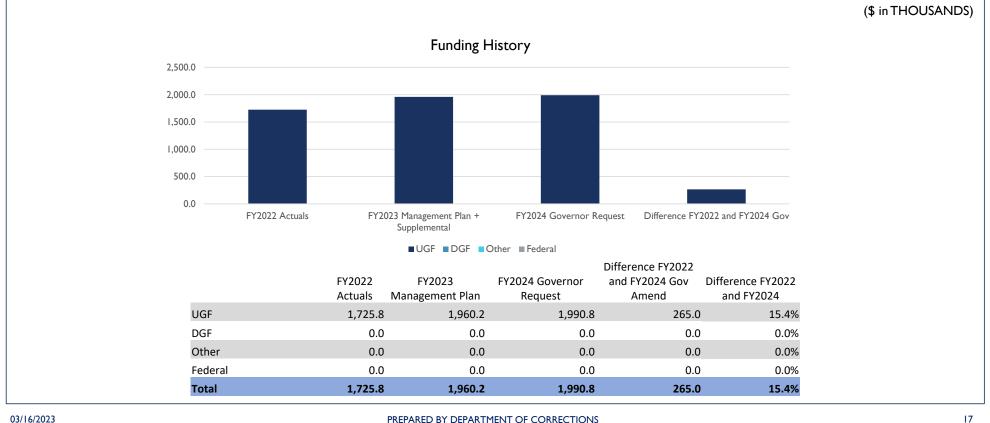
- Discretionary Parole
- Mandatory Parole
- Special Medical Parole
- Geriatric Parole
- Executive Clemency Program

### Parole Board Members

- Leitoni Matakaiongo Tupou, Chair
- Sarah Possenti, Vice Chair
- Steve Meyer, Member
- Jason Wilson, Member
- Ole Larson, Member



# PAROLE BOARD OPERATING BUDGET COMPARISON





# **BOARD OF PAROLE**

- Board of Parole
  - \$1,990.8 / 11 PFT
    - Discretionary Parole
    - Mandatory Parole
    - Special Medical Parole
    - Geriatric Parole
    - Clemency Investigations
- The Board of Parole consists of five members appointed by the Governor

	(\$ in THOUSANDS)
TOTAL	\$1,990.8
UGF	\$1,990.8
DGF	\$0.0
Other	\$0.0
Federal	\$0.0

### **Budgeted Positions**

FY2024 Significant Budget Changes

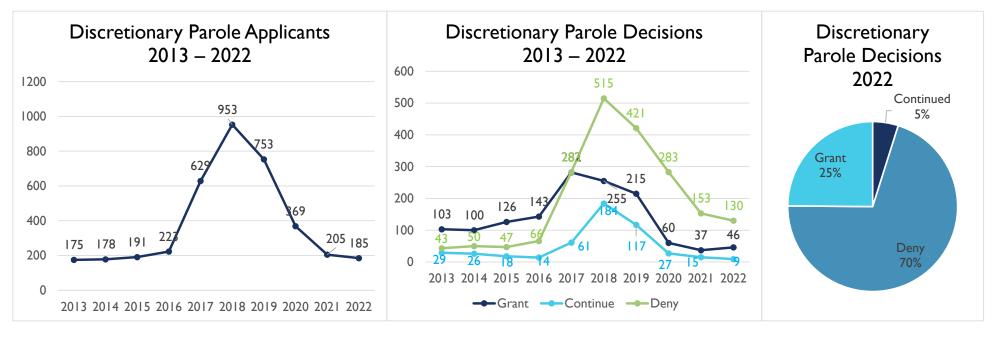
 Salary and Health Insurance (SU, GGU, CEA, Exempt, Partially Exempt) \$27.8 UGF

**II PFT** 



# DISCRETIONARY PAROLE

Inmates serving state sentences of 181 days or more may be eligible for discretionary parole.
 The actual eligibility is based on the type and date of the criminal offense(s).

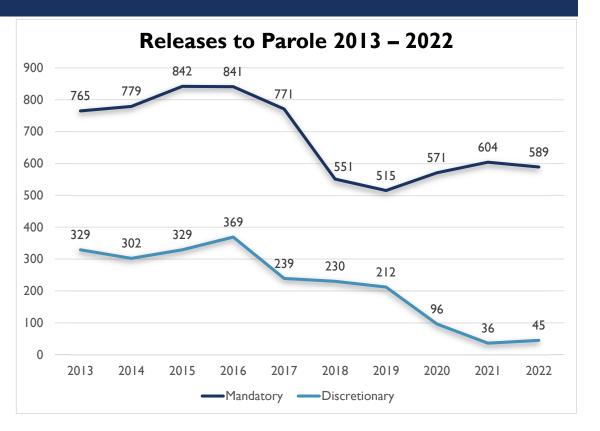


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### MANDATORY PAROLE

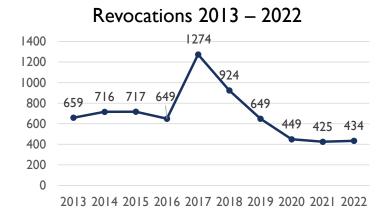
 Inmates who maintain good conduct will be released after serving 2/3rds of their sentence. For those with sentences longer than 2 years, the remaining 1/3<sup>rd</sup> will be supervised in the community on mandatory parole. There is no hearing, and the inmate cannot refuse mandatory parole.



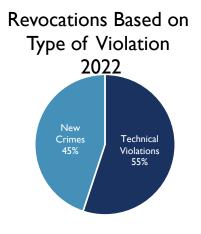


### PAROLE REVOCATIONS

- When a parolee violates conditions of their parole, the board conducts two hearings.
  Preliminary Hearings
  Final Hearings
  - Held no later than 15 working days after arrest.
  - Conducted by a single hearing officer (a member of the board or designated board staff)
  - Hearing officer can order a parolee to release pending a final hearing or remain in custody.



- Conducted by 3-5 board members.
- Board determines if parolee is guilty of violations.
- Board determines by majority vote whether to revoke parole (can partially revoke or fully revoke).



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# SPECIAL MEDICAL AND GERIATRIC PAROLE

- Special Medical Parole:
  - Inmates who suffer from severe cognitive or physical disabilities whose medical care cannot be appropriately or cost-effectively met while incarcerated may be released to special medical parole at the discretion of the parole board, even if they are not are not otherwise eligible for parole.
  - Inmates convicted of sexual assault or sexual abuse of a minor are not eligible for special medical parole.
  - Strict criteria the board must consider before granting release.
  - The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections can request special medical parole on an inmate's behalf.
  - The board held 3 special medical parole hearings in 2022. All were denied.
- Geriatric Parole:
  - Inmates 60 years of age or older who have served at least 10 years on a single judgment and who have not been convicted of a sexual offense or an unclassified crime, such as murder, kidnapping or misconduct involving a controlled substance in the first degree may be released on geriatric parole at the discretion of the parole board.
  - Criteria for release on geriatric parole is the same as for discretionary parole.
  - Since the inception of geriatric parole on January 1, 2017, there have been 2 eligible applicants for geriatric parole. The board has denied both. No eligible candidate applied for geriatric parole in 2022.

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# CLEMENCY INVESTIGATIONS

- Clemency is an extraordinary measure. The term "clemency" refers to the constitutional power given exclusively to the Governor, that allows him or her to grant a pardon, commutation, reprieve or remission of fines and forfeitures. The Governor only has clemency power over State crimes. Clemency is different from expungement. Expungement is the process of erasing, removing, or deleting a criminal record. Alaska does not have a law or method to expunge criminal history records. Even those individuals who receive clemency will not have their records expunged.
  - A Pardon is an order of official forgiveness granted to an individual for a crime or crimes.
  - A Commutation is a partial or full reduction of a sentence for a person now incarcerated. A commutation substitutes a less severe punishment for the original sentence that the individual was given.
  - A Reprieve provides temporary relief for punishment. With a reprieve, an applicant may be given the opportunity to postpone the beginning of incarceration or shorten the period of incarceration.
  - A Remission of Fines is a reduction or cancellation of court-ordered fines.



### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

### **QUESTIONS?**

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