

Crime

Hearing

11-8-91



RECEIVED
NOV 13 1991

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc.
100 W. 13TH AVENUE • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 279-9581

12 November, 1991

The Honorable Dave Donley, Chairman
House Judiciary Committee
3111 C Street
Anchorage, AK. 99503

Dear Dave,

Thank you for holding Judiciary Committee hearings on subjects which impact the work we do at AWAIC. I apologize for not being present. A bug caught me. But I do wish to add a few comments.

First, while it is a financial issue rather than a policy call, any reduction in funding from the Department of Public Safety for programs which deal with victims of domestic violence and sexual assault would be very short-sighted. The Governor vetoed the increment last year, along with all the funds for prevention (DHSS). Our numbers of shelter residents has consistently been over 60 for the past several months, topping at 75. Remember, we have only 52 beds. We have a very committed and professional staff, but the job is high stress and low pay. All the commitment in the world does not pay the rent.

Our Male Awareness Program is unique. Men do learn to manage their anger and, while some resort to emotional abuse, we feel the program ultimately saves lives. It should be expanded not reduced.

Finally, I want to put on my other hat. As you know, our mayor has



recommended that we no longer prosecute drunk driving and other major traffic crimes and has submitted a budget which deletes four prosecutors. I find that utterly irresponsible. Further, MADD will not allow such an irresponsible action to occur. What is far more likely is that prosecution will be eliminated or severely reduced for domestic violence. That is unacceptable. So I find myself in a dilemma.

I do not support the state mandating services upon local government without sending money to support those services. On the other hand, I feel it's high time a community of a quarter million residents take on its basic responsibilities of public safety and the attendant prosecution services. Like police services on the Hillside, it's a case of do it or have it done to you by state mandate.

There is no easy answer to these issues, but I appreciate the Judiciary Committee giving them a full airing. Please feel free to call upon me for any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Heather Flynn", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Heather Flynn
Executive Director

MEMORANDUM**STATE OF ALASKA**

TO: Senator Fran Ulmer
Juneau, Alaska 99801

DATE: July 1, 1991

PHONE: 465-3052

FROM: Margaret Dindinger
M.D. Community Counselor
The New Start Center
123 4th Street, Rm. 311
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Closing of the
New Start Office

It is with regret that we notify your office that the Juneau New Start Office will close its doors July 12, 1991.

The State has cut back on the budget and we have received our lay-off notice.

At some future date we hope that the Department of Corrections will feel this program has merit enough for our clients, and reinstate it back into the budget.

It has been a real pleasure to work with your office. We sincerely appreciate the cooperation you and your staff have given to the Juneau New Start Office.

MD/cp

*Response letter
to Margaret
& copy to
Colin*

*Sent
8/1/91*

Dan O'Haire
3130 Lark Apt E
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
phone 561-1141

Governor Walter Hickel
Juneau, Alaska

Governor Hickel:

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska is taking the lead in fighting the scourge of trailhead vandalism. Due to the criminal behavior of a few, many who enjoy the beautiful hiking trails and mountains in Alaska return to find their car windows smashed and their possessions stolen. Because these crimes are considered "petty" by the criminal justice system, the perpetrators, even when caught, receive only nominal punishment. A major problem with criminal and juvenile offenders convicted of minor property crime is that court ordered restitution is most often not paid -- and the court system does nothing about it.

Because of the existence of the Permanent Fund in Alaska, we have a unique opportunity to remedy the situation. Currently only incarcerated criminals lose their permanent fund dividends. The Mountaineering Club, however, proposes that one-half of the Permanent Fund dividend payable to misdemeanants and juvenile offenders be automatically paid over to their victims, year after year, until court ordered restitution is satisfied in full.

The program would work as follows ... upon the finding of guilt, after due process, the court clerk records the victims' and vandals' names, and the amount of restitution. Once a year, the list goes to the Permanent Fund office in Juneau and is entered into their computer.

The computer would efficiently keep track of complex variables like multiple victims, interest and payments over a period of years. And once the information was in the computer file, it would cost nothing to keep it there. The computer could wait twenty years if necessary for the opportunity to make a restitution. There would be no escape from restitution by temporarily leaving the state.

We suggest limiting the deductions to one-half of each check; otherwise, the vandals might not apply for their dividend. If the vandals did not apply, restitution money would flow back into the fund.

We propose to include the juveniles because they are equally in need of a significant deterrent, and because the juveniles may be the major source of the problem.

The Mountaineering Club is aware of numerous victims of trailhead vandalism. In the few instances where the criminals were caught, no time was served and the court ordered restitution was never paid. There is no reason for

this sorry situation to continue. The Mountaineering Club supports the adoption of workable measures to impose prompt deterrants on these vandals. There is no reason for the state to continue to pay full dividends to citizens who are maliciously preventing others from enjoying the outdoor beauty of this great state.

.....*Dan O'Haire*.....
.....*May 8, 1991*.....
MCA President

Could you do something
to GET THIS OUT OF ARE
APARTMENT building.

They ARE APARTMENT B
IT STARTED WITH ONE GIRL AND A
Pimp NOW THERE ARE 3 GIRLS.

The LANDLORD will NOT do anything
GERALD MILLER.

I AM TOLD THEY HAVE BUSINESS LICENSE
BECAUSE OF THEIR RECORD OR THEY
ARE WANTED.

MY WIFE WANT'S THEM OUT BUT
SHE DOES NOT WANT TO BE INVOLVED.

Thank you



1442 W 25th
ANCHORAGE, AK



DAVID ERLICH

2308 W 47 AVE.

ANCHORAGE, AK 99506

1227 W. 26TH BANGKOK - YONG C. DONN
86-86-88199 - 86-966665 1227 W. 26TH ATWELL
87-7769 DIS. KUM CHA HARRIS ANCH AK. 99503 LOT 5 N2
88-0589 COM. FTA SUN JOHNSON
89-0652 COV. TAMERLANE JOHNSON
90-5599 COM. DIS. SUN LAWRENCE
90-5602 COM. DIS. HYE S. YI

(NEW) 1202 W. 36TH KIMS ESCORT SERVICE - JONG HYE HUNZIKER
NO COV. SASSE SUBDIVISION 3960 SPENARD RD.
NO COM. LT 7 ANCH. AK. 99517

1303 W. 36TH - CHINA DOLL - NORTH PREFERRED DEMERS ADDITION
86-7810 COM. FTA KIM S. RO PO BOX 92431 LT 22
86-8465 FTA KIM S. RO ANCH. AK. 99509
87-7320 DIS. PONG SUN MCKINNIS (WILBER P. KRACKER)
87-9037 COV. TAMMY H. ROBINSON

1305 W. 36TH MY CLUB (KIMS) NORTH PREFERRED. DEMERS ADDITION
86-106476 - 86-106476 PO BOX 92431 LT 21
86-8465 COM. KIM S. RO ANCH. AK. 99509
90-6327 COV. LISA HAYS (WILBER P. KRACKER) (PLAYMATES)
90-5947 COV. ANA I REEVES new name 11/1/91

1429 GAMBELL - BARBARY COAST - THIRD ADD MYRTLE HOLLMAN
90-6329 COV. (OUT) HANDSEL A. MEESE BLK 27D LT 9 ESTATE OF,
c/o HOUSTON & HENDERSON
821 N ST.
ANCH. AK. 99501

2829 SPENARD - ALASKAN - JANE DICKEY DICKSON
86-8586 COV. VIRGINIA R. ANDERSON 3500 LOIS DR. BLK 1 LT 5
ANCH. AK. 99517

***3800 LOIS - NEW MISIKO'S - PHILLIP DEMARA
86-8014 DARINDA L. FACHKO 1013 E. DIMOND #263 LINCOLN PARK
86-103014 - 86-100682 JUV. ANCH. AK. 99515 BLK 6 LT 1

***3801 SPENARD RD. - OASIS - GEOFFREY BEDERSON
87-7423 COV. 3605 ARCTIC # 2736 LINCOLN PARK
88-1301 COV. CHARLENE ZENT ANCH. AK 99503 BLK 2 LT 1
88-1332 COV. CHARLENE ZENT
87-1878 COM. DIS. BARBARA A. LEE AKA WILLIAMS

***3829 SPENARD RD. - ORENINTAL LADY - YON H. YUN
87-7501 COV. KATHY L. HAMMOND 3701 S. W. WEBSTER LINCOLN PARK
88-0189 COV. KATHY L. HAMMOND SEATTLE WASH 98126 BLK 2 LT 8

***3831 SPENARD RD. - VALLEY OF THE DOLLS - YON H. YUN
87-8106 COV. KI NAM ANDERSON 3701 S. W. WEBSTER LINCOLN PARK
87-9159 COM. FTA CHONG SUK FORD SEATTLE WASH. 98126 BLK 2 LT 9
88-1499 COM. FTA KI NAM ANDERSON

***3835 SPENARD RD. - SWEETHEART- GEOFFREY A. BEDERSON
87-7424 COV. FOK CHU SMITH 3605 ARCTIC # 2736 LINCOLN PARK
87-8139 COM. FOK CHU SMITH
88-0188 COV. FOK CHU SMITH ANCH. AK. 99503 BLK 2 LT 10

4305 MINNESOTA - CHATEAU - MARY DIANE ELSTAD EVERGREEN
86-2460 COM. FTA. SALI M. WALBER 621 CLIPPERSHIP BLK 1 LT 3
86-2479 COM. VAC. NANNETTE F. BURT ANCH. AK. 99515
36-2480 COM. VAC. GAIL E. RAYMOND
87-8162 COM. DIS. HELEN M. CLARK (PULL FILE)
87-8163 COV. LORRI F. HUTTO (PULL FILE)
87-8164 COM. NOT GUILTY MARY DIANE ELSTAD (PULL FILE)

702 W. 27TH - TRAPLINE - ROSEMARY HILMAN BURNETT PARMENTER
85-8639 FTA ANTHONY LATONYA 607 W. 27TH BLK 2 LT 6
87-9001 COV. JULIE A. CARR ANCH. AK. 99503
87-9108 COV. ROSEMARY HILLMAN BURNETT
88-0289 COV. JERRI L. LEONARD
88-7915 COV. ANGELIQUE N. COLSON
90-6156 COM. FTA. JULIE A CARR

(NEW) 704 W. 27TH - FANTASY CLUB - WILBER P. KRACKER PARMENTER
38-1586 COV. SONJA S. DOLCHOK PO BOX 190072 BLK 2 LT 7
ANCH. AK. 99519

705 W. 27TH - MOON - (RUBY ESCORT) - HWA MAYTON PARMENTER
88-1267 COV. ELLEN K. FARACA 2490 LAVONA BLK 1 LT 14
88-7917 COV. POK AE YUN ANCH. AK 99502
88-7918 COV. OK S. SHERROD
89-0131 COM. VAC. POK AE YUN
90-6718 COM. DIS. CHONG S. WILSON
91-1775 COV. CHUN C. WARD (EMPLOYEE ON STREET)

(NEW) 706 W. 27TH VALLEY OF DOLLS - HA SUN CHOI PARMENTER
NO COV. 1109 HOLLYWOOD #535 BLK 2 LT8
NO COM. ANCH. AK.99501

(NEW) 707 W. 27TH - OASIS - (ANTOINETTES) - GARY KETCHEN
87-8160 COV. ANONETTS IVY 6260 STEVENSON WAY #3 PARMENTER
87-8161 COV. KAREN S. BARNGROVER LAS VEGAS NV.89120 BLK 1 LT 13
87-8916 COV. ESTOLEE A. MORRIS
87-9167 COM. VAC. ANONETTS IVY
87-1879 COM. DIS. ESTOLEE A. MORRIS
88-1796 COV. YVONNE RICHARDS
89-0250 COV. EUNICE MAY LOY
90-6328 COV. (OUT) PENNEY MATTHIESEN
90-6556 COV. EUNICE M. LOY (EMPLOYEE) AT 9731 VANGUARD

***7815 DUBEN - VALENTINES - A K ANDERSON T13N, R3W SEC13
87-8040 COV. DARLENE SMITH (CLOSE) 242 MULDOON RD LOT 57 LESS W60
87-8915 COM. FTA. BERTHA LEFFER ANCH. AK. 99504
87-9517 COM. FTA. CHASE MARTINEZ
88-0275 COV. BRIAN HOWARD YAGER
88-0289 COV. JERRI L. LEONARD
88-0364 COV. LAWRENCE ALLEN HILLMAN
88-0365 COV. VALENCIA LEANNE MALONE
88-1438 COV. PATRICIA CATE

***CURRENTLY OUT OF BUSINESS ???

COV. CONVICTION ON FILE

COM. COMPLAINT ON FILE

VAC. VACATED 43A

DIS. DISMISSED

(OUT) OUTCALL

FTA. FAILED TO APPEAR AT COURT BENCH WARRANT ISSUED

- 7 -

710 ARRESTS

226 HOOKERS

- A -

	ABOUCHUK, VERONIA	87-02739	S.W.1ps
	ADDINGTON, DESAE	86-08327	SW 2ps
	AFUALO, ERIC	82-02500	1pslab
	AGIMUK PIUS	90-1404	SW
	AGONEY, MICHELE	80-01257	3ps
	ALEXANDER, ALEXIS	83-06579	SW 1ps1cm
	ALSOP, VENEITA	85-04670	EM CRAZY HORSE
	ANALOAK, PATRICA	86-03370	1ps
	ANDERSON, BRENDA	85-00349	SW 1ps
	ANDERSON, ELISA	83-00771	1psKEYBOARD LO
FTA	ANDERSON, KI N.	88-01499	SW 5ps 2zm 1zf
CONV	ANDERSON, KIMM OR KI	87-08106	VALLEY OF DOLLS
	ANDERSON, LATOYA	85-06477	2PS
	ANDERSON, LEANN M.	91-2663	3ps PEND 10-
	ANDERSON, LIZZIE M	85-09715	SW 1ps
	ANDERSON, MARQUITA	89-8262	SW 1ps
	ANDERSON, NAJA D	84-04219	SW
CONV	ANDERSON, VIRGINIA	86-08586	SW 4ps1Lo
	ANDERSON, YONG	80-05180	1ps 11-25 86
	ANDRUS, MERRY	86-06190	SW 1ps
	ANCLOAK, PATRICIA	87-01963	1ps 9-10-86 CO
FTA	ANTHONY, LATONYA (LA TONYA	85-08639	SW 1ps
			3ps1cwlds

- A -

ARMSTRONG, EMILY

88-07732

SW

- B -

	BACCO, MICHELLE S.	91-2898	SW 3ps
	BADER, GAYLE M.	89-8403	SW
	BAILEY, MICHELLE	91-2903	SW1ps1zf
	BAILY, CANDICE	87-03019	SW 2ps2dw
	BAILY, DEBRA E.	84-04912	SW 1ps2pe
CONV	BARNGROVER, KAREN	87-08161	ANTOINETT'S
	BATES, SHIRLEY G.	90-5551	1psBUSTED 10-3
	BAXTER, ELAINE	82-05406	SW
	BAYLAC, NICOLE	87-09091	5pslds
	BEAL, SARA	87-07772	87-08854 521 M ST
	BEARD, ESTELLA L.	87-08246	3ps
	BEDARD, IRENE	90-3548	SW 1ps1cm1md
	BOROSSCO, ANGELA	86-07820	3ps1zf1cw
	BOWMAN, ANDREA M.	90-3595	SW
	BRIGGS, YEVETTE	91-3586	SW 1ps 1zf
	BRISTOL, MARY	86-08301	SW
	BROWARD, CHRISTINE M.	91-4889	2ps3o13as4cm
	BUCKNER, ELIEABETH	88-00967	SW 3ps
CONV	BURNETT, ROSEMARY	87-09108	SW
DIS.	BURT, NANNETTE F.	86-2479	SW 2PS
			1ps 12-12-87
			TRAPLINE
			CHATEAU

- C -

	CALDWELL, SHARON M.	85-05503	GOODTIME CHARLIES	SW 1ps	30TH SP
	CALZADA, DEANNA	87-06591		SW 1ps	
	CAMPBELL, ANNCELYN	87-03443	SW7ps3ol	1bi2as1cm1aw	
FTA	CARR, JULIE A.	90-6156	TRAPLINE OUTCALL	2ps	
CONV	CARR, JULIE A.	87-09001	TRAPLINE	1ps	12-7-87
COV.	CATE, PARKICIA	88-01438	TRAPPERS DEN	1PS	
	CAVINESS, JACQUELINE	86-07820		SW 1ps	
	CHRISTIANSEN, KAREN J.	88-00794		SW 3ps	
DISM**	CLARK, HELEN M.	87-08162	CHATEAU	2ps	10-27-87
	CLOUSER, CAROL (STOLEN)	88-00739	JESSICIA'S	2ps	
CONV	CLOUSER, CAROL A.	87-08262	JESSICA'S	1ps	10-31-87
FTA	CLYMER, CHLORA E.	87-06955		SW 4ps1dw1ol	
FTA	COLSON, ANGELIQUE N.	88-07915	TRAPLINE	2ps	
	COLSON, ANGELIQUE N.	88-7915		SW	
	CONNER, PORSCHAL L.	84-06875		3ps	9-19-84
	COOK, FREDERICK M.	91-7271			
	CRAIB, CYNTHIA	84-03576		SW 5ps	
	CROSS, VICTORIA	91-6780		SW 2ps	

- D -

	DAVID, IRENNE	87-08546		SW 1ps	
	DEASON, SJSAN M.	87-02738	SW 3ps 2dw 1zm	1ol 1cm 1pe	
	DECRIKIO, KIM	87-01271		SW 6ps	
	DELROSSO, LISA M.	88-00263	BODY SHOP	1ps	TIKI LOUNG
	DEMIENTIEFF, KATHERINE A.	89-2332		SW	

- D -

	DIAS, EVA	88-00795		SW 1ps	
	DICKSON, VERA	87-07742		SW 1ps	
	DODSON, ARLENE (MUNSON)	87-08958		SW 1ps	
COV.	DOLCHOK, SONJA S.	88-01586	LA FRENCH QUARTER	1PS 1PE	
	DOTSON, SUSAN J.	88-00264		SW 1ps 1as 2dw	
	DOUCET, ANGELA	87-08167	JESSICA'S	1ps	
	DUBE, DANIEL	87-07762		SW 3ps	10-13-8
	DUNN, KELLY S.	91-1131			
	DURFEE, JEANNETTE A.	91-6600		SW	

- E -

	EDDY, DONNA L.	90-1154		SW3ps	
	ELLIS, DONNA	89-00058		SW	
*****	ELSTAD, MARY	87-08164	CHATEAU OWNER	3ps 1ab 1ra	
	EPPERSON, MARY	86-03630	SW 8ps	1Lo 1cw 1ra	

- F -

????	FACHKO, DARINDA L.	86-08014	NEW MISIKO	1ps	11-4-86 CO
COV.	FARACA, ELLEN	88-01267	RUBY'S	1PS	
	FISHER, NORA	89-4178		SW	
	FLETCHER, HEATHER	87-00511		SW 3ps	2Lo
FTA	FORD, CHONG	87-09159	VALLEY OF DOLLS	1ps	12-12-87
	FREDERICKS, ELAINE	86-04459	PALMS MOTEL	SW 4ps	

- G -

	GARCIA, GEORGE	86-03799	SW 1ps 2rd
	GENE, SHIRLEY	88-07729	SW
	GERIK, KIMBERLEY A.	91-2897	SW1ps1dh
	GIBSON, CALVERT	87-07757	SW 1ps
	GORHAM, CHERYL	87-01415	SW 7ps 2cm 1es 2-
	GREEN, DEBORAH C.	90-5570	SW
	GUTTIEREZ, LYNN	87-01047	SW 1ps

- H -

	HALLIDAY, KELLY	87-07758	SW 2ps
COV.	HAMMOND, KATHY	88-00189 ORENTIAL LADY	2ps 1-8-88
COV.	HAMMOND, KATHY	87-07501 ORENTIAL LADY	2ps 9-29-87 PE
	HAMPTON, PATRICA	89-7183	SW2ps6cm
	HARIS, SANDRA D.	82-04714	2ps 2zm
DISM	HARRIS, KUM CHA	87-07769 BANGKOK	2ps 10-9-87 BU
	HARRIS-NICHOLI, ROSE	89-01017	SW
COV.	HAYES, LISA C.	90-6327 MY CLUB OUTCALL	
	HELTON, KIMBERLY	89-6413	SW
	HENDERSON, JOYCE Y.	90-3216	SW
	HENDERSON, STEPHANIE	84-03153	3ps 4-21-84
	HENSLEY, CATHY D.	91-6629	SW
	HERRICK, ANDREA S.	90-0796	SW
	HILL, TYRONE V.	87-01623	SW 1ps 2-27-87
COV.	HILLMAN, LAWRENCE A	88-00364 TRAPPERS DEN	1ps 2dw 1oL
	HOJNACKI, KAREN	83-06265	10ps 10-3-83

- H -

	HOLMES, THELMA H.	89-00905	SW
	HOLT, CHRISTA	84-04882	1ps 7-5-84
	HORN, DIANE A.	82-06960	4ps
	HOUSMAN, ANGELA	87-08167 JESSICA'S	1ps PEND 10-23
	HUDSON, APRIL S.	91-6672	SW
CONSOL	HUTTO, LORI	87-08163 CHATEAU	1ps 4oL 1dw

- I -

VAC.	IVY, ANITIONTE 8160	87-09167 ANTOINETTE'S	2ps 12-14-87
COV.	IVY, ANTONETTS	87-08160 ANTOINETTE'S	OWNER 10-30-87

- J -

	JAMISON, RACHEL	87-04552	SW 1ps
	JENNESKEN, MARY	84-05361	SW 1ps
	JOHANSSON, LAURIE A.	91-1776	SW
	JOHNSON, KATHY	86-08300	SW 7ps 1fa
COV.	JOHNSON, TAMERLANE	89-0652 BANGKOK	2ps 2ds
FTA.	JOHNSON, TOK	88-00589 BANGKOK	1PS
	JONES, NICKI I	86-03529	SW 6ps 1ra
	JONES, SANDRA	82-04715	2ps
COV.	JORGENSEN, GOLDIE	87-07423 OASIS	2ps

- K -

	KAGAK, VALERIE	88-00865	SW
	KELLY, PATRICIA	87-03634	SW 4ps
	KELLY, PATRICIA (KUSHNER)	88-00797	SW 3ps
	KLINE, EVELYN P.	89-3422	SW
	KNOX, DORTHY J.	91-6633	
	KUSHNER, JEANNE (KELLY, PAT)	87-09295 3960 SPENARD	4ps 1wc

- L -

	LANDIS, DEBORAH A.	90-6519	SW
	LASKOWSKI, THOMAS	87-07752	SW 1ps
FTA	LATONYA, ANTHONY	85-8639 TRAPLINE	
DIS.	LAWRENCE, SUN T.	90-5599 BANGKOK	1ps
	LEE, BARBARA A.	87-01878 ELEGANCE (OASIS)	2ps CONVICTION
FTA	LEFFLER, BERTHA A	87-08915 VALENTINE'S	7ps 3cm 12-3-8
	LEIGHTON, REBECCA A.	89-8029	SW
FTA	LEMONS, ELIANA	90-6239 831 P ST OUTCALL	1ps
COV.	LEONARD, JERRI L.	88-00289 TRAPPERS DEN	1ps 2cm VALENT
	LIPPOLD, LISA	88-01193	SW 1PS-2CM
	LONG, VERONIQUE L.	91-1044	SW1ps
COV.	LOY, EUNICE M.	89-00250 OASIS 707 W. 27	
COV.	LOY, EUNICE M.	90-6556 9731 VANGUARD	

- M -

	MALONE, VALENCIA F.	88-0365	SW
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- M -

COV.	MALONE, VALENCIA LEANNE	88-00365 TRAPPERS DEN	1PS VALENTIN
	MANDEL, MARK	86-03977	SW 2ps 32ND SP
	MANN, CATHERINE	88-00787 THEE BODY SHOP	1ps
	MARION, JACQUELINE A.	90-1348	SW
FTA.	MARTINEZ, CHASE	87-09517 VALENTINES 12-17	1ps
	MARTINEZ, MAXINE A.	87-08946	SW 2ps 1md 1cm
COV.	MATTHIESEN, PENNEY A.	90-6328 OASIS OUTCALL	
	MAULTSBY, JANET S.	90-1397	SW
DISM	MCKINNIS, PONG S.	87-07320 CHINA DOLL	1ps 1zm D.P. 9
CCV.	MEESE, HANDSEL A.	90-6329 BARBARY COAST	OUTCALL
	MILLER, DEBRA	91-6779	SW 2ps1zm1cm1nc1ra
	MOJKOWSKI AERNI, DEBORAH	90-5040	SW
	MONNRO, LISA	87-04552	SW 2ps
	MOORE, TAMMY	84-02993	6ps 4-23-84
	MORRIS, ESTOLEE A.	87-01879 ELEGANCE (OASIS)	3ps 1dw 3-9-87
CGNV	MORRIS, ESTOLEE A.	87-08916 ANTOINETT'S	3ps 1dw 12-3-8
	MORRIS, MARITA A.	89-7874	SW
	MURPHY, LOUISE	91-2902	SW 12ps

- N -

	NAPAGEAK, ELIZBETH	88-01014	SW 1PS
	NELSON, CINDY A	90-6077	sw2ps
	NELSON, LEONNA	87-07990 1058 W 27 #203	9ps

- O -

	OBRIEN, SUSAN M.	87-06801	SW 1ps 3ls 1dw
	OSBORNE, SUSAN	87-06801	SW 2ps 1dw
	OVIOK, ALICE	87-03395	SW 1ps 1zf
	OWENS, PAMELA	84-05114	SW 6ps 1zm

- P -

	PATTERSON, PATRICIA	84-7034	SW
	PATTERSON, ROBIN L.	90-3402	SW
VAC.	POK, YUN AE	89-00131 RUBY'S	
COV.	POK, YUN AE	88-07917 RUBY'S	
	PRUITT, STACEY L.	90-1415	SW
	PULLIAM, TINA	86-07223	SW 9ps 1ol 1lo 1zf 2dw

- R -

DIS.	RAYMOND, GAIL E.	86-2480 CHATEAU	
COV.	REEVES, ANA I.	90-5947 MY CLUB	
	REID, ROBERTA O.	91-6850	
	REYNOLDS, TAMYRA L.	84-05196	SW 3ps
COV.	RICHARDS, YVONNE	88-01796 ANTOINETT'S	7PS
	RITTER, DONALD E.	86-03974	SW 3ps
FTA	RO, KIM S.	86-07810 CHINA DOLL	2ps 11-3-86 FT
FTA	RO, KIM S.	86-08465 KIMS repeat	F.T.A. 11-24-8
	ROBINSON, HOLLY	87-01262	SW 4ps 2dw 1cm 1zm
COV.	ROBINSON, TAMMY	87-09037 CHINA DOLL	2ps 12-9-87

- R -

	ROGERS, LAURICEA M.	86-00440	3ps
	ROLFES, JAMES F.	88-00911 SECURING FOR PRO	SITION
	ROSS, DOROTHY M.	87-00584	SW 1ps 1zf 2zm 1Lo
	RUNDELL, DONNA D.	87-09259-60 3501 MINN.#101	3ps
	RYAN, CEANNE (WILKS)	84-09472	2ps

- S -

	SALISBURY, ROLANDA	87-00513	SW 1ps
	SATO, LYNN	87-07506	SW 9ps
	SAVOK, EDNA	88-01016	SW 1PS-1Mi-1DW
	SECREST, KELLY	87-01271	SW 7ps 1zf 1Lo
	SHEHAN, DEBBIE	89-8091	SW
	SHERROD, DWIGHT	88-07919 RUBY'S	SW 9ps
	SHERROD, MIJUNG	90-1280	SW
COV.	SHERROD, OK S.	88-07918 RUBY'S	MAINT.
COV.	SMITH, DARLENE AKA CLOSE	87-08040 VALENTINES	3ps 10-26-87
COV.	SMITH, POK C.	88-00188 SWEETHEART	2ps 1-8-88
DIS.	SMITH, POK C.	87-08139 SWEETHEART	2ps PEND 9-26-
COV.	SMITH, POK C.	87-07424 SWEETHEART	2ps 9-26-87 PE
	SMITTER, MICHELE D.	90-0668	SW
	SMOTHERMON, LISA R.	91-3395	SW 1ps2ol2cm
	SPEARMAN, MARIE	87-08459	SW 9ps 10cm 1oL 1fo 1zm 1fa
	SPEER, LANNIE(SIXX,SUSAN)	88-01424	SW 2PS
	SPENCER, TRACIE	87-08270	1ps
	STEWART, LOIS	87-06101	SW 5ps 5cm 1fa

- S -

SULLIVAN, CANDICE L.	88-00827	SW 5ps 5as 1rc
SULLIVAN, PATRICIA	84-07034	1ps 1wc 9-27-8
SUNNY, DORIS AKA HAINTA	86-03421	SW 5ps
SUTTON, JEANNETTE M.	87-00455	SW 8ps 1zm 1-1

- T -

TAYLOR, THOMASINA	91-6236	SW
THIEMAN, LEBATHA M.	91-6768	SW
THOMPSON, ALANA	87-08115	SW 2ps
THOMPSON, LAURIE	86-00440	SW 4ps 1ds
TRAVIS, JANET L.	90-1374	SW
TURNER, LINDA J.	84-04592	SW 5ps 1Lo 1dw 1md11s2cm1ds

- V -

VICENT, TRACIE	87-01356	SW 1ps 1327 W. 27
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- W -

WADE, TANYA C.	91-6602	
WADE, TAYNA C.	91-7005	
FTA WALBER, SALI M.	86-2460	CHATEAU
WARD, CHUN C.	91-1775	RUBY'S EMPLOYEE
WATTLEY, DARCELL	87-09521	SW
WHEELER, WERNETTE	89-4422	SW

- W -

WHITE, JEFFREY A.	91-3069	SW 1ps2ga
WIGGINS, LEONARD	88-00738	JESSICIA'S 2ps
WIGGINS, LEONARD	87-08102	JESSICIA'S 2ps 10-29-87
WILKS, CEANNE (RYAN)	87-08700	SW 5ps 1cw
WILLIAMS, BARBARA A.	87-01878	ELEGANCE (OASIS) 4ps1foldw4cm1z
WILLIAMS, BETTY	84-04328	2ps 6-13-84
WILLIAMS, PAULANDO R.	90-3107	SW
DIS. WILSON, CHONG S.	90-6718	RUBY'S
WILSON, DIANE D.	88-00735	SW 2ps1zflzm
WOLFORD, VERONICA	89-6637	SW

- Y -

COV. YAGER, BRIAN H.	88-00275	TRAPPERS DEN 1ps VALENTINES
DIS. YI, HYE S.	90-5602	BANGKOK
YI, HYE S.	87-09051	1ps 12-9-87
YINGLING, LINDA	86-08192	SW 4ps 1oL1dw2fa
YOUNG, KIMBERLY A.	87-07986	SW 4ps 3oL 1as
VAC. YUN, POK AE	89-0131	RUBY'S
COV. YUN, POK AE	88-7917	RUBY'S

- Z -

COV. ZINT, CHARLENE	88-01301	OASIS 1ds4ps2o1
DISM ZINT, CHARLENE	89-01332	OASIS

STATE OF ALASKA

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 11-8-91

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
the Judiciary Comm. teleconference hearing that was
cheduled on 11-8-91.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
on 11/8/91 2:35pm.

Thank you,

Sally Fitch

My name is Sally Fitch. I am a resident of Bethel, Ak, board member of the Tundra Women's Coalition and provide community education/intervention services to surrounding villages on the issue of child sexual abuse.

I want to bring your attention to on-going problems with the Criminal Justice System in rural Alaska.

Investigations of child sexual abuse cases are often lengthy. A rural educator was reported to be sexually abusing children in Aug '90. Charges were not filed until 11 months later in July '91. This case has not yet come to trial.

Another man ^{was} reported to be sexually abusing his daughter in Oct '90. He was not charged until this fall.

A school board member was reported to be sexually abusing a child in the Spring of 1990. This case will not be brought to court until the 1st part of

Charge bargaining in the area of sexual abuse essentially means sentence bargaining. Bethel recently had a case come to the court involving a man who was sexually abusing boys. During the sentence hearing the judge made it clear that, based on evidence available, the case could and perhaps should have been charged at the highest level that would have had a presumptive sentence of 8 years per count. As it was he was sentenced for 18 years with 5 years to serve.

There is a feeling in the area that more attention is given to fish and game violations than child sexual abuse case. There appears to be systemic pressure to prioritize Title 16 cases above child abuse.

Although there are developed resources to help with language barriers ~~but~~ ^{there is} lack of funding for training in this area. Several cases involving sexual assault have been lost due to English, the language of court, is a second language for the majority of our residents.

Several cases have been dropped due to Rule 45 - failure of a quick and speedy trial. The father reported of sexually abusing his daughter in Oct '90 had his case dropped this week due to Rule 45.

Last year a teacher was reported for sexual molestation. The case was given low priority and lost through the cracks. Charges were dropped due to Rule 45.

Another witnessed rape case was dropped due to a miranda rights violation.

Each of these cases were viable cases that should have been prosecuting.

Bethel and the 56 villages in our area clearly suffer from lack of resources.

- In 1990 we had 73 reports of CSA in 56 villages
- In 1991 121 reports " " " "

This year between 7/1 and 11/6 we have had 53 reports. If this rate continues we will have a year end total of 150-160. This results in increased need with reduced resources in manpower and budget.

Tununak I.R.A. Council

NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK

P.O. Box 77

TUNUNAK, ALASKA 99681

(907) 652-6527

November 7, 1991

Representative Dave Donley

Chairman

House Judiciary Committee

Representative Donley and members of the House Judiciary Committee, we thank you for the opportunity extended to us to make public testimony on the State of the Criminal Justice System in Alaska.

The Tununak I.R.A. Council is the governing body of the Native Village of Tununak as authorized by the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934.

On September 27, 1991, the Tununak I.R.A. Council passed Resolution 91-09-03. This resolution is urging the Alaska State Legislature to extend the age limit or altogether eliminate the current law of reporting Child Sexual Abuse by their seventeenth birthday. The resolution was sent to the leadership of the House as well as the Senate. Copies were sent to Mr. Donley, as well as other legislative members from bush Alaska and to the Office of the Governor. We would ask that this be entered as part of our testimony.

Because of current law we feel many cases of child sexual abuse are not reported because the victims feel they are too young to try and face

and bring charges to the offenders. And due to the statute of limitation law all cases do not get to the courts. And we feel that many of the victims do not begin to feel the effects of the abuse until many years after the age of seventeen, and therefore many cases go unreported and never make it to the courts. So therefore we support the extension of the age limit or the elimination the current law of reporting Child Sexual Abuse by their seventeenth birthday. If your legislation is to place an age limit, we would urge that it would go beyond the age of maturity, which is usually the age of 21, because as we stated, victims do not begin to feel the effects of abuse until many years after the seventeenth and probably the age of maturity. We feel that by eliminating the age barrier the victims and survivors will have a chance to fight back and be able to press charges against their offenders and expose them.

In our village we have a good example of how the current statute of limitation works against the victim and works better for the offender. Recently we had five brave women finally reveal their secrets of being sexually abused by a former teacher. And because of the statute of limitations criminal charges cannot be brought against the person. Now that is injustice to the victims. Although the person is question may have lost his teaching certificate that is a slap in the hand for the "crime" he allegedly did. And since the women that came forward are in

their 20's it supports our position of extending or the elimination of reporting Child Sexual Abuse by their seventeenth birthday.

We would ask the Committee to look into the length of the investigations of child sexual abuse. We had one case that from the time of reporting of sexual abuse it was eleven months before an arrest was made. We know of one case where from the time it was reported of a possible abuse case it was seven months before Troopers came into investigate. So that area needs to be addressed.

It takes alot of courage for victims of child sexual abuse to finally face and talk about being a victim. And more courage, more then we will ever know, to bring charges against a molester. And same is true of case of where parent(s) of a minor is involved. After all the interviews and investigations and finally charging an offender with a crime, it must be a sigh of relief. No its not, the victims and the parents must now go through the court hearings. The victims having to face their molesters, of having to relive those terrible memories, of having to share those memories with strangers and with their molesters. Can you imagine the feeling they must have when the courts, defense and prosecuting attorneys work out a deal where the charges are lowered. And worst yet when having been subject to this to find out that a sentencing plea has been worked out to that of a lesser sentence. In cases involving our children our courts must not be lenient. And before the convicted molesters are released on parole, the law should require that

they must have gone through approved counseling and must have shown great improvement. Our criminal justice system needs to be supportive of our victims.

The Committee needs to review if criminal justice system is responsive to our children. You need to review how other states handle cases relating to child sexual abuse. Should the interview and investigation of a child's testimony to a social worker be admissible in a court. It must be some experience for a young child to have to be visited by a State Trooper during an investigation. Can you imagine the fear and intimidation of a child having to talk to a Trooper in uniform, all decked out with guns, bullets, and handcuffs? And in more case than not the Trooper is seen in movie scenes tearing down doors shooting and dragging killers and bad people away. We hope you get the picture of what we are trying to say. We feel the role of a social worker in cases of investigation and interview of child sexual abuse and the use of this social worker in court needs to be reviewed. Other issues such as should the child be allowed to face his or her abuser in court needs to be addressed.

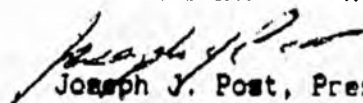
Other states have taken the bold steps in dealing with problem of child sexual case . The State of Washington became the first state to allow victims to bring suit for up to three years after the memory returns of their child sexual abuse. Let the State of Alaska take its bold steps in making its child sexual abuse laws responsive to our

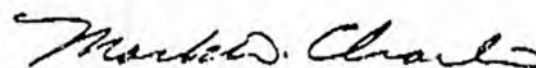
children and the victims and the survivors of this terrible crime. Let the State of Alaska law sent the message to the persons that hurt and violate our children that it supports the victims and survivors. Let the State of Alaska sent a message to those parasites who trick our children into non-disclosure that this new law will one day, even when the victims becomes an adult that you will be prosecuted for the wrong and the crime you have done to a child. What a powerful message of hope and support that would be to the victims and the survivors. And of course a message to those people that may want to sexually abuse or use our children of if you do wrong to our most important resource you must answer to us.

As our Resolution states "All organizations within the State of Alaska always state that the Children are the most important resources and that our children are the lifeline of our unique cultures". Well let us all begin from today that we will protect them.

Thank you for this opportunity to make our concerns known.

TUNUNAK I.R.A. COUNCIL


Joseph J. Post, President


Mark D. Charlie, Director



STATE OF ALASKA
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: Nov. 8, 1991

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the Judiciary Committee teleconference hearing that was scheduled on Nov. 8, 1991.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 11/8/91 3:35pm.

Thank you,

Hilde G. Desmet

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. The Tunora Women's coalition, the regional DV/SA shelter for 40 odd villages in the Y-K Delta region, was fortunate to have a volunteer law student intern during the summer of 1991. She compiled some data for use, specifically on 4th degree assault and sexual assault cases most dealt with by the shelter.

In the time period Jan. 1990 - Jan 1991, there were 267 4th degree assault and sexual assault cases filed.

Of those, barely 10% served the full sentence;
 35% served half or less of the sentence or got probationary action;
 22% got the entire sentence suspended;
 33% of these cases were dismissed, they never got to court.

Most (90%) of the dismissals were because the prosecution lacked an essential witness. The remainder were dismissed due to Rule 45 or lack of a preliminary hearing.

The compilation noted repeat offenders: 30% of the offenders were repeaters and almost 10% were 3-6 x repeaters.

These numbers confirm what we, in the shelter, have seen: the perpetrators get a slap on the hand and the victims continue to live in fear, stress, frustration and danger again. Thank you for your attention.

Hilde G. Desmet

TWD board member

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COUNCIL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX N
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-1200
PHONE: (907) 465-4356

OFFICE ADDRESS: 450 WHITTIER STREET

MEMORANDUM

DATE: Nov. 4, 1991, Monday
TO: House Judiciary Committee
FROM: Andy Klamsar, Chair, CDVSA

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is concerned about a number of issues related to inadequate funding within the criminal justice system. We consider domestic violence and sexual assault programs throughout the state to be components of the criminal justice system. The bottom line is that currently there is inadequate money to do the task.

(1) Programs throughout the state have experienced increasing case loads and yet funding has remained generally static. Most programs are forced to pay low wages and have a high staff turnover rate.

(2) Domestic violence and sexual assault programs provide a critical link in the system. These programs are a rarity within the system because they exist to serve crime victims. A disproportionate amount of money is spent on services for defendants when compared with funding for victim services. The programs provide a valuable service to law enforcement and prosecutors by assisting victims to provide necessary information to police and to later testify.

(3) Leaving domestic violence victims in abusive situations with no intervention usually leads to an escalation of violence. This results in more homicides and serious assaults. These programs are one way to intervene and break the cycle and prevent future violence.

Page 2, MEMO, 11/4/91

(4) As funding is reduced for these programs one of the first things to be cut has been batterers programs. This is because the programs are mandated to provide immediate safety and assistance to victims first. One of the next things to be cut has been community prevention and education programs. It is shortsighted to not fund batterers programs; if the system can intervene early with domestic violence offenders there is at least a chance that the cycle of violence can be broken and future crimes can be averted. Services to children must also be cut before services related to the immediate safety of victims. This is especially unfortunate for "out-of-home" child abuse victims since few other services are available for these victims.

(5) We urge the legislature to carefully evaluate how important prevention and treatment programs are in domestic violence and sexual assault crimes. We are moving more towards a situation where we only react to the immediate crisis and do little to prevent the escalation of violence. The end result will be added expense, both in money and lives. It has been clearly shown that children who grow up in violent households are more likely to resort to violence later.

Thank you for the opportunity to address the committee.

11/7/91

To: House Judiciary Committee
From: Donna Murphy

Box 49 / Tununak 99681

Re: Alaskan Criminal Justice System

I have come to believe that the root of the inefficiency in the Criminal Justice System in this state is simply racism. Racism on native crime, from all indications, is not taken as seriously as crime in other populations and is therefore addressed in a most perfunctory manner by those who make crucial decisions affecting law enforcement in the state. I speak specifically of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

Ben Herron, Bethel's District Attorney, has abysmally little experience for a man with his title. He is charged with handling an impossible case load which in FY 91 included 121 cases of sexual abuse of minors. In the past four months, Bethel troopers have received 53 reports of sexual abuse of minors. At this rate of reporting, 155-160 cases for FY 92 can be expected. These cases coupled with other criminal cases equal an impossible undertaking for an inexperienced D.A. He clearly works hard and is dedicated, but he needs additional staff. Those who make staffing decisions would not ignore

his situation if he served a wealthy
Caucasian constituency.

Sex related crime accounts for
1/3 of the probation cases, yet
quality counseling is not available
to these offenders and, in most
cases, counseling is not even
mandated by the court. Without
treatment, sex offenders are virtually
guaranteed to reoffend. This revolving
door system serves no one, not victims,
not the public, and not offenders.

Charge bargaining is the only short
cut the Bethel D.A. can utilize to
avoid clogging the court completely.
This results in many charges being
dropped and others being reduced from
felonies to misdemeanors. Many are
simply dropped due to failure to prosecute
in a timely manner. In a number of
felony cases, charges are reduced to
the least serious class of the offense.
Mandatory or presumptive sentences are
not applied prior to the reduction of
charges and open sentencing results.
The Bethel Superior Court Judge gives
notoriously light sentences and
defendants receive far less time
than they would get in other areas
of the state. Simply providing adequate
staffing in the D.A.'s office would
be an obvious first step in addressing
this problem.

The Bethel State Troopers are also short staffed. Six working troopers in the Bethel Office is simply inadequate. They devote inordinate blocks of time to Grand Jury hearings and VPSO supervision leaving little time to investigate crime. They are expected to edit lengthy transcriptions of taped interviews personally and make corrections. This alone can take up to four hours per tape. Clearly people familiar with the cadence and structure of English as used by Yupik first language speakers could be utilized to do first draft editing and thus minimize trooper time on such tasks. At least one more trooper is needed in Bethel along with additional support staff.

D.F.Y.S. has four vacant positions. At this point, they can only address cases of child abuse that occur within the home. A child being sexually abused by a neighbor gets no service from D.F.Y.S. at all.

Every branch of the Judicial System in Bethel is operating under a crisis management mode. If such a situation existed in other areas of the state, those in power would be obliged to provide relief. They don't do it in Bethel because native or native crime does not concern them.

4 PAGES Total

11/7/91

To: Eddie Mc Nalley, D.A.
From: Donna Murphy
Re: letter to Governor Hickel

Susan Whicker of your office suggested that I send you a copy of the letter which follows, since you make decisions regarding staffing patterns.

Failure to prosecute in a timely manner is an increasing problem. According to KYUK RADIO, the case against Gregory Angaiak of Tunukak was dropped on 11/6/91 for that very reason. A case against Michael Faison of Hooper Bay was also dropped for that reason. Many other examples exist.

Thus far, 53 SAM. reports have been received by Bethel Troopers in FY 92 (since 7/1/91). In FY 91, a total of 121 cases were handled by Bethel Troopers. A study of how they were resolved will reveal some shocking statistics.

Children in the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta deserve better SERVICE when they disclose victimization. Evidently you have the authority to improve the current situation. Please do.

P.O. Box 49
Tununak, AK 99681
10/23/91

Walter J. Hickel, Governor
3rd Floor
State Capitol
P.O. Box AA
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Governor Hickel:

I was pleased to hear that a specialized prosecution unit has been formed to address the problem of sexual assault and abuse in the Anchorage area, but I was disappointed to learn that this unit is not going to deal with the same problems in Bethel and the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta. Many who live in this part of Alaska are aware of an ongoing problem in the judicial system here, and it seems appropriate to bring it to your attention at this time given the recent creation of the special sex crimes unit.

At the present time the Bethel District Attorney's Office is staffed by several hard working and dedicated employees. They are, however, inexperienced, overwhelmed with volume, and unable to handle the work load. As a result, justice is not being delivered in Bethel or the surrounding bush communities.

The situation is that often felony cases are reduced to misdemeanors or are dismissed as a result of failing to prosecute in a timely fashion. Also, in most felony cases, including sexual assault and abuse cases, the District Attorney's office is reducing the charge to the least serious class of the offense. This results in the defendant not receiving a mandatory or presumptive sentence in most cases. Rather than making an appropriate deal which specifies that the defendant serve a specific length of sentence if he agrees to plead to the lesser offense, the matter is summarily reduced. After it is reduced, the defendant pleads. Open sentencing is the end result of this approach. Since the Bethel Superior Court Judge is extremely lenient, individuals who have this type of arrangement ultimately receive sentences which are far less than they would receive in other areas of the state.

I realize that the above paragraph makes some very serious allegations. I am also certain that minimal investigation will verify the statements I have made. Based on what has been occurring, it is not difficult to conclude that societal norms and legislative intent are being ignored. Dangerous offenders are returning to our communities without adequate sanctions or treatment. In the case of sex

offenders, treatment is impossible when sentences are too short to allow for residential sex offender treatment while incarcerated. The result is that offenders return to Bethel or their villages and additional crimes are committed. Obviously, no one benefits from a system that operates in this manner, not the community, the victims, nor the defendants.

I would also like to point out that Bethel area victims are given very little direction in filing claims under the program designed to compensate victims of violent crime. Since so many area residents are unfamiliar with this process, it seems that somewhere in the system someone should provide such encouragement and at least minimal assistance.

Please accept this letter as an official request for the Bethel District Attorney's Office to receive additional staff. This would allow that office to perform in a manner which would improve the possibility that residents of the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta would receive justice. It would be most helpful to have an additional prosecutor to deal specifically with sexual assault and child sexual abuse cases. An alternate plan would be to have one of the attorneys from the new sexual prosecution unit assigned to the Bethel office for a specific period of time each month. I am sure that those who make such decisions could probably develop other methods of addressing this very grave situation. Clearly something must be done. Until it is, I feel certain that inappropriate charge bargaining will continue and revolving door justice and disparate sentencing in Bethel will be perpetuated.

I am not alone in my concern. Many informed citizens believe that the state has an obligation to pursue uniformity in sentencing and to strive for sentences adequate in length to provide sex offender treatment while incarcerated. Surely you will agree that residents of this part of Alaska have the right to expect the state to represent them and assure them equal justice.

Your willingness to provide a special unit to address sex crimes has given me hope. Sexual offenses constitute an inordinate percentage of criminal cases here. You have the power to end this situation, and I hope that you will see the big picture in this regard. Your other concerns such as improving test scores and providing employment and decreasing suicide and substance abuse rates will all be directly affected if the horrors of sexual abuse are decreased. Adequate staffing in the Bethel District Attorney's Office is an obvious first step toward that end.

Many area residents eagerly await your response to this communication.

Sincerely yours,

Donna W. Murphy

Donna W. Murphy

c.c. Stephanie Roads
Assistant District Attorney
Special Sexual Assault/Abuse Prosecutor Unit
Anchorage, Alaska

Ben Herron, District Attorney
Bethel, Alaska 99559

ALASKA NETWORK
ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND
SEXUAL ASSAULT

419 6th Street, No. 116 • Juneau, Alaska 99801 • (907) 586-3650

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC); Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV)
 Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE).
 Alaska Women's Resource Center (AWRC); Arctic Women in Crisis (AWIC)
 Bering Sea Women's Group (BSWG); Emmenak Women's Shelter
 Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center (KWRC)
 Maritig Regional Women's Crisis Program; Parent Aid Family Support Center
 Safe & Fear-Free Environment (SAFE); Seward Life Action Council (SLAC)
 Sitkas Against Family Violence (SAFV); South Peninsula Women's Services (SPWS)
 Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)
 Tongass Community Counseling Center; Tundra Women's Coalition (TWC)
 Unalakleet Against Sexual Assault & Family Violence (USAASFV)
 Valley Women's Resource Center (VWRC)
 Women in Crisis Counseling & Assistance (WCCA)
 Women in Safe Homes (WISH); Women's Resource & Crisis Center (WRCC)

FAX

Date: 11/7/91

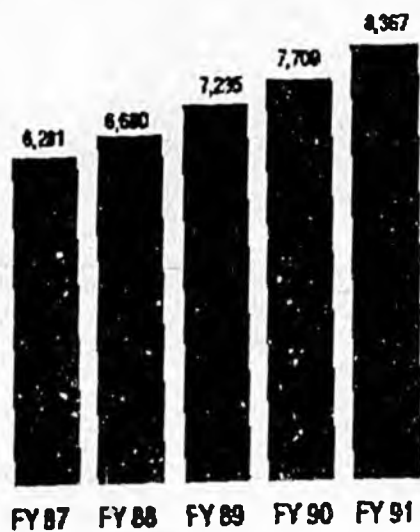
To: LAUNE OHO FAX 561-1691

From: Candy Smith

Number of Pages to Follow: 2

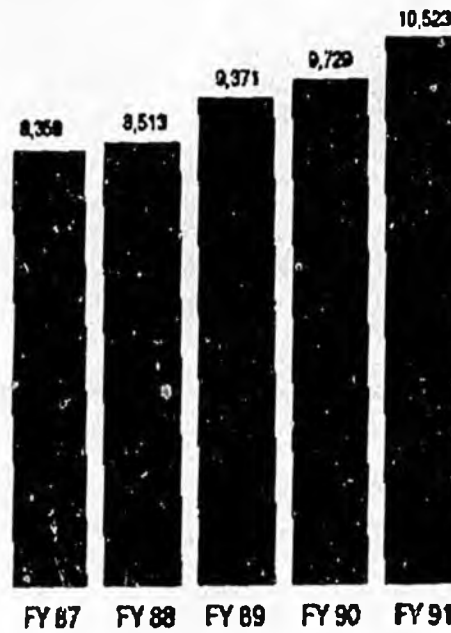
Memorandum:
 some graphs to accompany
 testimony for 11/8/91 thanks!

Comparison of Victims, Clients Served and Nights of Safety Provided by Council-Funded Programs for FY 87 thru FY 91



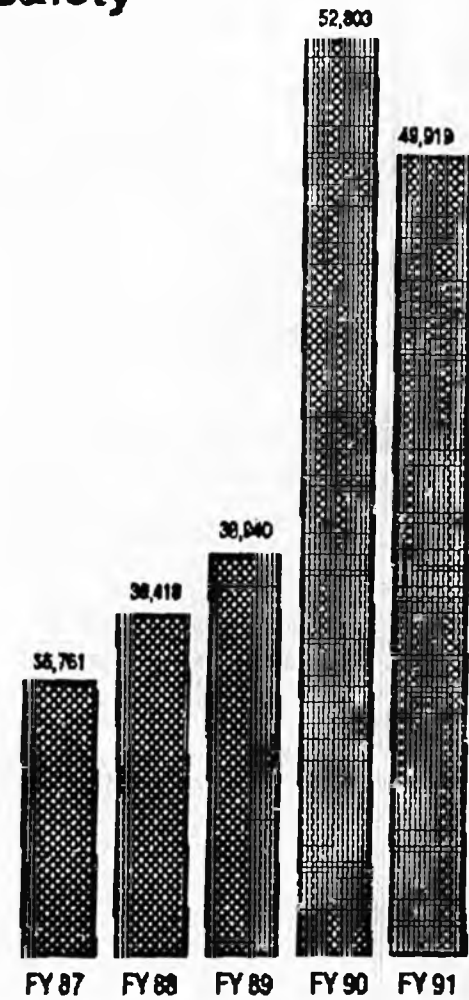
Number of Victims Served

Percent Change: +33%



Number of All Clients Served

Percent Change: +26%

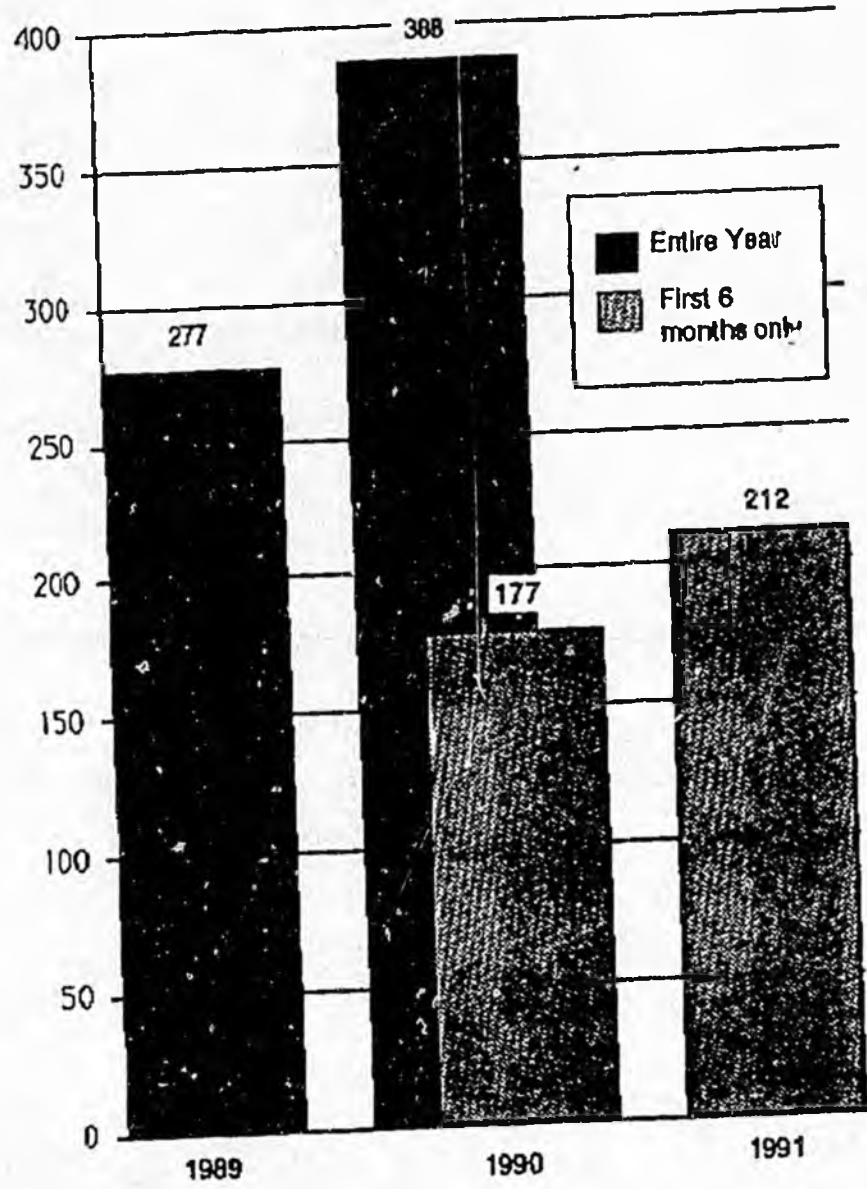


Number of Shelter Nights

Percent Change: +36%

Reported Rape

Source: Alaska Dept of Public Safety





DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
City of Fairbanks
856 7th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 459-6500



R. JOHN SHOVER, DIRECTOR

November 7, 1991

Ms. Laurie Otto
Staff Council to the House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Laurie:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation the other day the following are the areas I wish to testify via teleconference at the Judiciary Committee hearings on November 8, 1991.

1. I intend to discuss the shortfalls in our staffing which has caused delays or inability to investigate sexual assaults and other felony crimes.
2. I will discuss reasons for the City of Fairbanks dropping certain misdemeanor crimes from city ordinance and charging under state statutes.
3. Discuss the problems in obtaining restitution from persons charged with crimes that have damaged city owned equipment and uniforms.
4. Unnecessary delays in officers time waiting to testify in court while under subpoena.

The above will be the topics of discussion.

It was nice talking to you again. I look forward to seeing you in the future.

Very truly yours,


R. John Shover
Director of Public Safety

FJS/sam

Fairbanks can't afford the law

City leaders say they can't pay to jail prostitutes, gamblers and car thieves

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS — Fairbanks' mayor and public-safety director say the city should save money by stopping prosecution of prostitutes, gamblers and car thieves and making the state prosecute them.

At Public Safety Director John Shover's suggestion, Mayor Wayne Nelson introduced an ordinance Monday that would drop 25 misdemeanor violations from the city code.

Violators would be charged under state law, which means the state would pay for their prosecution and \$82-a-day jail bills.

"I'm not getting any money and I need to put people in jail," Shover said.

He said he needs another \$51,000 to pay jail bills

racked up by defendants booked on city violations. Shover estimated the city spends about \$120,000 a year on jail fees.

For the past two weeks, city police officers have been charging defendants under state laws, at Shover's direction. That way, the state is responsible for prosecuting the case and picking up the jail tab.

The district attorney's office, however, has been declining the cases and sending them back to the city attorney's office.

City attorneys have the option of refileing the cases themselves. But in the last two weeks, they

Please see Back Page, **FAIRBANKS VICE**

FAIRBANKS VICE: City says it can't afford it

8/23/91

Continued from Page A-1

have declined to refile charges on 12 of the least serious alleged misdemeanors.

District Attorney Harry Davis said he does not intend to begin prosecuting the misdemeanors until ordered to do so by the governor.

"If they can get away with it, fine," he said of the city. "More power to them, I just don't think the state is going to assume the responsibility.

"Next thing they can get rid of the police and fire departments and save money too."

Davis said the state barely prosecutes any misdemeanors in Anchorage, Juneau or Ketchikan. "What the city doesn't realize is that we're already assuming more responsibility than the DA's office in other areas," Davis said.

Davis said Fairbanks tried once before to pawn off



its prosecuting duties to the state and was unsuccessful.

He predicted the current plan could backfire on Fairbanks if Gov. Wally Hickel's administration orders him to comply with prosecution guidelines in Anchorage.

But Shover isn't worried. "I've got nothing to lose," he said.

A former Alaska State Trooper captain, Shover said the state prosecutes misdemeanors in the North Slope Borough and smaller cities like Sitka and Petersburg.

"It's a strategy deal. As a manager, I'm trying to look at alternatives," he said.

According to Shover, public nuisance crimes that would be dropped under the

new ordinance, such as disturbing the peace, disorderly conduct and criminal trespass, are breaking his department's pocketbook.

He said the downtown patrol officer is making an increasing number of public nuisance arrests, creating an even higher jail bill. Many of the indigents committing the offenses have to be jailed after they don't show up for court appearances, Shover said.

In addition, he said, they seldom pay their fines, so the city never sees any money from the arrests, and the city often must pay their legal defense fees.

Nelson said the city is entitled to some of its own cuts.

"The cuts seem to have been kind of one way lately," he said. "The state says 'We're cutting back on this, and this, and all this is affecting you.' But when we cut back on something, it is unrealistic."

8/31/91

Cole refuses city request that state prosecute drunks

By STEVE RINEHART
Daily News reporter

The state has refused the city's request that it either take over enforcement of drunken-driving laws in Anchorage or pay the city to keep doing it, city officials said Friday.



Cole

So, Mayor Tom Fink said, he may simply tell the state that prosecuting drunken drivers is no longer the city's business. For much the same reason — to save money, he said — he is also considering vetoing a tough new drunken-driving law passed by the Anchorage Assembly on Tuesday.

The city is looking for ways to avoid a projected deficit of nearly \$10 million in next year's budget, Fink said. One way is to get the state to prosecute people who violate state laws, like drunken driving.

"I don't think they can responsibly refuse" if the city says it won't handle those cases anymore, he said in an interview. "If someone is charged, the district attorney can't just flippantly say the state won't prosecute."

Please see Page B-3, STATE

STATE: Cole refuses city request to prosecute drunks

Continued from Page B-1

City Attorney Dick McVeigh said he asked state Attorney General Charlie Cole about a month ago for help enforcing drunken-driving laws, when he realized he faced a \$200,000 budget cut in 1992. He said Cole told him Friday the state would not bail out the city.

"He said he appreciated the problem," McVeigh said, but if the state took over those cases in Anchorage it may have to do the same thing in Fairbanks and other communities.

Cole was en route to Fairbanks Friday afternoon and could not be reached for comment.

Earlier this week, the Anchorage Assembly multiplied the mandatory sentence for repeat drunken drivers. The minimum jail time for those convicted twice was raised from 20 days to 120. Those convicted three or more times would face at least one year in jail.

McVeigh said that made his money problem worse, because stiffer penalties will increase the number of cases that go to trial. "The budget is going down, but the request for service is skyrocketing," he said.

Fink complained that the assembly passed the law without first figuring out what it would cost to enforce, and said he is not convinced stiffer penalties would reduce drunken driving. He said he told his staff

give him an estimate of the enforcement costs, and would decide next week



whether to cast his veto.

The mayor's preliminary 1992 budget report given to the assembly Friday says the city will be \$9.9 million short next year, unless it cuts services. That presumes no increase in taxes. However, if the city taxes to the limit allowed by law, the deficit would be about \$7 million.

The proposed \$205.8 million 1992 operating budget is about \$1.6 million higher than this year's. But with added fixed costs, including labor and inflation, the money won't buy as much, according to Friday's report.

Fink said he would recommend closing branch libraries, and perhaps ending city financial support for the Anchorage Center for the Performing Arts. He would not say what other cuts he'll propose.

Last year the assembly balanced the budget, on paper anyway, by putting off street and building maintenance, and by deferring payments to the police and fire retirement medical fund. This year's budget follows suit, proposing that the city try to get money from the state to cover some of those costs.

The assembly will begin budget deliberations October

9/11/91

City to drop crimes from code, let state prosecute

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS — The Fairbanks City Council has voted to drop a number of crimes from its city code and let the state pick up the expenses for people arrested in such cases, but the district attorney may not be a willing partner in the plan.

The council voted 3-3 Monday to drop 25 misdemeanors, ranging from prostitution to gambling, that are covered under state law. Mayor Wayne Nelson cast the tie-breaking vote in fa-

vor of the ordinance.

Nelson and Public Safety Director John Shover said dropping the offenses from the city code will eliminate redundancies and save the city money.

Shover said Fairbanks police will continue to charge people who violate the laws, and will continue to investigate offenders in such cases. However, the state will pay the cost of prosecuting and jailing them, he said.

Nelson agreed the ordinance will save the city

money on the \$82-a-day jail bills and medical expenses. However, he said, the city may continue to prosecute offenders under an arrangement with the Fairbanks District Attorney's Office.

District Attorney Harry Davis couldn't be reached for comment Tuesday.

City Attorney Herb Kuss warned that if the city leaves prosecutions up to the state, prisoners might go free. He warned that the state may not be willing to pick up the slack, according

to his conversations with Davis.

"I received a strong indication that the state is not going to prosecute these misdemeanor crimes that we are now prosecuting," Kuss said.

Councilman Jerry Norum, who voted against the ordinance, said he fears the move could prove more costly in the long run. He said the state could respond by refusing to prosecute driving-while-intoxicated cases made by city police.

Fairbanks votes for state aid in prosecutions

ASSOCIATED PRESS

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made by city police.

The state prosecutes costly DWI offenses in Fairbanks, while Anchorage prosecutes its own DWI offenses. If Anchorage makes an issue of Fairbanks dropping the misdemeanor offenses, the state could decide to resolve the inequity by dropping Fairbanks DWI cases, Norum said.

Councilman Bob Sundberg said he supports the move because other cities such as Bethel and North Pole do not pay to enforce laws against such crimes.

"We're all citizens — we should all benefit from the state government," he said.

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner *Lloyd Hames* DATE: September 27, 1991
FROM: Representative *Fran Ulmer*
SUBJ: Department of Corrections FY 92 Operating Budget

I reviewed your September 6, 1991 reorganization memorandum and as a consequence, my alarm has heightened regarding the department's FY 92 operating budget. Further, I am puzzled about the mixed messages the administration is sending to the public and to the legislature for that matter.

The reorganization plan eliminates eight positions at \$340,000 and adds sixteen positions at \$901,768. Where will the department get the funding for the new positions? Assuming that you intend to reclassify the eight, not eliminate them, the reorganization still will require in excess of half a million dollars to implement. This very expensive reorganization plan does not seem to be consistent with the administration's goals of reducing the cost of government and shrinking middle management.

The Governor vetoed a huge amount from the bare bones Correction's budget appropriated by the legislature -- such things as inmate programs, operational staff, community residential center beds, and other direct services. Now you propose to add administrative staff. The rhetoric and the actions are dramatically inconsistent.

Commissioner, the House Finance Subcommittee on Corrections is very much concerned about the department's FY 92 operating budget. Please provide me with a detailed account of your funding strategy for the reorganization as soon as possible. The subcommittee members would like to meet with you to discuss both the reorganization and your plans to make it through the rest of this year.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
DIVISION OF BUDGET REVIEW

FY '92 OPERATING BUDGET ITEMS VETOED OR REDUCED BY THE GOVERNOR IN EB 75/SLA 91, BY AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

9074652108

REP. FRAN IJLMER

TUE 9:45

OCT-1-91

COMP SER #	BUDGET REQUEST UNIT	COMPONENT	KEY #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION (TRUNCATED TO 80 CHARACTERS)
694	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	1004	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
694	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	1005	Veto	Restoration of 2X Personal Services Vacancy Assessment
695	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	PAROLE BOARD	1006	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
696	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	FACILITY-CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT UNIT	1007	Veto	Restoration of 2X Personal Services Vacancy Assessment
696	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	FACILITY-CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT UNIT	1008	Veto	Restoration of 10X Travel assessment
697	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1010	Veto	Restoration of 10X Travel assessment
697	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1011	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
698	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	1012	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
698	ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	DATA AND WORD PROCESSING	1013	Veto	Add 2 PET - Research Analyst III & Analyst Programmer III
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1065	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1066	Veto	Restoration of 10X Travel assessment
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1068	Veto	Restore Maniilaq Association contract
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1071	Veto	"Increased cost of CRC operations"
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1073	Veto	Expand CRCs
700	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	STATEWIDE PROGRAMS	1074	Veto	*Fund additional drug testing in Anchorage
1015	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSPORTATION	1017	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
701	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES ADMINISTRAT	1018	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
702	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES PRODUCT COS	1019	Veto	Restoration of 10X Travel assessment
703	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	TRAINING UNIT	1021	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
703	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	TRAINING UNIT	1025	Veto	Additional training funds
705	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	MAJOR MEDICAL	1027	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
705	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	MAJOR MEDICAL	1028	Veto	More fully fund program
707	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	FAIRBANKS CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1029	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
708	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	AMVIL MOUNTAIN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1031	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
709	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	YUKON-KUSKOKWIM CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1034	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
710	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	NORTHERN REGION PROBATION	1001	Veto	Restoration of FY '91 veto: Probation officer II - Line officer
710	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	NORTHERN REGION PROBATION	1037	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
710	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	NORTHERN REGION PROBATION	1038	Veto	New Probation Officer II (Barrow) - Line officer
710	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	NORTHERN REGION PROBATION	1064, 11	Veto	Restore New Start program -> cut out of Fairbanks + Tino kept in Anch.

Half House type prog designed for AK Nat

Half House type across the state

Probation/Parole not be reserved

007-1-91 TUE 9:46 REP. FRAN ULMER 9074652108 P.07

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (Continued)

COMP

SER #	BUDGET REQUEST UNIT	COMPONENT	REF #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION (TRUNCATED TO 80 CHARACTERS)
712	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	PALMER CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1039	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
713	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	MATANUSKA-SUSITNA CORRECTIONAL CENT	1041	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
714	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	COMBINED BILAND MOUNTAIN CORRECTION	1044	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
714	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	COMBINED BILAND MOUNTAIN CORRECTION	1045	Veto	Additional law library materials
716	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	COOK INLET CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1075	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
718	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	ANCHORAGE ANDEX CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1045	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
710	STATEWIDE OPERATION	WILDWOOD CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1048	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
712	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SPRING CREEK CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1050	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
712	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SPRING CREEK CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1051	Veto	Restoration of 10% Travel assessment
723	STATEWIDE OPERATION	SOUTHCENTRAL REGION PROBATION	1002	Veto	Restoration of FY '91 veto:
723	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SOUTHCENTRAL REGION PROBATION	1053	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
723	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SOUTHCENTRAL REGION PROBATION	1055	Veto	New Probation Officer II (Kenai) - <i>Line official</i>
715	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	LEMON CREEK CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1056	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
726	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	KETCHIKAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	1058	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
727	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SOUTHEAST REGION PROBATION	1003	Veto	Restoration of FY '91 veto: Probation Officer II position - <i>Line official</i>
727	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SOUTHEAST REGION PROBATION	1061	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
727	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	SOUTHEAST REGION PROBATION	1062	Veto	Restore New Start program -> <i>Cut out of Funds + Inc. kept</i>
1381	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	INSTITUTION DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	1014	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment
1382	STATEWIDE OPERATIONS	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DIRECTOR'S OF	1015	Veto	Restoration of health benefit adjustment

*** AGENCY TOTAL ***

November 7, 1991

Chairman David Donley
House Judiciary Committee

I wish input to your hearing on whether government is doing enough to protect the public safety. Because I believe one or more of my comments which follow should not be stated in public by someone in my position, this document is submitted.

I have worked for fifteen years as a probation/parole officer. Our criminal justice system has literally collapsed. This appears to be the consensus among those employed in the system.

No agency with which I have contact has sufficient staff to perform to even minimal standards. These include the police (for which you are not responsible), Troopers, the District Attorney and Attorney General Offices and the Court System. Critical documents are regularly misplaced or lost, the work routine cannot flow adequately, and the quality of what work product that is able to be produced is frequently flawed. Some tasks performed in the past are no longer done at all. Because of the above, my work days are extremely chaotic.

The above situation, caused by a lack of money, has been exacerbated by the bottom line, basic problem in our society. All criminal justice ills can be traced to families failing to instill in young persons basic, accepted values. Our youth grow up not pointed in a positive direction. They are frequently not even aware of what constitutes good or bad. Instead, their goal in life comes to be the acquisition of material goods.

Added to the above money and no-societal-values problem is the pandemic lack of self esteem instilled into thousands of children by the people who raise them. When youth learn that alcohol and illegal drugs act as an anesthetic to dull the inner dislike they feel for themselves, our serious substance abuse problems are created. There is absolutely no way law enforcement activities by themselves, anywhere, will ever correct the substance abuse problem in the United States, because there are too many customers willing to pay money to feel better about themselves.

Representative Donley, if the State of Alaska could put money into intense programs which would help youth find positive paths, learn how deadly drugs and alcohol are, and assist them in liking themselves, I feel there would be created a potential for reducing crime and improving the quality of our society. Existing substance abuse treatment programs, however, are somewhat limited in scope and are ineffective with the majority of persons, since they are basically patterned on one method. My suggestions for

effective counseling programs must be the subject of another note, if you are interested.

(Name withheld
by request)

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



RECEIVED
OCT 28 1991

REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

October 17, 1991

Lloyd Hames, Commissioner
Department of Corrections
P. O. Box T
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Hames *Lloyd Hames*

You have by now received the proposed agenda for the House Finance Subcommittee on Corrections meeting scheduled for November 12, 1991 in Fairbanks. I certainly hope that you and Deputy Commissioner Prewitt, and whomever else you deem appropriate, will attend.

The Subcommittee met informally and briefly today for the purpose of gathering input from Community Residential Center providers to help prepare for the November meeting. Your staff were invited to attend the meeting, though apparently the invitation was not made in a timely enough fashion to allow them to attend. This letter serves to inform you of the issues raised at today's meeting.

The subcommittee is concerned that the numbers of placements, and the lengths of stays in Community Residential Centers are continuing to decline. We heard testimony that there are fewer felony placements and for decreasing lengths of time, while shorter misdemeanor placements are increasing. Such trends indicate that long term sentenced prisoners are now less likely to be provided transitional living situations prior to release from prison. Also, such trends result in less restitution paid to victims and less money collected from residents to off set the cost of JRC operations.

At the same time, the Department informs us that the inmate population is pushing the edge of capacity, and indeed has reached overcapacity in certain locations. In fact, the Department is interested in contracting, or has already contracted, with a correctional system outside of Alaska to provide prison beds to relieve overcrowding.

District 4B — Juneau

P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100 • (907) 465-4947



Recycled Paper

In response to the foregoing, by the November 12, 1991 meeting please:

1. Provide the subcommittee with a written updated population status report, which includes where the system, and individual facilities stand in terms of compliance with the Cleary Final Settlement Agreement.
2. Provide the subcommittee with information regarding the Department's contract or agreement, or proposed contract or agreement, for beds outside of Alaska, as referenced in Director Richard Franklin's memorandum of October 11, 1991. Please include:
 - Copies of any contract or agreement that may exist relative to these proposed placements.
 - Authority upon which the Department relied, or intends to rely, to enter into such contract or agreement.
 - A cost benefit analysis of such a contract or agreement. Specifically, the subcommittee wants to know the cost of such a contract or agreement and how that compares to the cost of prison and community residential beds in Alaska. What would the effect be if community residential beds in state were better utilized?
3. Provide the subcommittee with information regarding your plans to address the decline in placements in the community residential centers.
4. Establish protocol to ensure that the subcommittee is informed in advance of new policy direction, such as the contract/agreement for beds outside of Alaska, so that the fiscal implications might be considered in a timely manner.
5. Prepare to discuss possible legislation which would increase the utilization of community residential center beds.

One last thing, the subcommittee voiced a desire to tour facilities and CRCs. Accordingly, my staff will work with your Legislative Liaison to arrange tours while we are in Fairbanks, and later at other locations.

Lloyd, thank you in advance for your attention to these matters. The subcommittee is committed to working with you to address the needs of the state. I am off this weekend to attend the Intermediate Sanction Conference in Chicago along with several members of the Department's Task Force. I look forward to the opportunity and the challenging work ahead.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,


Fran Ulmer

cc: Frank Prewitt
Subcommittee Members



Allvest, Inc.

A Rehabilitative Services Corporation

September 18, 1991

Frank Prewitt
Deputy Commissioner
Alaska Department of Corrections
2200 East 42nd Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Mr. Prewitt,

Enclosed is more data concerning operating statistics for Tundra, Northstar and Cordova Centers.

The information provides a picture of the placements at each center by status. ie; felony furloughs, misdemeanor furloughs, probation and parole, and confined misdemeanants.

I have also highlighted some statistics that I thought were particularly interesting.

Of that information, you will note that at Northstar Center we continue to receive felony furloughs for shorter periods of time than in the past. Indeed, in 1990 nearly 29% of felony furloughs were placed at Northstar for 30 days or less, in 1991 over 35% were.

Over 82% of all felony placements were placed there for under 60 days in 1991 up from 49% in 1990. In other words, the trend in Fairbanks has been for shorter felony furlough placements, not longer ones.

Similarly, probation and parole is using Northstar Center significantly less in 1991 than in 1990. The use by Fairbanks Probation and Parole of Northstar Center as a halfway-in sanction has never been great, however.

At the same time there was less use by the Department for Probation or furlough program placements the Department increased the use of Northstar Center as a jail annex. In 1990 87% of all placements at Northstar were misdemeanants. In 1991 that percentage grew to 92%, most were there for less than five days.

Cordova Center
130 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-6667
FAX (907) 274-3625

Community Service Patrol
611 East 12th Avenue, Ste 102
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-6662
FAX (907) 272-9242

Tundra Center
P.O. Box 485
Bethel, Alaska 99559
(907) 543-3414

Northstar Center
P.O. Box 80670
Fairbanks, Alaska 9970
(907) 474-4955
FAX (907) 474-4957

Frank Prewitt
Page 2
September 18, 1991

At Tundra Center too, there has been less use of the program to place longer term felony furloughs. Indeed, during the 18 month period ending December 1990 nearly 24% of all placements were at Tundra Center for less than 30 days, now over 52% are. In the 18 month period nearly 54% were placed for under 60 days, now 87% are. In the first 6 months of 1991 no furloughs were placed at Tundra Center for more than 4 months.

The statistics show significantly fewer long term placements by the Department in 1991 than in the preceding period.

The use of Tundra Center by Bethel Probation and Parole has remained fairly consistent for the two periods. I might add, that Bethel Probation and Parole has placed nearly four times as many Probationers at Tundra Center in the first six months of this year as were referred to Northstar Center by Fairbanks Probation and Parole.

The Cordova Center trend has been toward longer placements. However, still, 50% of felony furloughs are placed for less than 120 days. Nearly 20% for less than 60 days.

There is a significant increase in the numbers of probationers referred to Cordova Center for the two periods.

The use of Cordova Center for misdemeanor placements has also grown significantly. In the period ending December 31, 1990, 77% of all placements at Cordova Center were misdemeanants. For the six month period ending June 30, 1991, that number had grown to 90%.

Moreover, in the former period, 42.5% of all placements were misdemeanants placed at Cordova Center for less than five days. By June 30, 1991, that percentage had grown to 63.4%.

Finally, to put this all in context, I wrote to you on August 27 concerning the decline in furlough referrals at Cordova and Tundra Centers over the years. I am restating those numbers here and including Northstar felony furloughs as well.

Frank Prewitt
Page 3
September 18, 1991

CORDOVA CENTER

YEAR	# OF FURLOUGH PLACEMENTS
FY87	262
FY88	151
FY89	98
FY90	107
FY91	75

TUNDRA CENTER

YEAR	# OF FURLOUGH PLACEMENTS
FY88	107
FY89	72
FY90	76
FY91	59

NORTHSTAR CENTER

YEAR	# OF FURLOUGH PLACEMENTS
Calendar 1990	90
FIRST 6 MONTHS 1991	32

Several conclusions can be drawn.

First, as indicated above, there has been a substantial decline in the number of felony furlough placements at community residential centers over the years. That decline has continued in this calendar year.

Frank Prewitt
Page 4
September 18, 1991

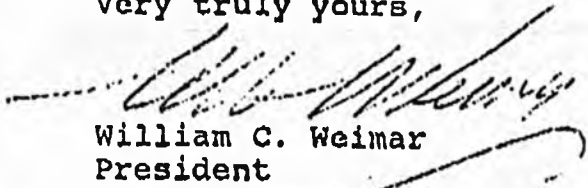
It is also clear that along with fewer felony furlough placements, those placements that are made, are for less time.

There has been an increasing use by the Department of Cordova and Northstar Centers as a jail annex.

I hope you find this information useful.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



William C. Weimar
President

cc: Emma Byrd
Richard Bentson
Richard Franklin

CRC OPERATING STATISTICS

NORTHSTAR CENTER FAIRBANKS

	12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	28.8% under 30 days	34.3% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	48.89% under 60 days	65.38% under 60 days
Probation & Parole	23 placements for a 1 year period	5 placements for 6 months
Misdemeanant furloughs, Confined Misdemeanants	87% of all placements	92% of all placements
Misdemeanant furloughs, Confined Misdemeanants Less than 5 days	55.9% of all placements	57.6% of all placements

TUNDRA CENTER - BETHEL

	18 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	23.68% under 30 days	52.18% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	53.94% under 60 days	86.96% under 60 days
Felony Furloughs	9.21% over 120 days	0% over 120 days
Probation & Parole	51 for 18 month period	18 for 6 month period

CORDOVA CENTER - ANCHORAGE

	18 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	7.95% under 30 days	0% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	33.12% under 60 days	27.78% under 60 days
Felony Furloughs	66.89% under 120 days	50% under 120 days
Probation & Parole	95 placements for 18 month period	43 placements for 6 month period
Confined Misdemeanants	77.1% of all placements	90% of all placements
Confined Misdemeanants Less than 5 days	42.5% of all placements	63.4% of all placements
Confined Misdemeanants Less than 15 days	55% of all placements	76.7% of all placements

WHAT IS ASAP?

The Alcohol Safety Action Program began in 1977 as a model program in Anchorage. At that time it was managed by Highway Safety Planning Agency in the Department of Public Safety.

In 1986 ASAP was moved into the Department of Health & Social Services in the Division of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse.

In the early 1980's the program expanded into grants around the state. At the present time 15 communities have operating ASAP offices.

WHAT DOES ASAP DO?

ASAP provides the alcohol screening and case management of misdemeanor cases in District Court.

When the ASAP program was developed it was a specific goal in Alaska to have an objective statewide criteria where the defendant screened in Anchorage would receive the same classification and assignment as the defendant seen in Bethel, Kodiak, Dillingham, etc. With a unified court system, Alaska had an opportunity not available in other states, and a statewide ASAP system was developed.

The screening is a triage of objective material. The Mortimer-Filkins questionnaire and interview is used, along with the Blood Alcohol Content, and the prior traffic and criminal record.

The goal of the screening is to refer the defendant to the proper agency, either education or treatment. The treatment chosen for the defendant is chosen by a clinician working for a state approved treatment program. A defendant is allowed to choose among approved agencies and can visit these agencies prior to making a selection.

The most important ASAP function is the case monitoring. In acting as the monitoring agency for the court, ASAP assigns the defendant to education or treatment, providing referral paperwork for the agency, and receiving continuing reports on the defendant's participation and level of compliance.

This gives the court immediate access from one source regarding current case status information on each defendant, no matter where that defendant lives.

page two

WHO DOES ASAP SERVE?

In the last ten years over 64,000 new cases have been referred to ASAP statewide.

The majority of the cases are DWIs, but other alcohol related offenses are referred to ASAP as well. The second largest number referred are Assault cases.

The average ASAP client is between the ages of 22 and 39. He is male, caucasian, single, has a high school education, and is a service worker.

DOES IT WORK TO SEND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRALS TO TREATMENT?

Treatment works. Those individuals in the system know that without treating the root of the defendant's problem there is little hope of making a long lasting difference in his/her behavior. Sentencing must speak to rehabilitation as well as punishment. The court's response is to match the defendant with the type of clinical intervention which would do this.

Courts never see the successes; never see those individuals for whom treatment has made a difference. This group moves through the courtroom and back into society's mainstream. It is only those for whom the changes have not been long lasting that come back into the criminal justice system.

But limited success one time does not mean that continued efforts will not result in making a difference. Treatment may not have an immediate effect, but an individual's exposure and experience in treatment may make a difference later when he/she turns to treatment as a known entity, solely because the court sent them to treatment at an earlier date.

It is important to remember that felonies often grow from a history of misdemeanors, and the costs incurred by the state in apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating felons may be reduced, controlled, or at the very least impacted, with intervention at the misdemeanor level.

The majority of alcohol related criminal justice cases are now sent to treatment. Where would we be if they were not? What increase in caseloads, or escalation of severity of individual problems would occur if treatment were not a part of routine sanctions?

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11/91

Budget cuts force end to inmate aid program

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — Budget cuts have led the state to discontinue a program in Fairbanks and Juneau that helps inmates prepare to leave prison.

But the deputy commissioner of the state Corrections Department says the services of the New Start program are needed, and the state may provide them through private contractors.

Inmates often are ordered to perform volunteer community service as part of their sentences. New Start helped them find that work and monitored their performance.

The program also helped newly released inmates find jobs and housing and adjust to life outside prison.

Since the Corrections Department closed the program's Juneau office early this summer, the work has been handled by the state probation officers, as it was before the program was created four years ago.

One worker was laid off, and three other employees were transferred within the department or elsewhere in state government. Only the program's Anchorage office remains open.

Gastineau Human Services is seeking a state contract to take over the program in Juneau. The non-profit agency has 25 years' experience operating

halfway-house programs.

Executive Director Greg Pease said society has a strong interest in ensuring that inmates succeed when they are released.

"It sure makes a lot more sense than releasing them with no skills right out of prison — that's how you end up with a repeat offender," he said.

There are almost 3,000 men and women imprisoned in Alaska, and an additional 3,000 under the supervision of the Corrections Department through parole and probation.

About 800 inmates are released each year from Alaska prisons, some after serving short sentences, others after years behind prison walls. Their world may have changed, and the job market may demand different skills.

Deputy Commissioner J. Frank Prewitt Jr. said the department supports release programs.

"It's an idea that makes sense," he said. "As a person comes closer to his release date, you hope you can slowly take the restraints off them so they can learn to cope and function in the outside world."

Department staff is studying the effect of eliminating New Start on probation offices, to help determine whether the job should be contracted to private agencies.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS FY 91

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
CIPT	N/A	Cross Cultural Communication Skills Life Skills	AKCIS Stress Management CPR/First Aid Educational/ Career Development Men's Roles In Society Problem Solving Fathering in the 80's Suicide Prevention Pre-Release (Resume and Job Skills) Cross Cultural Presentation Skills Relationships Science Classes Travel Creative Writing Business	None	Correspondence only	Mentally ill offenders specialized treatment unit Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
ANCHORAGE ANNEX	All programs are available to both male and female inmates	None	New Start Transitional Planning Employment Skills Family Counseling Social Interaction Stress Reduction Anger Management Women of the Wilderness CPR/First Aid Cross Cultural Pre-Release GED/ABE Some college	None	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
HNCC/MCCC	Abuse Education Program for Women - 5 HPW S.M.A.L.L. (Separated Mothers Actively Learning to Love) Inmate council Women Who Love Too Much Langdon therapy for women with child victims Journal writing - self exploration 1 HPW Phase program GED/ABE Lifeskills Psychological counseling Dynamics of Abuse Lamaze - when needed	Weekly meetings, fund raisers, potlatches, speakers Native Culture Group- weekly 2 HPW Special courses periodically - crafts, dance, native current issues American Indian and Native studies	1.5 HPW Communication skills 4 wks. 1.5 HPW Relationships 1.5 HPW Anger Management 10 HPW Pre-release (1 Wk. per qtr. - budgeting, resumes, jobs) 1 HPW Stress management 2 HPW Grief group 1 HPW Self-esteem Relaxation Thinking Errors	Welding 5 inmates Auto Mechanics 3 inmates Greenhouse/Horticulture 2 HPW New Start 2 hrs. monthly Educational Opportunity Center 2 hrs. monthly Business English 12 hrs - 3 times annually Computer: D-Base 30 hrs annually Word Perfect 30 hrs 2 times per year Advanced Word Perfect Word Star MacIntosh	Associate of Applied Sciences in Business Computer Information Systems	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program Milieu sex offender program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
HMCC/MCCC (Cont.)	Aerobics and weight lifting Hobby crafts Inmate corporation Black culture group Latin American council Computer user's group Inside-out group Alcohol blackout group		1 HPW Parenting 2 HPW Horticulture 2.5 HPW Literacy volun- teers 1.5 HPW Creative writing Daily weight training and aerobics 2 X year CPR/First Aid			
PALMER C.C.	N/A	Yupik language classes Native culture council Cross-culture awareness Talking circle Potlatches, 2 per year	5 HPW Anger manage- ment 5 HPW Stress manage- ment 5 HPW Parenting 5 HPW Personal finance 5 HPW Pre-Release (Resume develop- ment, job inter- view techniques) 36 Courses - all year computer, Plato, high school level math, english and science 10 inmates	2 HPW wood shop tool safety - 12-15 inmates 4 HPW Blueprint reading- 12-15 inmates 3 HPW Construction math- 8-10 inmates 3 HPW Typing-8 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X per year Business math-15-18 inmates 8 Hrs. per month Defen- sive driving 12-15 inmates 15 Hrs. per month Busi- ness communications - 10-12 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X per year- Auto brake repair - 10-12 inmates 32 Hrs. ea. 3 months- auto shop safety- 10-12 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X yr. House wiring - 12-15 inmates 45 Hrs. 1 X yr. Home- building- 12-15 inmates 8-10 HPW ea. 2 month Gold mining 15-18 inmates 4 HPW 2 X per wk. Frontier energy 12 inmates 2 HPW Architectural drafting-2 inmates 16 Hrs. 2 X per yr. net repairing- 18-20 inmates 30 Hrs. Food handling - 10-12 inmates DOL Certified Apprentices- ships in: Cooking and Baking	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
KAT-SU PRE-TRIAL	All programs are available to both male and female inmates. Average length of stay is five days.	None	12 HP Quarter Pre-Release planning 9 HPW Communications 6 HPW ABE 6 HPW GED testing 12 HPW Anger and stress management 6 HPW Money management 12 HPW Parenting 6 HPW Job skills 3 HPW Classic Literature 9 HPW A.I.D.S. awareness	7.5 HPW Computer Skills 3.5 HPW Alaska career information system- once per month Food service program planned	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
WILDWOOD C.C. AND WILDWOOD PRE-TRIAL	Substance abuse Alcoholics Anonymous ABE/GED Computer literacy Stress management Wellness Narcotics Anonymous Special Life Skills programs	Native Culture Club -Sporadic interest Native culture films Native A.A., weekly Pre-Release - one session is devoted to services provided by native tribes and corporations	Anger management 3 times per year, total 32 hours Stress management 3 times per year, 16 hours Enhancing self-esteem, 2 times per year, 16 hours Men, women, and relationships, 3 or 4 times per year, 32 hours (not offered at PT) Wellness, once per year, 16 hours Aerobics Stained glass	DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Cooking Baking Maintenance repair Metal fabrication Electricity Computer skills Accounting-non credit	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
SPRING CREEK C.C.	N/A	Cross-cultural classes Native heritage group once per week Talking circle - once per week Sweat lodge - once per week Potlatch - twice per year	5 HPW Stress management 5 HPW Cross cultural 5 HPW Pre-Release 5 HPW Family skills Planned: Consumer education Effective communication Self-esteem Personal finance Microwave cooking Investments CPR/First Aid	Introduction to forestry Refrigeration DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Cooking and Baking Maintenance Repair Material Coordination	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
FAIRBANKS C.C.	Same programs available for women as to male inmates	Native issues 3 HPW Native cultural awareness 3 HPW Talking circle Native potlatch annually Native dance group - Outside Sweat lodge in planning Community Day, annually Elder appreciation Preparation of Native food Native art instruction Native beading Inupiat Dance Group	1 HPW Suicide prevention Pre-Release/pre-employment 6 HPW Alternatives to violence Tax preparation- (March only) Parenting Aerobics Intro. to Spanish I and II 12 HPW Black history February only Small business Drama workshop Transition to work Tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. Nutrition - How to eat better for less CPR/First Aid (adult and infant) Budget/monthly management Resume writing Men and women roles Role of the Father in the family Stress management Communication Public Speaking Career Planning Values (Social skills) Creative writing Music reading Music instruction Current events Personal health and hygiene	20 HPW computer literacy Spread sheet Data Base Programming Alaska art instruction Small engine repair Safety use of power tools	Correspondence only	Milieu sex offender program Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
LEMON CREEK C.C.	All programs are available to women, except arts and crafts 2 HPW Classes in domestic violence and sexual assault provided through the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	8 to 10 HPW Cross-cultural awareness Native culture club -Button blankets -Tlingit language -Northwest Indian art -Museum traveling exhibit kits Native culture videos	8 to 10 HPW Pre-release 8 to 10 Money management, anger management, Men, Inc. 8 to 10 HPW Health education	8 to 10 HPW Employment Skills Basic Electricity class Computer Literacy class DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Maintenance Repair Cooking and Baking Greenhouse Management and Landscaping	Correspondence only	Milieu sex offender program Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
LEMON CREEK C.C. (Cont.)		Native culture guest speakers -Arts, issues and service agencies Potlatch - annual Awards banquet Native dancers				
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM C.C.	Sentenced women are sent to half-way house or to Meadow Creek. Few (or no) women are located at YKCC, but education and alcohol programs can be made available if requested.	Native culture films Subsistence boating and fishing safety Ice safety Snow machine safety Native Land Claim issues Fish & Game Regulations and You Elder guest speakers Native Culture Club Potlatches (Note: 90% of inmates and 60% of staff are native, so all operations and programming are native oriented)	CPR/First Aid Prenatal New inmate orientation Consumerism Job seeking and keeping Home and family Parenting Stress management Anger control Pre-Release Child sexual abuse prevention AIDS education Yupik ETT class Self-esteem Male awareness Job service Computer skills	Fur grading Ivory carving Basic woodworking Craftwork marketing Business math Oil furnace maintenance	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
ANVIL MOUNTAIN C.C.	Substance abuse programs Mental health counseling Adult basic education and GED classes General and law library Computer programs and audio/visual resources Hobby shops/crafts programs Vocational classes Post-Secondary classes Life skills programs Pre-Release programs Potlatches and special events Institutional work assignments	Routine program: Native culture group-weekly Eskimo dancing/drumming weekly Talking circle-weekly Ivory carving - daily Eskimo Olympics-yearly Potlatches Audio transcribing stories of elders Cross-cultural awareness Native issues Have offered: Job service Consumer skills	Anger control Resume writing Career planning Suicide prevention Family skills Parenting and communication Nutrition Health Stress management Environment Money and taxes Probation/Parole Public assistance Alaska legal services BIA programs Mine safety	Carpentry - 1 X yr./3 hrs. Ivory carving 5 X yr./4.5 hrs. each Building maintenance and janitorial 2 X yr./6 hrs. each Welding 3 X yr./4 hrs. each Furnace repair 1 X yr./4 hrs. Auto maintenance 2 X yr./4 hrs. each Small engine repair 1 X a yr./4 hrs. Plumbing 1 X yr./4 hrs. Net mending 1 X yr/4 hrs.	Correspondence only	Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
ANVIL MOUNTAIN C.C. (Cont.)		Subsistence issues Village life and raising children String stories Traditional weather forecasting Native elder guest speakers Arctic survival/ First Aid Plants of the region Net hanging/mending	First Aid CPR Driver's education Consumer education	Trapping and tanning 1 X yr./each, 4 hrs. each Inmates labor projects include: Welding Alaska legal services Carpentry BIA Cooking Janitor/building maintenance Landscaping Nurses Aide 80 hours per year		

Alaska Department of Corrections

Four Year Plan

FY92--FY95

Goals and Strategies

FY92

Objectives

June 15, 1991

Introduction

The Department's Four Year Plan is a statement of what we hope to accomplish, and how we intend to go about it. The purpose of the plan is to keep the Department focused on its priorities and to provide a reference point against which to measure progress. Planning gives a sense of direction and positive momentum. It helps us purposefully move past crises, rather than being driven by them.

This plan is the product of a process that involved several stages:

- Reviewing and restating the Department's mission as defined by the Alaska State Constitution;
- Defining the goals, objectives, and needs of each division as identified by the Directors of Institutions, Community Corrections, Statewide Programs, Administrative Services, and the Parole Board.
- Identifying values and management principles that should guide the Department in carrying out its mission;
- Considering the Department's history and the lessons that can be learned from the past; and
- Contemplating the social, technological, political, economic, and environmental elements that are likely to impact the Department in the future.

Departmental Four Year Goals

Department goals over the next four years:

- **ENHANCE PUBLIC PROTECTION**
- **USE FACILITIES AND MATERIAL RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY**
- **USE HUMAN RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY**
- **DEVELOP MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND PLANNING SYSTEMS**

Strategies

Strategies were outlined to work toward these goals over the next four years. Strategies involve placing special emphasis on particular issues or areas within the Department. For instance, one strategy to enhance public protection is to "*place more emphasis on effective rehabilitation programs.*"

Annual Objectives

Specific, measurable objectives will be determined for each strategy. Some strategies do not involve objectives this year, but objectives will be designed for each strategy within the next four years.

The individual, team, or task force responsible for each objective will execute a step-by-step action plan in order to accomplish the objective during the fiscal year. The individual action plans are not included in this report.

Progress Reports/Updates

The plan will be updated each year. Progress on the past year's objectives will be measured and reported. Departmental objectives for the upcoming year will be added to the plan.

Planning Process

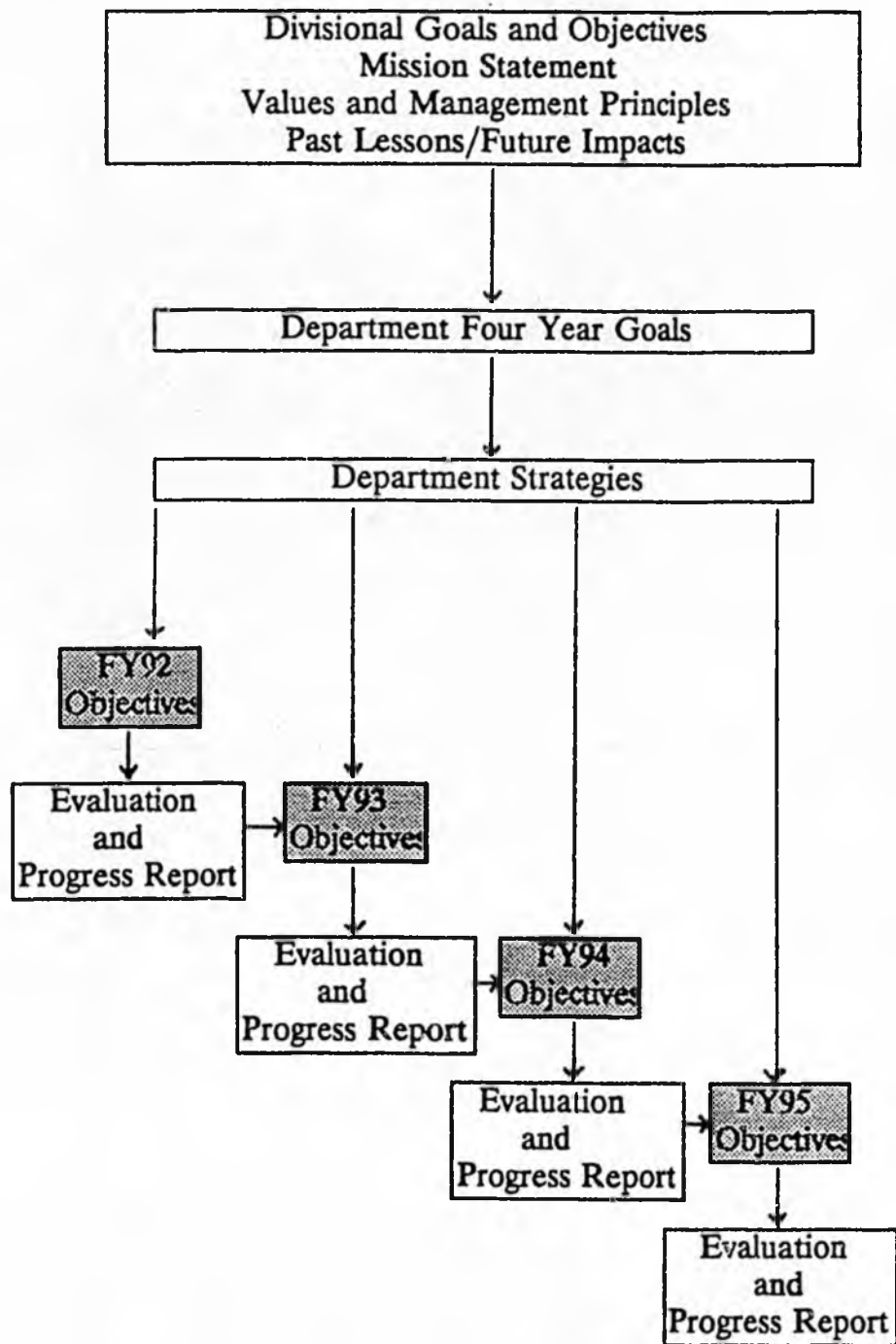


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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Alaska Department of Corrections is to protect the public and provide opportunities for the reformation of offenders who are under the lawful care, custody, and control of the Commissioner.

Department Values

INTEGRITY

- Operating safe, secure, humane institutions and providing community corrections services that protect the public
- Upholding ethical professional standards based on honesty, fairness, compassion and objectivity
- Providing leadership by example in adhering to laws, regulations and policies

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Building credibility through responsible management
- Holding offenders accountable for their behavior

OPTIMISM

- Recognizing accomplishments and successes as well as unresolved problems
- Striving to understand and reduce the impact of crime, helping offenders understand the consequences of their behavior, and supporting their efforts toward behavioral reformation
- Maintaining a sense of humor

Department Management Principles

- Using lessons from the past and future predictions to strategically plan
- Basing policy decisions on reliable, factual information
- Basing fiscal decisions on the principle of lowest long-term cost to the public
- Remembering the Department's most valuable resource is its staff
- Empowering employees to reach their full potential
- Effectively communicating goals and objectives to employees, other interested agencies, and the public

Lessons From The Past

- Management studies have been under-utilized
- Data collection and analysis have been lacking
- Strategic planning has often given way to crisis management and reactive policies
- State demographic changes and legislative priorities have influenced offender profiles
- Organization has vacillated between regionalized and centralized management
- Most publicity has been negative; accomplishments have received little attention
- Lack of self-regulation and direction have resulted in intervention by other agencies, and oversight by the court system
- Funding has fluctuated based on a volatile economy
- Overcrowding has driven management decisions and funding priorities
- There has been limited interaction with the general criminal justice community

Expected Future Impacts

- Less rapid growth in population
- Aging facilities
- Continued substance abuse
- Increasing special needs populations: mentally/chronically ill, elderly, gangs, hard drug abusers
- Increasing female offender populations and demands for parity in programs
- Growing employee expectations regarding health and safety
- Trends toward alternatives to incarceration
- Growing victims' rights movement
- Environmental concerns
- Technological advances

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- **Effective rehabilitation programs**
- **Recidivism data and research**
- **Meaningful involvement with other criminal justice agencies**
- **Community supervision**
- **Victim notification**
- **Community awareness and education/involvement**

Continue the SAME Emphasis On:

- **Operation of safe, secure, humane institutions with low rates of escape/violence**

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on effective rehabilitation programs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
FY92 The Director of Statewide Programs will develop a clear mission statement for each statewide program and specific criteria to measure each program's compliance with its mission.	06/01/92		
FY92 The Commissioner will issue Department Policy and Procedures to implement 1990 legislation regarding court-ordered participation in rehabilitation programs during incarceration.	08/01/91		
FY92 The Director of Statewide programs will develop a plan to expand the Chaplaincy program in all institutions.	08/01/91		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on recidivism data and research

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
4 FY92 The Director of Statewide Programs will seek grant or alternative funding for technical assistance to complete a recidivism study based on data collected on the Hiland Mountain Sex Offender Treatment Program.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on meaningful involvement with other criminal justice agencies

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
5 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will survey each institution and office to identify and evaluate current interagency committees, task forces, or working groups in which DOC employees are participating to assess future needs.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on community supervision

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
6 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will develop a philosophy and mission statement for the Division of Community Corrections.	12/31/91		
7 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will request technical assistance to determine the feasibility of automated case management for community supervision.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on victim notification

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
8 FY92 The Commissioner will issue revised Department Policy and Procedures addressing victim notification issues.	08/01/91		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on public awareness and community education/involvement

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
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(deferred to FY93)

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Continue the same emphasis on operation of safe, secure, humane institutions with low rates of escape/violence

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
7 FY91 The Director of Institutions will oversee American Correctional Association accreditation of Wildwood and Palmer-Medium Correctional Centers.	06/01/92		
10 FY92 The Director of Institutions will evaluate the remaining recommendations of the 1990 Prisoner Transportation Task Force and implement those deemed appropriate.	06/01/92		
11 FY92 The Director of Institutions will develop a plan to address the housing needs and parity issues of female prisoners.	09/01/91		
12 FY92 The Director of Institutions will complete a report on the feasibility, costs, and impacts of implementing live-scan, automated fingerprinting at booking institutions.	01/01/92		
13 FY92 The Director of Institutions will review prisoner activity levels at each institution and implement recommendations to reduce idleness.	06/01/92		
14 FY92 The Compliance Administrator will work with the Director of Institutions to resolve the outstanding issues related to the Final Settlement Agreement so that continued oversight by the Court will no longer be necessary after February, 1992.	10/01/91		

**GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material
Resources More Efficiently**

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- Facilities maintenance management and identification of physical plant requirements
- Security and custody classification systems to insure appropriate institutional placement of prisoners
- Effective institutional placement of statewide programs
- Alternatives to incarceration and intermediate sanctions for probation/parole violators
- Cost-efficient purchasing/procurement

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on facilities maintenance management and identification of physical plant requirements

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
15 FY92 The Facility Planner will see that the existing deteriorated Palmer Minimum Correctional Center housing units are replaced by a new housing building.	12/31/91		
16 FY92 The Facility Planner will initiate the renovation of the existing Palmer Minimum housing and support building into a program and support facility that meets program needs and current building code requirements.	12/31/91		
17 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will identify resources required by each institution to adequately maintain the physical plant to prevent deterioration of the buildings. Physical plant requirements will be specifically addressed in the Departmental budget process. This information will be incorporated into the operating and capital budgets.	10/01/91		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on security and custody classification systems to insure appropriate institutional placement of prisoners

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
18 FY92 The Director of Institutions, with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections, will conduct a validation study of the prisoner classification system.	12/31/91		
19 FY92 The Director of Institutions will evaluate current institutional placements of prisoners based on the validated classification system and the DOC 1990 security audit.	06/01/92		
20 FY92 The Director of Institutions will revise classification policies and procedures to insure the least restrictive custody and placement of each prisoner, consistent with sound correctional management.	03/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on effective institutional placement of statewide programs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
21 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will evaluate and make recommendations on the most effective institutional placements of substance abuse, sex offender, and Prison Industries programs.	06/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on alternatives to incarceration and intermediate sanctions for probation/parole violators

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
22 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will study the feasibility of instituting boot camps, day treatment centers, and electronic monitoring/home confinement programs to alleviate demands for hard beds.	12/31/91		
23 The Task Force will design pilot program models for each alternative assessed to be feasible.	06/01/92		
24 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will review current community residential center definitions and functions, and will propose changes to statutes, regulations, and policies as needed to maximize the use of community residential beds within acceptable levels of risk to the public.	01/01/92		
25 FY92 The Executive Director of the Parole Board will insure that the Board operates such that the percentages of released parolees returned to custody within one year are: less than 6% for a new felony conviction (currently 2%); less than 2% for a new violent felony conviction (currently .5%); less than 20% for a new non-felony conviction (currently 22%).	06/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on cost-efficient purchasing/procurement

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
26 FY92 The Director of Institutions will develop a plan for purchasing prisoner clothing from Prison Industries and addressing the clothing needs of long term prisoners.	01/01/92		
27 FY92 The Commissioner will develop a plan to improve cost-effectiveness and inventory control with regard to institutional purchasing procedures.	07/01/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- **Reorganization along functional lines**
- **Management skills and supervisory training**
- **Staff utilization studies and job classification**
- **Employee health and safety needs**
- **Staff turnover**
- **Identification and use of employee skills/talents/interests**
- **Feasibility of volunteers**

Continue the SAME Emphasis On:

- **New hire recruitment and staff training**

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on reorganization along functional lines

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
28 FY92 The Commissioner will update Department Policy 102.03, <u>Organization Chart</u> , reflecting reorganization from regional to functional lines.	07/01/91		
29 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will restructure current PCNs, update job descriptions, reclassify/ relocate positions, and request new positions as needed to complete the shift from regional to functional organization.	08/01/91		
30 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will study the feasibility of creating an Internal Affairs investigative unit and make recommendations on implementation if feasible.	08/15/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on management skills and supervisory training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
31 FY92 The Training Co-ordinator will insure that a 40-hour comprehensive supervisory skills training program in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau is made available to all supervisory employees.	06/01/92		
32 FY92 The Training Co-ordinator will insure that a 24-hour course on management skills is available for Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents.	06/01/92		
33 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will establish and implement a minimum level of supervisory training to be completed by community corrections supervisors, including certification in a "Training for Trainers" course for all Probation Officer IIIs.	06/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on staff utilization studies and job classification

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
34 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will develop a plan to implement the recommendations of the Peat Marwick staff utilization audit conducted between May and July, 1991.	12/31/91		
35 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will review the recommendations of the Director of Institutions regarding the reclassification of the Correctional Officer job series, and the recommendations of the Director of Community Corrections regarding the Probation Officer job series, and will submit final recommendations to the Department of Administration, Division of Personnel.	09/01/91		
36 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will process requests for analyzing the relative costs/benefits of private vs. governmental responsibility for selected DOC functions. Initial requests for analysis include: internal on-site versus contracted drug testing for Community Corrections offenders; restitution and possibly probation fee collection.	06/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on employee health and safety needs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
37 FY92 The Director of Institutions will insure that an Employee Assistance Program is in place at Spring Creek Correctional Center that includes employee health components.	01/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on employee turnover

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
38 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will assess levels of turnover at each institution and office, determine acceptable levels of turnover, and make recommendations to achieve acceptable levels in each unit.	04/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on the identification and use of employee skills/talents/interests

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
39 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will conduct an employee survey, catalogue results, and develop a system for updating and utilizing the information in order to involve more employees in special projects/assignments relevant to their skills/interests.	02/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on the feasibility of volunteers

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
40 FY92 The Commissioner will issue a Department Policy establishing a Student Intern program	11/01/91		
41 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will insure that at least one student intern is placed in the Community Corrections offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks.	11/01/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Continue the same emphasis on new hire recruitment and staff training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
42 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will make recommendations to improve training officer recruitment.	12/30/91		

GOAL IV: Develop Management Information and Planning Systems

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- Data collection/analysis and research
- Reliable offender population forecasting systems
- Executive staff training
- Regular, systematic audits
- Comprehensive annual report
- Analysis and response to proposed legislation

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on data collection/analysis and research

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
43 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will create an Office of Research and Planning to serve as a central clearinghouse for data collection/analysis and research.	07/01/91		
44 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will publish a description of its functions and outline procedures for requesting technical assistance, grant funding, data, research materials, policy and procedure revisions, and other information from the office.	12/01/91		
45 FY92 The Director of Administration will develop procedures and data processing controls to insure accurate, reliable, and protected data entry into the OBSCIS and HOFA systems.	09/01/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on reliable offender forecasting systems

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
46 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will develop a standardized prisoner population forecasting method. The forecasting method will be based on data from jail and prison populations and will provide valid forecasts for budget and planning purposes.	09/01/91		
47 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will develop a Statewide Facilities Master Plan, projecting the facility needs of the Department over the next five years and recommending facility modifications that will be required to meet forecasted offender needs. Distinction between jail and prison facilities and parity for female offenders will be incorporated into the plan.	12/31/91		

GOAL IV: Develop Management Information and Planning Systems

Strategy: Place more emphasis on executive staff training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
48 FY92 The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Special Assistants, and Directors will participate in a follow up training session addressing strategic planning.	06/01/92		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on regular, systematic audits

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
49 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will revise budgeting and accounting policies and procedures and institute regular fiscal audits of each Department component to improve budget planning and accountability.	12/31/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on comprehensive annual report

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
50 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will develop a timeline and a format for collecting and compiling information for an annual report to be published at the end of each calendar year. The annual report will be used as an internal planning document and will provide the Governor and Legislature with timely information appropriate to their needs.	12/31/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on analysis and response to proposed legislation

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
51 FY92 The Commissioner will direct the Department's legislative liaison to develop a system to insure that all proposed legislation affecting the Department is reviewed by the appropriate staff and that a Department position paper and fiscal note, if applicable, are submitted to the Legislature in a timely manner.	12/31/91		

Contract Jails Management

Report 12-58

October 1991
Division of Audit and Management Services

OMB

STATE OF ALASKA

STAFF PAPERS AND REPORTS

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUMMARY

The Department of Public Safety's (DPS) contract jails allows the state to hold pretrial detainees and short term prisoners in 19 rural jails. Contracts for jail services are necessary because the state does not have its own facilities in many rural areas where incarceration is needed.

This report discusses three general areas related to contract jails: (1) departmental program management, (2) cost standards and reporting, and (3) insurance.

We audited seven municipal contractors which represented 57 percent of the FY91 disbursements for the program. Most other contractors were contacted by telephone as questions arose. Interviews were held with police chiefs, jail administrators, municipal officials, and the commissioners and staff of both DPS and the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Our data analysis included prisoner populations, prisoner days served, number of correctional officers, size of jail, and municipal demographics.

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

Historically, DPS has not provided the budgeted management position needed to implement effective and efficient management practices in the contract jail program. A full time position has been appropriated in the contract jail budget component since FY82. The department designates a coordinator who manages the program on a part time basis because other duties are also assigned. Part time program direction has caused several problems.

The department has provided only limited budget directions to contractors and does not monitor contractor expenditures with reference to budgets. Without more comprehensive budget instructions, contractor budgets supplement local law enforcement costs rather than provide solely for the incarceration expenses related to contracts. Some municipalities may use contract budget increases as a means to raise revenue from the state. Unrestrained contractor demand for more money is the principle reason for budget increases. Regarding contractor costs, the department does not require contractors to report their jail expenditures and does not have a program to audit contract expenses.

The department sometimes does not determine or enforce compliance with contract terms. For example, one contractor failed to carry the required liability insurance. And as a result of a claim, the state may be responsible for the entire settlement.

The department negotiated contract terms that varied greatly between contractors. In FY91 prisoner day costs ranged from \$78 at one facility to \$880

at another. Because of this, some contractors reported that they believe they are not treated equitably because they provide similar services.

In the absence of improved jail facility planning and more operational guidance, the municipalities may eventually face court-mandated changes for jail facilities and operations similar to those imposed on DOC in the Cleary decision.

STANDARD COSTS AND EXPENDITURE REPORTING

The department has not determined the standard costs the state will pay for incarcerating prisoners. Overstated budget proposals by some contractors in combination with under-funding by the state, has resulted in supplemental appropriations for each of the last five years.

Only beginning in FY91 did the department began a rudimentary effort to have contractors link their budget requests to their expected costs. This was done by asking contractors to budget in 12 line item categories. Expenditure reporting by budget was not required.

Our analysis of FY92 contractor budget requests showed considerable differences among contractors for the same budget category. For example, the time contractors claimed that police chiefs devoted to state detainees ranged from five to 60 percent. As another example, budget requests for prisoner food averaged \$13.81 but ranged from \$5.77 to \$32.36 per prisoner day.

The department continues to contract with municipalities where the budget requests are very high on a prisoner day basis. The high per capita cost is a result of very low prisoner counts when compared to high budget requests. In FY91 the average cost per prisoner day was \$150 but the cost of one low volume contractor was \$880 per prisoner day .

There is also a difference between the budgets contractors submit to the department and what the Office of Management and Budget is requested to approve for funding. That is, the department is not entirely basing its budget proposals on the requests of contractors. In FY92, the variance between contractor-submitted budgets and the budgets the department requested for those contractors ranged from -\$80,658 to +\$150,766. The department's total request was \$104,126 greater than the sum of all contractor requests.

Additionally, as eleven contractors demanded more money for jails, the department sought more services from the contractors for the increased funds. The department negotiated special services agreements, separate from the contracts, to justify the increases. These services include telephone dispatch, clerical support and prisoner transport. The amount paid for services vary from contractor to contractor. This variation is one of the reasons some contractors charge the department with favoritism. Some of these services are even provided free by some contractors.

INSURANCE

In FY91, the department increased the state's liability risk. A department change made the state responsible for the excess of \$300,000 per occurrence of liability risk in 18 contracts. This change was made without the full knowledge of the Department of Administration's Division of Risk Management. These changes were also made without fully consulting the Department of Law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report recommends a number of changes in the way the contract jail program is managed. In addition, we support the possible transfer of the program to DOC. The changes we recommend are summarized below.

Management Practices

The department should make changes which include:

- Assignment of a full time program manager
- Audits of contractor expenditures
- Updates to operational standards
- Scheduling of facility improvements
- Evaluation of contract compliance
- Consideration of private sector alternatives
- Scheduling of training classes and updating jail operation manuals
- Elimination of high cost but low volume jails
- Resolution of the Title 47 detainee problems
- Automation of record keeping

Insurance

The department should coordinate with DOA Risk Management to standardize the amount of insurance contractors are required to carry. The department should verify insurance is in force and receive notice from the insurance carriers if the policies will lapse or not be renewed.

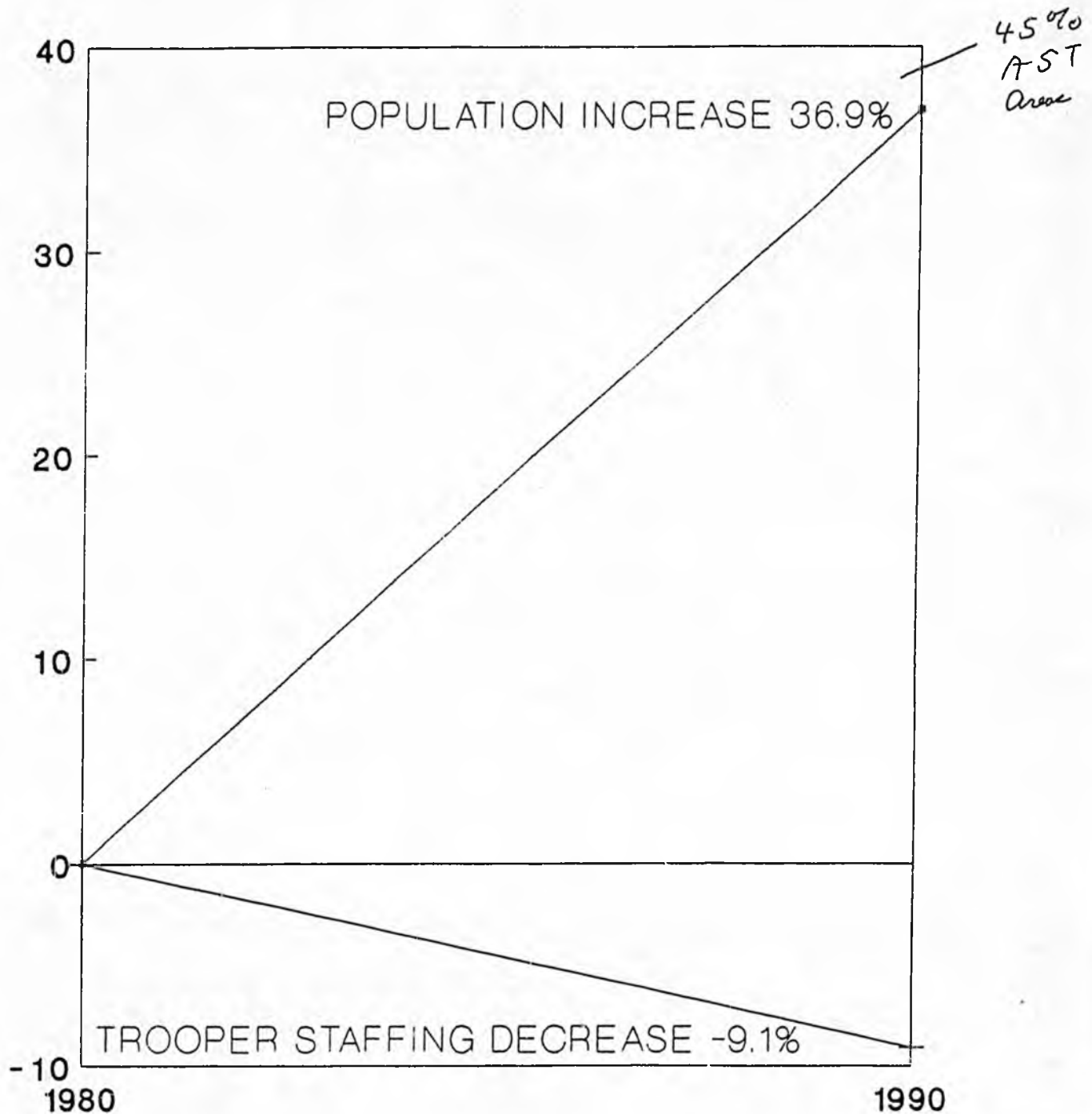
Cost Management

The department should establish standard costs the state will pay for incarcerating prisoners. Contractors should be required to report jail expenditures after budgets have been approved.

DPS RESPONSE

The department generally agreed with the recommendations and noted that some parts of the recommendations have been initiated. The department's response is contained in Appendix G of the report.

STATE POPULATION GROWTH RELATED TO TROOPER STAFFING



LINES REPRESENT PERCENTAGE CHANGE

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT - RURAL ALASKA

Alcohol abuse continues to be one of Alaska's most devastating problems, which impacts or contributes to many other criminal incidents.

Many family abuse incidents begin with the abuse of alcohol.

Many violent crimes result from the abuse of alcohol.

There are few support groups or state agencies actively combating alcohol abuse and alcoholism and with very little impact at rehabilitating the alcoholic or abusive drinker.

Even dry villages or communities continue to experience the full range of crimes which can be triggered or compounded by abuse of alcohol.

Year to date there are 217 pending alcohol criminal cases.

There were 290 bottles of whiskey seized.

There were 20 cases of beer seized.

There were 24 bottles of wine seized.

There were 19 deaths in "dry villages", attributed to alcohol.

3 were suicide

7 were drowning

1 was choking

2 were homicides

2 were fire fatalities

3 were motor vehicle accidents

1 was an unattended infant

Assaults are common
Disorderly conduct
Minor consuming
Discharging firearms
Burglary

Additionally, many search and rescue cases result from alcohol abuse.

There is a very limited impact on alcohol abuse through criminal charges.
of 217 cases investigated, 130 were assigned court numbers
49 are pending
35 defendants pled to charges or amended charges

The average sentence of "guilty" defendants is 48 days with 14 to serve.

The average fine was \$275.00 with \$125.00 suspended.

VPSO PROGRAM OVERVIEW

9/6/91

Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) provide a tremendous service to rural Alaska communities and the Alaska State Troopers, mainly because of their physical location in the communities in which they serve. They are public safety officers whose effectiveness in a community is not always easily measured. They are a great resource to a variety of State, private, and other service agencies such as DFYS, Health & Social Services, and Job Corp. They also provide assistance to their local community officials and self-help programs such as, school prevention programs, talking circles, spirit committees, mental health and suicide programs, women's shelters, and safe houses. VPSOs handle misdemeanors, local ordinance violations, secure crime scenes for felonies, investigate burglaries, conduct initial interviews, hire emergency jail guards and provide prisoner escort services from villages to regional centers. They are often utilized in alcohol, drug, and fish & wildlife enforcement efforts in villages.

In calendar year 1990, VPSO service calls totalled 14,008 (see attached listing). Without VPSOs, Trooper workload would increase accordingly, depending upon service call and priority given. VPSO response often prevents minor incidents from becoming major incidents requiring Trooper response.

Although the service call list reflects only 42 search and rescue missions, they have participated in many more search and rescues that are logged by the Troopers. In many cases they are instrumental in organizing local search and rescue teams. They insure that purchases are authorized and that proper billings are submitted for the appropriate search and rescue cases. They also assist with body recovery after a search.

VPSOs play an important part in presenting the Safety Bear Program in the local schools. They also assist with other safety programs such as fire drills and the "Learn Not To Burn" Program. Additionally, they assist the Fire Marshall's office in fire code and building code inspections on State buildings such as schools.

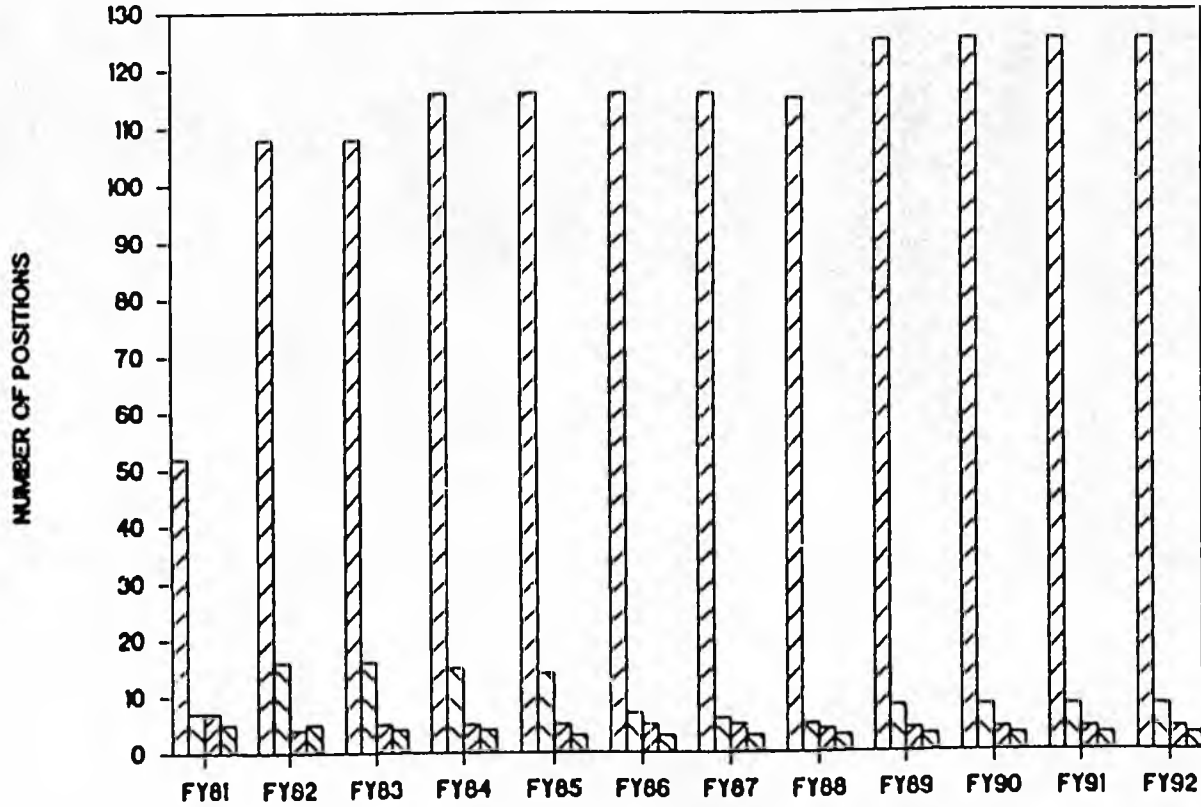
Without VPSOs the Troopers will either directly or indirectly be required to respond to problems and complaints normally handled by VPSOs. Trooper call outs, overtime and transportation costs will increase. Routine visits to villages for public relation purposes and to assist Councils will be eliminated.

The FY92 VPSO contract distribution is as follows:

Corporation	Budget FY92	Vacancy %	Amount Assessed	# Pos. Avail.	# Pos. Vacant	Current Vacancy
Ak Native Found.	30,764	33.08%	8,212	1	1	100%
Aleutian Pribilofs	355,703	17.34%	49,614	8	2	25%
AVCP (Bethel)	1,223,812	27.90%	339,753	34	5	15%
Bristol Bay Native	639,304	32.48%	205,364	17	5	29%
Kodiak Native Assn	206,692	21.27%	37,935	6	2	33%
Kawerak (Nome)	648,918	17.29%	90,355	15	3	20%
Maniilaq (Kotz.)	389,351	21.94%	69,458	10	1	10%
North Pacific Rim	139,397	16.6%	16,553	4	2	50%
Tanana Chiefs	716,213	21.78%	150,292	18	2	11%
Tlingit Haida	456,646	22.13%	76,814	12	2	17%
TOTALS	4,806,800	23.18% (avg)	1,044,350	125	25	20%

VPSO FUNDED POSITIONS

10/25/91

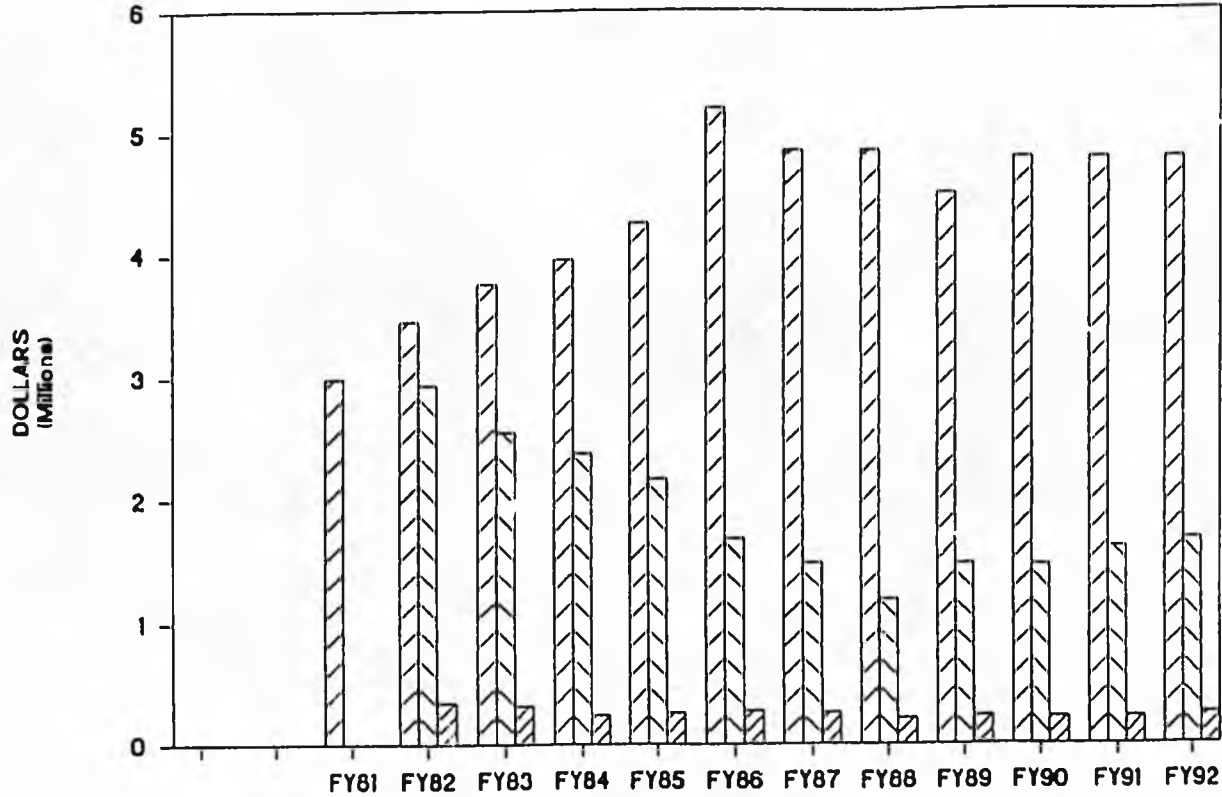


VPSO
 OVERSIGHTS
 CLERKS/PILOTS
 ADMIN

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
VPSO's	52	108	108	116	116	116	116	115	125	125	125	125
OVERSIGHTS	7	16	16	15	14	7	6	5	8	8	8	8
CLERKS/PILOTS	7	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
ADMIN	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTALS	71	133	133	140	138	131	130	127	140	140	140	140

VPSO AUTHORIZED FUNDING

10/25/91

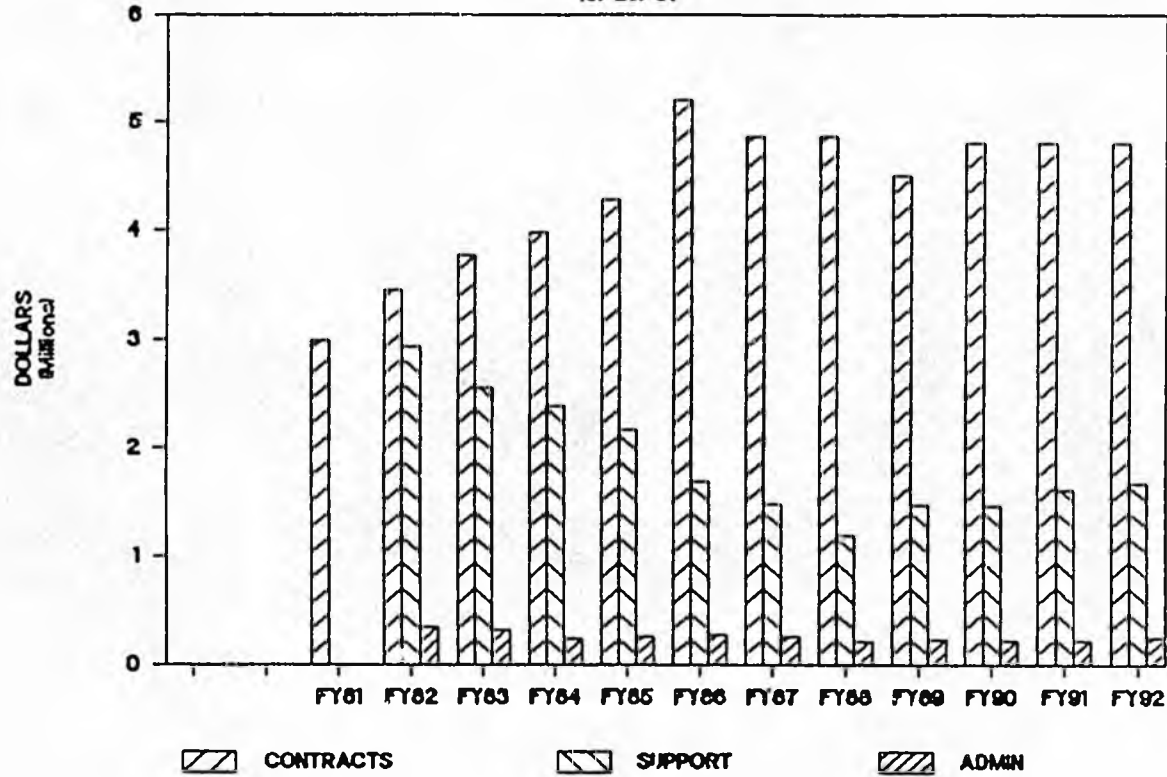


CONTRACTS
 SUPPORT
 ADMIN

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
CONTRACTS	2994700	3457200	3768400	3973100	4272800	5208500	4866200	4865200	4506800	4806800	4806800	4806800
SUPPORT		2928500	2549500	2380500	2166300	1685800	1481700	1181900	1472200	1462200	1612200	1674100
ADMIN		344000	316300	238900	260000	272800	258400	212170	228400	223400	223400	249160
TOTALS	2994700	6729700	6634200	6592500	6699100	7167100	6606300	6266900	6207400	6492400	6642400	6730000

VPSO AUTHORIZED FUNDING

10/25/91



	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
CONTRACTS	2994700	3457200	3768400	3973100	4272800	5208500	4866200	4866200	4506800	4806800	4806800	4806800
SUPPORT		2928500	2549500	2380500	2166300	1685800	1481700	1187900	1472200	1462200	1612200	1674100
ADMIN		344000	316300	238900	260000	272800	258400	212800	228400	223400	223400	249100
TOTALS	2994700	6729700	6634200	6592500	6699100	7167100	6606300	6266900	6207400	6492400	6642400	6730000

PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

Prisoner transportation and lack of jail space continue to pose ongoing drains on man power and finances.

A recent prisoner transport to Unalaska for trial resulted in the following:

Transportation Costs:

1 Prisoner	
3 Court Service Officers	\$4080.00
3 CSO's Per Diem	509.00
1 Meal for Prisoner	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$4664.00

The city Jail at Cordova is now no longer accepting prisoners.

The State Troopers are negotiating with the Contractor from which office space is leased, to also build a temporary prisoner holding facility within the office area.

Final costs will not be known until an architect completes an approved set of plans.

The City of Anchorage is attempting to compel the State to begin moving City Police prisoners by it's Warrant Unit.

The impact on the resources of the State could be severe.

News Release

Alaska Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK
99811-3100



For Information Contact:
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(907) 561-7621

House of Representatives Majority Coalition

For Immediate Release

Nov. 4, 1991

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO HOLD HEARING ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ANCHORAGE--The House Judiciary Committee will conduct a public hearing on the state of the criminal justice system in Alaska on Friday, November 8, 1991 at 9 a.m. in the Anchorage Legislative Information Office at 3111 C Street.

"We want to learn whether government is doing enough to protect the public's safety," said Rep. Dave Donley, D-Anchorage, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. "Any person or group interested in criminal justice issues is encouraged to appear before the committee and give us their perspective on how the system can be improved."

The following are examples of the types of issues the Judiciary Committee is interested in hearing about:

- investigation delays of sexual assault and other felony offenses;
- decisions not to prosecute drug possession and bad check offenses;
- decisions to enter into sentence agreements for sexual abuse of a minor and sexual assault cases;
- failure of the system to pursue defendants who do not make restitution payments;
- the absence of a system to supervise misdemeanor probationers, particularly those convicted of domestic violence offenses;
- the lack of adequate and appropriate rehabilitation programs both within and outside of Alaska's correctional institutions;
- the closure of New Start Centers by the Department of Corrections; and
- decisions to limit or suspend municipal prosecutions of offenses that are crimes under state law.

-MORE-

The above list is not intended to be an exhaustive catalog of the issues in which the committee is interested. It is to assist those who have been asked to address the committee.

Representatives from the Departments of Law, Corrections, Public Safety, the Anchorage Police Department, the Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office, the Fairbanks Department of Public Safety, the state's Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault have all been asked to appear before the committee.

The hearing will be teleconferenced with sites on-line in Fairbanks, Juneau and Soldotna. For more information contact Laurie Otto, Staff Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee at 561-7629.

caseload statistics provided
by GENE Branchflower, ASST DA.

	1989			1990			1991			1992			1993		
	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ
JAN	81	110	24/27	105	124	15/17	107	127	12/15						
Feb	83	96	43/47	77	83	20/20	89	95	17/17						
MARCH	93	112	25/31	98	114	17/19	112	133	11/12						
APRIL	76	99	13/13	122	140	19/24	100	119	15/17						
MAY	90	109	24/36	109	122	21/28	51/19 93	ER. 166	15/17						
JUNE	84	98	12/14	97	109	8/9	80	98	15/15						
July <small>anch. 11/17 GT ↓</small>	80	93	10/11	96	107	14/15	98	114	11/13						
Aug <small>ANCH ONLY</small>	101	115	26/33	87	106	16/20	96	108	19/20						
Sept	75	97	7/9	92	112	8/8	105	121	14/17						
Oct	113	133	14/15	115	130	15/18	96	131							
Nov	68	79	20/16	104	124	8/9									
Dec.	73	82	14/16	70	91	20/31									
			235/268			181/218									
FALS	1011	1219	235/268	1172	1352	181/218									

* 100% Cases in Intake

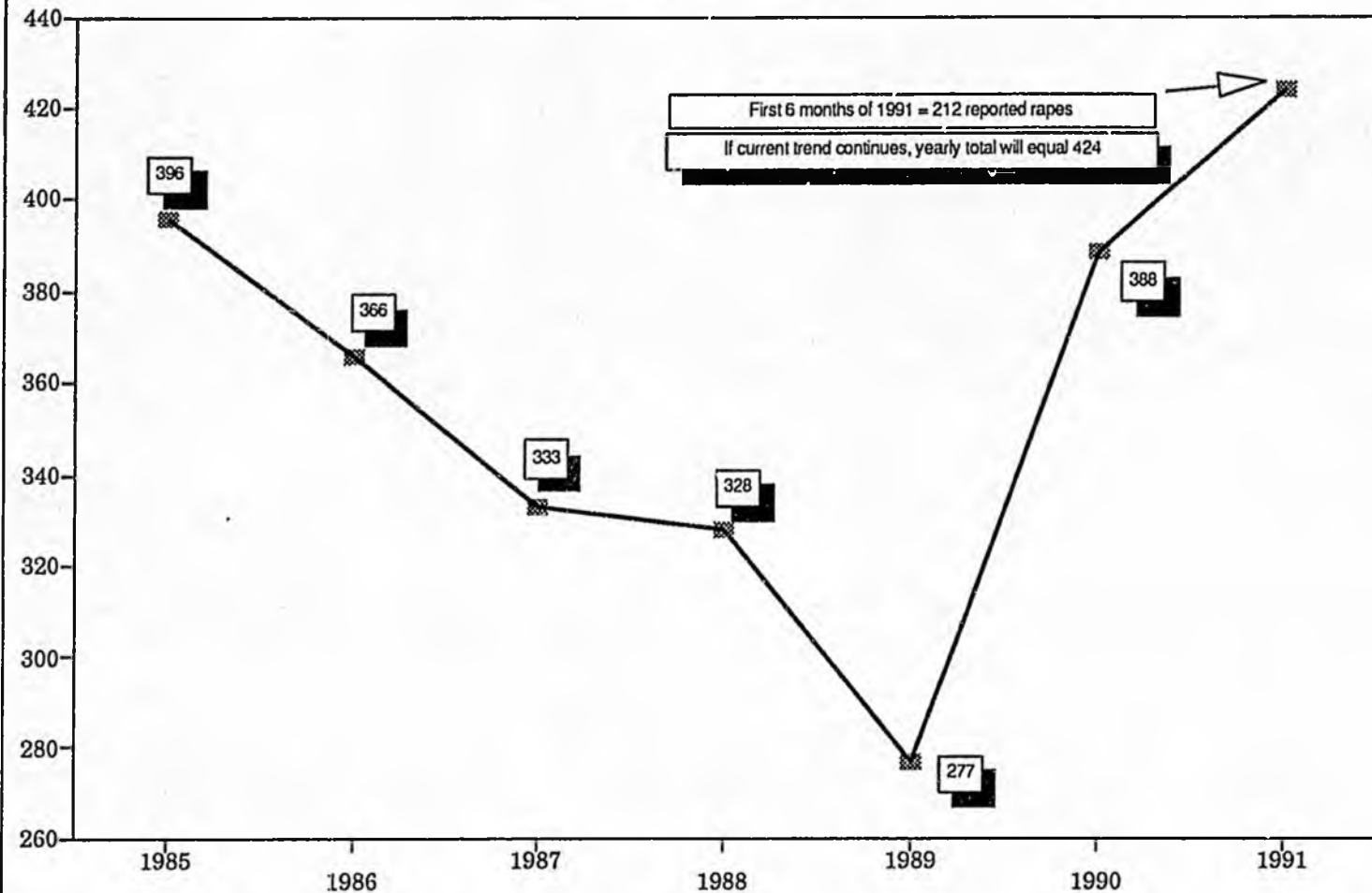
1146-86 to 1146-97 1146-1147
RUELL
156

	1984			1985			1986			1987			1988		
	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ
JAN	103	125	23/30	82	90	37/40	108	121	24/29	115	143	14/17	89	105	19/23
Feb	77	91	22/25	97	110	23/30	93	116	22/30	93	109	31/42	98	112	15/20
MARCH	103	135	19/30	105	119	28/31	99	128	52/75	104	115	37/48	94	115	21/32
APRIL	101	113	27/31	102	113	31/36	94	106	35/47	103	117	28/36	83	94	17/19
MAY	92	94	41/43	97	107	24/26	105	128	25/30	91	104	39/46	97	108	46/52
JUNE	98	125	24/24	106	122	45/53	78	88	39/48	85	95	29/32	94	118	24/38
July	93	101	28/30	92	110	34/45	99	104	37/38	104	121	29/33	88	115	30/40
AUG	100	117	18/21	129	144	38/51	93	103	15/15	98	108	24/29	108	120	30/54
Sept	88	101	56/59	98	112	26/32	95	105	26/29	72	84	27/33	95	106	31/37
Oct	124	161	15/37	103	132	31/43	110	125	27/29	96	108	24/30	101	123	32/38
Nov	106	122	22/22	88	97	22/30	93	98	27/30	* 66	73	13/18	87	100	27/31
Dec	93	103	33/46	120	123	37/57	100	111	15/16	83	95	18/24	118	132	34/39
TOTALS	1178	1388	328/398	1225	1379	376/474	1167	1333	344/416	1110	1272	313/388	1152	1348	526/623

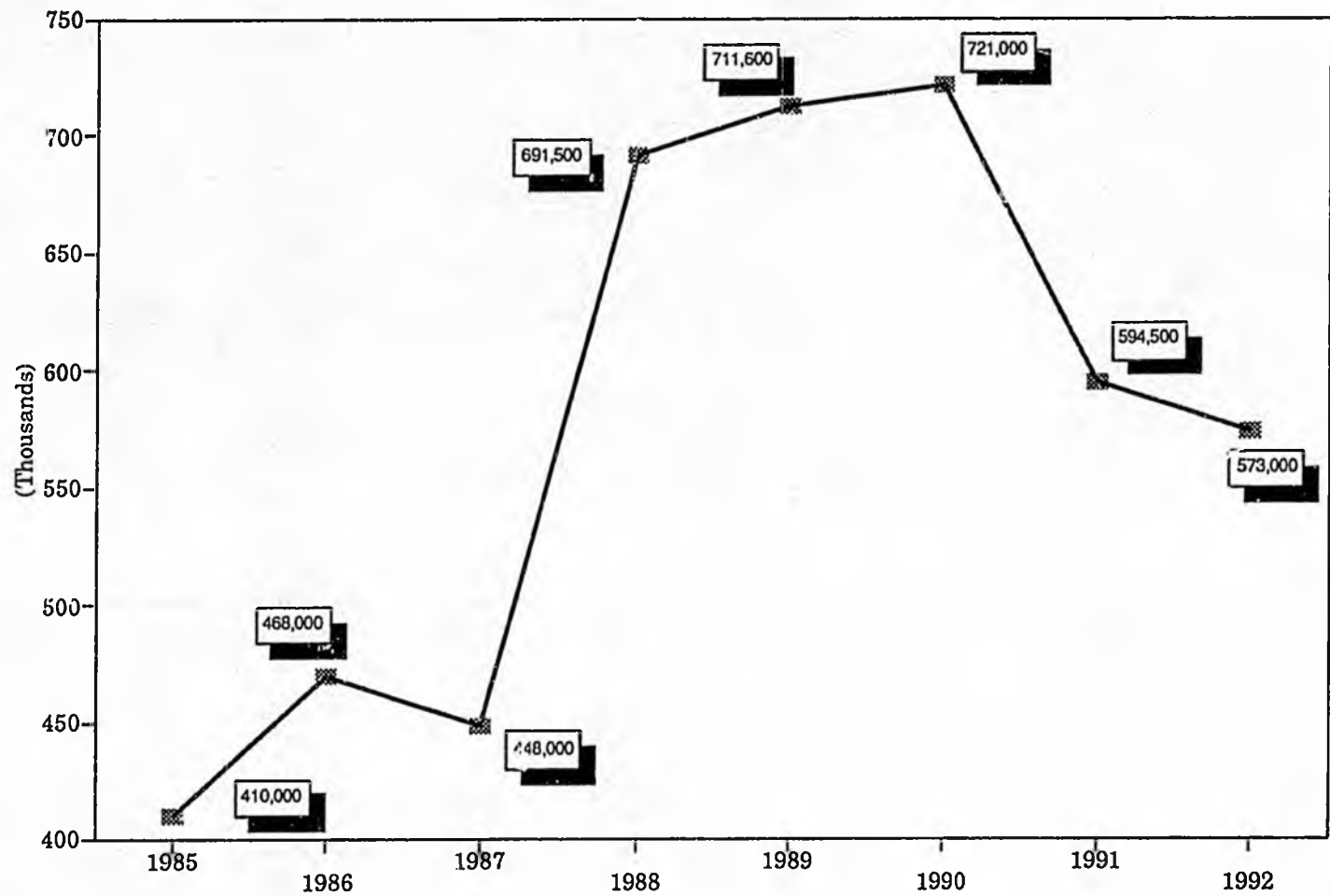
* 100% cases in Intelle

1116-86 to 1116-87
 Rule 11
 1112
 R1119
 156

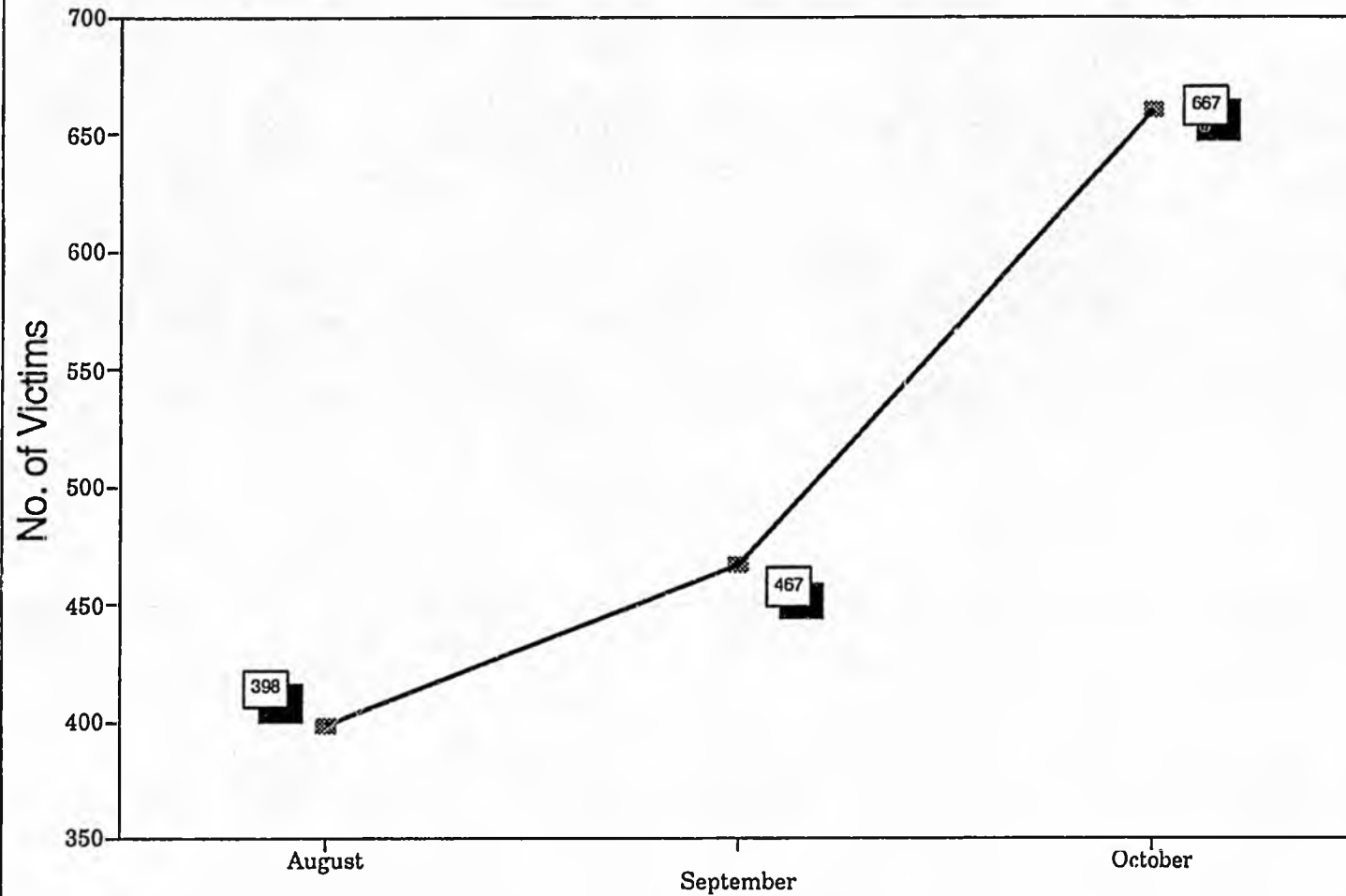
Incidence of Rape in Alaska 1985 - 1991



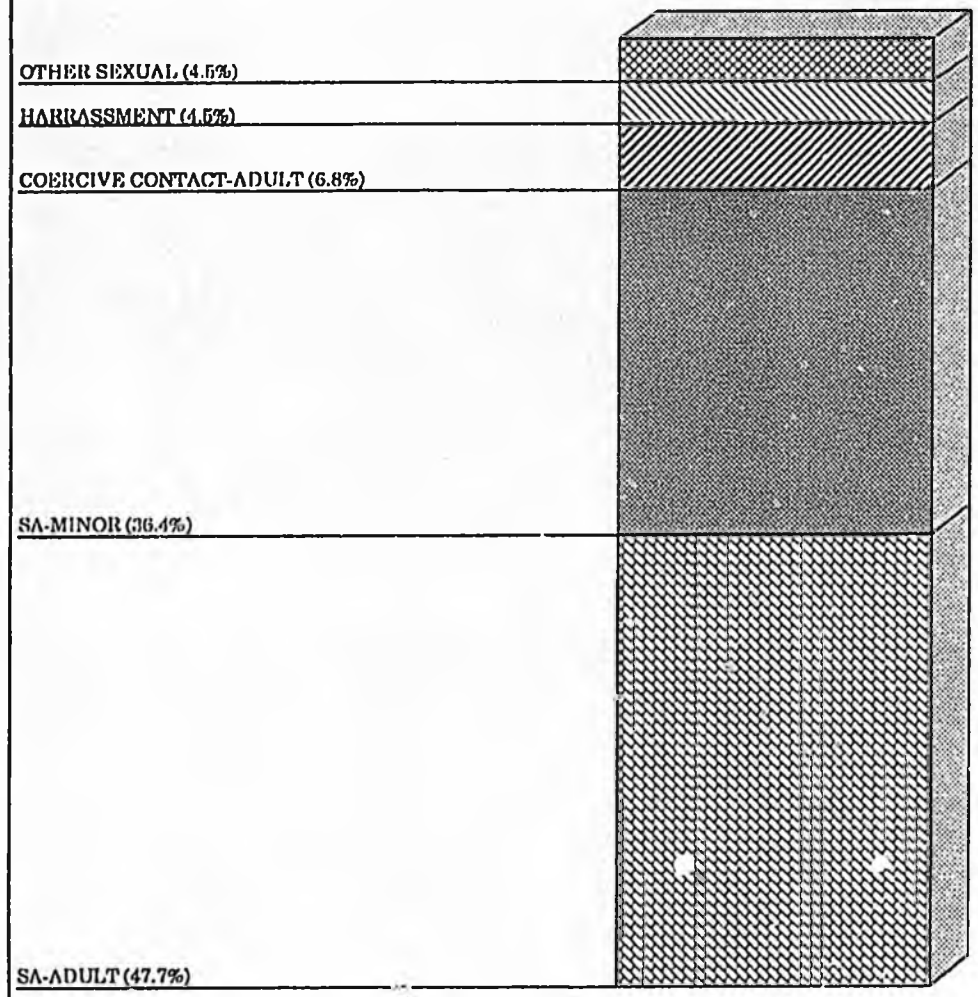
S.T.A.R. Funding FY 1985 - 1992



Rape Victims Assisted by S.T.A.R. August - October, 1992

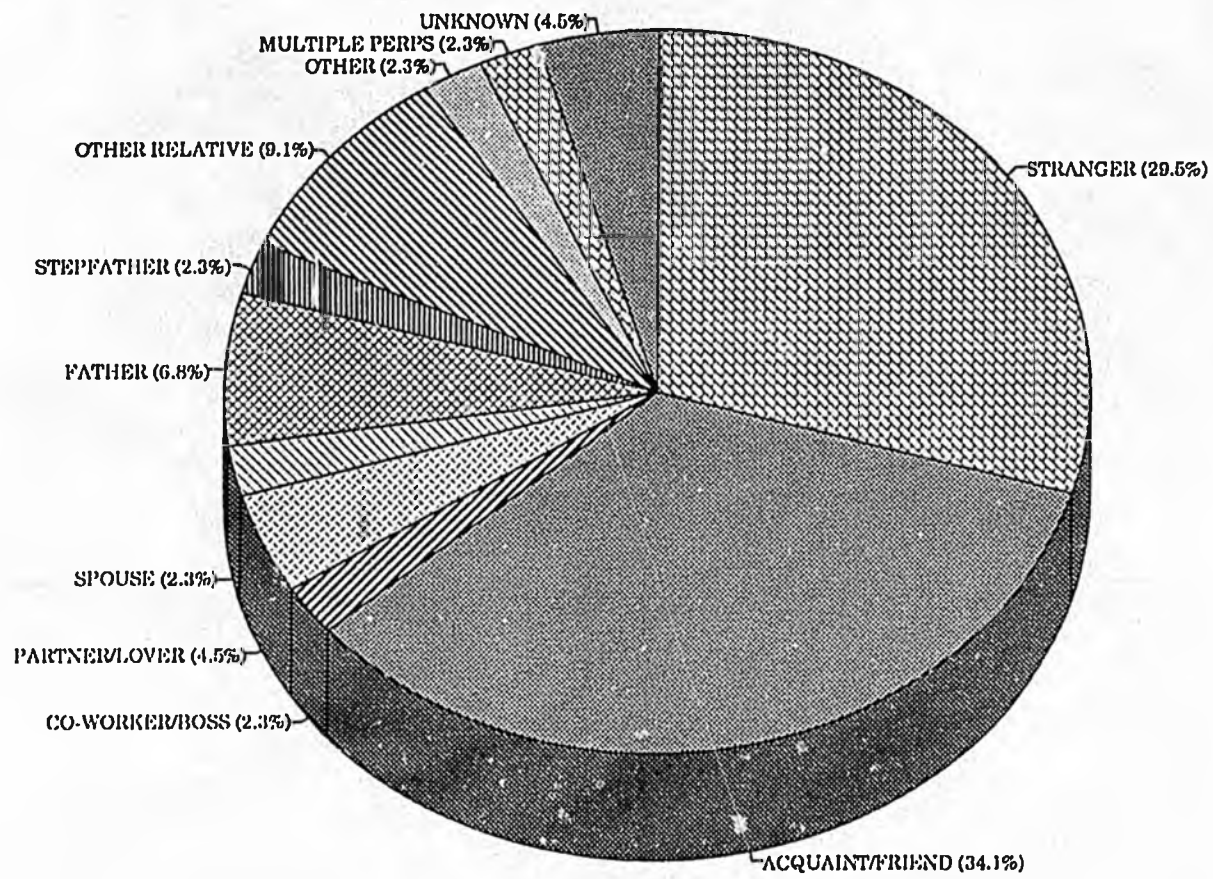


TYPE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT S.T.A.R. DATA 1992

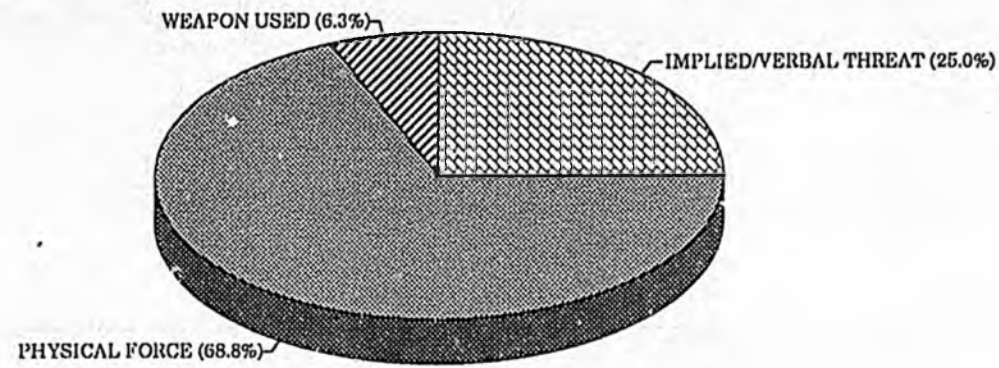


RELATIONSHIP OF PERP TO VICTIM

S.T.A.R. DATA 1992



USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE
S.T.A.R. DATA 1992



Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

House Judiciary Committee

Representative Dave Donley
Chairman

P. O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4990
(907) 465-4712

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AGENDA

November 8, 1991

- 9:30 a.m. Call to Order - Opening Remarks by Chairman Donley
- 9:35 a.m. Department of Law testimony by Fairbanks District Attorney Harry Davis (by teleconference), Anchorage District Attorney Ed McNally, and Anchorage Assistant District Attorney Steve Branchflower
- 10:15 a.m. Municipality of Anchorage testimony by Police Chief Kevin O'Leary and Municipal Prosecutor James Wolf
- 10:45 a.m. Department of Public Safety testimony by Trooper Colonel John Murphy
- 11:15 a.m. Fairbanks Department of Public Safety testimony by Director John Shover (by teleconference)
- 11:30 a.m. RECESS FOR LUNCH
- 1:30 p.m. Reconvene - remarks by Chairman Donley
- 1:35 p.m. Public Testimony
- 2:45 p.m. Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault testimony by Council Chair Andy Klamser (by teleconference)
- 3:00 p.m. Department of Corrections testimony by Deputy Commissioner Frank Prewitt
- 3:45 p.m. Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse testimony by Emily McKenzie
- 4:00 p.m. ADJOURN

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-455-3800

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

*House Judiciary Committee Meeting
11/8/91*

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.; PL NO. OR FS; SHORT SUBJECT; DATE

JNU MOD: LIOCACB

T/C NO: 91-10-028
DATE: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1991
SPONSOR: HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SUBJECT: CURRENT STATE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MODERATOR: CHRISTI SHIELDS
SITE: [REDACTED]

PARTICIPANT LIST

TESTIFIER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. HARRY DAVIES - DISTRICT ATTORNEY	604 BARNETTE RM 247 FBKS. AK. 99701	452-1565	
2. REF. NOTED KOBONEN	119 N. CUSHMAN ST. FBKS. AK. 99701	456-8172	
3. TARA HEENY - WIC-CA			

717 9TH AVE. FBKS. AK. 99701 452-2293

AFTERNOON PORTION

JOAN KOBONEN SELF	710 CHENA RIDGE RD. FBKS. 99709	479-6782	
5. CANDY CARROLL (WICCA WANTS TO TESTIFY)			

OBSERVER

NAME/RERESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. FRED PRATT - SELF	P.O. BOX 72981 FAIRBANKS. AK. 99707	NONE	

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

(Stephanie Rhodes)

TESTIFIED:
UNARI F:

 *
 * DELIVER TO: LIOCJEN *
 *
 * ORIGINAL *
 * SENT: 11/08/91 TIME: 13:45 *
 * FROM: LIOCBET *
 * SUBJECT: 91-10-028; PL; CRIM JUS; 11/08/91 *
 * PRINT DATE: 11/08/91 TIME: 13:45 *
 *

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.; PL/ FS; SHORT SUBJECT; DATE

T/ C NO: 91-10-028
 DATE: NOVEMBER 08, 1991
 SPONSOR: (H) JUDICIARY
 SUBJECT: STATE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYS.
 MODERATOR: NELSON
 SITE: ~~BETHEL~~

PARTICIPANT LIST

 TESTIFIER

NAMES/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. SALLY FITCH/SELF	BOX 3038, BETHEL		
2. HELEN MORRIS/SELF	BOX 824, BETHEL		
3. XXXXXXXXXX/SELF	BOX 2071, BETHEL		
4.			
5.			

 OBSERVER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. LAUREE HUGONIN/TWC	BOX 1537, BETHEL		
2. CONNIE SAUTEBIN/SELF	BOX 664, BETHEL		
3. MICHELE HALL/SELF	BOX 2025, BETHEL		
4. HILDE DESMET/SELF	BOX 1951, BETHEL		
5. WASSILIE WASKA/TWC	BOX 1720, BETHEL		
6. MARTIA SNODGRASS	BOX 998, BETHEL		

TESTIFIED:
 UNABLE:
 OBSERVED:
 TOTAL:

START TIME: END TIME:

* SUBJECT: 91-10-028; PL 3; CRIMINAL; 11/08 *
* PRINT DATE: 11/08/91 TIME: 13:36 *
* * * * *

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.; PL NO. QB FS; SHORT SUBJ; DATE

JNU MOD: ADAM

T/C NO: 91-10-028
DATE: 11/8
SPONSOR: (H) JUDICIARY
SUBJECT: CRIMINAL JUSTICE
MODERATOR: ADAM
SITE: JUNEAU

PARTICIPANT LIST

TESTIFIER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. CINDY SMITH NETWORK ON DOM. VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT		586-3650	

- 2.
- 3.

C. Borge ? ?
C. Franklin
D. Shenker ?

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

OBSERVER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. DAN SPENCER	OMB	465-4568	
2. GAYLE HORETSKI	PUBLIC SAFETY	465-4322	
3. MARGARET PUGH	REP. ULMER	465-4947	

- 4.

* DELIVER TO: EUGEN

* * * * *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 11/08/91 TIME: 13:40 *
* FROM: LTCCSOL *
* SUBJECT: 91-10-028; PL#2; JUSTICE; 11-08 *
* PRINT DATE: 11/08/91 TIME: 13:40 *
* * * * *

SUBJECT LINE TO READ: TC NO.; PL NO. QB FS; SHORT SUBJ; DATE

JNU MOD: LTCCONE

T/C NO: 91-10-028
DATE: 11-8-91
SPONSOR: HOUSE JUDICIARY
SUBJECT: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
MODERATOR: VESTA
SITE: ~~SCOTSDALE~~

PARTICIPANT LIST

TESTIFIER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. JOANNE LOPEZ/WOMENS RESOURCE-CRISIS CEN	TER/ 325 S .SPRUCE		
	ST. KENAI, 99611		
2. CAROLE GEORGE/CICADA/BOX 882, KENAI, 99 611			283-365
	8		

OBSERVER

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS/ZIP	PHONE	BILL NO.
1. TOM ACKERLY/ REP NAVARRE			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			



LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK SIGN-IN SHEET

SPONSOR: _____

SUBJECT: _____

START/END TIME: _____ DATE: _____

Testify
Observe

	SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	MAIL ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP		
1	<i>Shirley Warner</i>	Shirley Warner	4501 S. Bragan	Anch	99582		X
2	<i>L. Braunhoffer</i>	L. Braunhoffer	"	"	99507		X
3	<i>DAVE ERlich</i>	DAVE ERlich	2308 W 47	"	99517	X	after noon
4							
5							
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18							

**Alcohol
Safety
Action
Program**



**Annual
Report
1990**

ANCHORAGE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM
MISDEMEANOR SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT
1990

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA

THEODORE A. MALA, MD, MPH, COMMISSIONER

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

LOREN A. JONES, DIRECTOR

**DIVISION OF ALCOHOLISM
AND DRUG ABUSE**

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APPENDIX: ALASKA ASAP OFFICES
1990 ALASKA ASAP CASELOAD STATISTICS
1990 ANCHORAGE ASAP CASELOAD STATISTICS

ASAP Misdemeanor Services
941 West Fourth Avenue, 3rd Floor
Anchorage, AK 99501

(907) 264-0735
(907) 264-0739 (FAX)

ASAP Staff:

Emily McKenzie, Alaska ASAP Coordinator

Harvey Homan, Probation Officer

Diana Mulholland, Probation Officer

Pat Smith, Probation Officer

Ronald Taylor, Probation Officer

Virginia Graham, Office Manager

Sandy Kent, Accounting Clerk

Diane Hampton, Records Clerk

Jim Holmes, Records Clerk

Erika Hudson, Records Clerk

ALASKA OVERVIEW

1990 PROGRAM STATISTICS

The Alaska ASAP network covers 16 different communities and is the neutral link between the court and the treatment community. Clients are screened to determine drinker classification, referred to appropriate agencies, and monitored on a monthly basis.

In addition, the court uses ASAP to monitor other social service assignments, such as mental health counseling or counseling for assaultive behavior. Often these cases are in tandem with alcohol related cases.

ADMINISTRATION

In 1990 ASAP offices were functioning in 16 different locations around the state:

Anchorage	Kenai
Barrow	Ketchikan
Bethel	Kodiak
Cordova	Kotzebue
Dillingham	Mat-Su
Fairbanks	Seward
Homer	Sitka
Juneau	Valdez

These 16 offices opened a total of 8,147 new cases during the calendar year. Of those new cases 4,438 were DWIs and 3,709 were other alcohol related offenses. Referral sources varied according to location, but usually included: prosecution, defense, and probation. Most cases are referred directly from the court.

Screenings were completed on 4,795 cases. Overall, 59% of these clients were classified as problem drinkers and referred into treatment, either outpatient or residential. Most of these cases were prosecuted by the state's District Attorney's Office since only a few urban areas have city prosecutors.

ASAP FY 91 PROPOSAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE

The ASAP Proposal Evaluation Committee meeting was held on May 10, 1990 at the Federal Building in Anchorage. Notice of this public meeting was published in newspapers around the state and notice was mailed to each of the ASAP grant applicants.

There were four committee members who reviewed the grants, scored the applications, and made funding recommendations. Members of the FY 91 PEC were:

- Janna Stewart Magistrate Education Coordinator with the administrative staff of the Alaska Court System. She served as a magistrate in Anchorage for three years, as an Assistant District Attorney in Bethel for one year and with Alaska Legal Services in Kodiak, Dillingham and Anchorage.
- Elizabeth Hatton An M.D. and a practicing pediatrician in Adolescent Medicine. She has lived in the Anchorage area for 20 years and is on the Advisory Board for Alcohol and Drug Abuse.
- Jess Doris Village Public Safety Officer Training Coordinator with the Alaska State Troopers in the Department of Public Safety. He has been with the Department of Public Safety since 1981 and travels to villages throughout Alaska.
- Harvey Homan A Probation Officer with the Anchorage ASAP. In this capacity he travels throughout the state conducting on-site evaluations, and technical assistance. He was an Alaska State Trooper for 8 years in Anchorage, Ketchikan & Craig and a youth counselor at McLaughlin Youth Center.

ANCHORAGE ASAP COMPUTER TRACKING SYSTEM

Since the installation of the computerized ASAP tracking system four years ago the Anchorage ASAP has continued to have excellent results in timely case management. As we were able to expand the tracking and reporting capability, the number of cases grew and the interface with other departments and agencies expanded.

During 1990 the Anchorage office moved into a PC computer environment with greater capacity and flexibility. The software was converted from the XE 550 system onto the PC system, and Anchorage is in the process of making the necessary transition. The future goal is to have the ASAP computer software available for other ASAP offices.

ON-SITE EVALUATION/TRAINING/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If funding and scheduling permit, each ASAP office has an on-site evaluation once a year. Technical assistance is provided at this time. Evaluations are conducted on a fiscal year and are based on the state standards developed for the Alaska ASAP network.

During the week of February 12th ASAP Administration Training was held at the Federal Building in Anchorage. Special guest instructors included Janna Stewart, Magistrate Education Coordinator for the Alaska Court System; Connie Bennett, Court Referral Specialist for Clitheroe Center; Loyd Gathman, Health Facility Surveyor for ADA; and Martha Nelson of the Growth Company.

MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS/COMMITTEES

ASAP staff have participated in community meetings, workshops and committees during the last year. These have included the Alaska Court System, Municipal Prosecutor's Office, District Attorney's Office the Public Defender Agency, treatment agencies, MADD, and others. This is part of the ongoing criminal justice/treatment system liaison in which ASAP is involved throughout the year.

ANCHORAGE OVERVIEW

1990 PROGRAM STATISTICS

NEW CASES

During 1990 there were 2,759 new cases opened, and a total of 1,757 screenings completed.

REFERRAL SOURCES

Sources of referral remained consistent with previous years. In 1990 about 98% of all new cases were referred from District Court. The remaining referral sources included: Department of Corrections, defense attorneys, out-of-state, and child custody.

STATE/MUNICIPALITY CASES

In 1990 Anchorage Police Department DWI arrests totaled 1,234. The Anchorage Post of the Alaska State Troopers reports 218 DWI arrests in 1990. This is an Anchorage area total of 1,452 DWI arrests.

CHARGE WHEN REFERRED TO THE ANCHORAGE ASAP

During 1990, DWI cases accounted for 61% of the Anchorage ASAP caseload compared to 85% in 1989. The largest increase is in alcohol related Assault cases. Assault charges for 1990 were 13% of the new cases. In the last 2 years Assault cases have increased from 280 in 1989 to 364 in 1990.

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

Personal Characteristics

Approximately 80% of all clients were male with the highest concentration in the age category between 20 and 39. Caucasians accounted for 64% of the caseload; Alaska Natives accounted for 25% of the caseload.

Twenty-seven percent of all clients had less than a high school education, with 1% falling in the unknown category.

Approximately 16% were married, 12% were divorced, and 55% were single. The remainder were either separated, widowed, or their status was unknown.

Prior Criminal Record

For all cases screened regardless of the current charge, 60% had no prior DWI conviction. Approximately 40% had one or more DWIs when referred to ASAP. It should be noted that cases screened include all cases sent to ASAP for screening, not DWIs only. Therefore, if a defendant has one prior DWI it could be the only DWI this defendant has ever had. The current charge may be something else.

SCREENINGS AND DRINKER CLASSIFICATION

Screenings were completed on 1,757 cases. According to established procedures, 67% of the cases for which screenings were completed were classified as Problem or Presumptive Problem drinkers. Only 28% showed no evidence of problem drinking, and 4% were unidentified.

EDUCATION AND TREATMENT REFERRALS

During 1990 there were 6,404 client assignments or reassignments made by Anchorage ASAP staff. According to referral policy non-problem drinkers are assigned to alcohol information school. Presumptive problem and problem drinkers are referred to approved alcohol/drug treatment agencies.

CLIENT MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

During 1990 Anchorage ASAP had 17,699 client or agency contacts which required casework.

In addition, 8,537 reports were processed from treatment agencies in monitoring the progress of cases in treatment. Over 6,600 letters were sent to clients in follow-up actions to achieve satisfactory outcomes. There were 710 client motions filed with the court.

The Anchorage ASAP staff made 1,094 court appearances to provide testimony regarding the clients' participation in alcohol programs as part of the conditions of sentencing.

ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED/TERMINATED . . . CASES CLOSED

During the 1990 calendar year, 2,246 cases were closed by this office.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Typically, at least 55% to 65% of annual single-car fatalities involve alcohol impaired drivers and about 50% of all multiple car fatalities involve alcohol. There were 26 fatalities in Anchorage during 1990. Of these, 13 were alcohol related.

In the past, the problem of the drinking driver has been seen primarily as the responsibility of legislation and police. Each agency has functioned individually, with minimal interagency involvement.

ASAP MISDEMEANOR SERVICES CONCEPT

ASAP uses the systems approach, requiring a close working relationship among all involved agencies: enforcement, prosecution, judicial, probation, corrections, rehabilitation, licensing, traffic records, public information/education and legislation. The emphasis is on the identification and special handling of problem-drinker-drivers after they have been apprehended and convicted.

This approach concerns the implementation of effective and efficient techniques designed: to increase the early identification of problem drinkers to the courts and to rehabilitation agencies; to assure that appropriate information is used to make decisions regarding procedures to deal with problem-drinker-drivers, and; to assure a systematic action program to carry out these decisions and monitor and evaluate the operation of the entire system.

Immediate and satisfactory program effectiveness cannot be expected from the efforts of any one agency. The functions of associated agencies must be integrated and coordinated in order to attain satisfactory outcomes. The attempt to control problem-drinking-driving must be a permanent social commitment.

ASAP MISDEMEANOR SERVICES GOALS

The ASAP Misdemeanor Services is based on the attainment of these goals:

1. Routine court referrals of all persons convicted of DWI.
2. Referrals of alcohol involved defendants for offenses other than DWI.
3. Background investigations on all referrals to screen offenders for the early identification of problem drinkers.
4. Provide alcohol education/treatment recommendations and assignments as possible additional or alternative conditions of court sentence.
5. Monitor offender's alcohol education/treatment progress.
6. Monitor offender's program progress in judicial assignments other than alcohol education and treatment.
7. Provide active and timely follow-up action in cases of noncompliance with alcohol education/treatment condition of sentence.
8. Provide active and timely follow-up action in cases of noncompliance with program assignments ordered to ASAP for case management.
9. Provide monthly management information regarding program activities.
10. Provide overall program management to facilitate cooperation of highway safety, criminal justice and health care delivery systems.
11. Provide community resource for DWI and/or criminal justice and alcohol information statistics.
12. Provide standardization and coordination of the statewide ASAP network.
13. Provide evaluation and on-site technical assistance to each ASAP throughout Alaska.

The primary ASAP screening components are described below:

Background Investigation of Clients: This involves the collection of driving and criminal records, questionnaire information, structured interview information, results of any Blood Alcohol Content test, medical and social service records.

Drinker Classification: This consists of an analysis of background information to categorize or screen offenders according to the nature and degree of alcohol problems (problem drinkers and social drinkers.) The classification is not an attempt to label individuals as "alcoholic", but to identify categories for assignment.

Assignment and Referral: This involves a written report of the findings of the background investigation and screening for each client, and a determination of appropriate treatment modalities, if necessary, along with supporting justification and referral to the appropriate treatment agency.

Monitoring and Follow-up: Each client is monitored throughout the entire period of the assignment to determine compliance with education/treatment and other imposed sanctions as part of court probation requirements. Follow-up activities involve the initiation of actions to achieve compliance.

The client tracking system provides the necessary information as to the number currently in each stage of the process and their participation status. Monthly reports on each individual, from education/treatment agencies are required.

Monthly Reporting System: A management information system provides extensive data regarding the client flow and activities of the program (see appendix.) This information is also useful, along with the client file, as a basis for research and evaluation.

CLIENT REFERRALS TO ASAP: CLIENT FLOW AND PROCEDURES

Clients are referred to the office for a background investigation/screening/assignment. Most often, referrals come from District Court judges, as part of the condition associated with a suspended portion of the sentence.

At the time of the scheduled interview, which takes 45 minutes to an hour, the client completes a questionnaire and structured interview. Prior to the interview, additional background information is gathered which includes BAC at the time of arrest, prior traffic and criminal records.

This information, along with the questionnaire and interview results, is analyzed to determine drinker classification (Mortimer-Filkins procedure) - either nonproblem, presumptive problem or problem drinker.

Drinker classification is completed immediately following the interview. At the same time, an appropriate assignment is made. Clients are monitored from the time of their initial referral until completion of their assignment. Appropriate follow-up action is taken in cases of noncompliance.

At any time a client disagrees or feels he should not have to carry through with the assignment, a request can be made through this office for a hearing before the sentencing judge. The judge then rules on the individual case.

ASAP CLIENT REFERRAL POLICY FOR EDUCATION/TREATMENT

Nonproblem drinkers may be referred to information/education activities.

Information/educational referrals are made only to programs/agencies that are approved by the Division of Motor Vehicles.

Problem drinkers may be referred to public and/or private alcohol treatment/rehabilitation resources that:

1. Are approved by the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, or
2. Are operated by state or federal government.

Assignments of individuals to particular agencies/treatment programs are based on consideration of:

1. Background investigation results (treatment modalities suggested by screening procedures.)
2. Financial consideration, including third party payor capability (ASAP background investigation does not include complete financial investigation.)
3. Availability or accessibility of programs and treatment modalities.
4. Eligibility for treatment modalities (e.g. veterans, military, etc.)
5. Client preference from approved program list.

ALASKA ASAP OFFICES

Anchorage ASAP Misdemeanor Services
Emily McKenzie, AK ASAP Coordinator
941 Fourth Avenue, 3rd floor
Anchorage, AK 99501
264-0735

Barrow ASAP
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Barrow, AK 99723
852-0275

Bethel ASAP
Don Constantine, Admin.
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Bethel, AK 99559
543-3795

Cordova ASAP
Rosemary Hewitt, Admin.
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Cordova, AK 99574
424-8300

Dillingham ASAP
Lona Schroeder, Admin.
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Dillingham, AK 99576
842-5130

Fairbanks ASAP
Charles Ash, Admin.
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Kenai, AK 99611
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P.O. Box 256
Kotzebue, AK 99752
442-3311 Ext. 158

Mat-Su ASAP
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415 S. Bailey #B
Palmer, AK 99645
745-0555

Seward ASAP
Marianna Keil, Admin.
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Seward, AK 99664
224-5257

Sitka ASAP
Darrell Campbell, Admin.
207 Moller Dr.
Sitka, AK 99835
747-6236

Valdez ASAP
Cecille Scott, Admin.
Box 1050
Valdez, AK 99686
835-2838

ALASKA ASAP
MISDEMEANOR SERVICES

CITY	NEW CASES	DEFENDANT/ AGENCY CONTACTS	ASSIGNMENTS/ REASSIGNMENTS
ANCHORAGE	2,759	17,699	6,404
BARROW	333	766	223
BETHEL	306	997	295
CORDOVA	64	413	107
DILLINGHAM	165	385	170
FAIRBANKS	796	6,350	829
HOMER	225	660	166
JUNEAU	849	2,697	603
KENAI	343	2,390	382
KECHIKAN	548	943	458
KODIAK	456	1,053	656
KOTZEBUE	169	250	20
MAT-SU	510	4,024	713
SEWARD	258	1,000	250
SITKA	164	794	231
VALDEZ	202	436	248
TOTAL	8,147	40,857	11,755

ALASKA ASAP
MISDEMEANOR SERVICES

CITY	NUMBER OF DWIS	OTHER
ANCHORAGE	1,673	1,086
BARROW	64	269
BETHEL	112	194
CORNOVA	40	24
DILLINGHAM	50	115
FAIRBANKS	564	232
HOMER	133	92
JUNEAU	275	574
KENAI	279	64
KETCHIKAN	198	350
KODIAK	229	227
KOTZEBUE	60	109
MAT-SU	426	84
SEWARD	138	120
SITKA	76	88
VALDEZ	121	81
TOTAL	4,438	3,709

ALASKA ASAP
MISDEMEANOR SERVICES

-----CLASSIFICATION-----

CITY	TOTAL CLIENTS SCREENED	PROBLEM		PRESUMP- TIVE		NON- PROBLEM		PENDING	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ANCHORAGE	1,757	1,129	64%	50	3%	480	27%	98	6%
BARROW	137	96	70%	15	11%	11	8%	15	11%
BETHEL	158	101	64%	17	11%	25	16%	15	9%
CORDOVA	39	23	59%	1	3%	11	28%	4	10%
DILLINGHAM	128	85	66%	5	4%	11	9%	27	21%
FAIRBANKS	486	278	57%	21	4%	177	36%	10	3%
HOMER	129	67	52%	7	5%	43	33%	12	10%
JUNEAU	372	212	57%	0		120	32%	40	11%
KENAI	131	85	65%	7	5%	32	24%	7	5%
KETCHIKAN	370	170	46%	14	4%	186	50%	0	
KODIAK	252	136	54%	9	4%	90	36%	17	6%
KOTZEBUE	84	68	81%	9	11%	5	6%	2	2%
MAT-SU	386	213	56%	12	3%	133	34%	28	7%
SEWARD	130	72	55%	3	2%	44	34%	11	9%
SITKA	120	76	63%	6	5%	25	21%	13	11%
VALDEZ	116	39	34%	6	5%	64	55%	7	6%
TOTAL	4,795	2,850	59%	182	4%	1,457	30%	306	7%

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

CASELOAD SUMMARY	Year-89	Year-90
Client/Agency Contacts: Casework Req'd	13785	17699
New Cases Added	2428	2759
Screenings Completed	1876	1757
Reassignment to ASAP Post Affidavit	2641	1725
Assignment by ASAP	2514	2287
Reassignment by ASAP	3669	4117
Cases Closed	3225	2246

CASELOAD ACTIVITY		
Total Follow-up Reports Processed	7420	8537
Motions Filed	1019	710
Memos / Reports Filed	808	1074
Letters Sent	5719	6629
Court Appearances	685	1094

NEW CASE SUMMARY		
STAGE OF CASE		
Post Sentence	2057	2403
Pre Sentence Condition of Release	155	119
Pre Sentence - Other	4	5
Deferred Prosecution	1	0
Suspended Imposition of Sentence	164	220
Child Custody	4	0
Other	17	7
Not Available	26	5

CASE SOURCE		
Local Court	1787	2089
Other Trial Court (Alaska)	567	623
Prosecution City	0	0
Prosecution State	0	0
Out of State	19	23
Other	28	19
Not Available	27	5

...Cont

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

NEW CASE SUMMARY ...Cont	Year-89	Year-90
ORIGIN OF CASE		
Municipality	1392	1594
State	993	1148
Federal	2	0
Other	14	12
Not Available	27	5

CURRENT CHARGE		
City DWI	827	984
State DWI	616	689
Refusal to Submit to Chem Breath Test	21	20
Mal. Destruction of Property	34	32
Shoplifting/Removal of Merchandise	59	65
Assault	280	364
Trespass	51	62
Reckless Driving	32	29
Reduced from DWI	45	49
No Charge	1	0
Drunk on Roadway	1	0
Drinking in Public	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	54	77
Careless Driving	1	2
Minor Consuming	43	64
Other	340	320
Not Available	23	2

...Cont

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

SCREENING SUMMARY	Year-89	Year-90
CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY		
Problem Drinker	1217	1129
Presumptive Problem Drinker	67	50
Non-Problem Drinker	477	480
Pending	111	96
Not Available	4	2

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CLASSIFICATIONS		
Problem Drinker	65%	65%
Presumptive Problem Drinker	4%	2%
Non-Problem Drinker	25%	28%
Pending	6%	4%
Not Available	0%	0%

PRIOR DWI CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS		
No Prior	1105	1047
One	431	428
Two	202	160
Three	85	72
More than Three	52	50
Not Available	1	0

ASSIGNMENT/REASSIGNMENT REFERRAL TYPE		
Alcohol Information School	920	1167
AIS Correspondence	59	17
Outpatient Counseling	1870	1922
Residential Treatment	440	449
Alcoholics Anonymous	446	516
Evaluation - AIS vs OP	222	195
Evaluation - OP vs Res	747	573
Evaluation - Tx	96	41
Screening	35	43
Monitoring	65	73
Anger Control	56	59
Defensive Driving	4	1
Victim's Panel	568	556
Mental Health Counseling	74	68
Pending	260	239
Other	321	485

...Cont

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS	Year-89	Year-90
Sex :		
Male	1773	2219
Female	399	499
Unknown	256	41

Race :		
Caucasian	1385	1751
Black	122	166
Native	539	687
Other	74	85
Unknown	308	70

Age :		
16	3	2
17	10	6
18	38	34
19	77	78
20	85	109
21	84	93
22 - 29	826	928
30 - 39	824	975
40 - 44	197	233
45 - 49	134	149
50 - 59	108	107
60 and Older	41	42
Unknown	1	3

Marital Status :		
Married	473	442
Divorced	341	337
Separated	104	106
Widowed	16	21
Single	1067	1509
Unknown	427	344

...Cont

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS ...Cont	Year-89	Year-90
Education :		
0 - 11	793	747
12 or GED	1007	1455
12 +	506	450
College Degree	77	69
Unknown	45	38

Occupation :		
Professional, Technical	67	87
Managers, Administrators	127	133
Sales Workers	93	125
Clerical and similar	118	105
Craftsmen and similar	258	306
Operatives, except transportation	18	21
Transport operators	30	37
Laborers, except farm	361	227
Farmers, Farm managers	116	180
Farm laborers, Foremen	15	8
Service Workers	471	718
Other	754	375
Unknown	0	437

...Cont

Annual Statistics

ANCHORAGE 90

CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS ...Cont	Year-89	Year-90
Family Income :		
\$45,000 +	157	159
\$40,000 - 44,999	44	51
\$35,000 - 39,999	44	46
\$30,000 - 34,999	82	67
\$25,000 - 29,999	68	77
\$20,000 - 24,999	118	141
\$15,000 - 19,999	117	96
\$10,000 - 14,999	225	253
\$5,000 - 9,999	244	255
\$4,999 or less	240	222
Unknown	1079	1389
Refused	10	3

Anchorage Police
Department
YTD 3rd Quarter
1991 Statistical Report

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Introduction

Organization of the Report

This report is in two sections. The first part contains statistics of offenses and incidents defined by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The second part contains statistics of offenses and incidents defined by the State of Alaska and Municipality of Anchorage.

UCR is a national crime reporting system administered by the FBI. This program provides a nationwide view of crime based on the monthly submission of statistics by law enforcement agencies. UCR facilitates the comparison of crime trends between Anchorage and other cities or the nation.

The difference between these two sections is significant, and the statistics will reflect this difference. What the State & Municipality defines as "sexual assault" is not how the FBI defines "rape." The State and the FBI also differ in the definition of "burglary." Changes in State & Municipality Criminal codes will also effect the data. Please keep these in mind as you read this report.

Definition: "Hierarchy Rule"

The hierarchy rule used in UCR states that if two offenses occur in one event, the most serious crime is the one reported. For example, if a sexual assault occurs and the suspect steals the victim's vehicle, only the sexual assault is reported to the FBI. Another example is, the victim of a sexual assault was killed during the assault then the homicide will be reported.

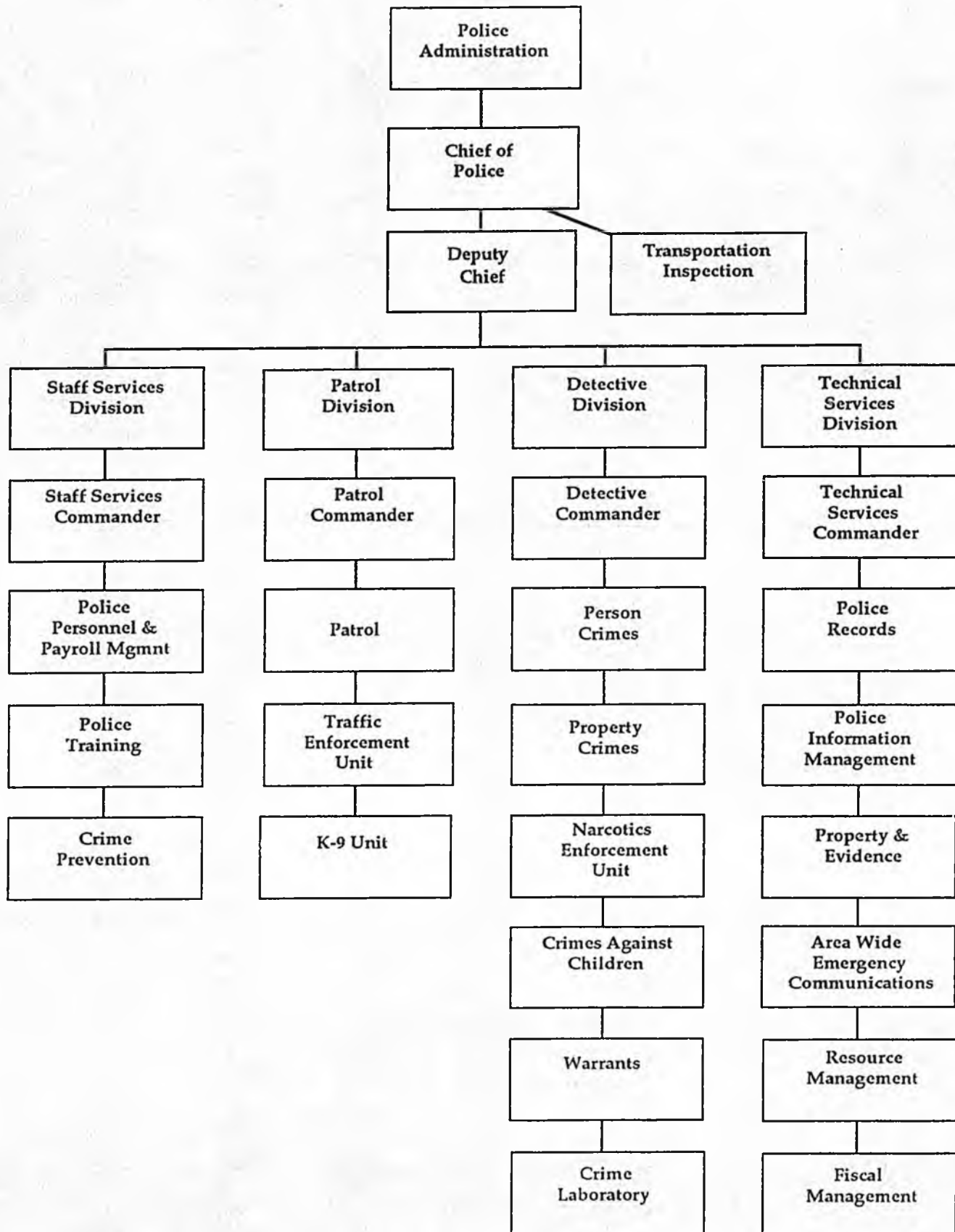
The following is the hierarchy used by UCR:

- 1 - Homicide
- 2 - Rape
- 3 - Robbery
- 4 - Assault
- 5 - Burglary'
- 6 - Theft
- 7 - Stolen Vehicle
- 8 - Arson

Source of Data

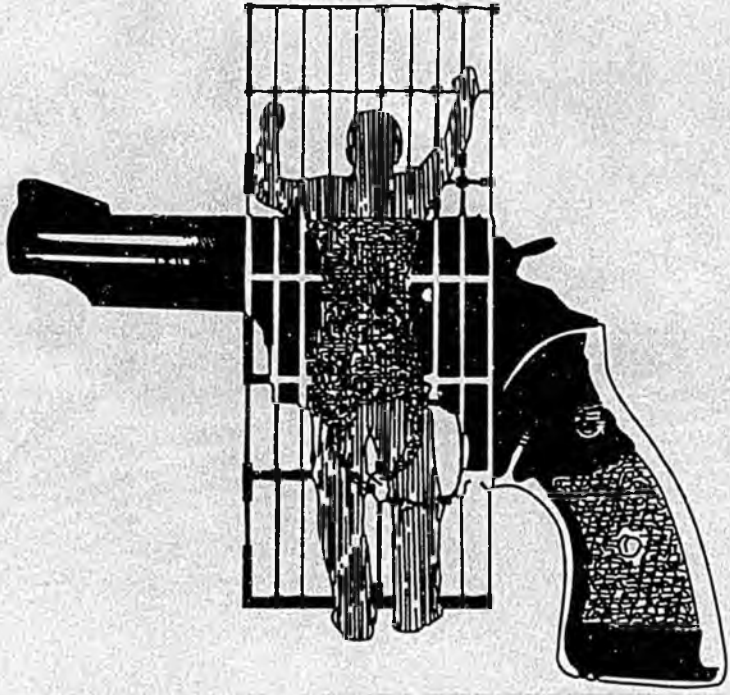
The numbers were extracted from the Anchorage Police Department computer system - Police Information Management System (PLIMS). Some special interest subjects required "outside" sources to provide the data for use in this report.

Anchorage Police Department
1991 Organizational Chart



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1991 UCR Part 1 Offense Clearances

Year to Date Third Quarter

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES REPORTED	UNFOUNDED	"ACTUAL" OFFENSES	Cleared by Arrest or by Exceptional Means	
				Total	Juvenile Only*
HOMICIDE	22	0	22	12	0
RAPE	204	6	198	20	1
ROBBERY	384	1	383	58	2
FELONY ASSAULT	625	1	624	269	31
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,652	3	1,649	913	71
BURGLARY	1829	7	1,822	124	50
THEFT	7591	17	7,574	2,091	642
STOLEN AUTO	1258	96	1,162	120	46
ARSON	99	0	99	8	4
TOTAL	13,664	131	13,533	3,615	847

* Cases in which only juveniles cleared the case. No adults were arrested.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Summary of UCR "Actual" Offenses

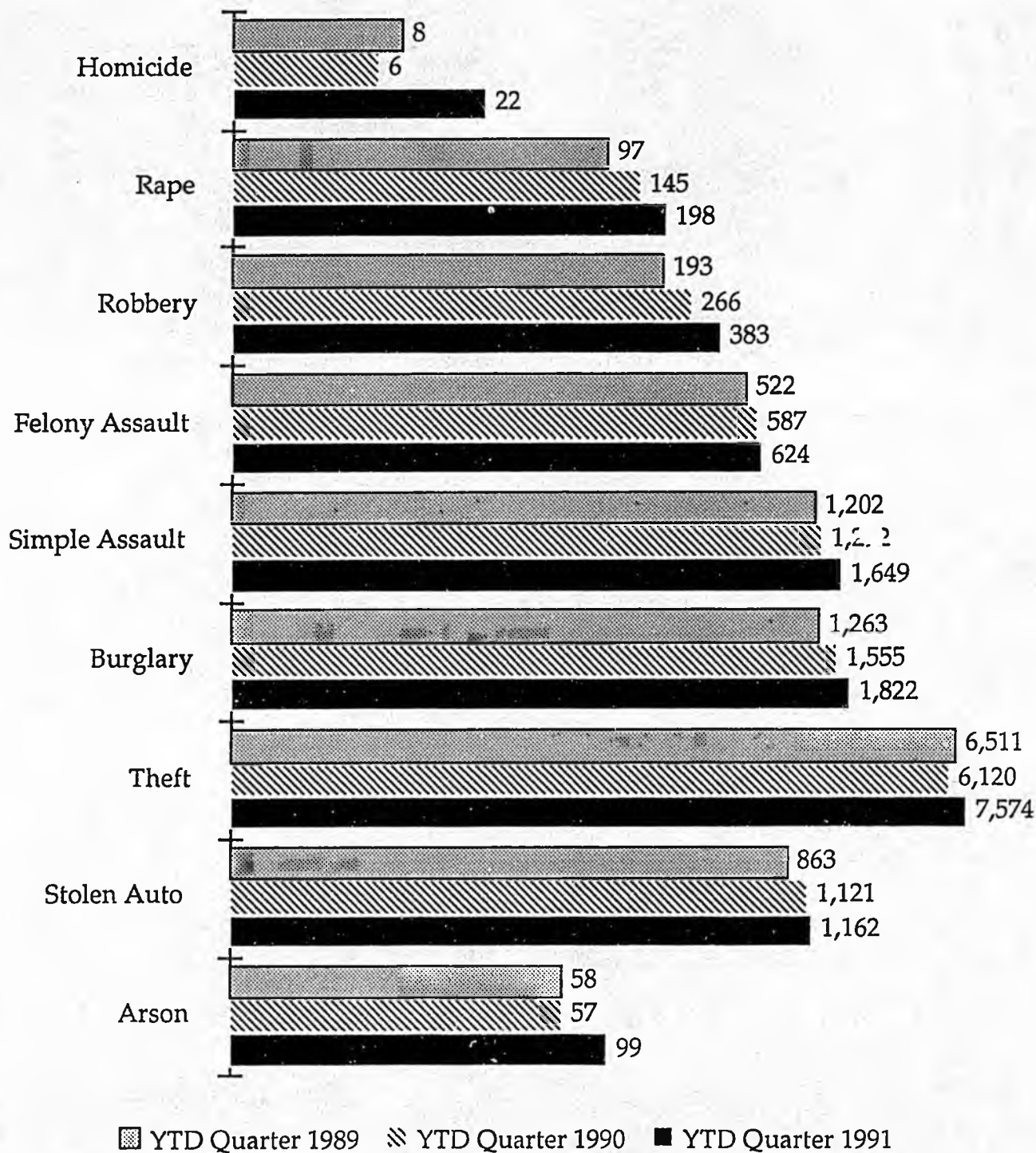
Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	YTD Quarter 1989	YTD Quarter 1990	YTD Quarter 1991	% Var. '90-'91
HOMICIDE	8	6	22	267%
RAPE	97	145	198	37%
ROBBERY	193	266	383	44%
FELONY ASSAULT	522	587	624	6%
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,202	1,292	1,649	28%
BURGLARY	1,263	1,555	1,822	17%
THEFT	6,511	6,120	7,574	24%
STOLEN AUTO	863	1,121	1,162	4%
ARSON	58	57	99	74%
TOTAL	10,659	11,149	13,533	21%

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Comparison of UCR "Actual" Offenses

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

People Arrested*

Year to Date Third Quarters 1990—1991

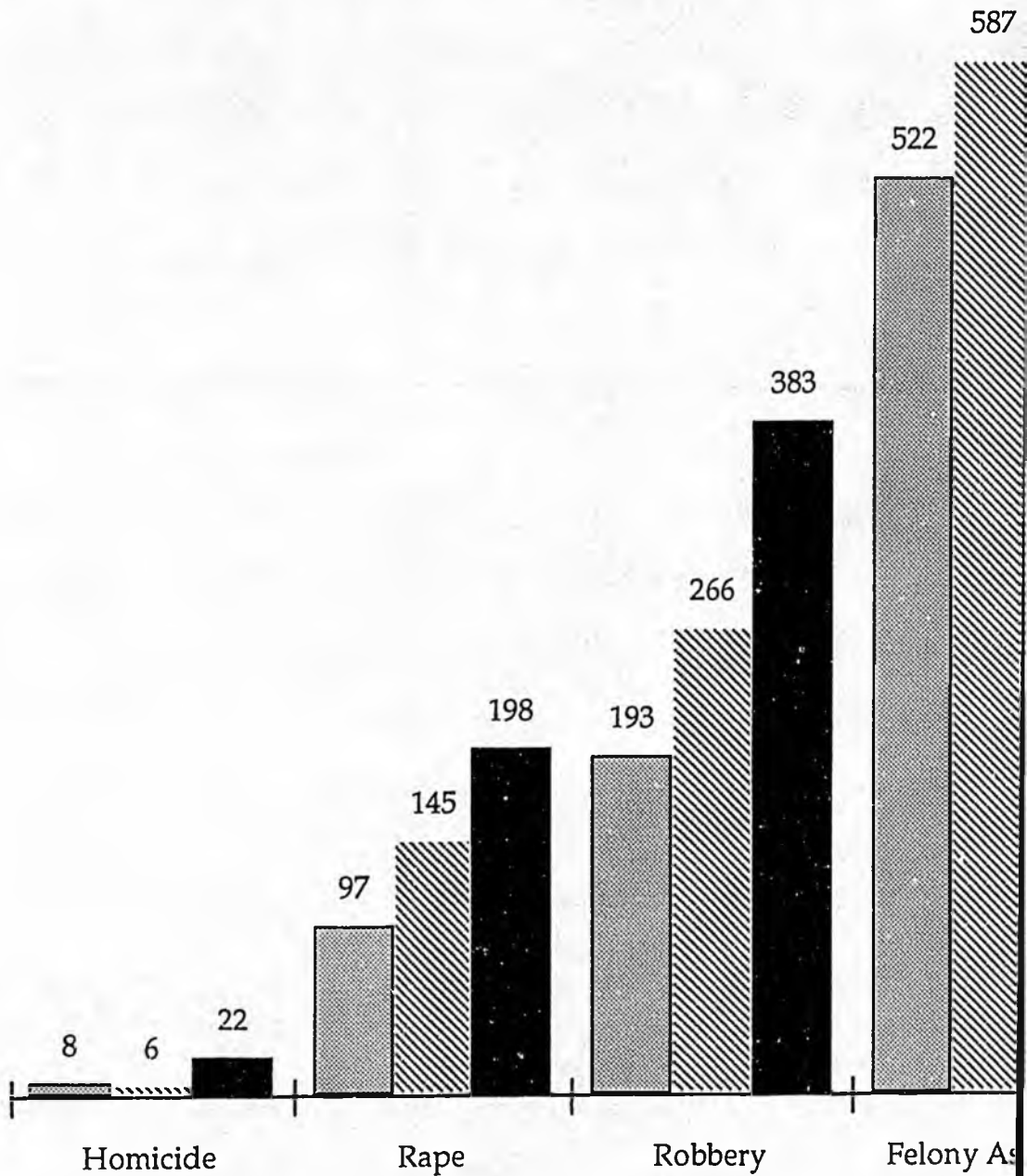
Arrest Charge	1990 YTD	1991 YTD	Adult	Juvenile	% Var. '90-'91
Violent Crimes					
Murder	7	9	8	1	29%
Manslaughter	1	1	1	0	0%
Rape	23	25	23	2	9%
Robbery	43	60	53	7	40%
Felony Assault	148	123	107	16	-17%
Simple Assault	725	775	714	61	7%
Property Crimes					
Burglary	122	118	65	53	-3%
Theft	1,879	2,217	1,447	770	18%
Car Theft	198	149	79	70	-25%
Arson	4	7	2	5	75%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	19	18	14	4	-5%
Fraud	29	29	27	2	0%
Crim'l Mischief (Vandalism)	257	246	191	55	-4%
Drug Offenses					
Sale/Manufacturing	41	20	18	2	-51%
Possession/Use	129	111	85	26	-14%
Misc. Offenses					
Carrying Concealed Weapon	145	128	85	43	-12%
Prostitution & Vice	37	32	31	1	-14%
Sex'l Off'es Against Minors	31	23	18	5	-26%
Gambling	33	0	0	0	-100%
Offenses Against the Family	32	26	25	1	-19%
Driving While Intoxicated	810	1,147	1,134	13	42%
Liquor Laws	107	75	46	29	-30%
Disorderly Conduct	239	145	140	5	-39%
All Other Offenses	3,404	3,978	3,821	157	17%
Curfew/Loitering (Juveniles)	2	1	0	1	-50%
Totals	8,469	9,463	8,134	1,329	12%

*This report provides a "body count" of arrests & does not reflect actual numbers of charges brought against an individual due to the UCR heirarchy rule.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

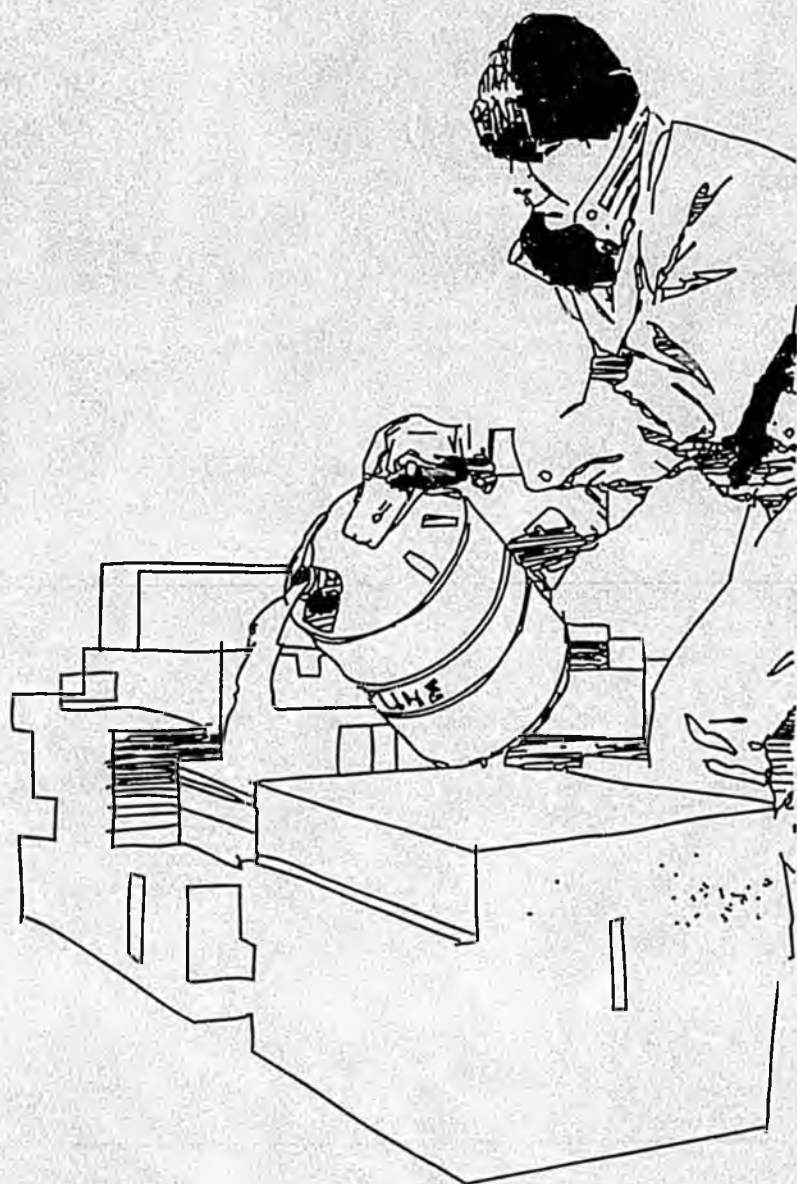
Comparison of UCR Violent Crime

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991



■ YTD Quarter 1989 ▨ YTD Quarter 1990 ■ YTD Quarter 1991

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.



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Number of UCR Crimes Against Property

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

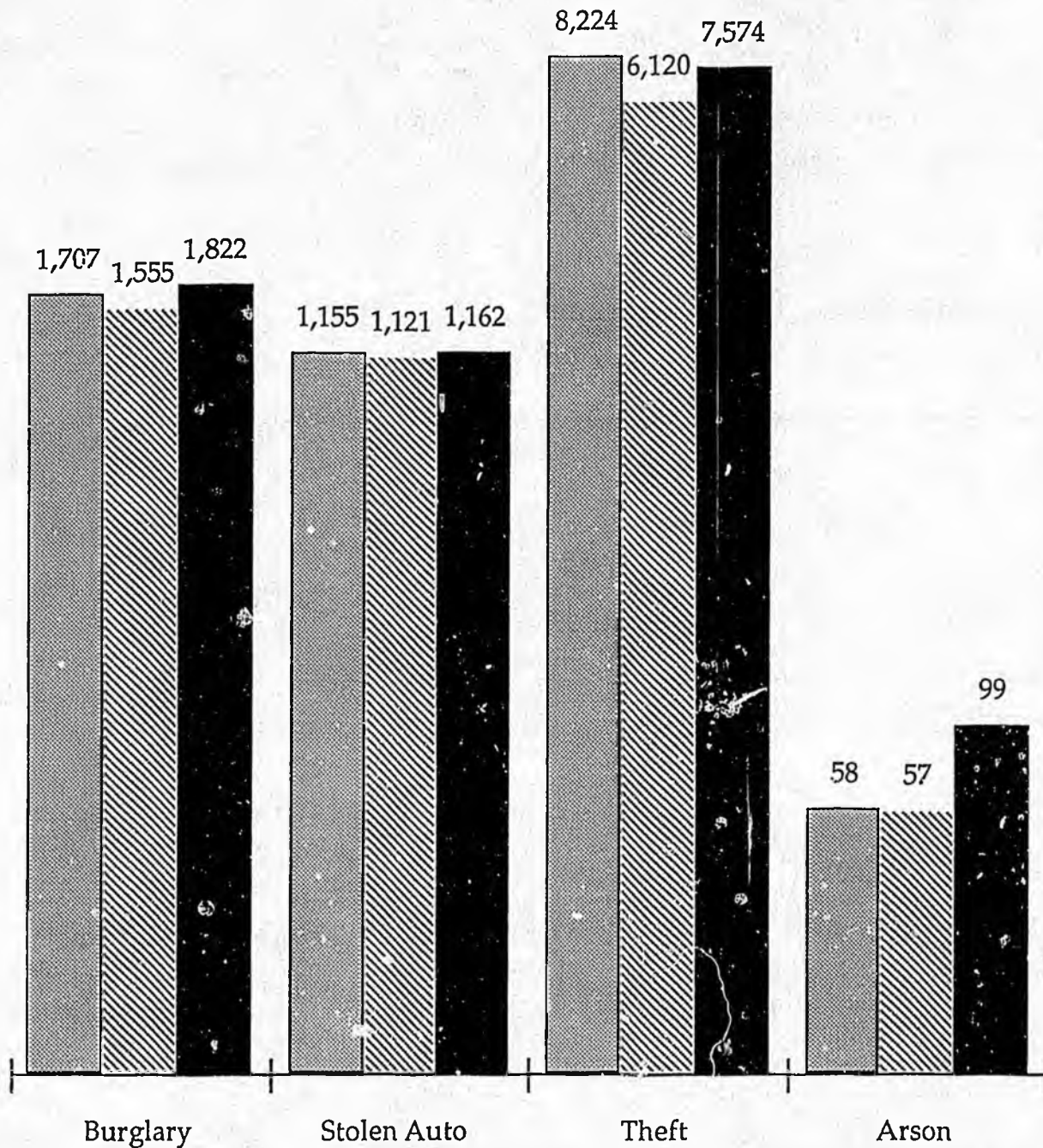
OFFENSE	YTD Quarter 1989 Count	YTD Quarter 1990 Count	YTD Quarter 1991 Count	% Var. '90-'91
Robbery	272	266	383	44%
Burglary	1,707	1,555	1,822	17%
Auto Theft (include attempts)	1,155	1,121	1,162	4%
Theft (UCR Definition)				
Pocket Picking	30	25	16	-36%
Purse Snatching	19	20	15	-25%
Shoplifting	2,354	1,700	2,237	32%
Larceny from Auto	1,335	1,033	1,318	28%
Larceny of Auto Accessories	712	816	1,024	25%
Bicycles	661	619	723	17%
From Buildings	1,262	803	776	-3%
Coin-Operated Devices	25	21	27	29%
All other *	1,826	1,083	1,438	33%
Theft Total	8,224	6,120	7,574	24%
GRAND TOTAL	11,358	9,062	10,941	21%

* All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of the larceny listed above. This category includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Theft of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, handtools and farm/construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Analysis of UCR Crimes Against Property

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991



■ YTD Quarter 1989 ▨ YTD Quarter 1990 ■ YTD Quarter 1991

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

UCR Stolen Property Loss Values

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

OFFENSE	Year to Date 3rd Quarter 1989	Year to Date 3rd Quarter 1990	Year to Date 3rd Quarter 1991	%Var. '90-'91
Murder	\$0	\$1	\$60	5,900%
Rape	\$64	\$9,380	\$0	-100%
Robbery	\$148,075	\$105,206	\$308,725	193%
Burglary	\$2,303,459	\$2,604,581	\$2,269,304	-13%
Auto Theft (include attempts)*	\$7,057,751	\$8,523,950	\$7,837,838	-8%
Theft (UCR Definition)				
Pocket Picking	\$14,081	\$4,655	\$4,888	5%
Purse Snatching	\$2,207	\$7,978	\$2,515	-68%
Shoplifting	\$188,779	\$168,280	\$182,987	9%
Larceny from Auto	\$818,752	\$551,270	\$647,990	18%
Larceny of Auto Accessories	\$246,512	\$320,409	\$467,617	46%
Bicycles	\$161,680	\$175,583	\$200,868	14%
From Buildings	\$637,579	\$1,841,462	\$599,510	-67%
Coin-Operated Devices	\$4,658	\$6,542	\$3,609	-45%
All other **	\$1,112,744	\$1,516,443	\$1,328,288	-12%
Theft Total	\$3,172,911	\$4,587,967	\$3,433,384	-25%
GRAND TOTAL	\$12,696,341	\$15,835,740	\$13,854,199	-13%

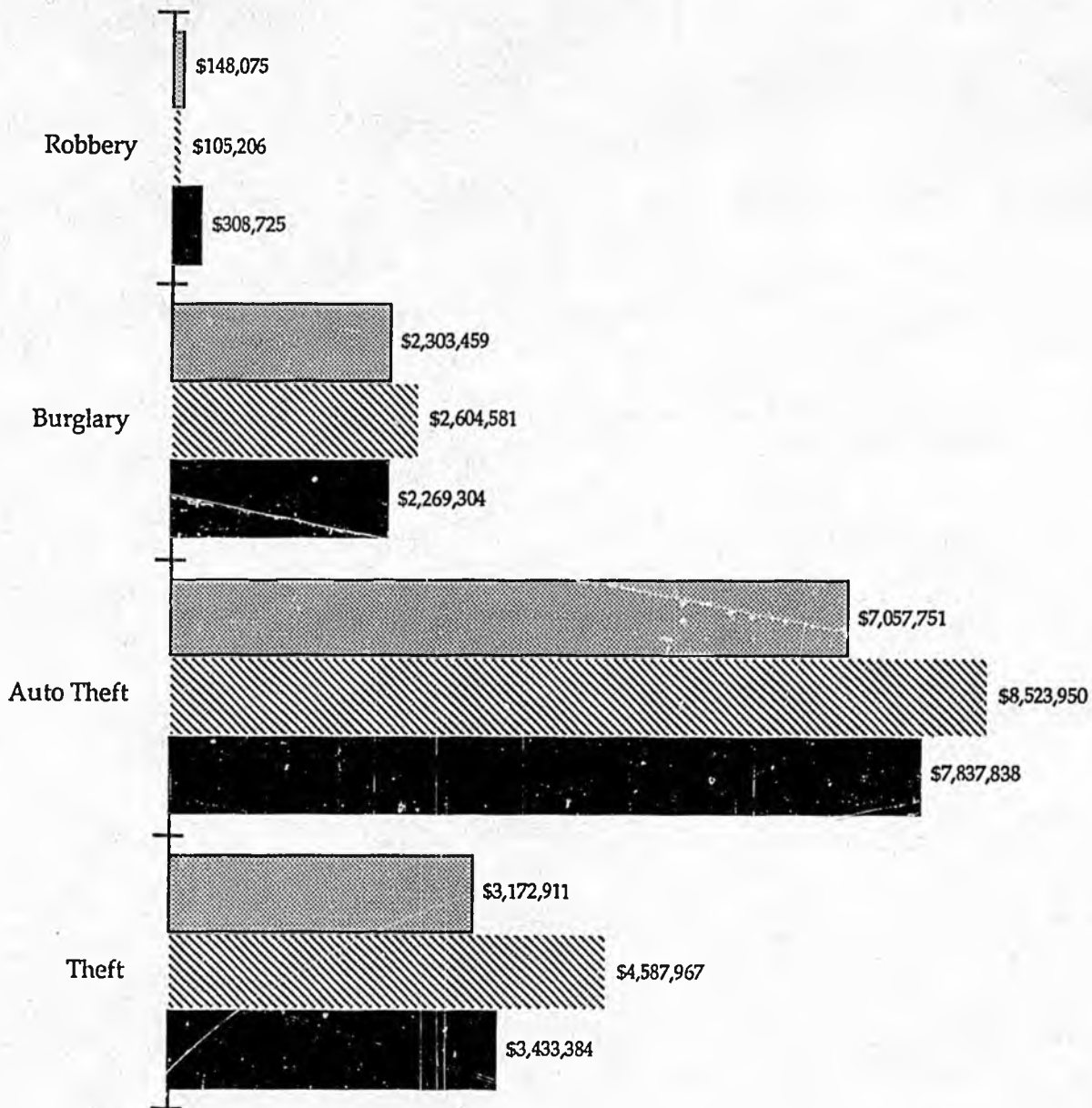
* Refers to offenses and will not equal motor vehicles property types on UCR Property-11.

** All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of the larceny listed above. This category includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawnmowers, lawn furniture, handtools and farm/construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

UCR Property Loss Values

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

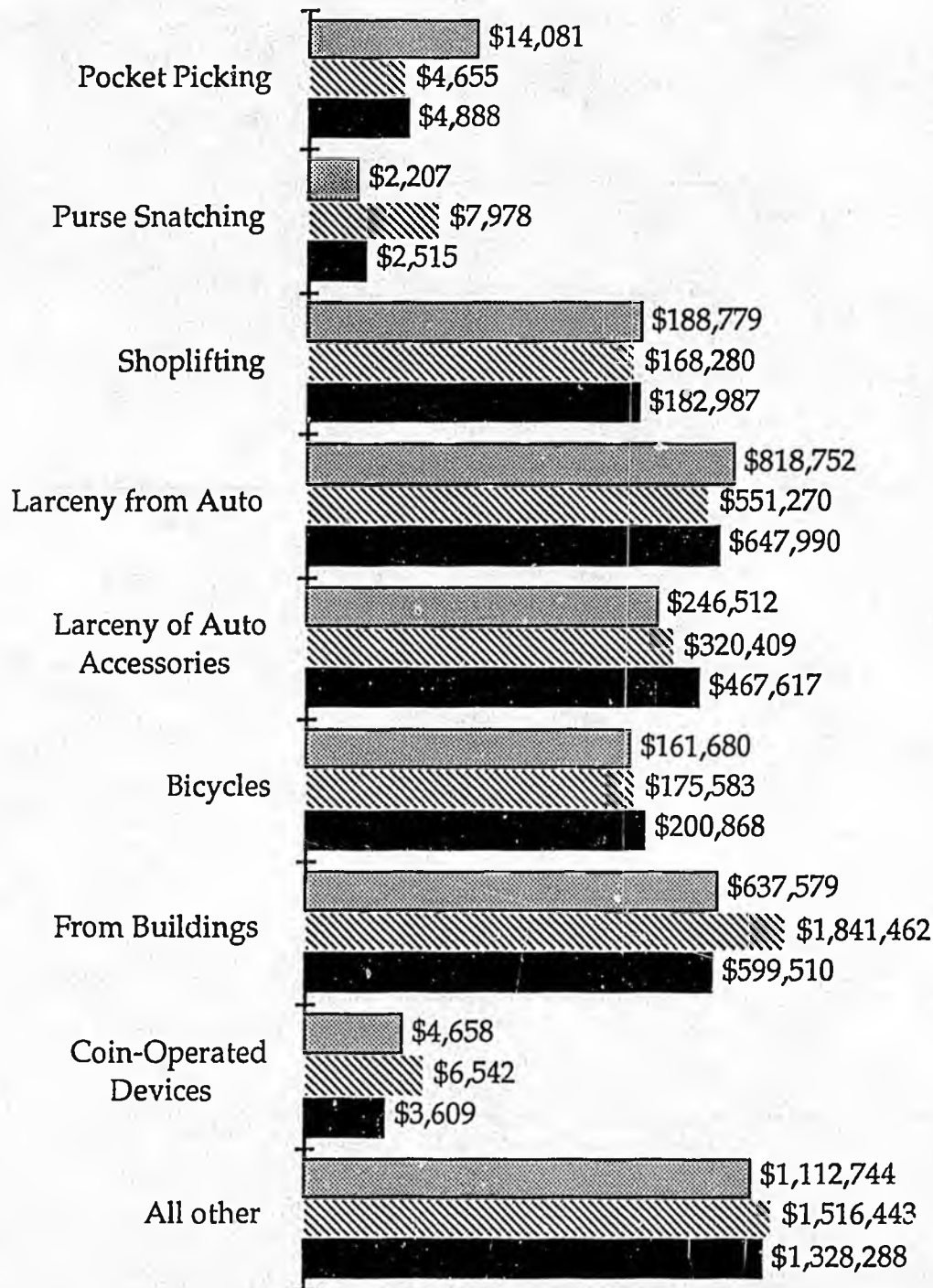


YTD Quarter 1989
 YTD Quarter 1990
 YTD Quarter 1991

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

UCR Property Loss from Theft

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991



YTD Quarter 1989
 YTD Quarter 1990
 YTD Quarter 1991

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Analysis of Stolen Property Value

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

PROPERTY TYPE	3rd Quarter 1989 Stolen	3rd Quarter 1990 Stolen	3rd Quarter 1991 Stolen	% Var. '90-'91
Currency, notes, etc.	\$491,975	\$1,342,641	\$823,501	-39%
Jewelry and precious metals	\$703,732	\$1,611,342	\$1,087,587	-33%
Clothing and furs	\$320,108	\$801,713	\$362,544	-55%
Motor vehicles *	\$5,054,663	\$8,602,275	\$7,848,984	-9%
Office equipment	\$130,764	\$188,615	\$282,901	50%
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc	\$770,195	\$943,776	\$1,022,352	8%
Firearms	\$99,427	\$185,146	\$177,936	-4%
Household goods	\$206,100	\$268,730	\$274,644	2%
Consumable goods	\$63,389	\$60,766	\$98,354	62%
Livestock	\$3,551	\$0	\$0	0%
Miscellaneous	\$1,232,931	\$1,830,676	\$1,875,396	2%
Total	\$9,076,835	\$15,835,680	\$13,854,199	-13%

* Refers to property types and will not equal offenses on page 8.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Analysis of Recovered Property Value

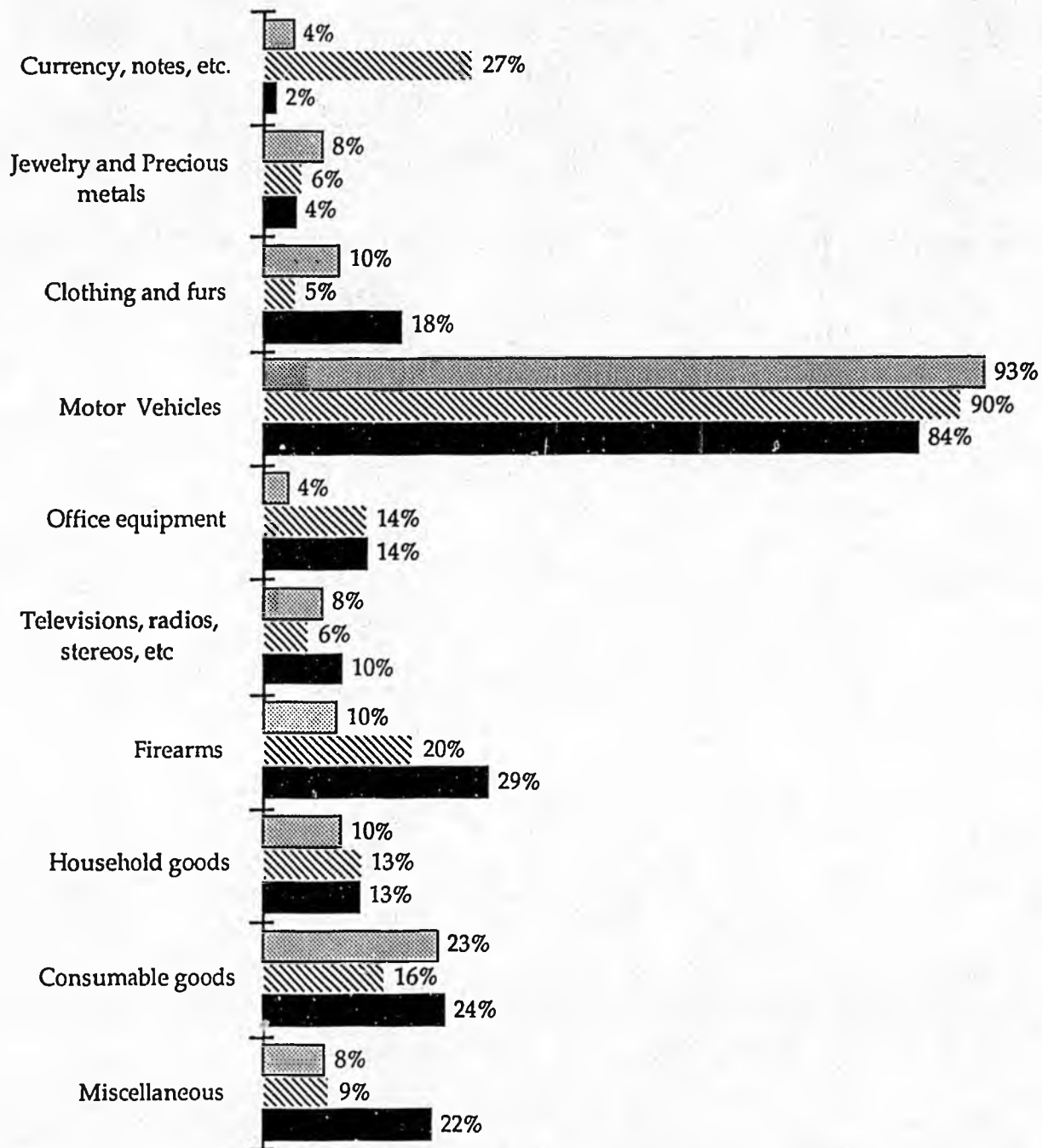
Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991

PROPERTY TYPE	3rd Quarter '89 Recovered	3rd Quarter '90 Recovered	3rd Quarter '91 Recovered	% Var. '90-'91
Currency, notes, etc.	\$25,118	\$378,441	\$15,357	-96%
Jewelry and precious metals	\$74,622	\$107,539	\$48,229	-55%
Clothing and furs	\$52,142	\$54,988	\$65,273	19%
Motor vehicles	\$6,521,801	\$10,602,638	\$6,613,721	-38%
Office equipment	\$5,242	\$32,813	\$38,754	18%
Televisions, radios, stereos, etc	\$78,341	\$79,778	\$107,216	34%
Firearms	\$22,285	\$49,901	\$52,333	5%
Household goods	\$27,991	\$39,543	\$35,336	-11%
Consumable goods	\$16,815	\$13,986	\$23,282	66%
Livestock	\$2,251	\$0	\$0	0%
Miscellaneous	\$134,128	\$207,791	\$412,703	99%
Total	\$6,960,736	\$11,567,418	\$7,412,204	-36%

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Percentages of Stolen Property Recovered

Year to Date Third Quarters 1989—1991



YTD Quarter 1989
 YTD Quarter 1990
 YTD Quarter 1991

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

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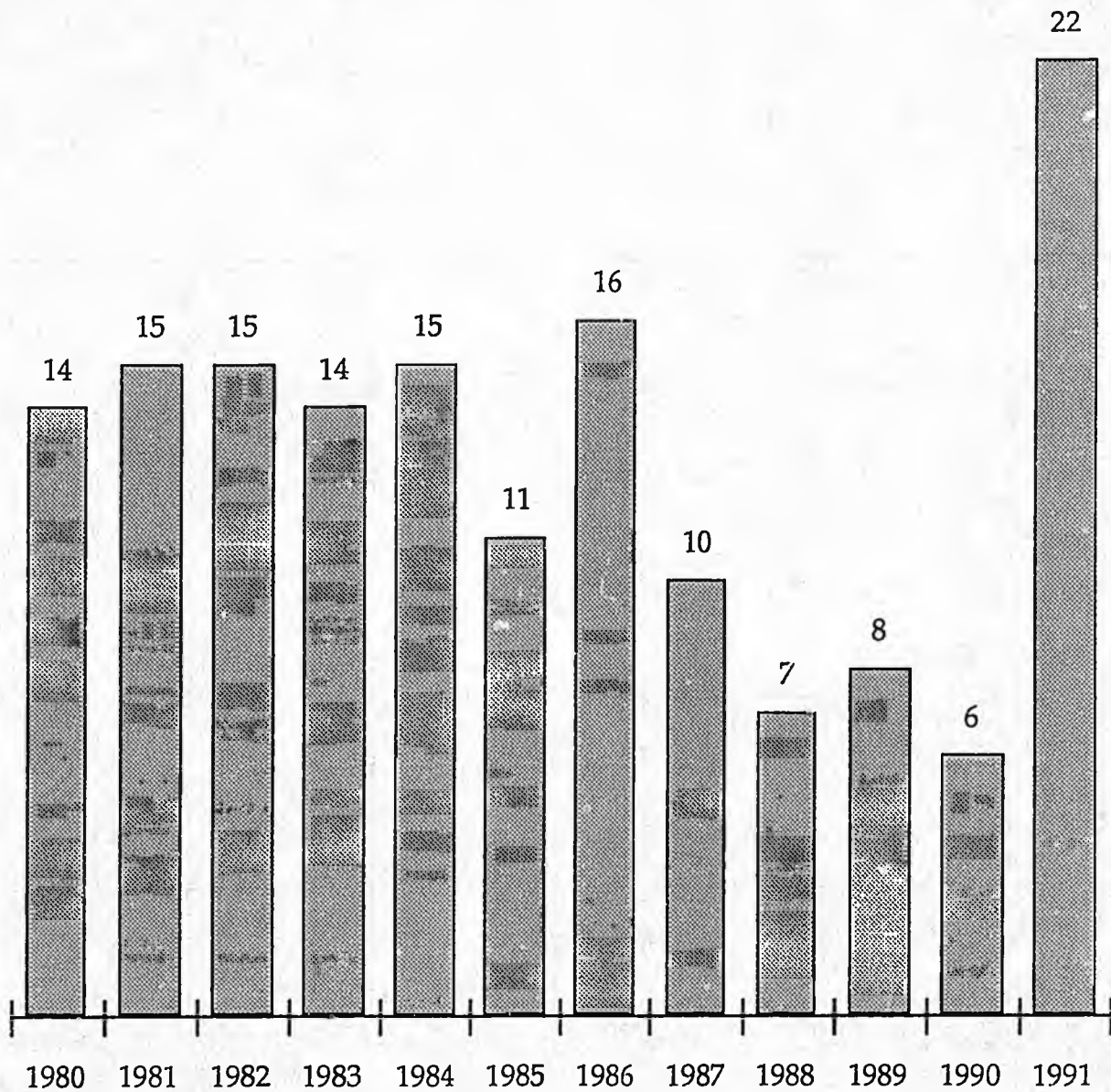
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Homicide

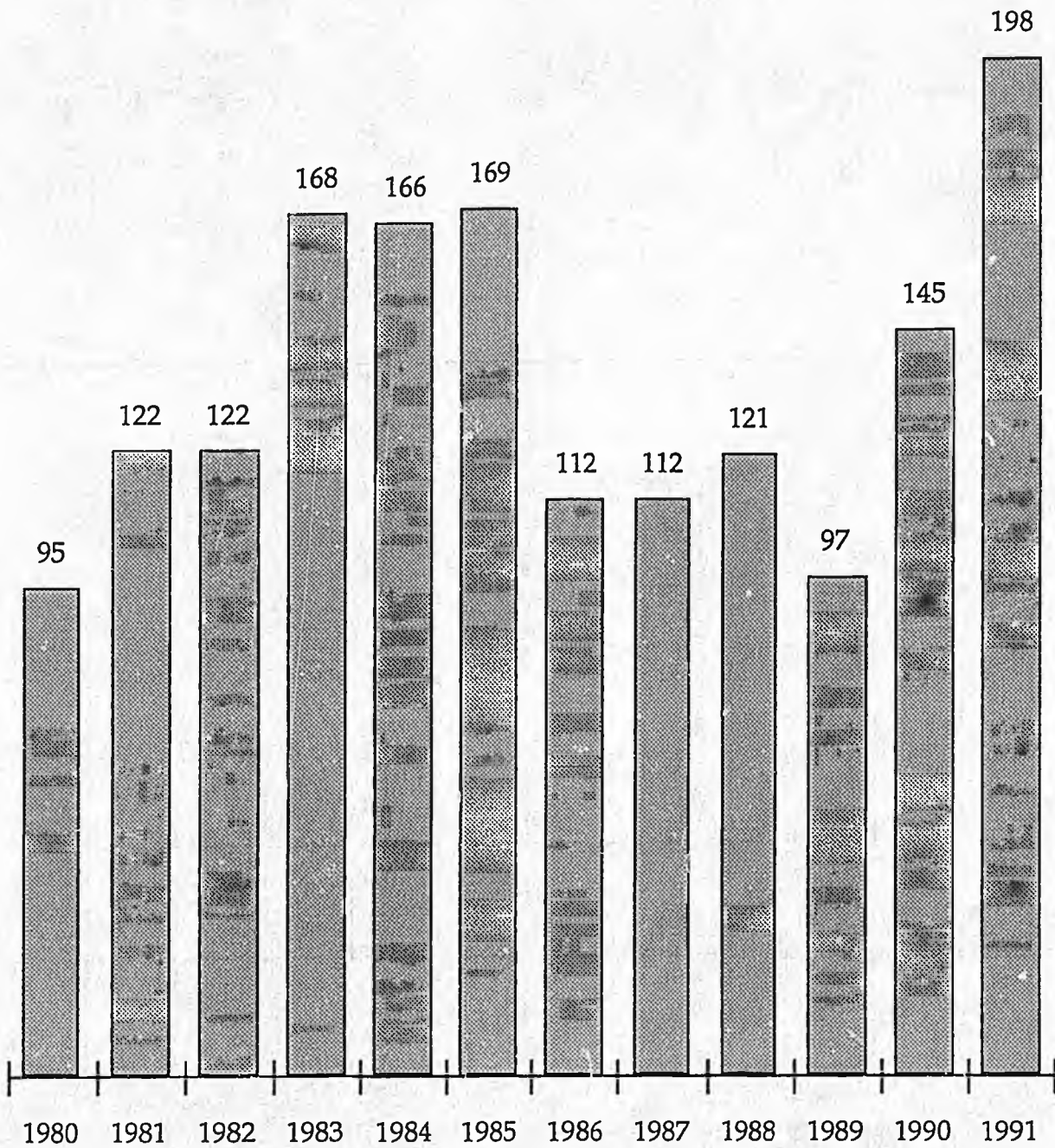
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Rape

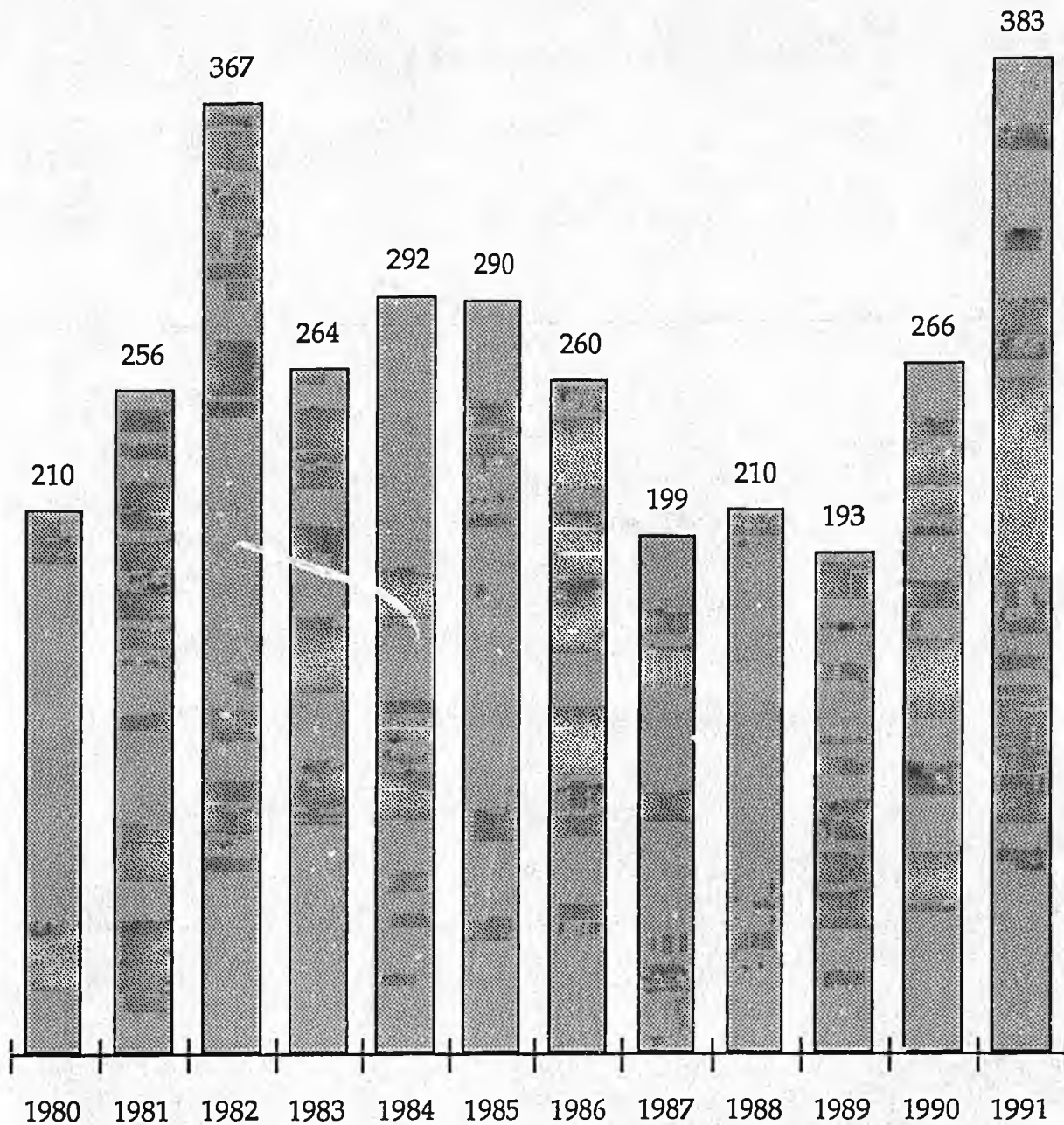
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Robbery

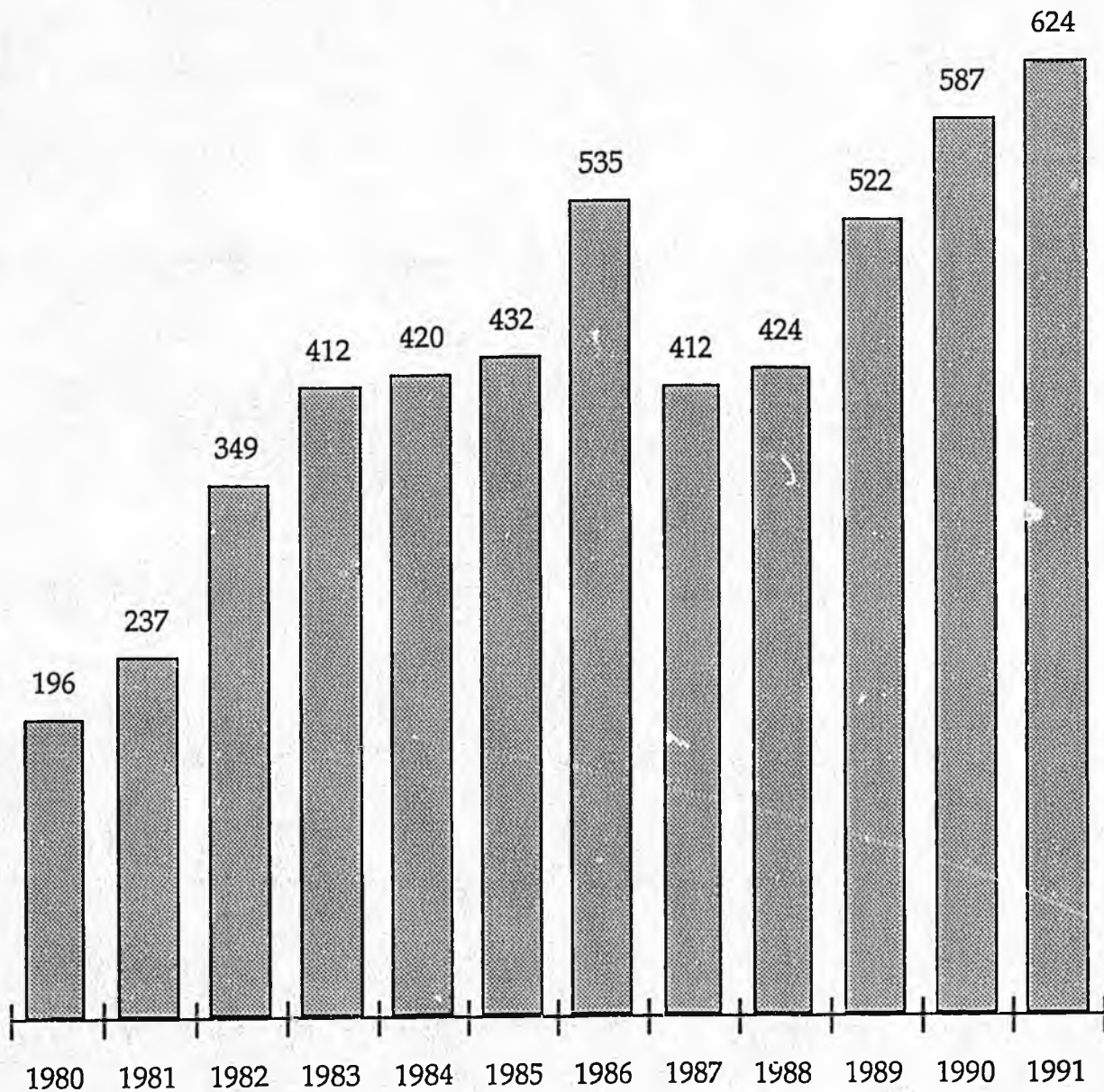
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Felony Assault

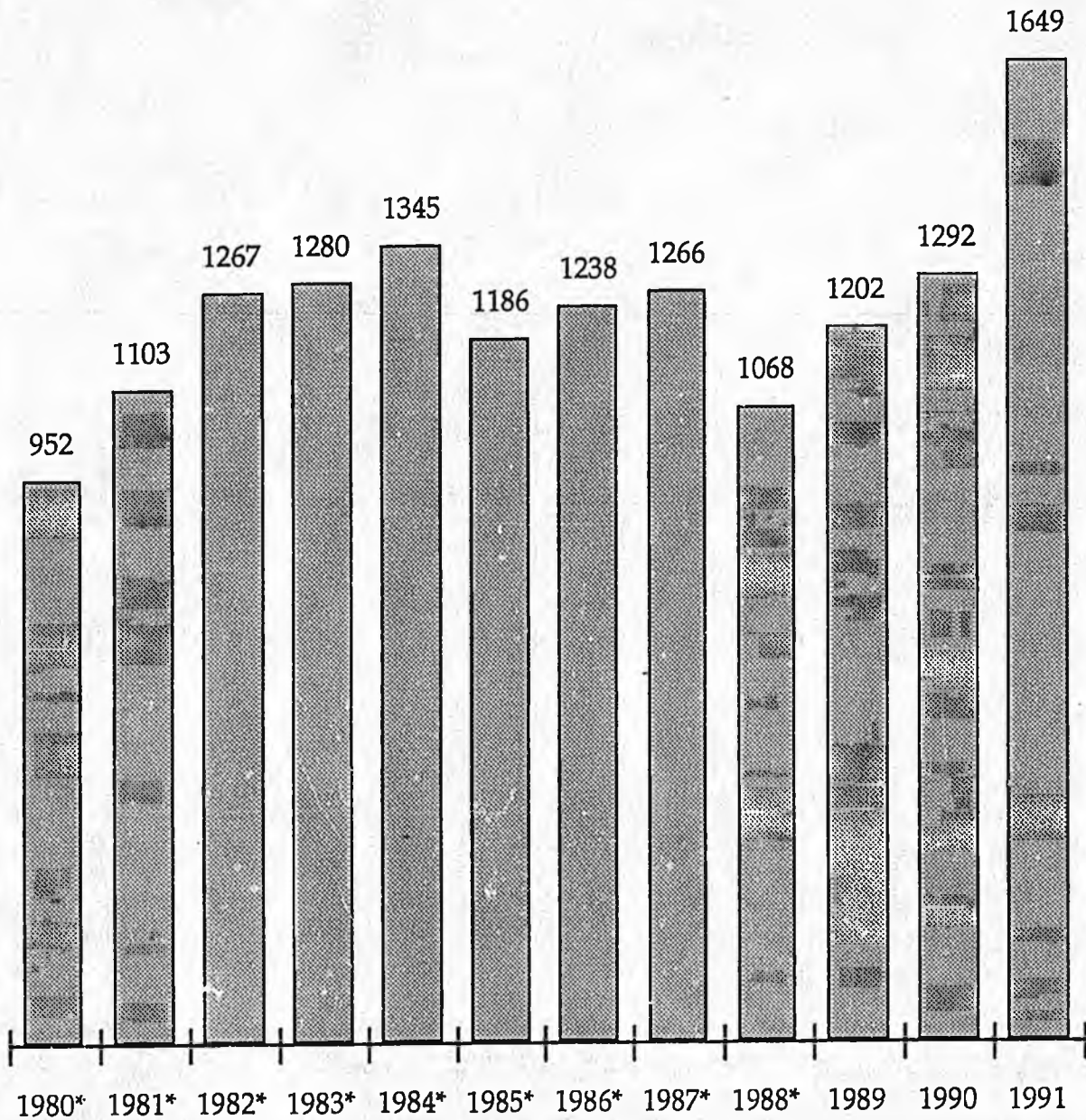
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Simple Assault

Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991

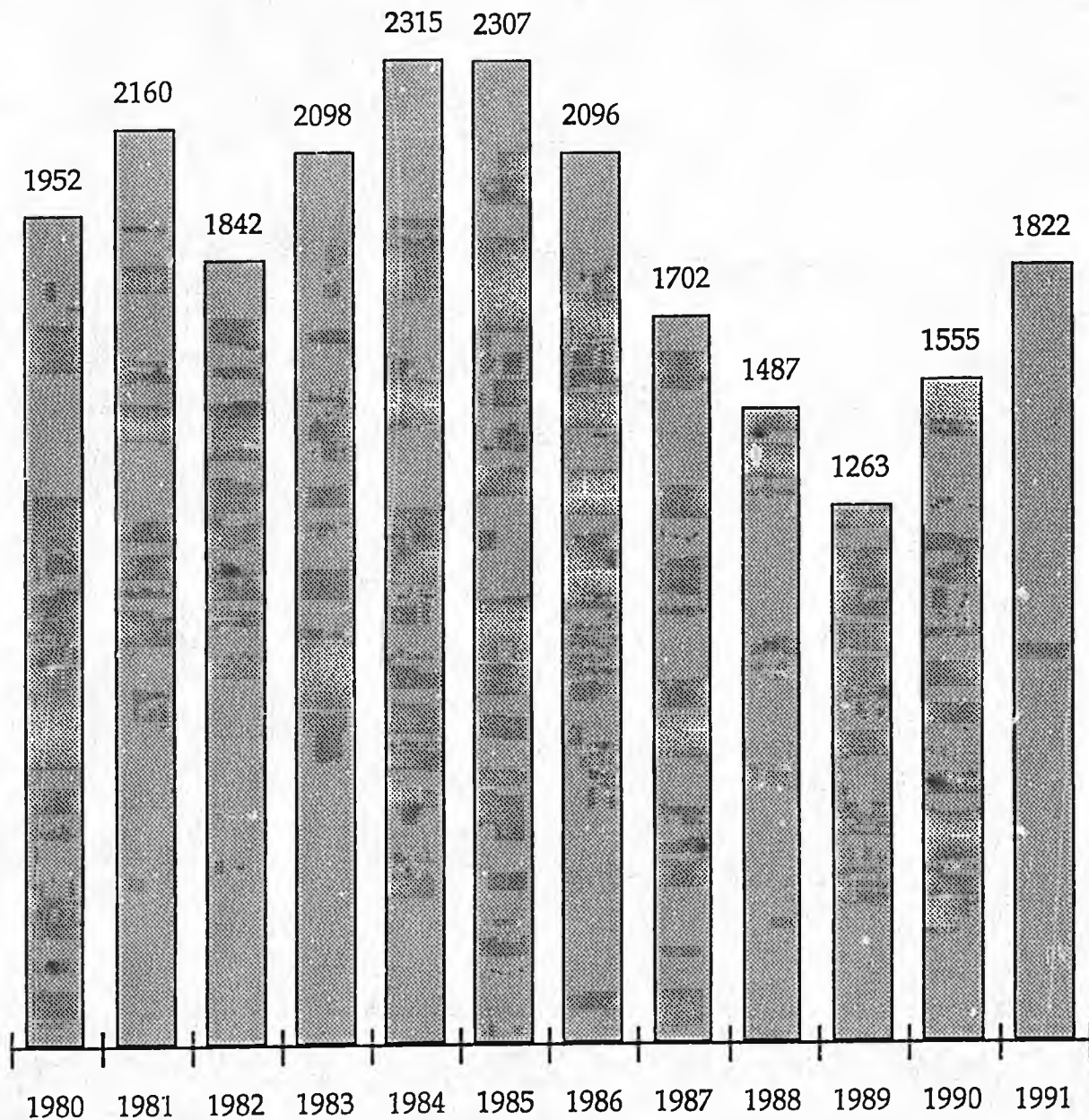


* APD did not report Simple Assaults to the FBI during these years. These numbers were gleaned through separate Stats kept by APD at the time.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Burglary

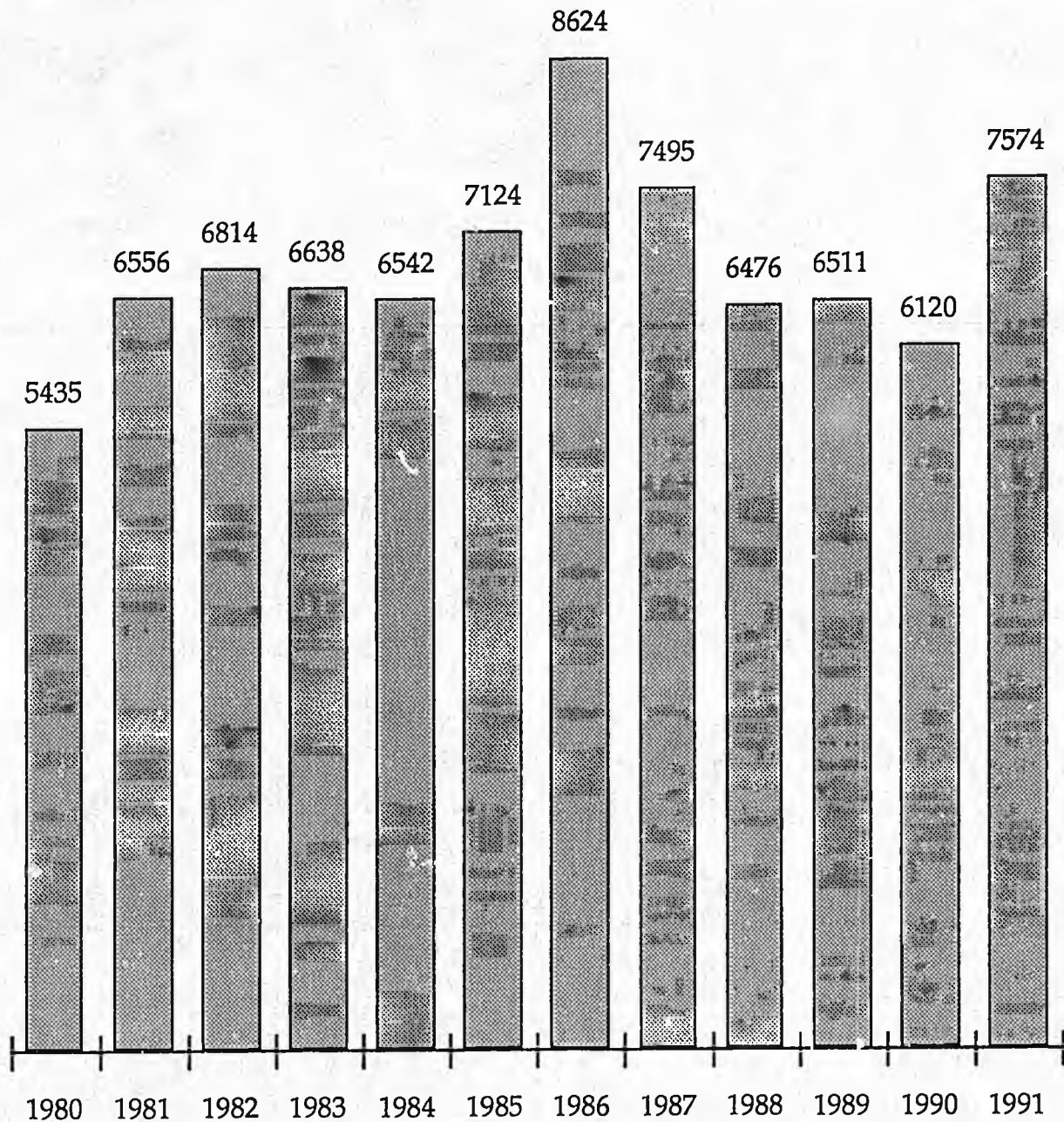
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Theft

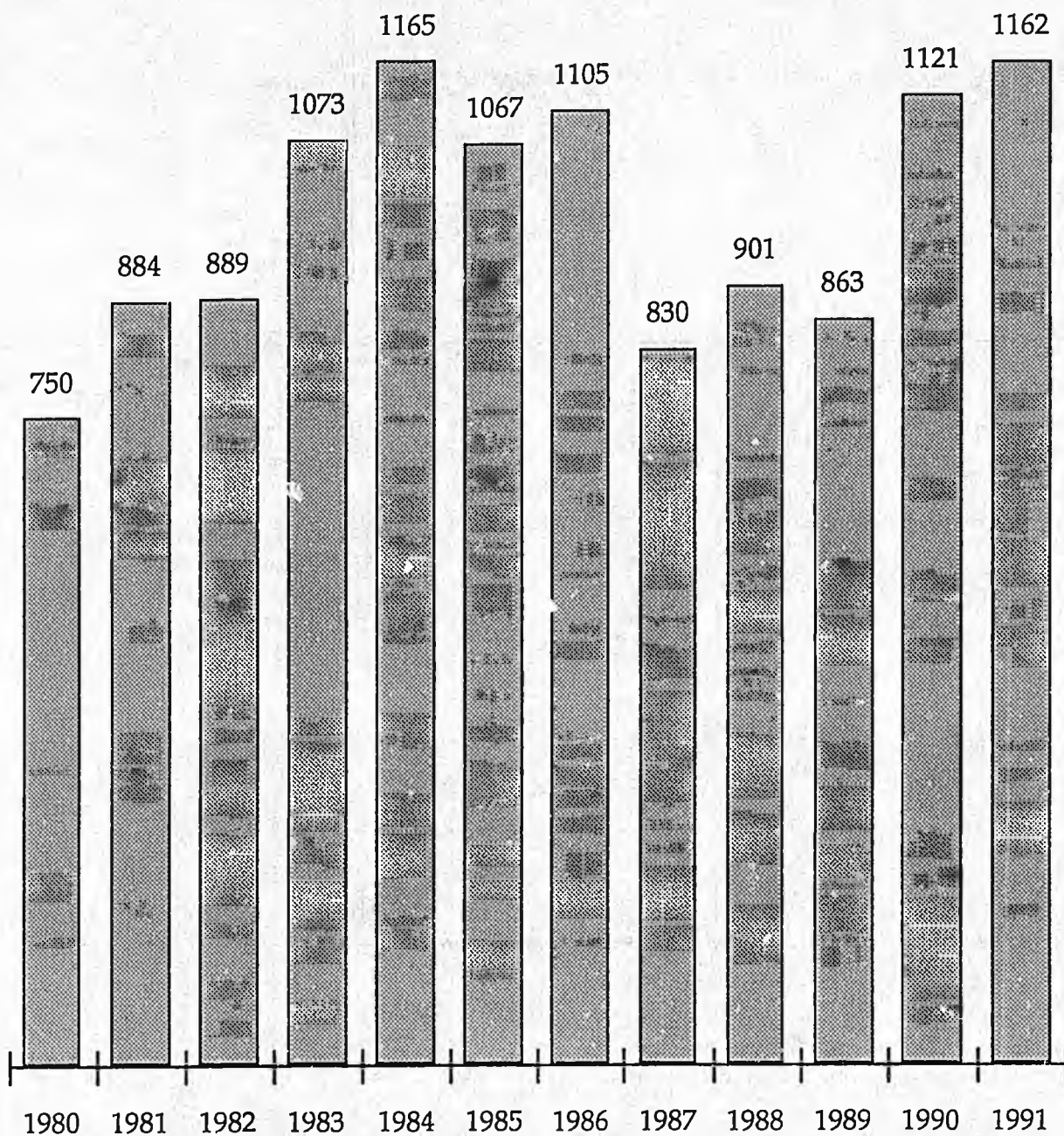
Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Stolen Auto

Year to Date Third Quarters 1980—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

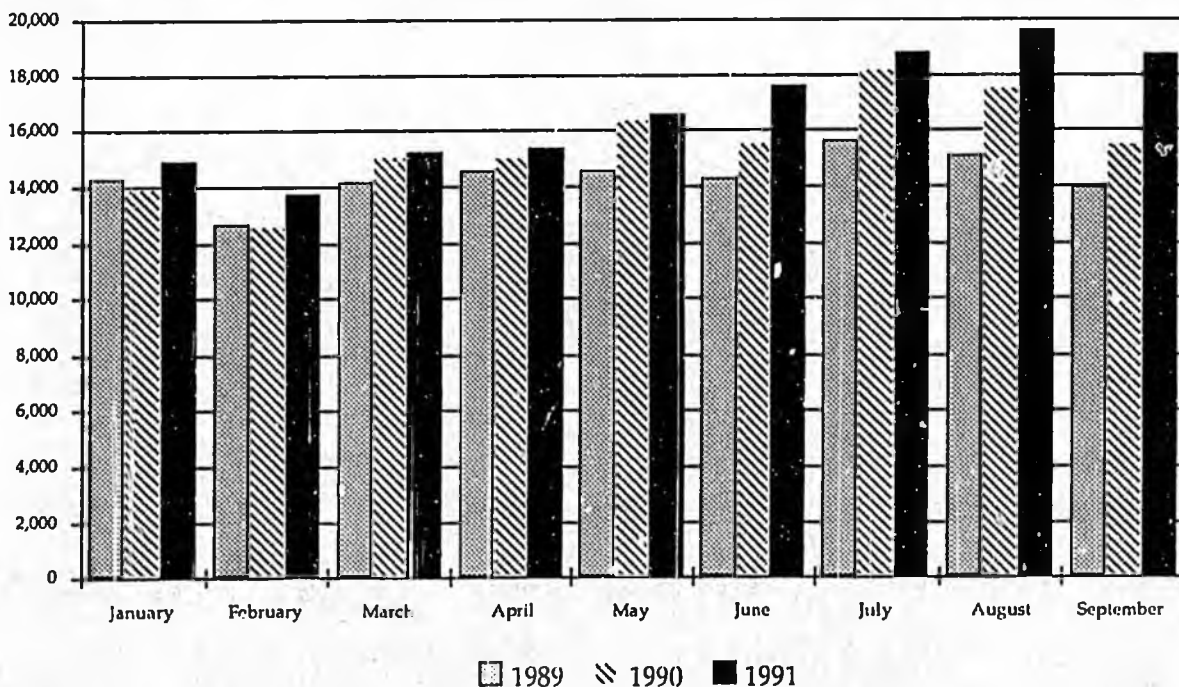


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Calls for Service

Third Quarters 1990—1991

MONTH	YTD '89 Calls	YTD '90 Calls	YTD '91 Calls	% VAR '90 to '91
January	14,310	13,971	14,856	6%
February	12,657	12,572	13,746	9%
March	14,117	15,080	15,232	1%
April	14,533	15,028	15,387	2%
May	14,555	16,404	16,584	1%
June	14,306	15,565	17,565	13%
July	15,658	16,165	18,793	3%
August	15,059	17,489	19,625	12%
September	13,908	15,527	18,706	20%
TOTAL	129,103	139,801	150,494	8%



APD Offenses by Category

Year to Date Third Quarter

CATEGORY	TOTALS	CATEGORY	TOTALS
Homicide*	19	Sexual Assault	240
Non-Criminal Deaths	320	Assault	2,273
Robbery	389	Theft	7,504
Burglary	1,900	Arson	99
Vehicle Theft	1,284	Fraud	229
Forgery/Counterfeiting	257	Stolen Property	37
Embezzlement	10	Weapon Offense	243
Criminal Mischief/Vandalism	3,464	Sex Offense	224
Prostitution	34	Gambling	0
Drugs**	297	DWI	966
Offense Against Family	212	Drunkenness Offense	535
Liquor Law Violation	80	All Other Offense	4,098
Disorderly Conduct	187	Offenses Against Juveniles**	265
Suspicion	990	Rescue Assist	316
Runaway Offense	1,016	Traffic Accident	4,691
Traffic Code Violation	1,526	Miscellaneous Traffic Problem	2,086
Hit & Run Traffic Accident	1,569	Warrant Service	3,412
Illegal Alien	4	Missing Person	314
Escape/Resisting	35	Lost/Found Property	1,389
Animal Problem	84	Outside Assist	482
Public Assist	170	Violation City/State Reg's	101
Unsecured Premise	210	Civil Problem/Standby	468
Disturbance	1,307	False Information	93
False Alarm	3,761	Information Reports	454
Miscellaneous Incidents	431	Bomb Call/Explosives	75

*Represents cases. UCR figures represent victims. **Only represents closed cases, due to the confidentiality of this type of investigation.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Summary of Arrest Charges*

Year to Date Third Quarters 1990—1991

CHARGE	3rd Quarter 1990	3rd Quarter 1991	Adult	Juvenile	% Var. '90-'91
Violent Crimes					
Murder	7	12	11	1	71%
Manslaughter	1	1	1	0	0%
Attempted Murder	11	11	11	0	0%
Sexual Assault	28	37	30	7	32%
Att. Sexual Assault	3	4	4	0	33%
Robbery	49	78	71	7	59%
Assault	1067	1,091	994	97	2%
Property Crimes					
Burglary	153	186	106	80	22%
Attempted Burglary	8	2	2	0	-75%
Theft	2023	2,509	1,591	918	24%
Attempted Theft	6	1	1	0	-83%
Vehicle Theft	239	182	93	89	-24%
Arson	5	8	3	5	60%
Attempted Arson	1	0	0	0	-100%
Forgery/Counterfeit	60	43	36	7	-28%
Fraud	53	44	38	6	-17%
Stolen Property	1	5	1	4	400%
Vandalism/Crim. Mis.	379	375	277	98	-1%
Drug Offenses					
Drugs - Sale	101	78	76	2	-23%
Drugs - Possession	170	155	114	41	-9%
Drugs - other	1	5	4	1	400%
Misc. Offenses					
Weapons Offense	197	200	132	68	2%
Sex Offense	83	49	31	18	-41%
Prostitution	45	35	34	1	-22%
Gambling	83	0	0	0	-100%
Offenses Against Family	34	35	34	1	3%
D.W.I.	892	1,216	1,199	17	36%
Liquor Law Violation	130	99	64	35	-24%
Disorderly Conduct	290	190	181	9	-34%
All Other Offenses	551	638	579	59	16%
Traffic Code Violation	1,854	2,008	1,940	68	8%
Warrant Service	5,470	7,030	6,769	261	29%
Escape/Resisting	143	178	157	21	24%
False Information	167	221	196	25	32%
Bomb Call/Explosives	0	1	1	0	100%

* Numbers represents charges and not individual people.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.



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Cases Involving Domestic Violence

Year to Date Third Quarters 1990—1991

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	1991	Domestic Violence Involved		% Var.
	Calls	1990	1991	'90-'91
Homicide	19	2	6	200%
Sexual Assault	240	10	8	-20%
Sex Offenses Against Minors	224	19	11	-42%
Assault	2,273	624	723	16%
Disturbance	1,307	447	350	-22%
Weapons Offense	243	3	0	-100%
Offenses Against Family	212	19	25	32%
Disorderly Conduct	187	10	1	-90%
Other Offenses	4,098	597	549	-8%
Civil Problem	468	25	3	-88%
Warrant Service	3,412	39	8	-79%
Misc. Other Incidents	431	4	3	-25%
TOTAL	13,114	1,799	1,687	-6%

Domestic Violence Writs

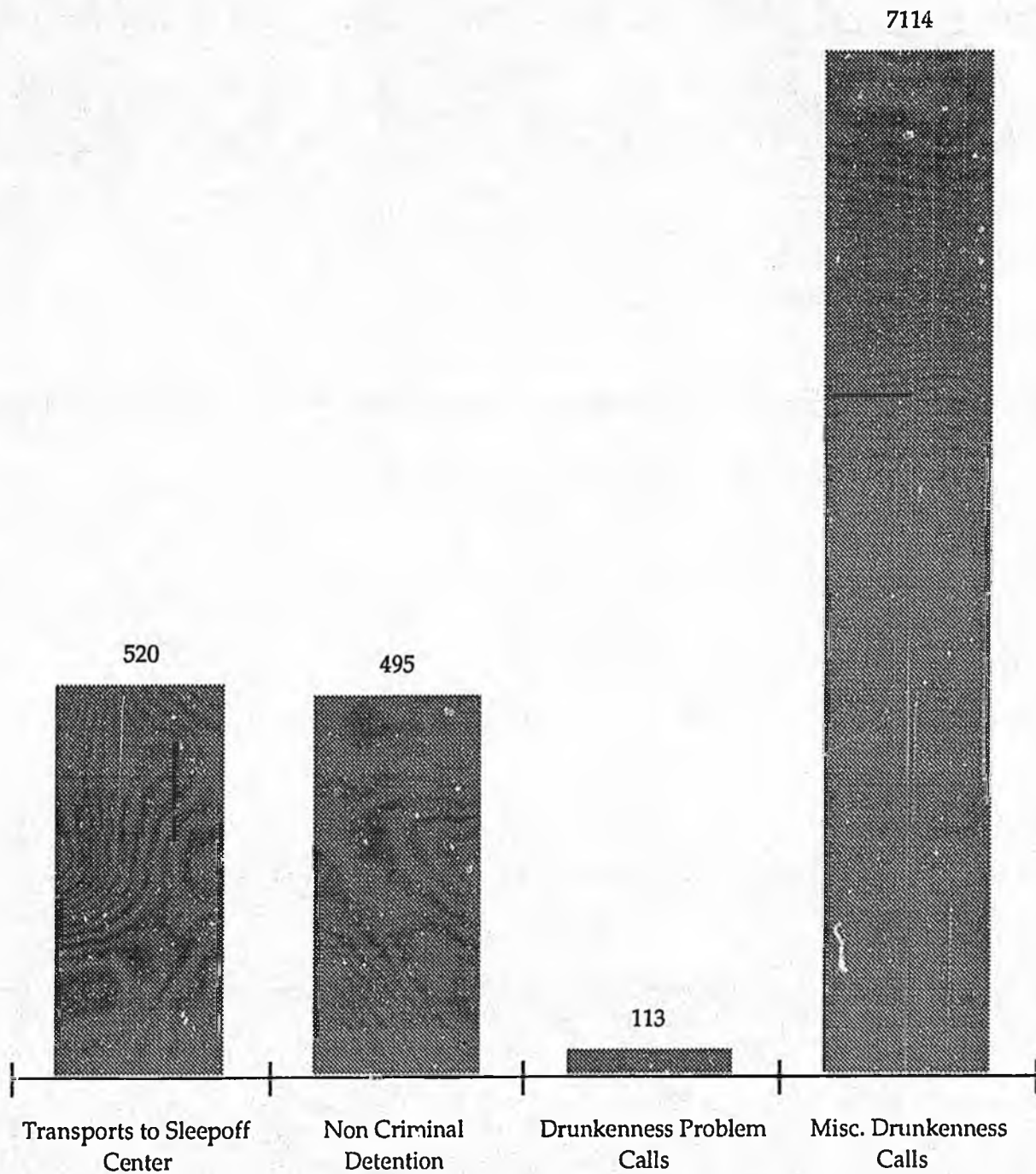
ISSUED:	1,359
SERVED:	1,074
VIOLATIONS:	451

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

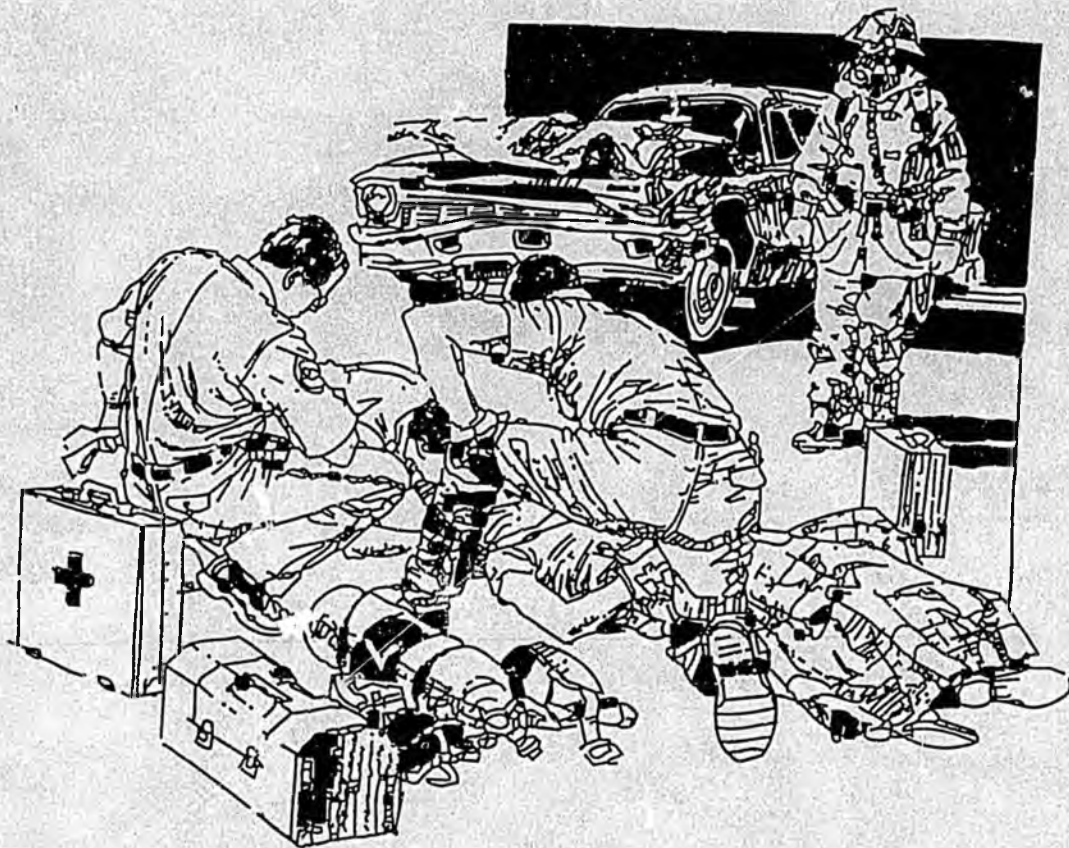
Breakdown of Drunkenness Calls

Year to Date Third Quarter

8,242 Total Drunkenness Calls



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.



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Traffic Accidents

Year to Date Third Quarters 1990—1991

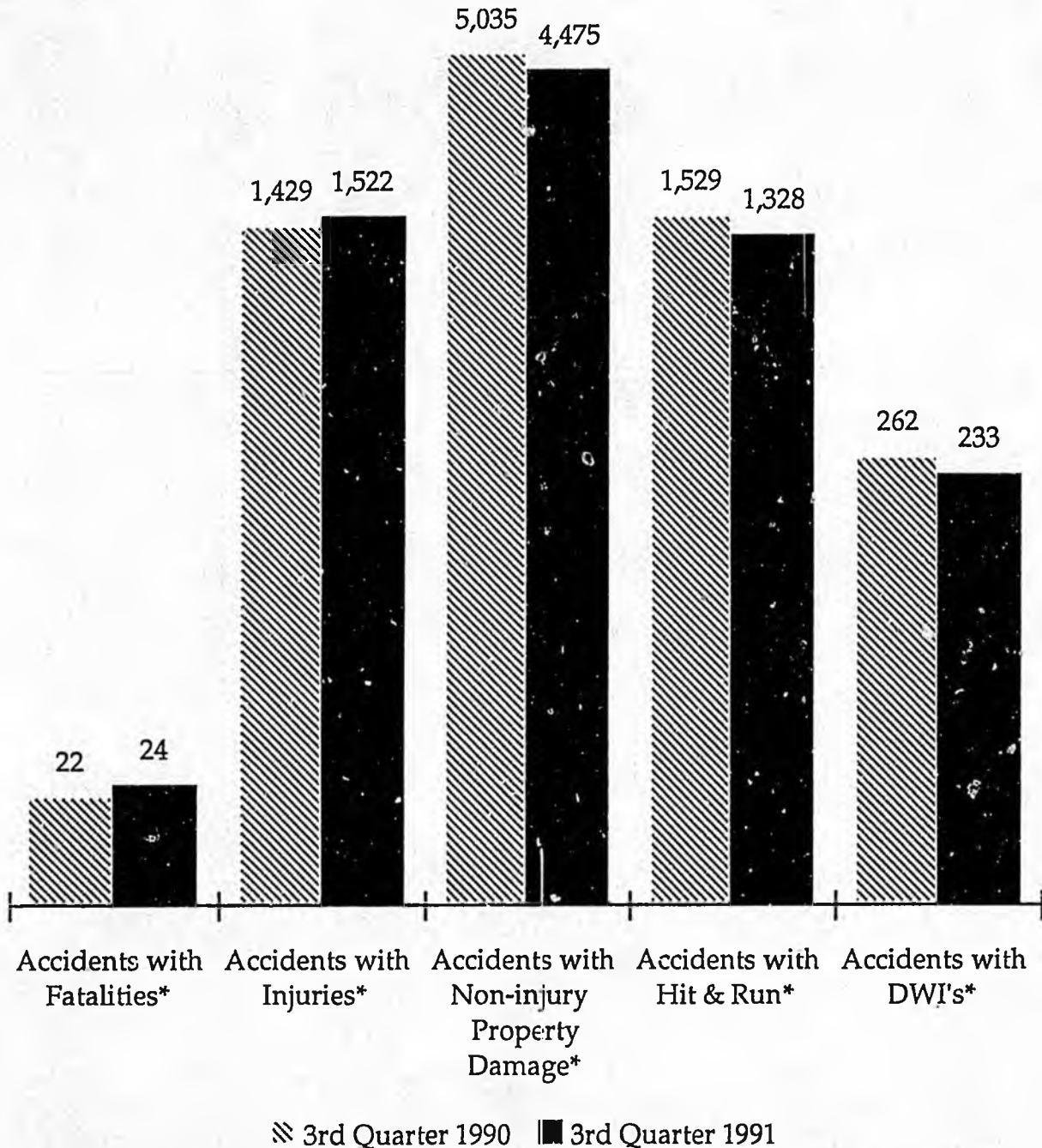
	3rd Quarter 1990	3rd Quarter 1991	% Var. '90-'91
Total Accidents	6,486	6,260	-3%
Accidents with Fatalities*	22	24	9%
Accidents with Injuries*	1,429	1,522	7%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	5,035	4,475	-11%
Accidents with Hit & Run*	1,529	1,328	-13%
Accidents with DWI's*	262	233	-11%
Bicycle Total Accidents	88	133	51%
Accidents with Fatalities*	0	1	100%
Accidents with Injuries*	77	119	55%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	11	13	18%
Accidents with DWI's*	0	1	100%
Pedestrian Total Accidents	76	112	47%
Accidents with Fatalities*	3	9	200%
Accidents with Injuries*	67	97	45%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	6	6	0%
Accidents with DWI's*	5	7	40%
Motorcycle Total Accidents	46	37	-20%
Accidents with Fatalities*	1	1	0%
Accidents with Injuries*	34	28	-18%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	11	8	-27%
Accidents with DWI's*	2	5	150%
ATV Total Accidents	3	5	67%
Accidents with Fatalities*	0	0	0%
Accidents with Injuries*	2	2	0%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	1	3	200%
Accidents with DWI's*	1	1	0%
Other Total Accidents	756	573	-24%
Accidents with Fatalities*	4	4	0%
Accidents with Injuries*	161	193	20%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	591	376	-36%
Accidents with DWI's*	81	76	-6%
Other Vehicle	5,517	5,199	-6%
Accidents with Fatalities*	14	7	-50%
Accidents with Injuries*	1,088	1,094	1%
Accidents with Non-injury Property Damage*	4,415	4,098	-7%
Accidents with DWI's*	108	184	70%

*1. single accident could be in multiple totals.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Analysis of Traffic Accidents

Year to Date Third Quarters 1990—1991

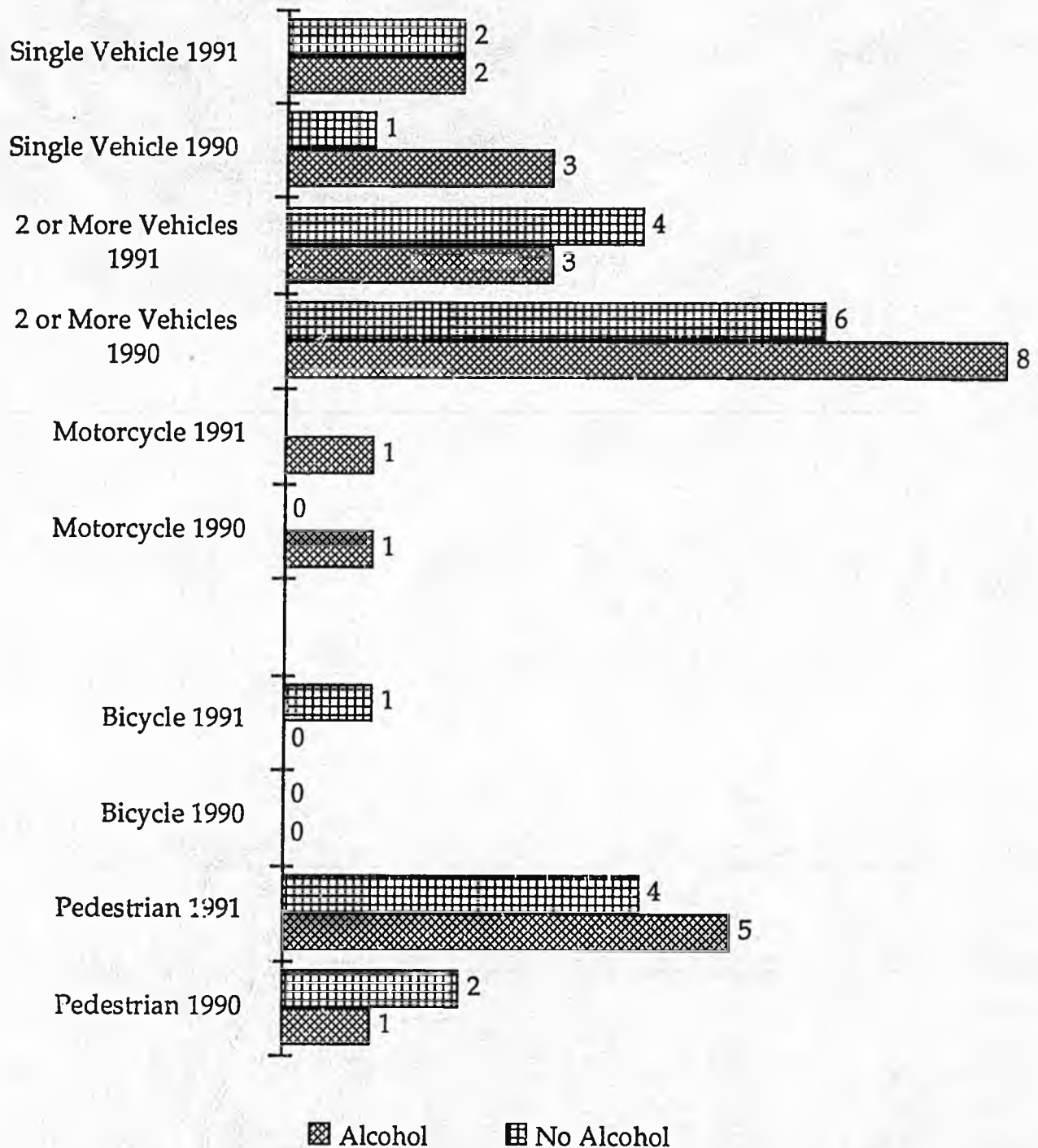


*A single accident could be in multiple totals.

Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

Traffic Fatalities involving Alcohol

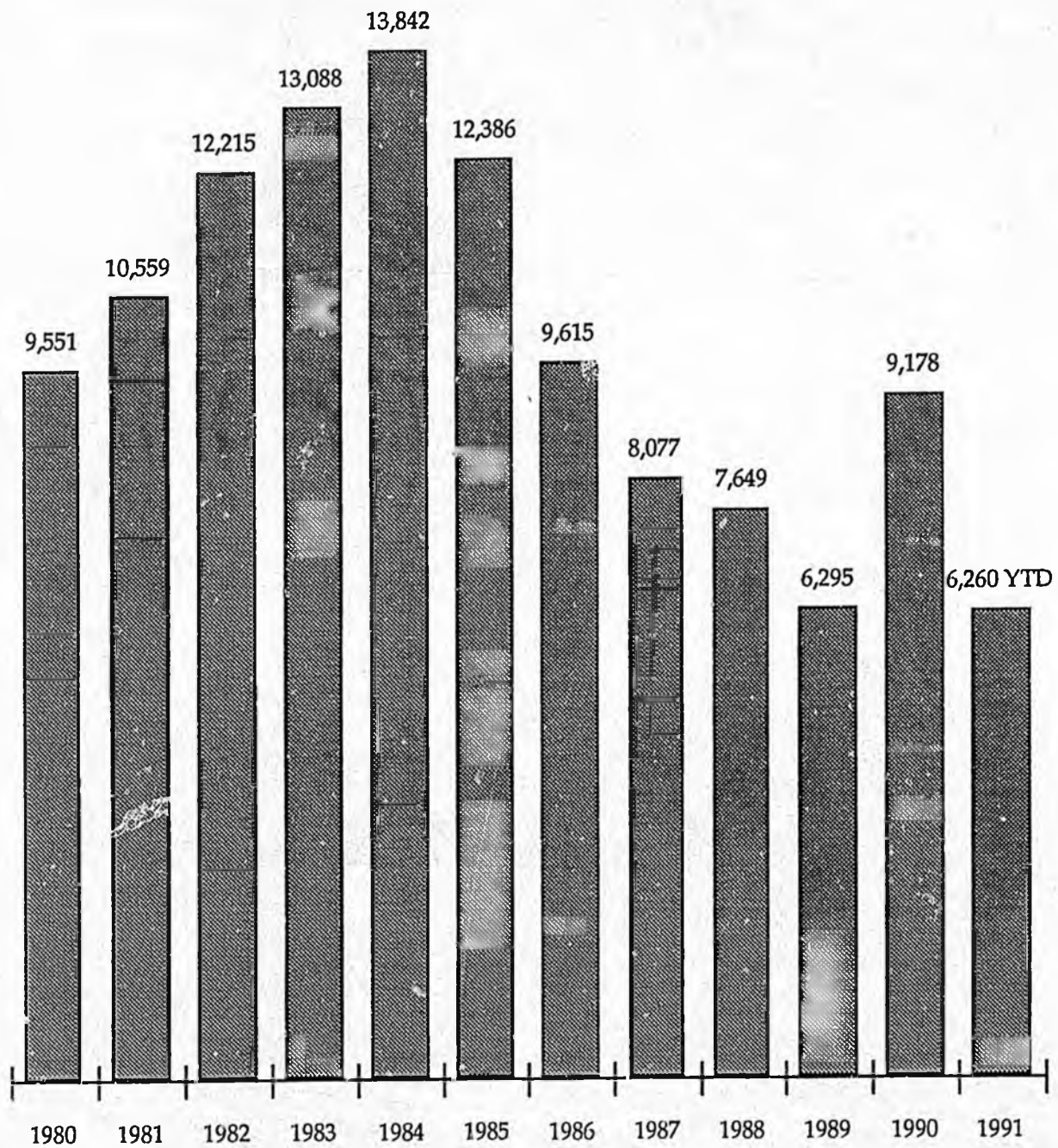
Year to Date Third Quarter 1990—1991



Data does not include the last two weeks of the Quarter due to data entry backlog.

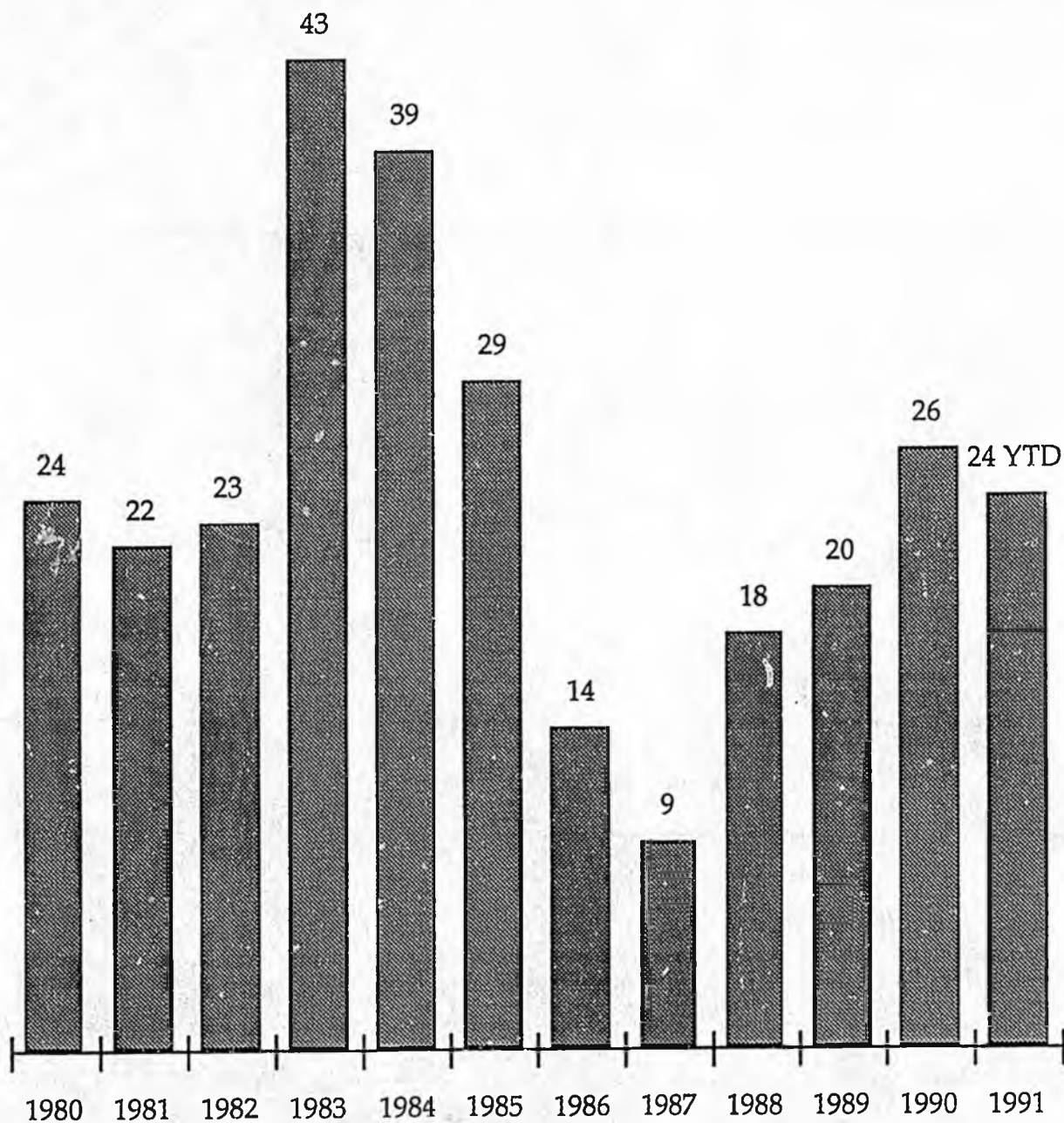
Total Traffic Accident

Annual 1980—1990



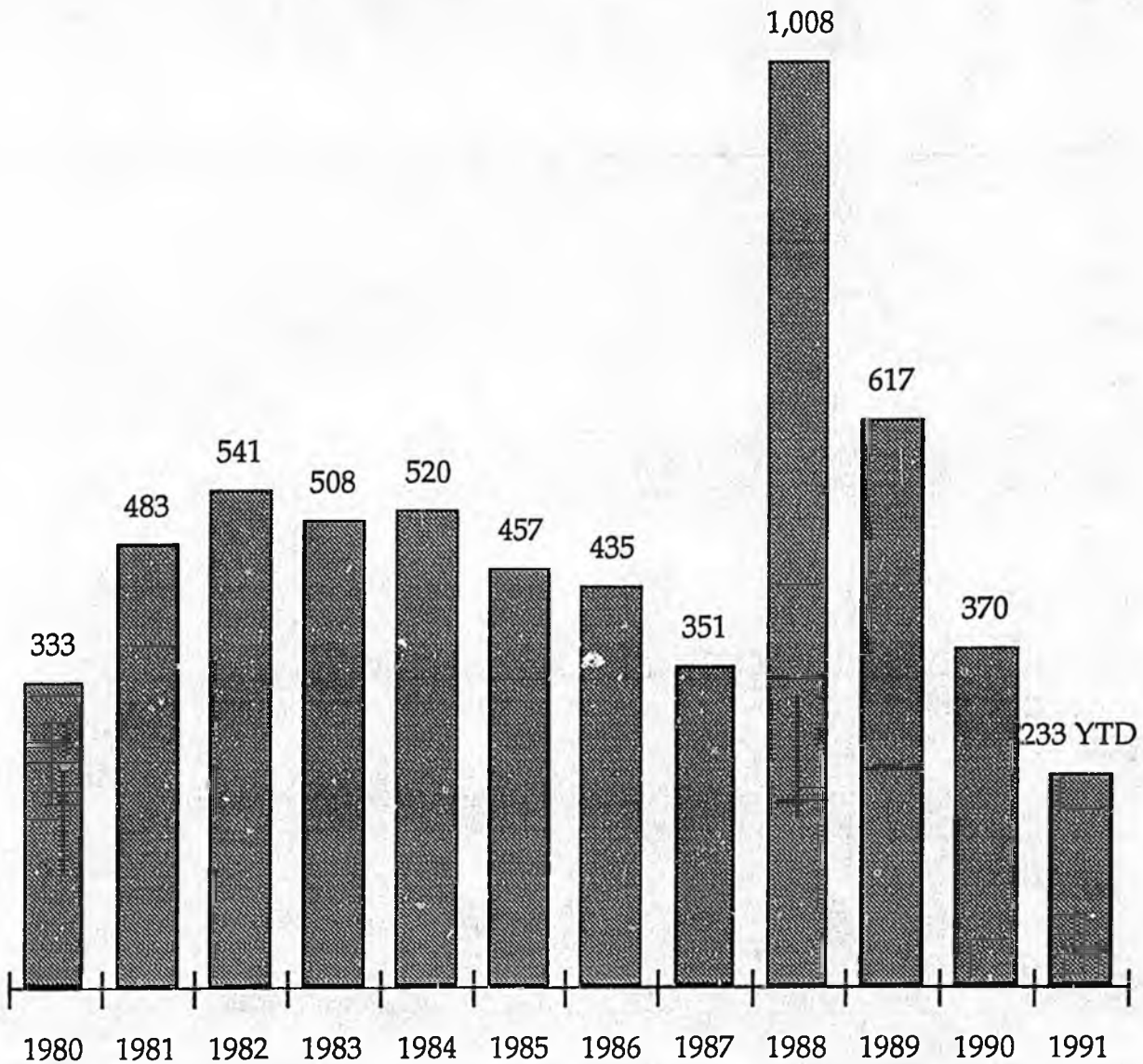
Traffic Accidents with Fatalities

Annual 1980—1990



Traffic Accidents DWI Related

Annual 1980—1990





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Glossary

CASE DISPOSITIONS

Cleared (UCR definition) 1. An arrest is made. 2. A person who has been arrested on one case confesses to having committed other specific reported offenses. 3. The person known to be responsible for the commission of a reported offense dies.

Unfounded (UCR definition) Reported offenses that are false or baseless with the following exception: All "justifiable" homicides are reported as "unfounded" on the UCR report according to F.B.I. guidelines. (See Justifiable Homicide")

(APD definition) Offenses reported to APD that have been found to be false or have no basis in fact. There are no exceptions to this.

CRIME OFFENSES

"Actual" Offenses (UCR definition) Those reported offenses found to be valid, not unfounded.

Assault, Felony An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon.¹

Assault, Sexual (See Sexual Assault)

Assault, Simple Assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victims.¹

Burglary (UCR definition) 1. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a *felony* or *theft*. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary.¹ 2. (State definition) The unlawful entry of a structure, including motorhomes, with the *intent* to commit a felony or theft.²

Domestic Violence Those crimes against the person, harassments, criminal trespasses, & assaults which are committed against: 1) spouse, 2) former spouse, 3) grandparent, 4) parent, 5) child of the person committing the act 6) co-habitant of the dwelling of the person committing the act.³

Domestic Violence Writ A special type of restraining order issued by the court when convinced that the applicant has been, or will likely be, subject to domestic violence.²

Drunkness Simple drunk problems involving no other serious offenses. Includes: Drunk in Roadway, Drinking in Public, Non-Criminal Detention, and Drunk Problems, such as, vagrancy & disturbances "caused more by the person's state of intoxication than by intent to commit a crime."²

Homicide (UCR & APD definition) The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.¹

Justifiable Homicide (UCR definition) 1. The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or 2. The killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felony by a private citizen.¹ Justifiable homicides, according to F.B.I. guidelines for UCR reporting, are always scored as "Unfounded."¹

Larceny-Theft The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and worthless checks. ¹

Motor Vehicle Theft The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This does not include the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.¹

Offenses Against Family Includes such offenses as: Child Abuse, Child Neglect, Contribute to the Delinquency of a Minor, and Custodial Interference, Sale of Tobacco to Minor, Criminal Nonsupport, Disseminating Pornography to Minor.

Other Accidents Accident involving one vehicle and moose or other animal.¹

Part I Offenses (Part I Crimes) (UCR definitions) Broken down as Homicide, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny/Theft, and Arson.¹

Property Crimes Offense involving property only — no assault to persons are involved. I.e.: Burglary, Theft, Stolen Vehicle, Arson.

Rape (UCR definition) The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. The victim must be a female and the assault must be made with the penis into the vagina. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.¹ (See "Sexual Assault")

Robbery The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.¹

Sexual Assault (State & Municipal definition) The "sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person"; or the attempt to "engage in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person and causes serious physical injury to that person." Also defined as "the sexual contact with another person without consent of that person". (Note that this definition uses the term "person" and does not specify that it must be a female as the UCR definition does.)

Suspicious Includes Suspicious Person, Suspicious Vehicle, and Suspicious Circumstances.¹

Theft - All Other Theft not specifically classified. This category includes thefts from fenced enclosures, boats, and airplanes. Thefts of animals, lawn mowers, lawn furniture, hand tools and farm and construction equipment are also included where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved.

UCR Uniform Crime Reporting A nationwide voluntary program of reporting crimes; administered by the FBI. A standard used by all participating agencies which measures crime statistics, and trends.

Violent Crime Offense involving assault to a person, i.e. Homicide, Rape, Robbery and Assault.

¹ Uniform Crime Reporting Manual, (c) 1984

² Anchorage Police Department Regulations and Procedures Manual

³ Anchorage Police Department Report Writing Manual