

**S B**

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# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

### TREASURY DIVISION

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

333 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, 11TH FLOOR  
P.O. BOX 110405  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0405  
PHONE: (907) 465-2350  
FAX: (907) 465-2394

March 11, 2002

Senator Gene Therriault  
Chair, Senate State Affairs Committee  
State Capitol, Room 121  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Therriault:

I am responding to the Senate State Affairs Committee request of March 5 for an analysis quantifying the cost of using certificates of participation (COPs) vs. general obligation bonds (GOs) to finance approximately \$118 million in correctional facility projects and associated costs listed in Senate Bill 336. I have also included analysis of a third financing option called lease-revenue bonds.

#### Assumptions:

- Issuance size of \$118 million.
- Current market rates for AA credits used for GOs and A1 for COPs and lease-revenue
- Bond insurance obtained for the COPs and lease-revenue bonds, but not Gos (this results in the higher cost of issuance for COPs and lease-revenue bonds and comparable debt service to GOs)
- 15-year term in all cases.
- One issue for GOs and COPs; separate lease-revenue bond issues required for each project (11 series).
- All debt service present valued to date of issuance.

#### ESTIMATED COSTS

	GOs	COPs	Lease-revenue
Cost of Issuing	\$890,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,900,000
PV of Debt Service	\$106,486,902	\$106,740,679	\$106,740,679
<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>\$107,376,902</i>	<i>\$108,640,679</i>	<i>\$109,640,679</i>

#### General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds will almost always be the least expensive form of debt. A full-faith credit pledge of the state is given to investors that purchase these bonds. This is the most powerful repayment pledge that an issuer can give to bonds. The GOs provide investors with maximum security, which, in return, promotes a willingness to accept lower compensation for the use of their money. Timing can be an issue with GOs, as

voters have to approve a ballot proposition. There hasn't been a new-money issuance of state GO bonds since 1983. In the case outlined above, GOs cost approximately \$1.3 million less than COPs and \$2.3 million less than the lease-revenue alternative.

#### Certificates of Participation

The state has widely used certificates of participation to finance public facilities. The Department of Administration creates a revenue stream, entering a lease with a trustee bank that holds a title interest in a facility on behalf of bondholders. The lease payments are pledged to repayment of the bond investors, subject to annual appropriation. After the COPs are paid, the state retains full ownership in the facility or facilities financed.

This legislation (SB 336) is different as it funds a group of state-owned projects, municipal projects and design work on future projects with COPs, rather than just one facility. While this might be new for Alaska, it is not unusual in the world of public finance as the states of California, Oregon, Mississippi, to name a few, have used bundled COPs. And while COPs are not as inexpensive as GOs, by bundling these projects efficiency is gained with the cost of issuance. Rather than having 11 separately structured, rated and marketed transactions, there would be just one. This correlates to savings of approximately \$1 million.

#### Lease-Revenue Bonds

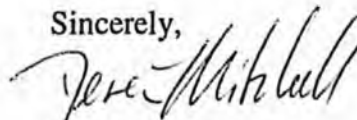
Lease-revenue bonds were used recently for the Anchorage jail. The state entered into a lease with Anchorage for the municipally owned facility, and Anchorage granted a title interest to a trustee bank to hold on behalf of bondholders. The lease payments are pledged, subject to appropriation by the state, to the repayment of the investors that purchase the bonds. This is the same credit that is provided with COPs, but with the additional layer of local government involved in the transaction.

The Anchorage jail financing was successful due to the municipality's high credit quality and sophistication, and the relatively large size of the project. SB 336 has 11 projects in 11 different communities requiring 11 different lease-revenue bond sales. Even assuming that efficiency can be gained by using a public corporation as a conduit, there would still be approximately \$1 million in additional issuance costs for these projects using this structure.

Although the projected interest rates and costs of issuance are just estimates for a point in time, the relationship between the alternatives should remain fairly constant.

If you have any questions please call me at (907) 465-3750.

Sincerely,



Deven Mitchell  
State Debt Manager



State Of Alaska  
Legislative Affairs Agency  
Kenai LIO  
145 Main St Lp, Ste 217  
Kenai, AK 99611  
907-283-2030

Date: 3-5-02

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for  
the SSTA teleconference hearing that was  
scheduled on SA 336.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via  
fax on 3-5-02 5:00pm.

Thank You,

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# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee  
committee name


Committee on SB 336 Lease-purchase Correctional, dated 3-5-02  
bill # / subject

I support SB 336 to the fullest extent.

Inmates who have family support and visits have a lower rate of recidivism.

Small prisons are less likely to have gang problems.

We need to get our inmates back to Alaska. The money we are spending in Arizona is helping Arizona's economy only. We are just exporting our resources.

Signed: William R. Parker   
Testifier

self  
Representing (optional)

35367 Rabbit Run Road, Soldotna, Ak, 99669  
Address

(907) 262-7677  
Phone number

324 Willoughby  
Juneau, AK 99801  
March 7, 2002

Governor Knowles; Comm'r Pugh; Dep. Comm'r Persily  
House State Affairs Committee  
House Finance Committee  
✓ Senate State Affairs  
Senate Judiciary Committee  
Senate Finance Committee

NO MORE  
re: Correctional Facilities  
HB 498, SB 336, etc.

Please do NOT build any more jails.

Alaska has too many people in jail now; that costs too much.

Dept. of Corrections own website [copy attached] shows that since 1984, Alaska's inmate population rose about 240% while Alaska's total population rose only 19%.

The number of prisoners rose TWELVE TIMES faster than the population?

This means something is seriously wrong, either that too many behaviors are being criminalized, or sentences are too long, or that too many sentences are mandatory, or ???

Whatever the exact cause, the cure does not lie in building still more prisons, especially when money is scarce.

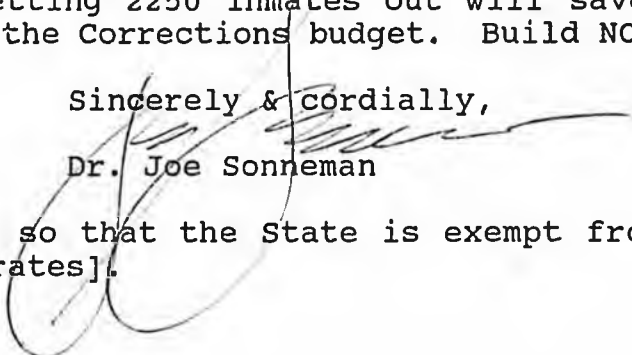
Alaska had about 1750 inmates in 1984, about 4250 now, according to the graph. That's too many. Aim for no more than 2,000 prisoners (about 20% up from the 1984 level).

Tell the Department of Corrections to monthly adjust the "good time" rate so that Alaska has no more than 2,000 prisoners. [Present "good time" means an inmate gets one day off their sentence for each 3 days of good behavior: tell Corrections to change that to 3 days off for each day of good behavior, or to such rate as will rapidly reduce inmate numbers to at most 2,000].

The catch-phrase of the past decade is that "Alaska's growth industry is Corrections." That's not a good area for growth.

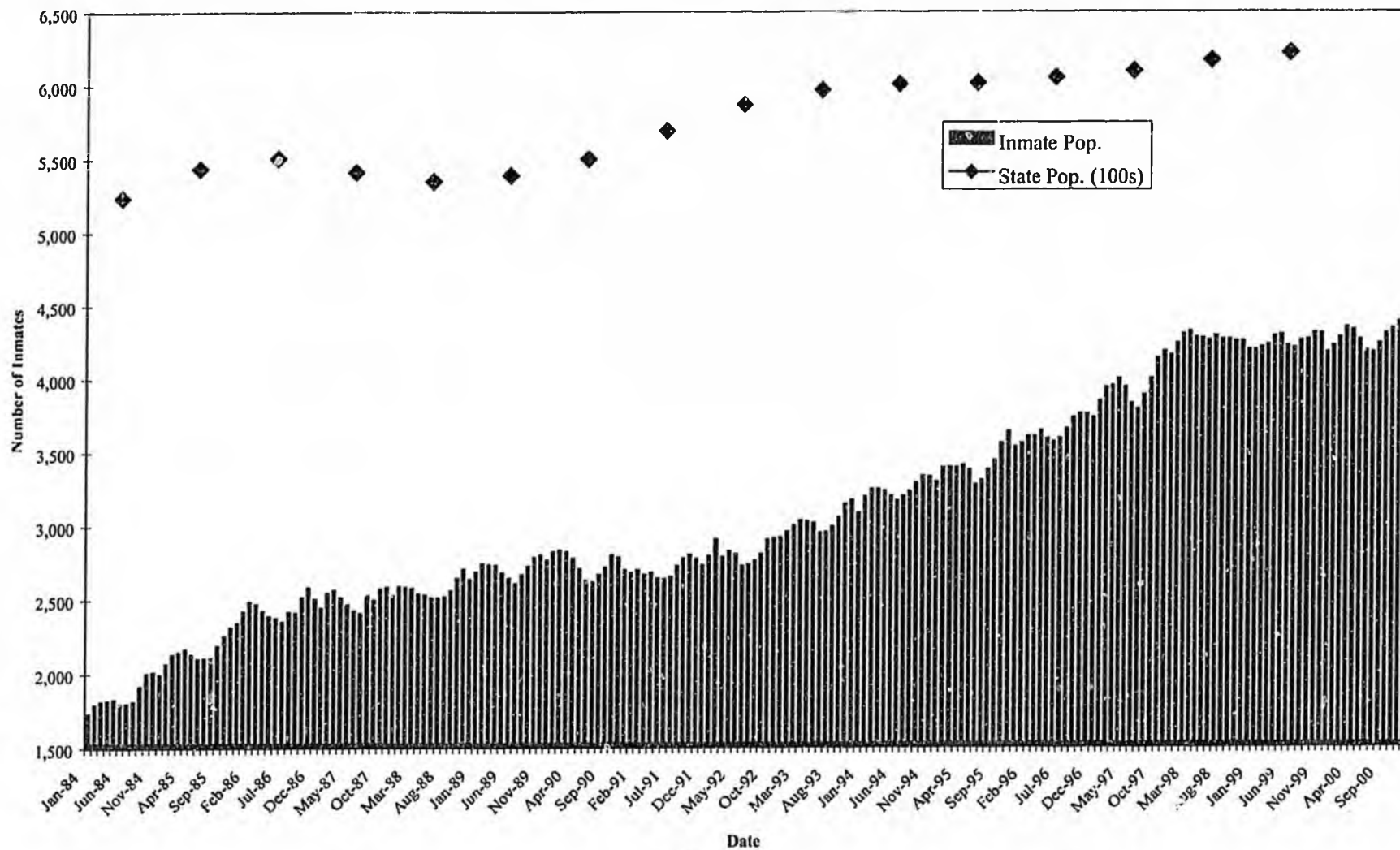
A Deputy Comm'r of Revenue said each inmate now costs Alaska \$40,000 per year. Letting 2250 inmates out will save about \$90 million. Cut in HALF the Corrections budget. Build NO new jails.

Sincerely & cordially,

  
Dr. Joe Sonneman

[Check with attorneys so that the State is exempt from suit for changing "good time" rates].

### Alaska State and Inmate Populations, 1984 - 2000





# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate State Affairs Committee  
committee name

Committee on SB 336 Lease-purchase Correctional, dated 3-5-02  
bill # / subject

I support SB 336 to the fullest extent.

Inmates who have family support and visits have a lower rate of recidivism.

Small prisons are less likely to have gang problems.

We need to get our inmates back to Alaska. The money we are spending in Arizona is helping Arizona's economy only. We are just exporting our resources.

Signed: William B. Parker  
Testifier

self  
Representing (optional)

35367 Rabbit Run Road, Soldotna, Ak, 99669  
Address

(907) 262-7677  
Phone number

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 2  
 Bill Version: SB 336  
 (S) Publish Date: 2/22/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Corrections  
 Title: "An act giving notice of approving  
the entry into, and the issuance of certificates of participation BRU: Administration and Operations  
 Sponsor: Rules Committee Component: All  
 Requester: Governor Component No.: #0694

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	424.2	441.0	458.0	476.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	69.8	119.8	119.8	2,023.9	2,023.9	2,023.9
Supplies	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,272.8	8,272.8	8,272.8
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>602.8</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>10,814.7</b>	<b>10,296.7</b>	<b>10,296.7</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	550.0	602.8	619.8	10,814.7	10,296.7	10,296.7
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>602.8</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>10,814.7</b>	<b>10,296.7</b>	<b>10,296.7</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	7	7	7	7	*	*
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This Bill gives notice that the upgrade and expansion of correctional facilities and jails is planned to occur in three phases with the first phase to include correctional facilities and jails for which construction can be started within one year of the effective date of this Act in order to meet the most pressing needs; and to acknowledge the second and third phases of future upgrade, expansion, and replacement projects as set out in Section 3 of the Act.

The Department of Corrections (DOC) requires \$100.0 per year to enable the Agency to hire a professional services contractor who will negotiate the necessary prisoner care and operational contracts with the different communities involved in the community jails expansion effort and to monitor contract compliance. These contracts are to ensure the communities provide a degree of custody, care, and

Prepared by: Joseph Reeves  
 Division: Administrative Services  
 Approver, by: Margaret M. Pugh, Commissioner  
 Agency: Dept. of Corrections

Phone 465-3315  
 Date/Time 2/21/02 9:34 AM  
 Date 2/21/02

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 336 #2

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

discipline similar to that required by the laws of this state. The Department estimates approximately \$100 per hour X 1,000 hours per year = \$100.0 per year beginning on January 1, 2003. Funding need will be \$50.0 for FY2003 and \$100.0 each fiscal year thereafter.

The DOC also requires 7 new permanent fulltime project staff to coordinate and oversee new construction at the 8 communities. This note assumes that the project staff will begin work immediately and will work through the first year of operation to ensure all the warranty work is completed and the new facilities are fully functional. Annually, these administrative costs represent less than one-half of one percent of the capital costs of the projects. New staffing is as follows:

1. 4 PFT Facilities Managers I, Range 20, GGU, @ \$75.0 per year = \$300.0 (1 PCC, 1SCCC, 1 YKCC/FCC, 1 Local Jails)
2. 1 PFT Accounting Technician I, Range 12, GGU, @ \$44.2 per year = \$44.2 (Accounts Payable/Financial Tracking)
3. 2 PFT Administrative Clerk II's, Range 8, GGU, @ \$40.0 per year = \$80.0 (1 position Supports two Facility Managers)

Support costs for the 7 new project positions is as follows: \$35.0 Travel (on-site coordination of construction); \$19.8 Contractual Services (communication, office expenses, etc); \$7.0 Commodities (consumable office supplies); and \$14.0 Equipment (one-time personal computers).

Upon completion of construction in FY2005, these 8 new and expanded state prisons and local community jails will require increased operation funds starting in FY2006 to support their increased offender capacities. On the other hand, the state will be able to decrease the number of inmates that it is now placing out of state, which will produce significant cost savings.

<u>State Institutions</u>	<u># Beds</u>	<u>Operating Costs</u>
Palmer CC	237	\$ 9,979.0
Spring Creek CC	170	\$ 4,051.0
Yukon-Kuskokwim CC	96	\$ 5,682.0
Fairbanks CC	60	\$ 1,918.0
Less Out Of State Costs	-563	<u>(\$13,357.2)</u>
Total		\$ 8,272.8 (shown in miscellaneous line of fiscal note)
<u>Community Jails</u>		
Dillingham	25	\$ 850.0
Kodiak	20	\$ 350.0
Kotzebue	26	\$1,100.0
North Slope Borough	20	\$1,000.0
Less Out Of State Costs	-58	<u>(\$1,376.1)</u>
Total		\$1,923.9 (shown in contractual line of fiscal note)

\*Note: The projected increases in operating costs for the expanded facilities are based upon current per bed cost averages for the institutions. Specific staffing plans will be presented when the design work is completed.

Personal services line assumes that a 3.75% performance merit adjustment will be provided each of the 7 new staff per the provisions of labor contracts after the first year of employment. Cost calculations assume that the first year will be for development of necessary architectural and engineering plans and that the construction can be completed in two years with new operations beginning in the fourth year.

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
Bill Version: SB 336  
( S ) Publish Date: 2/20/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Revenue  
Title Certificates of Participation BRU Revenue Operations  
for Correctional Facilities and Jails Component Treasury Division  
Sponsor Rules Committee  
Requester Governor Component No. 121

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel	15.0					
Contractual	1,528.0					
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Debt Service		11,439.2	11,439.0	11,440.0	11,438.7	11,440.8
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>1,543.0</b>	<b>11,439.2</b>	<b>11,439.0</b>	<b>11,440.0</b>	<b>11,438.7</b>	<b>11,440.8</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF		11,439.2	11,439.0	11,440.0	11,438.7	11,440.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Bond Proceeds	1,543.0					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,543.0</b>	<b>11,439.2</b>	<b>11,439.0</b>	<b>11,440.0</b>	<b>11,438.7</b>	<b>11,440.8</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0  
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached page

Prepared by: Deven Mitchell, State Debt Manager  
Division: Treasury Division  
Approved by: Larry Persily, Deputy Commissioner  
Agency: Department of Revenue

Phone 465-3750  
Date/Time 2/15/02 3:48 PM  
Date 02/15/2002

Department of Revenue

Certificates of Participation for Correctional Facilities and Jails

The legislation authorizes the issuance of \$116,952,800, plus costs of issuance, in certificates of participation (COPs) to pay for improvements to state-owned correctional facilities, improvements to community jails, and design work on additional improvements of state-owned correctional facilities. The total amount required for projects and issuing the bonds is estimated at \$118,480,000.

The COPs would be secured by leases entered into by the Department of Administration on the four state-owned facilities in Section 3(a) of the bill. All of the projects in Sections 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) will be paid for by the COPs' proceeds.

Assuming an interest rate of 4.84% (about 40 basis points above current rates), and a 15-year term, the annual debt service would be approximately \$11.4 million. The intent is to issue the COPs all at once. However, the State Bond Committee would determine the actual timing, amount and term of the bond sales based on project demand and market conditions. In the case of the community jails, the ability to provide matching funds would also have to be met prior to issuing COPs for those projects.

Based on current estimates \$1,528,000 will pay all issuance costs, including rating agency, trustee and paying agent, printing, public notice, travel, financial adviser, bond counsel, underwriting and bond insurance fees.

# STATE OF ALASKA

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
Commissioner's Office

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

431 N. Franklin Street, Suite 400  
Juneau, AK 99801  
PHONE: (907) 465-4652  
FAX: (907) 465-3390

February 21, 2002

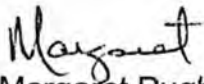
The Honorable Gene Therriault  
State Affairs Committee Chair  
Alaska State Senate  
State Capitol, Room 121  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Therriault,

I am respectfully requesting that Senate Bill 336, "An Act giving notice of and approving the entry into, and the issuance of, certificates of participation for the upgrade, expansion, and replacement of certain correctional facilities and jails; giving notice of and approving the entry into, lease-financing agreements for certain of the projects; and providing for an effective date." be scheduled for a hearing in the Senate State Affairs Committee. It has two fiscal notes.

If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

  
Margaret Pugh  
Commissioner of Corrections

cc: Shari Kochman, Deputy Legislative Director  
Office of the Governor

TONY KNOWLES  
GOVERNOR  
[governor@gov.state.ak.us](mailto:governor@gov.state.ak.us)



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110001  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001  
(907) 465-3500  
Fax (907) 465-3532  
[www.gov.state.ak.us](http://www.gov.state.ak.us)

February 19, 2002

The Honorable Rick Halford  
President of the Senate  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear President Halford:

This bill I transmit today addresses the critical need to expand our correctional facilities in the state. This bill provides for the expansion of approximately one-third of Alaska's prisons, jails, and community jails and authorizes the issuance of about \$117 million in certificates of participation for project funding.

In 1995, my Criminal Justice Cabinet formulated a three-part strategy to address the problem presented by the state's burgeoning prison and jail populations. The plan involves reducing the number of low-risk offenders who enter the state's correctional facilities, decreasing the length of time spent by low risk-offenders in correctional facilities, and increasing the population capacity of our facilities.

House Bill 53, passed in 1998, authorized funding for the construction of a new 400-bed municipal jail in Anchorage. When I signed HB 53 into law, I called it a "good first step" toward addressing Alaska's regional corrections needs. The Anchorage jail project is now virtually complete and is scheduled to open in April of this year. The time has come to address our remaining correctional needs.

The expansion of the Palmer and Spring Creek prisons will add just over 400 beds to our statewide capacity. These beds are needed to keep pace with our increasing number of prisoners and to enable the state to return prisoners from out of state facilities. The Spring Creek project is especially important because it will expand the state's Youthful Offender Program to create more room for young offenders who can benefit from special education program designed to reduce their risks of re-offending. The combined costs of construction for these projects, which can be completed by 2005, are estimated at \$68.6 million, while the increased annual operating costs for these facilities are estimated at \$14.0 million. The department is now incurring contractual costs to house these inmates out of state.

26-350

The Honorable Rick Halford  
February 19, 2002  
Page 2

This bill also authorizes the expansion state facilities in Bethel and Fairbanks, which would add about 150 beds to the statewide jail system at a total construction cost of about \$28 million.

Bethel is a regional hub and prisoners from throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta are housed at the Yukon Kuskokwim Correctional Center (YKCC). The jail was built for 88 inmates, but has historically housed nearly 130 prisoners. The department is now keeping it under its legal capacity of 92 inmates only by sending many Bethel inmates to other facilities. This bill authorizes the financing needed to expand YKCC by 96 beds. The costs of construction, which can be completed by 2005, are estimated at \$17.5 million, while the increased annual operating costs for the facility will be about \$5.6 million.

The Fairbanks Correctional Center has historically been overcrowded by as much as 26% of its capacity. This condition is partially the result of statewide overcrowding, but it is largely due to the demands placed on the facility as a regional jail. As with Bethel, efforts to keep the Fairbanks facility under its legal capacity of 211 inmates are only achieved by routinely transferring inmates to other facilities. This bill authorizes the financing needed to expand the Fairbanks facility by 60 beds. The costs of construction, which should be completed by 2005, are estimated at \$10.6 million, while the increased annual operating costs is estimated at \$1.9 million.

Many of the state's remaining prisons and jails are in need of expansion as well. This bill acknowledges that these projects are just the first phase of what should be a three-phase undertaking. By the time these projects are completed, the state will need to expand the Mat-Su pretrial facility, the new Anchorage Jail, and the Pt. MacKenzie facility to add approximately 380 beds. This bill authorizes \$4.1 million in funds for the design costs associated with these projects. After that, it will be necessary to add approximately 375 beds to the state's prison in Wildwood, and its regional facilities in Lemon Creek and Ketchikan.

The third component of this legislation authorizes matching funds for the expansion of four community jails, also known as "contract jails". State prisoners are held in 15 different jails owned and operated by local governments in communities that do not have state correctional facilities. The state contracts with these facilities for the services they provide in holding state prisoners on a short-term basis.

The community jail facilities at Kodiak, Kotzebue, Dillingham, and the North Slope Borough are especially deteriorated and overcrowded. The overflow of inmates from these communities creates pressure on the state's facilities in Anchorage, Nome, and Fairbanks. This legislation authorizes up to \$16 million in matching funds for capital projects that will increase the capacity of these community jails. It is incumbent upon the communities to match the state's funds for these projects. Kotzebue has already obtained authorization for \$4 million in federal funds to be used for the expansion of their jail.

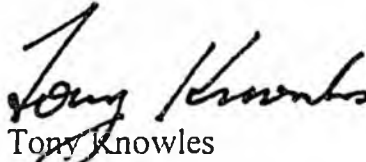
26-336  
The Honorable Rick Halford  
February 19, 2002  
Page 3

The state anticipates these capital projects will increase the capacity of these community jails as follows: replacing the 8-bed facility in Dillingham with a new 25-bed facility; replacing the existing 16-bed facility in Kodiak with a new 20-bed facility; adding 26 beds to the existing 14-bed facility in Kotzebue; and replacing the existing 9-bed facility in the North Slope Borough with a 20-bed facility. The increase in operating costs for these facilities is \$850,000 for Dillingham; \$350,000 for Kodiak; \$1.1 million for Kotzebue; and \$1 million for the North Slope Borough.

Our correctional system is continuing to bend under the strain of overcrowding. In the last ten years the average daily population has risen steadily, from 2,636 to 4,377 prisoners. The trend is continuing and it is essential that we take further measures to keep up with this growth. This bill continues to implement the Department of Corrections' multi-faceted plan to address the in-state needs for our correctional facilities.

I urge your prompt and favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely,

  
Tony Knowles  
Governor



**Kodiak Police Department  
Office of the Chief of Police  
217 Lower Mill Bay Road  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
(907) 486-8000  
(907) 486-8023 Fax**

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March 5, 2002

The Honorable Gene Therriault  
Chairman  
Senate State Affairs Committee  
State Capitol, Room 121  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Therriault:

I am writing to you on behalf of the City of Kodiak to inform you that we are in unanimous support of Senate Bill No. 336, which calls for the replacement of the Kodiak Community Jail.

The Kodiak Jail is the oldest jail in the state. It routinely operates at or beyond the capacity for which it was designed. Each year the number of bookings and man days served increases. Projections for the future suggest that this trend will continue, but unless something is done today it's not likely that we will be able to meet these increasing demands.

Inspections of Kodiak Jail have consistently found that it is substandard and in need of replacement. Discussions about replacing Kodiak Jail dates as far back as 1984. These conclusions were restated as recently as October 2000 when representatives from the Department of Corrections inspected the Kodiak Jail, and concluded that it needed to be replaced with a new facility.

Senate Bill No. 336 calls for replacing the Kodiak Jail with a modern 20 bed facility and increasing the operational budget allowance by \$350,000. It also requires a matching contribution of \$4,000,000, upon its passage. The City of Kodiak is prepared to accept this condition in order to continue to provide a community jail in Kodiak. Your support of this Bill is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully Submitted,

The City of Kodiak

John Sullivan  
Acting City Manager

By:

Charles T.C. Kamai  
Chief of Police

Presented by: Assemblymember  
Etheridge  
Introduced: 02/25/2002  
Drafted by:

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA**

**Serial No. 2142**

**A Resolution in Support of the Concept of Establishing  
Multiple, Municipally Owned, State Operated Prisons.**

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska recognizes the pressing need to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and bring home the 800 plus prisoners that are presently housed in out-of-state correctional facilities, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska expends approximately \$18 million annually to transport and house prisoners in out-of-state facilities; funds that if expended in the State of Alaska could significantly benefit state and local economies, and

WHEREAS, the development of new or expanded prisons in Alaska's municipalities would benefit Alaskans by providing much needed construction and permanent, year-round prison jobs, and

WHEREAS, maintaining prisoners within the State allows for them to be closer to their families and culture which enhances the potential for prisoner rehabilitation, and

WHEREAS, expansions of many of Alaska's existing prisons can be accomplished more cost effectively than by constructing new prisons, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska Department of Corrections has a longstanding history of providing consistent correctional practices that protect the public's safety, allow for community participation through government to government transactions and address statewide and regional correction needs;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU, ALASKA:

**Section 1.** That the City and Borough of Juneau supports the general concept of a comprehensive state-wide approach to prison development, whereby the financial and rehabilitative benefits of expanding existing prisons are equally considered with the development of new prisons.

**Section 2.** That new or expanded prisons may be owned by the municipalities and operated by the State of Alaska Department of Corrections under a long-term lease with the municipalities.

**Section 3. Effective Date.** This resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

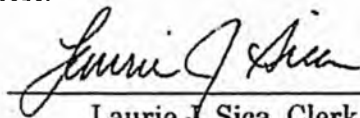
Adopted this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2002.



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Sally Smith, Mayor

Attest:



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Laurie J. Sica, Clerk

Adopted: 02/05/02

**MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH  
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 02-021**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCEPT OF ESTABLISHING MULTIPLE, MUNICIPAL OWNED, STATE OPERATED PRISONS.**

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WHEREAS, the state of Alaska recognizes the pressing need to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and bring home the 800 plus prisoners that are presently housed in out-of-state correctional facilities; and

WHEREAS, the state of Alaska expends approximately \$20 million annually to transport and house prisoners in out-of-state facilities; funds that if expended in the state of Alaska could significantly benefit state and local economies; and

WHEREAS, the development of new or expanded prisons in Alaska's municipalities would benefit Alaskans by providing much needed construction and permanent, year-round prison jobs; and

WHEREAS, maintaining prisoners within the state allows for them to be closer to their families and culture which enhances the potential for prisoner rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, expansions of many of Alaska's existing prisons can be accomplished more cost effectively than by constructing new prisons; and

WHEREAS, Alaska State Department of Corrections has a long-standing history of providing consistent correctional practices that protect the public's safety, allow for community participation

through government-to-government transactions and address statewide and regional correction needs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly supports the general concept of a comprehensive statewide approach to prison development, where the financial and clinical benefits of expanding existing prisons are equally considered with the development of new prisons; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that new or expanded prisons be owned by the municipalities and operated by the Alaska State Department of Corrections under a long-term lease with the relevant municipalities including the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this 5 day of February, 2002.

  
TIMOTHY L. ANDERSON, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

  
SANDRA A. DILLON, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA  
RESOLUTION 2002-017**

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**PASSED AND APPROVED** by the City Council of the city of Seward, Alaska, this 11th day of February, 2002.

**THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA**

Edgar Blatchford  
Edgar Blatchford, Mayor

**AYES:** Branson, Brossow, Clakcon, Orr, Shafer, Blatchford  
**NOES:** None  
**ABSENT:** Clark  
**ABSTAIN:** None

**ATTEST:**

Patrick Rally  
Patrick Rally  
City Clerk



Feb-12-02 03:33am Proc-City of Seward

224-4000

T-072 P.002/003 F-024

Sponsored by: Janke

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA  
RESOLUTION 2002-017**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD,  
ALASKA, IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCEPT OF ESTABLISHING MULTI-  
PLE CITY OWNED, STATE OPERATED PRISONS**

**WHEREAS**, the State of Alaska recognizes the pressing need to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and bring home the 800 plus prisoners that are presently housed in out-of-state correctional facilities); and

**WHEREAS**, the State of Alaska expends approximately \$13 million annually to transport and house prisoners in out-of-state facilities; funds that if expended in the State of Alaska could significantly benefit state and local economies; and

**WHEREAS**, the development of new or expanded prisons in Alaska's municipalities would benefit Alaskans by providing much needed construction and permanent, year-round prison jobs; and

**WHEREAS**, maintaining prisoners within the State allows for them to be closer to their families and culture which enhances the potential for prisoner rehabilitation; and

**WHEREAS**, expansions of many of Alaska's existing prisons can be accomplished more cost effectively than by constructing new prisons; and

**WHEREAS**, the State of Alaska Department of Corrections has a long standing history of providing consistent correctional practices that protect the public's safety, allow for community participation through government to government transactions and address statewide and regional correction needs:

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA, that:**

**Section 1.** The City of Seward supports the general concept of a comprehensive state-wide approach to prison development, where the financial and clinical benefits of expanding existing prisons are equally considered with the development of new prisons.

**Section 2.** The new or expanded prisons be owned by the City and operated by the State of Alaska Department of Corrections under a long-term lease with the City.

**Section 3.** The City of Seward supports the expansion of the Spring Creek Correction facility.

**Section 4.** This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

**KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH****RESOLUTION NO. 1431**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE CONCEPT OF ESTABLISHING AND/OR EXPANDING MULTIPLE MUNICIPALLY-OWNED, STATE-OPERATED CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE**

**RECITALS**

A. The State of Alaska recognizes the pressing need to reduce overcrowding in its correctional facilities and bring the 800 plus prisoners home who are presently housed in out-of-state correctional facilities.

B. The State of Alaska expends approximately \$20 million annually to transport and house prisoners in out-of-state facilities; funds which, if expended within the state of Alaska, could significantly benefit state and local economies.

C. The development of new or expanded correctional facilities in Alaska's municipalities would benefit Alaskans by providing much needed construction and permanent, year-round corrections jobs.

D. Maintaining prisoners within the state allows them to be closer to their families and culture, which enhances the potential for prisoner rehabilitation.

E. Expansions of many of Alaska's existing correctional facilities can be accomplished more cost effectively than constructing new correctional facilities.

F. Alaska State Department of Corrections has a long-standing history of providing consistent correctional practices that protect the public's safety, allow for community participation through government-to-government transactions and address statewide and regional correction needs.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THE ABOVE FACTS, IT IS RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA as follows:**

Section 1. The Ketchikan Gateway Borough Assembly supports the general concept of a comprehensive statewide approach to correctional facility development, where the financial and clinical benefits of expanding existing correctional facilities are equally considered with the development of new correctional facilities.

Section 2. The Assembly further supports the concept that new or expanded correctional facilities be owned by the municipalities and operated by the Alaska State Department of Corrections under a long-term lease agreement with the relevant municipalities including the Ketchikan Gateway Borough.


RESOLUTION NO. 1651

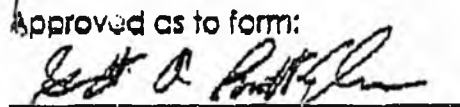
PAGE 2

Section 3. This resolution is effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 19th day of February, 2002.

  
BOROUGH MAYOR

ATTEST:  
  
BOROUGH CLERK

Approved as to form:  
  
BOROUGH ATTORNEY

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 19, 2002			
ROLL CALL	YES	NO	ABSENT
BERGERON	✓		
COOZE	✓		
LYBRAND	✓		
SALAZAR			✓
SALLER	✓		
SARBER	✓		
BURTON			✓
MAYOR (In Vote Only)			N/A
4 AFFIRMATIVE VOTES REQUIRED FOR PASSAGE			

Feb 26, 2002 5:13PM CITY OF BETHEL

No. 0434 P. 2/2

Introduced by: Council Member Drake  
Date: February 12, 2002  
Action: Passed  
Vote: Unanimous

**CITY OF BETHEL, ALASKA****RESOLUTION #02-04****A RESOLUTION OF THE BETHEL CITY COUNCIL IN SUPPORT OF THE CONCEPT OF EXPANDING STATE OPERATED PRISONS WITHIN ALASKA MUNICIPALITIES**

**WHEREAS,** The State of Alaska recognizes the pressing need to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and bring home the 800 plus prisoners that are presently housed in out-of-state correctional facilities, and;

**WHEREAS,** The State of Alaska expends approximately \$20 million annually to transport and house prisoners in out-of-state correctional facilities—funds that if expended in the State of Alaska could significantly benefit state and local economies, and;

**WHEREAS,** The development of expanded prisons in Alaska's municipalities would benefit Alaskans by providing much needed construction and permanent, year-round prison jobs, and;

**WHEREAS,** Maintaining prisoners within the State allows for them to be closer to their families and culture which enhances the potential for prisoner rehabilitation, and;

**WHEREAS,** Expansions of Alaska's existing prisons can be accomplished more cost effectively than by constructing new prisons, and;

**WHEREAS,** The State of Alaska Department of Corrections has a long-standing history of providing consistent correctional practices that protect the public's safety, allow for community participation through government-to-government transactions and address statewide and regional correction needs.

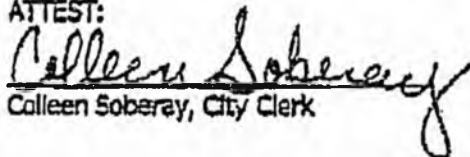
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Bethel City Council supports the general concept of a comprehensive statewide approach to prison development considering the significant financial and clinical benefits of expanding existing prisons.

**PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 22<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF JANUARY 2002, by a unanimous voice vote.**



Stanley "Turk" Rodgers, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Colleen Soberay, City Clerk



# CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS A NEW WAY OF DOING BUSINESS



FEBRUARY 2002





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Preparing Alaska for the economy of the 21st century remains at the top of policymakers' agendas. The world changed on September 11, 2001; the nation, the state and each of us as individuals are affected. We are reevaluating our relationship with government and our expectations for reliable public services. The state is looking again at the issues of declining oil revenues and depleted savings. Construction costs continue to rise. These circumstances call for a new way of doing business.

This "new way of doing business" calls for active partnership between the Department of Corrections and local communities to deliver regional correctional facilities. Partnerships are the effective response to many challenges in the world today, including the demand on corrections facilities in Alaska. This collaborative approach will stimulate local economies, strengthen community and deliver statewide corrections solutions.

The State of Alaska continues to incarcerate criminals at an increasing rate. While trends in other states have declined, Alaska's prison population continues to expand at an average rate of approximately 5% per year. The significance of this statistic is found in its long term impact. In 1990, there were 2700 prisoners in state custody. In 1998, that figure increased to 4100. In 2001 the prisoner population was 4500, a 66% increase over ten years. One can only assume that number will be higher yet in another ten years.

In order to address the problem presented by this burgeoning prison population, the Department of Corrections has implemented a three-part strategy. This plan involves reducing the number of low-risk offenders who enter the state's correctional facilities, decreasing the length of time spent by low-risk offenders in correctional facilities and increasing the population capacity of our facilities. In the meantime, Alaskan prisoners are being held in a privately operated facility in Arizona as a stop gap measure.

The first two strategies rely extensively on increasing the state's use of Community Residential Centers or "halfway houses." In 1990, the Department used only 200 CRC beds; this number now stands at 730. The Department

of Corrections intends to continue this increase in its use of CRC beds. However, halfway houses are only for offenders who present a low risk of danger to the community.

Unfortunately, Alaska has thousands of repeat and serious violent offenders who cannot be permitted to threaten the safety of our families and our communities. These prisoners must be incarcerated in secure jails and prisons. For this to happen, Alaska must increase the capacity of both its jails and prisons.

For nearly 10 years, Alaska has relied on facilities beyond our borders to hold prisoners. The cost of this placement in private prisons is approximately \$18 million dollars annually. This outflow of resources that could be spent in the state, coupled with the social impact of separating families and community members, has recently given rise to concern by the public, lawmakers and the Department of Corrections. This is the genesis for "A New Way of Doing Business."

As is true elsewhere, Alaska's criminal justice system is organized regionally. Each region has a hub community where there is a court, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement officers and a jail. These agencies are interdependent and if one component is deficient, the entire system is affected.

To satisfy the growing number of prisoners, the Department of Corrections must provide adequate jail space in every region so that unsentenced inmates will be in proximity to their regional court. Otherwise, the state will be forced to incur tremendous costs in transporting inmates to and from other locations.

The Department of Corrections has developed a multifaceted plan to address these issues. This report describes the projects that make up that plan and depicts capital cost projections based on 2003 construction costs. Using current construction cost indexes, these costs are forecast to escalate at a rate of approximately 3% per year for the next 5 to 8 years. The plan is safe, statewide, consistent with best correctional practices, involves community participation (government to government) and is cost effective.



## PARTNERSHIP GOALS

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### Bethel

Bethel's jail, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center (YKCC), was originally built for 88 inmates, yet the demand for space far exceeds that available. Since Bethel is a regional hub, prisoners from throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta are housed at YKCC. The correctional facility routinely places unsentenced misdemeanants in halfway houses and transfers sentenced felons to other correctional facilities as soon as possible; nonetheless, dangerous levels of overcrowding continue to exist at YKCC. Many Bethel inmates are currently being sent to other facilities because of the overcrowding at YKCC. Of all the state's correctional facilities, YKCC's overcrowding has continued unabated for the longest period of time.

The cost of expanding YKCC by 96 beds is considerably less expensive than building a new correctional facility in the area.

### Fairbanks

The Fairbanks Correctional Center (FCC) serves primarily as a regional jail, and secondarily as a prison, for the northern region of the state. The existing 1960's structure holds 200 prisoners which meets only 60% of the current demand.

In response to the need for pretrial beds, two pods containing twenty double-bunked cells are planned for the jail's general population. Additionally, ten double-occupied segregation cells are planned for inmates requiring a higher level of security. In all, this expansion will enable 100 additional prisoners to be housed at the Fairbanks Correctional Center.

### Palmer

The Palmer Correctional Center represents a key project of this expansion plan. Approximately one-half of the Palmer Correctional Center was constructed as a minimum custody facility. Most of the state's minimum custody inmates, however, are now being housed in halfway houses. Unfortunately, the state now has an overabundance of medium custody inmates. Although initially built to house approximately 300 prisoners, most of the facility's infrastructure was designed for a population of 600 prisoners.

This expansion plan will add 237 new beds to the Palmer Correctional Center's current capacity of 341 prisoners. It also provides for upgrading the security of the correctional facility, the most important component of which is building a secure fence around the perimeter of the entire institution.

### Seward

The state's maximum security prison is Spring Creek Correctional Center located in Seward. In 1999, this site was selected to house the Youthful Offenders Program for juveniles who have been adjudicated as adults and who have shown a willingness to work towards personal betterment. This plan expands the existing 50 prisoner Youthful Offenders Program to 150 and provides the necessary tools to house, educate and counsel these young men, guiding them toward productive lives as adults.

## Mat-Su

Mat-Su Pretrial provides jail space for the fastest growing region within the state. The existing building was designed to be used solely as inmate housing. Early on, due to budget shortfalls, the building was modified to include the facility's administration, and programs and support base, which decreases the holding area to approximately half of the originally designed jail space. This project recognizes the original intent by renovating the existing building to be used strictly as prisoner housing and constructing a new administration, program and support building.

The proposed Intake and Booking center at the Mat-Su Pretrial Facility will replace cells that currently hold 23 prisoners and create space for 41 new prisoners in a 64 bed intake facility. The addition will also include a vehicle sallyport for secure prisoner transport, a booking center, expansion to the administration area and incremental expansions to the facility's core components.

## Anchorage

The Anchorage Jail will begin operation this spring. Upon opening, the new jail will be filled to capacity with no room for anticipated growth. This plan constructs the three additional housing pods that were designed as the second phase of the new jail. The addition will result in an increase of space for 192 prisoners and will increase efficiency and security by connecting the Anchorage Jail to the Anchorage Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility with an elevated secure pedestrian link.

## Point MacKenzie

Point MacKenzie Farm is a farm camp for 112 prisoners located on one of the abandoned Point MacKenzie farms. The program was implemented in 1993 through the cooperation of several governmental agencies and a private sector donation of surplus modular housing units that had been used as an oil industry camp. These

buildings have served the state's use well over their life-span but have now fallen beyond repair and need replacement. The Department plans to expand the overall program population to 200 prisoners.

## Kenai

Kenai's Wildwood Correctional Center offers an excellent opportunity to expand capacity for medium security detention. The proposed plan increases the existing 361 prisoner facility to 617 by adding space for 256 prisoners in two new medium security buildings and 24 in an administrative segregation housing unit. In addition, the project also creates medical space, and provides a controlled entry point to the campus, administration renovation and a security fence upgrade.

## Juneau

Lemon Creek Correctional Center is located in Juneau and serves as a regional jail and prison. Approximately half of its prisoner population is sentenced. Lemon Creek is the only facility other than Spring Creek to hold maximum security prisoners and as such, extra security measures are necessary to protect the public from these dangerous individuals. The proposed expansion project increases the number of inmates held at LCCC from its current population of 164 to 228 by adding one 64 prisoner cell block. Security upgrades to the perimeter fence and added program space are also included in the proposed expansion.

## Ketchikan

The southernmost Department of Corrections regional jail is located in Ketchikan. The 47 prisoner jail is slated for a 24 bed expansion that will allow the facility to operate more efficiently by creating a higher level of security in the booking and control areas and consolidating program and support space.

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## Ketchikan

The southernmost Department of Corrections regional jail is located in Ketchikan. The 47 prisoner jail is slated for a 24 bed expansion that will allow the facility to operate more efficiently by creating a higher level of security in the booking and control areas and consolidating program and support space.

## Project Summary

Serving as a mixed use facility, the Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center (YKCC) houses 88 male and female sentenced and unsentenced inmates. As a regional facility, YKCC's primary occupants are individuals who reside in the Yukon Kuskokwim River drainage areas. The facility is located on a 2.5 acre site between the Bethel Airport and Bethel's community center. The 25,500 square foot structure constructed in 1984 has remained relatively unaltered in 25 years.

Four years ago, YKCC held an average of 115 prisoners daily, approximately 30% beyond the facility's rated capacity. In order to address this problem, nearly all sentenced prisoners were placed in halfway houses or transported out of the region during 2000 and 2001. Now 90% of YKCC's population is pretrial prisoners.

Utilities serving the building are shared with the neighboring Bethel Youth Facility, which was constructed after YKCC. Because the utilities were designed with only one facility in mind, this sharing often taxes the system beyond its capacity.

The expansion plan for YKCC is to add 48 double-occupancy cells to increase the facility's capacity by 96 inmates. Then YKCC can again function as originally intended, holding the region's sentenced inmates.

The increased population will be supported by adding kitchen storage space, a classroom, a maintenance/warehouse area, and upgrading the existing building utilities, as well as the existing dental/medical area and the administration and intake areas.



## Project Goals

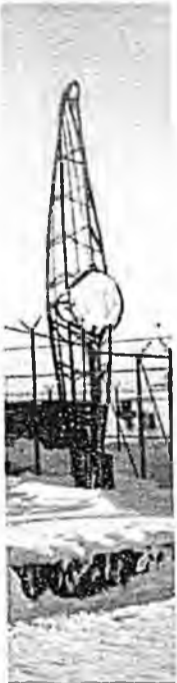
- Increase the inmate capacity by 96 inmates from its current rating of 88 to 184.
- Enhance the existing utility system to provide adequate facility services.

## Project Cost

Total:	\$18,594,000
Infrastructure:	\$3,643,000
Expansion:	\$14,951,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$155,700



## Yukon Kuskokwim Correctional Center



## Project Description

The expansion plan proposed for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center focuses on providing additional housing for this critically overcrowded facility. The plan includes the construction of two separate, but dependent, additions, as well as limited renovations to existing spaces.

**Housing Additions:** The proposed housing addition of one large pretrial housing pod will streamline staffing requirements and maximize housing efficiencies. The addition of this module will provide accommodations for 96 pretrial inmates, using double-occupancy cells. This addition will allow the facility to accommodate up to 184 prisoners, 96 in an indirect supervision setting.

**Support Addition:** A 3,200 square foot addition for support services will be constructed to provide the facility with necessary food storage, general storage, maintenance and administration space. These spaces are needed now, but their availability will become critical when the institution's inmate population increases. The construction of this addition will enable spaces that have been put into service as temporary storage areas to be returned to their original, intended use.

**Exercise Yard:** The expansion project will extend into space currently occupied by the secure exercise yard. It is recommended that the relocated outdoor exercise space be constructed adjacent to the new housing wing and that the secure roof from the housing unit extend over the yard to cover the space. This measure will increase the security and usefulness of the space.

**Renovation:** There are several areas within the existing facility that require renovation to safely house the incarcerated population. Its components include:

- **Boiler** - The existing boiler is not adequately sized to provide the heat needed for the existing building, let alone sufficient heat for the new cells and support space. Additional boiler capacity is required.

- **Water System** - The existing water source serving YKCC and the Bethel Youth Facility contains excessive organic and inorganic impurities. In order for the water to be potable, significant filtration is required. The existing water system does not provide chlorinated water and is prone to frequent breakdowns. The water is particularly hard and caustic, regularly causing fixture and pipe plugging because of the heavy mineral deposits. Part of this expansion project will be to increase water storage capacity and provide chlorination and filtration.

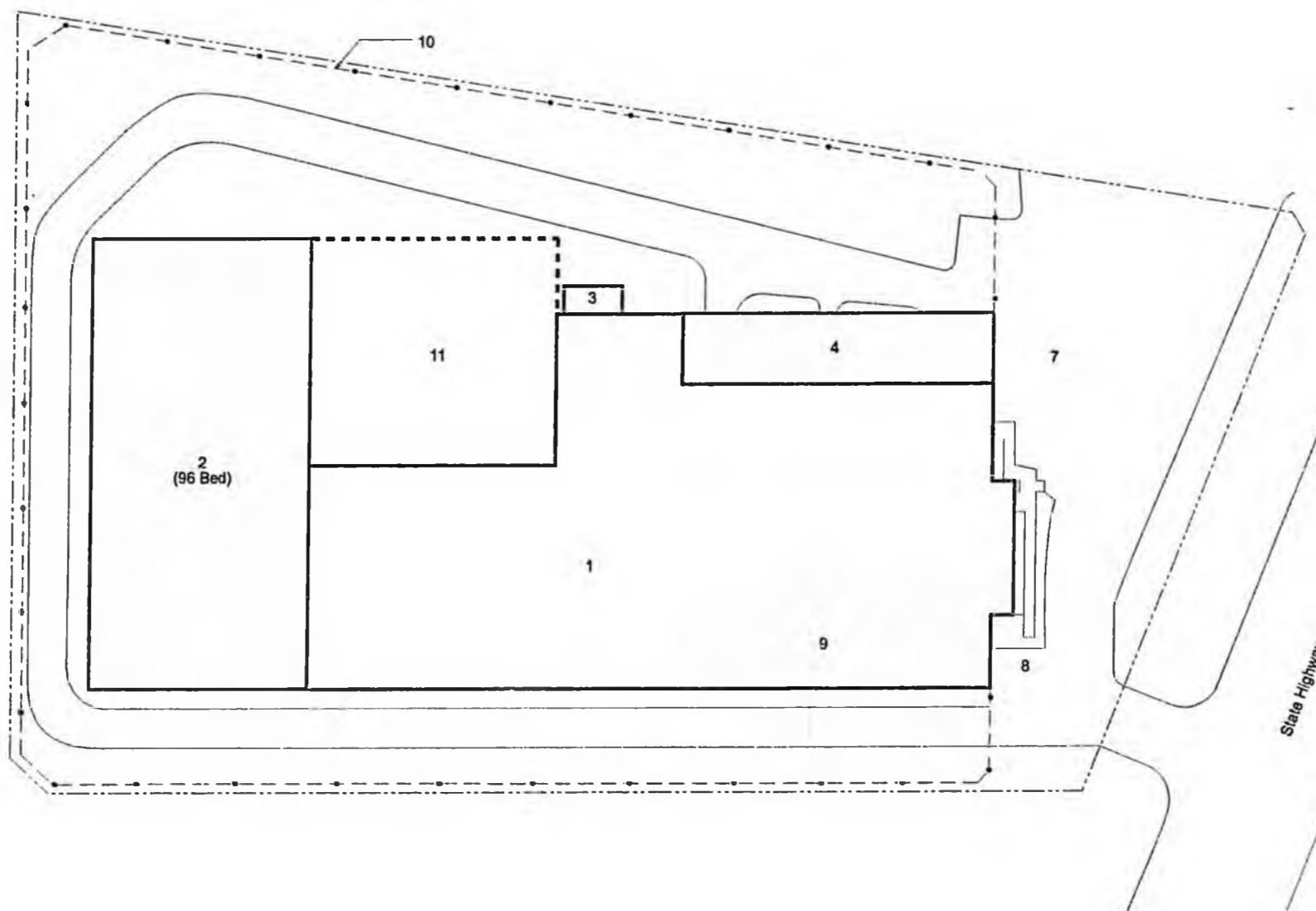
- **Medical Services** - The existing medical services area needs to be refurbished to provide a more efficient, modern medical exam room and an area for the provision of dental services.

- **Administration** - The food storage area will be relocated and expanded in the new addition. The existing food storage space will become part of the administrative area. This will allow two existing office spaces now located in the secure portion of the facility to be converted to holding cells for intake/booking.

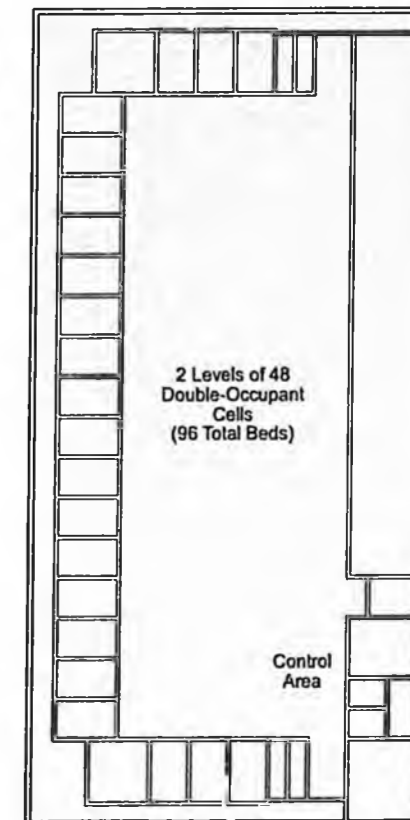
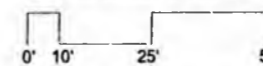
- **Intake/Booking** - There are several security upgrades that must be made in the intake/booking area. Due to the heavy use of this part of the facility, it is essential that additional short-term holding space be created.

The total cost for this multi-task project is \$18,594,000. Completion of the project will increase YKCC's inmate capacity from 88 to 184 prisoners and upgrade the essential support space and infrastructure. The housing costs equate to approximately \$155,700 per additional prison bed.

- 1 Existing Building
- 2 Housing Addition
- 3 Maintenance Shop
- 4 Administration and Food Storage Expansion
- 5 Storage Vans
- 6 Outdoor Exercise Yard
- 7 Parking
- 8 Intake
- 9 Renovation and Boiler System Upgrade
- 10 Secure Perimeter
- 11 Covered Exercise Yard



2 New Housing Addition



## Project Summary

The Fairbanks Correctional Center (FCC) occupies a 36 acre site fronting Wilber Street within the City of Fairbanks. The FCC structure was originally constructed in the 1960's and has since been added to and modified on several occasions. The building is now 79,000 square feet and houses inmates from the northern two-thirds of Alaska: from the Canadian border north to Kaktovik Island, from Barrow west along the major interior waterways and south past Mt. McKinley. Although it was originally built as a prison for minimum through medium custody prisoners, FCC now primarily serves as a jail for unsentenced prisoners.

The 2001 average daily population at FCC was 203 inmates, which is over the facility's rated capacity. This condition is partially the result of statewide overcrowding, but it is largely due to the demands placed on the facility as a regional jail. Barrow's vote to allow the consumption of alcohol within the community has significantly increased the number of transfers from the North Slope into the Fairbanks institution.

The proposed expansion of this facility includes adding space for 80 additional general population inmates in two 40-inmate housing units, and 20 higher custody inmates in a stand alone pod. These housing units will be supported by indoor recreation space, education classrooms and an inmate property storage area. The addition will be constructed as jail space.

The existing mechanical/electrical infrastructure is in need of repair and there is currently no perimeter detection system in place. These deficiencies will be rectified as part of this expansion plan.



## Project Goals

- Increase the inmate capacity by 80 general beds from 200 to 280 by constructing two new housing pods.
- Add a 20 bed segregation housing pod.
- Correct existing mechanical and electrical deficiencies.
- Provide a secure perimeter to ensure public safety.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$15,152,000
Infrastructure:	\$1,744,000
Expansion:	\$13,408,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$134,100



## Fairbanks Correctional Center



## Project Description

The planned expansion of the Fairbanks Correctional Center will add approximately 26,000 square feet to the east side of the existing gymnasium and dayroom. The construction of the addition is not expected to disrupt the operation of the institution. In addition to this new construction, the expansion plan includes security and utility system repairs that must be made. The following is an overview of the project components.

### New Housing:

The new addition will provide 40 general population double-occupancy jail cells to house 80 male inmates. Half of these will be "wet" cells; i.e., equipped with penal toilet/lavatory fixtures. 20 cells will be constructed as "dry" cells (without plumbing). This configuration will require toilets and lavatories to be constructed outside the cells in dorm-type toilet rooms. The combination of "wet" and "dry" cells allows flexibility in the management of the housing units, which is essential for proper inmate management. In addition, ten double-bunked segregation cells will be added. The wet cells will constitute a separate stand alone housing pod for male inmates who require special levels of supervision.

In addition to the housing units themselves, the increased population will require the establishment of several support areas.

### Academic Education Classrooms:

Classroom space will be provided for educational purposes, counseling and other uses. The four rooms will be 600 to 750 square feet in size and serve a wide range of functions.

### Vocational Education Classrooms:

Two vocational education classrooms will be situated in the new addition. These two rooms will provide an area for teaching various job and life skills.

### Property Storage:

An area to store inmate personal property is included in the addition. This space is a normal jail function; it is essentially a well-organized, high-density storage room.

### Indoor Exercise Room:

A small indoor exercise area is required for inmate exercise.

In addition to the new building construction, there are two more infrastructure needs at the institution.

### System Upgrades:

The first is the institution's mechanical and electrical systems. Several components of the heating, air handling and electrical system, which are now thirty years old, are worn out and in need of repair and replacement.

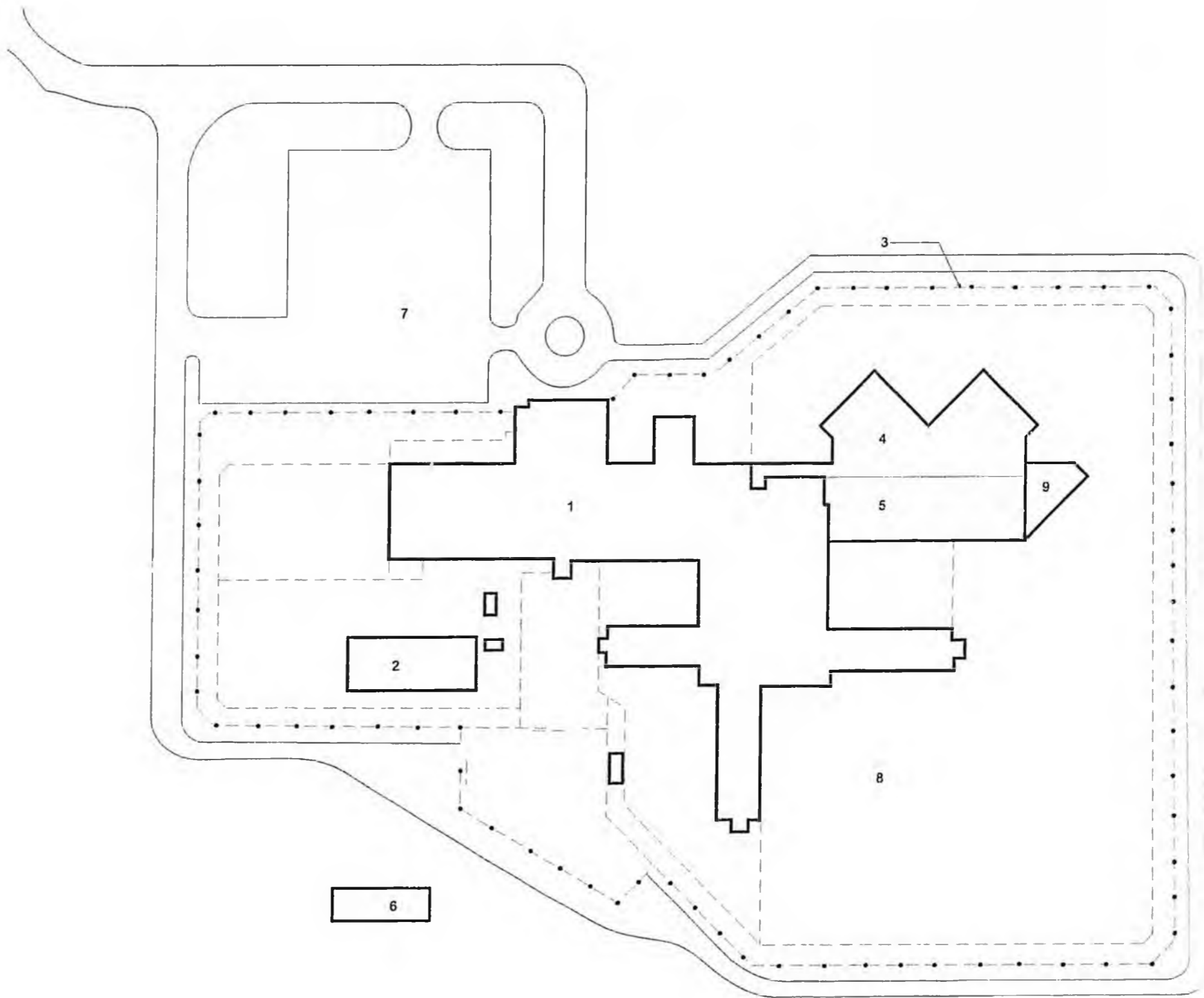
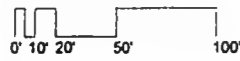
The double perimeter fence at FCC is well constructed and provides an adequate security barrier for most of the institution. There is, however, no perimeter alarm. Without an alarm, there is no way of detecting an escape in progress other than through visually monitoring the perimeter. This is a necessary upgrade to ensure public safety.

A total cost of \$15,152,000 has been estimated for this project. Of this, \$1,744,000 has been identified to bring the infrastructure up to date. The expansion component equates to approximately \$134,100 for each of the 80 added general population and 20 segregation beds.

# FAIRBANKS

# CORRECTIONAL CENTER

- 1 Fairbanks Correctional Center
- 2 Prison Industries
- 3 Secure Perimeter
- 4 Housing Expansion
- 5 Programs Expansion
- 6 Service Yard Storage
- 7 Parking
- 8 Outdoor Exercise Yard
- 9 Segregation Housing



## Project Summary

The Palmer Correctional Center is a prison located between Sutton and Palmer on the Glenn Highway. The institution currently provides housing for 383 minimum and medium security inmates within its 620 acre site. A development proposal published in 1990 outlined a plan for expanding both the buildings and infrastructure of this correctional institution to accommodate a total of approximately 600 inmates. Thus far, implemented projects include the addition of a 176-bed minimum security housing unit that was constructed in 1991 - 1992 and a new sewage system. Additionally, the facility's infrastructure has been enhanced by completing electrical upgrades, program and support structure renovations and roadway alignments. These projects have provided some of the infrastructure necessary to support the expansion set out in this proposal.

This proposed multicomponent project will increase the rated prisoner capacity of the institution by 237 beds for a new total population of 600. In addition to increasing the facility's prisoner capacity, the proposed construction will also upgrade the water system, expand program space and secure the perimeter by constructing a fence. All necessary infrastructure needs. Currently, the grounds of the minimum security half of the institution are open with no fence or physical perimeter boundary. Increasing the entire institution security level to medium will necessitate a fully secure perimeter.

The increased capacity of this institution will enable the Department to keep up with growing numbers of prisoners and perhaps bring home some prisoners from out of state.



## Project Goals

- Upgrade the security of the institution from one-half medium and one-half minimum to all medium security.
- Increase the capacity of the institution by 217 general beds and 20 special beds to a total of 600.
- Provide a secure point of entry into the complex.
- Upgrade the water utility to accommodate the expanded population.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$44,494,000
Infrastructure:	\$10,579,000
Expansion:	\$33,915,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$143,100



## Palmer Correctional Center



## Project Description

There are seven elements to the proposed construction at the Palmer Correctional Center.

### Perimeter Security:

The minimum custody half of the Palmer Correctional Center is situated outside of the secure perimeter that surrounds the medium custody half of the institution. The entire institution will be enclosed with a medium security, 7,000 linear foot, double fence. The twelve-foot tall fence will include a joint domain detection system, barbed razor wire, lighting and appropriately located surveillance cameras.

### Central Control Gate House and Visitation:

The Palmer Correctional Center currently relies on two small control rooms in the medium security complex. Construction of a new, independent central control station will allow consolidation of many of the tasks performed at the existing control points and provide a cost effective location from which to monitor the campus. The new control room and gate house will also serve as the point of entry for all visitors and staff. Visitation will occur in a connected, secure area located inside the double fence line. This arrangement will allow visitation to occur outside the housing complex and away from the general inmate population, both of which are important to maintaining security.

### Administrative Facilities:

The building currently used for administrative services will be enclosed by the new fence. Prison security dictates the establishment of a new administration building outside of the perimeter because this building houses sensitive materials, including communications for the institution and the armory.

### New Housing:

Construction of a three-pod medium security housing building will increase the Center's prisoner population to 600, the maximum currently supported by sewer and electrical utilities. Each housing pod will be comprised of 48 double occupied cells capable of holding 96 male prisoners. The 88 square foot cells will be equipped to hold prisoners in their cells for longer than 10 hours. Cells will be equipped with all furnishings needed to meet ACA and other state and national standards. Two existing substandard housing buildings will be converted for use

as vocational training classrooms. The reallocation of this space will result in a total gain of space for 217 prisoners. With the addition of general population prisoners, it is also necessary to increase the segregation holding capacity. Segregation housing is required for those individuals who must be removed from the general population for discipline or safety reasons. This area will include 10 double-bunked cells to hold 20 inmates.

### Programs:

The existing medium security housing complex is limited to space for 165 inmates due to a shortfall of required program space. This component will provide the mandated education and shop program space required to increase the population. The proposed addition will allow an increase of space for 45 inmates and provide education opportunities for the entire institution population.

### Core Facilities:

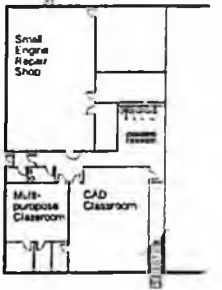
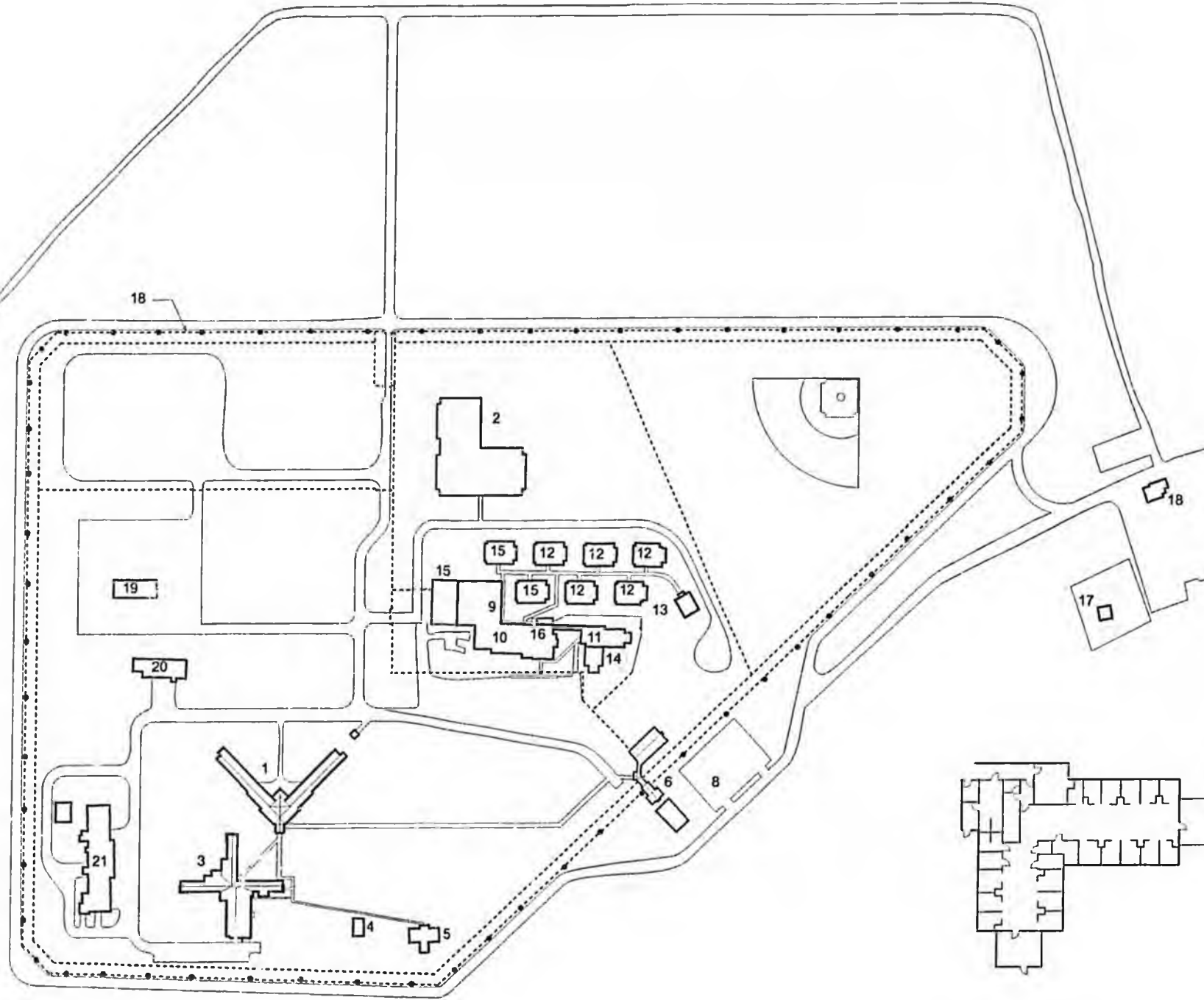
Additions to existing core facilities such as food, laundry and medical spaces will be required. It is envisioned that these needs can be met through the modification of existing resources, making their cost relatively minor.

### Utility Upgrade:

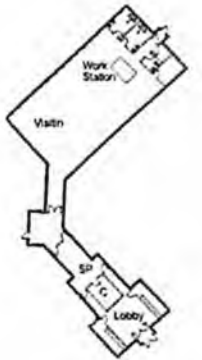
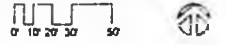
There is currently no provision for treating or storing domestic or fire fighting water at the PCC site. This project provides a water storage tank, water treatment system, fire hydrants and domestic water supply. The work also includes sewage pretreatment, which is currently not provided at the facility.

A total cost of \$44,494,000 has been estimated for this project. Of this, \$10,579,000 has been allocated for necessary infrastructure upgrades and \$33,915,000 for housing expansion. The cost per additional prison bed is \$143,100.

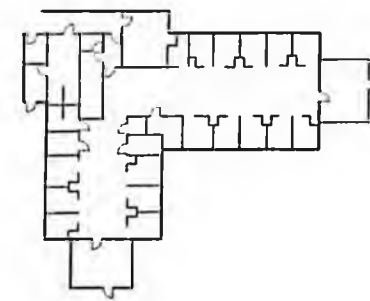
- 1 Housing Unit
- 2 New Housing Unit
- 3 Program and Support
- 4 Chapel
- 5 Inside Administration Building
- 6 Central Control Gate House
- 7 Outside Administration Building
- 8 Parking
- 9 Gymnasium / Shop Building
- 10 Program and Support
- 11 Special Handling Unit
- 12 Housing Unit
- 13 Chapel
- 14 Visitor Reception Center
- 15 Programs Expansion
- 16 Core Facilities Expansion
- 17 Pavilion
- 18 Secure Perimeter
- 19 Warehouse
- 20 Warehouse
- 21 Maintenance Shops



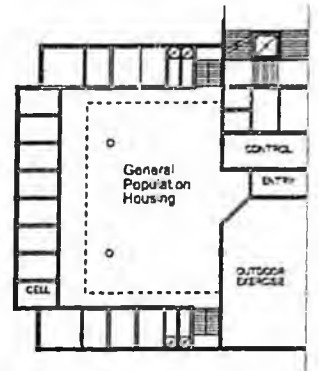
15 Programs Expansion first of two levels



6 Central Control Gate House



14 New Segregation Unit



2 New Housing Unit first of two levels

## Project Summary

In 1999, the Alaska Department of Corrections and the Kenai Borough School District established a Youthful Offenders Program (YOP) within the Spring Creek Correctional Center. This rigorous assignment, with a strong educational component, is for offenders under the age of 20 who have a sentence of a year or more to serve. The YOP enrollment is currently fifty male inmates who range in age from fifteen to twenty years old. All of these prisoners are being processed as felons within the adult system. Most of these inmates are serving sentences that extend from three years to three hundred and fifty years. Some of these young men will soon be back in the community, while others will spend the rest of their lives within the confines of the correctional system. The average length of sentence for those currently participating in the YOP is 5 years.

To support society's demands for law and order while addressing the needs of this unique inmate population, the Department has designed and adopted a program that aggressively encourages these young men to become productive citizens of their respective communities, both within the corrections system and upon release. This five phase program is driven by established goals and inmate commitment. Ultimately, the young men who complete the program will learn life and socialization skills and earn the next level of education, be that GED, High School equivalency, some form of vocational training or post secondary education.

There are 150 young men who have been identified as potential candidates for the YOP; however, there is currently insufficient space for the 50 who are enrolled and participate in the program.

The proposed project will extend north of the administration and program support building into an undeveloped, unused side yard. The expansion will provide housing, academic and vocational education for up to 150 youthful offenders.



## Project Goals

- Provide educational opportunities complying with State of Alaska educational requirements.
- Increase housing capacity of the Spring Creek Correctional Center by 150 general beds and 20 special beds.



## Project Cost

Total: \$28,130,000  
Cost per bed: \$165,500  
(expansion)



## Spring Creek Correctional Center



## Project Description

The current Youthful Offenders Program enrolls young men, waived by the courts, who have been tried and convicted as adults. The YOP is currently located in a prison housing pod designed for 32 adults that now serves the 50 YOP participants. The proposed expansion plan will construct a stand-alone unit for 150 inmates, separate from the rest of the institution.

The YOP is an immersion type program that includes all aspects of the inmate's life. These activities currently take place in spaces that were intended for neither teenagers nor educational purposes. The obvious shortfalls include lack of teaching space, study space, research areas, counseling areas, exercise space, accommodations and equipment for vocational training. The successes found within the YOP will undoubtedly be increased with the additional opportunities for education.

The proposed addition is located within the fenced SCCC campus and is immediately north of the administration building. This area was originally designed for future program expansion, and existing construction supports addition in that direction. The expansion is expected to include approximately 77,000 square feet of housing, exercise, academic education and vocational education space.

General population will be made up of two, thirty-two cell double bunked housing pods. Additionally, there will be twenty-two maximum security, single occupant cells and ten double bunked segregation cells.

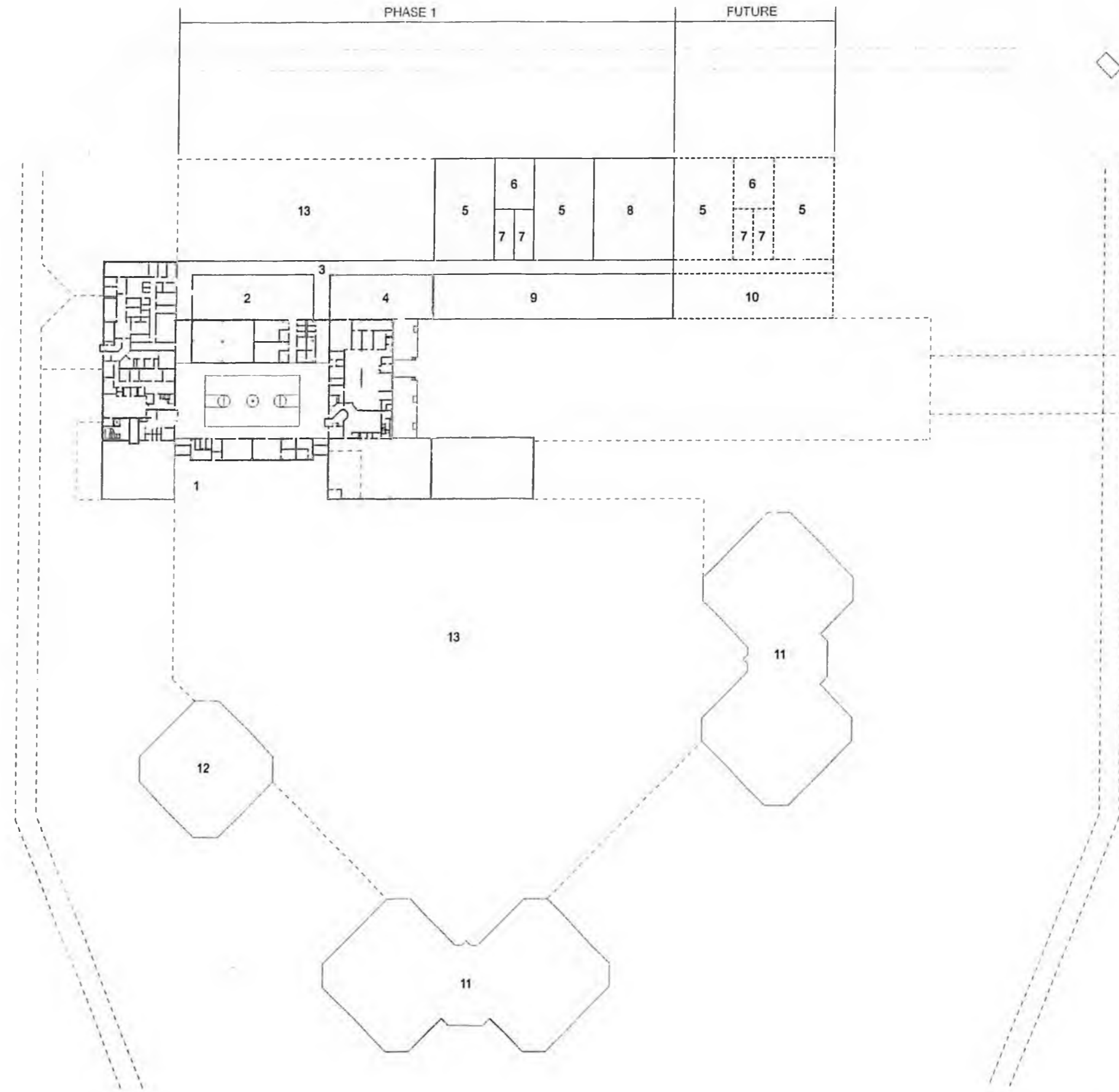
A secure control room with direct observation into the maximum/segregation dayroom is planned. The control room is to be a 24 hour secure post controlling all perimeter unit doors as well as outer sallyport doors. Additional necessary support space will be provided for the program as well.

An area adjacent to the dayroom is to be equipped with 32 study stations where homework can be completed. There are to be five 800 square foot classrooms arranged to allow two classrooms to be adjoined when moveable partitions are opened.

The Assistant Superintendent's office is to serve as the administrative center within the school portion of the Youthful Offender's Building complex. A workroom is to be provided near the classrooms and is to be available for staff and teachers.

In total, the planned expansion will encompass approximately 77,500 gross square feet and is expected to cost \$28,130,000 or \$165,500 per added bed.

- 1 Existing Administration Building
- 2 Academic Training
- 3 Circulation Spine
- 4 Existing Property Room
- 5 64-Bed Cell Pod
- 6 Covered Exercise Yard
- 7 Duty Station
- 8 22 Max Cells & 10 Seg Cells
- 9 Vocational Training
- 10 Industries
- 11 Existing 128-Bed Cell Pod
- 12 Existing 64-Bed Segregation Pod
- 13 Outdoor Exercise Yard



## Project Summary

The 89-bed Mat-Su Pretrial facility is located in Palmer adjacent to the Palmer Police Department, the Alaska State Troopers and the Mat-Su Borough Court House. The 2.8 acre site is bound on two sides by undeveloped properties, by East Dogwood Avenue to the south and Palmer city property to the west. The pretrial building design has been compromised on several occasions, first to accommodate budget shortfalls and again in 1998 to create required female housing.

The 2001 average daily population at Mat-Su Pretrial was held within the rated capacity. This population is maintained only by shifting pretrial inmates to the Palmer Correctional Center, causing overcrowding in that low security prison facility, and by transferring prison inmates out of the state.

The proposed project provides space for an additional 107 beds by adding cells in the existing building and constructing an intake addition to house 64 prisoners. The addition will also accommodate intake/booking and support services. Pretrial services are currently located in the existing city-owned buildings.

Other existing services to be relocated into the addition include indoor exercise, classrooms, staff areas, visitation, administration and food service. The existing women's unit, located on the second floor, will be moved to the first floor to correct existing ADA violations.



## Project Goals

- Increase the facility inmate capacity by 102 general beds and 5 special beds.
- Provide safe and secure intake/booking areas.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$27,517,000
Infrastructure:	\$6,152,000
Expansion:	\$21,365,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$199,700



## Mat-Su Pretrial



## Project Description

The expansion plan proposed for Mat-Su Pretrial (MSPT) consists of constructing an addition and making extensive renovations to the existing pretrial facility. Continued occupancy and interdependent spatial relationships necessitate that the project be phased by first constructing the addition, relocating all services to the new building and then completing the renovation.

During initial construction in 1985, it was decided that 64 pretrial cells would be constructed at a later date and that administration and programs and support space would occupy the area designed for cells. Later, the *Cleary* lawsuit necessitated the construction of a temporary women's housing unit in space that was previously used as administrative offices, further cramping space.

The scope of this project is to construct a new Intake/Booking center and renovate the existing structure to provide only prisoner housing, as originally intended. In order to make this modification, administration and support spaces must be moved from the existing structure to make room for cells. A secondary, but important, aspect of this project is that the existing booking center, owned by the City of Palmer, will be returned to the City for its use.

### *Intake Cells and Intake/Booking:*

A new intake cell pod will be developed to house 64 male inmates in 32 secure cells. The 23 holding cells that are currently in the intake/booking area will be relocated to the new 64 bed unit. In addition, the new booking area will include 8 single person booking cells. A new intake, booking and drive-in sally port will replace the existing undersized, difficult to manage space that is connected to the Palmer Police Station. The current booking center does not qualify as secure space, falling far below any of the minimum national standards for prisoner intake areas.

### *Public Entry and Visitation:*

A non-secure entry point will be created for the public entering the facility. The public entry will include a small waiting area, public restrooms, lockers and a telephone alcove. The visitation area includes contact and non-contact visitation spaces.

### *Administration:*

The administrative area includes limited office, reception, nurse's office and records space for the facility.

### *Inmate Programs and Food Service:*

The inmate program area includes space for education, indoor exercise and property storage. The existing food service area is to be relocated and expanded to accommodate the increased inmate population.

### *Renovation:*

Extensive renovations will be made to approximately half of the existing MSPT building to allow the building to be used exclusively for housing. This modification will create sufficient space for an additional 58 inmates. All administration, program and support space will be moved to the new Intake/Booking center.

### *ADA Upgrade:*

An elevator will be installed to the second level of the facility to remedy ADA access concerns and to provide a means of transporting food carts and supplies to the second housing level.

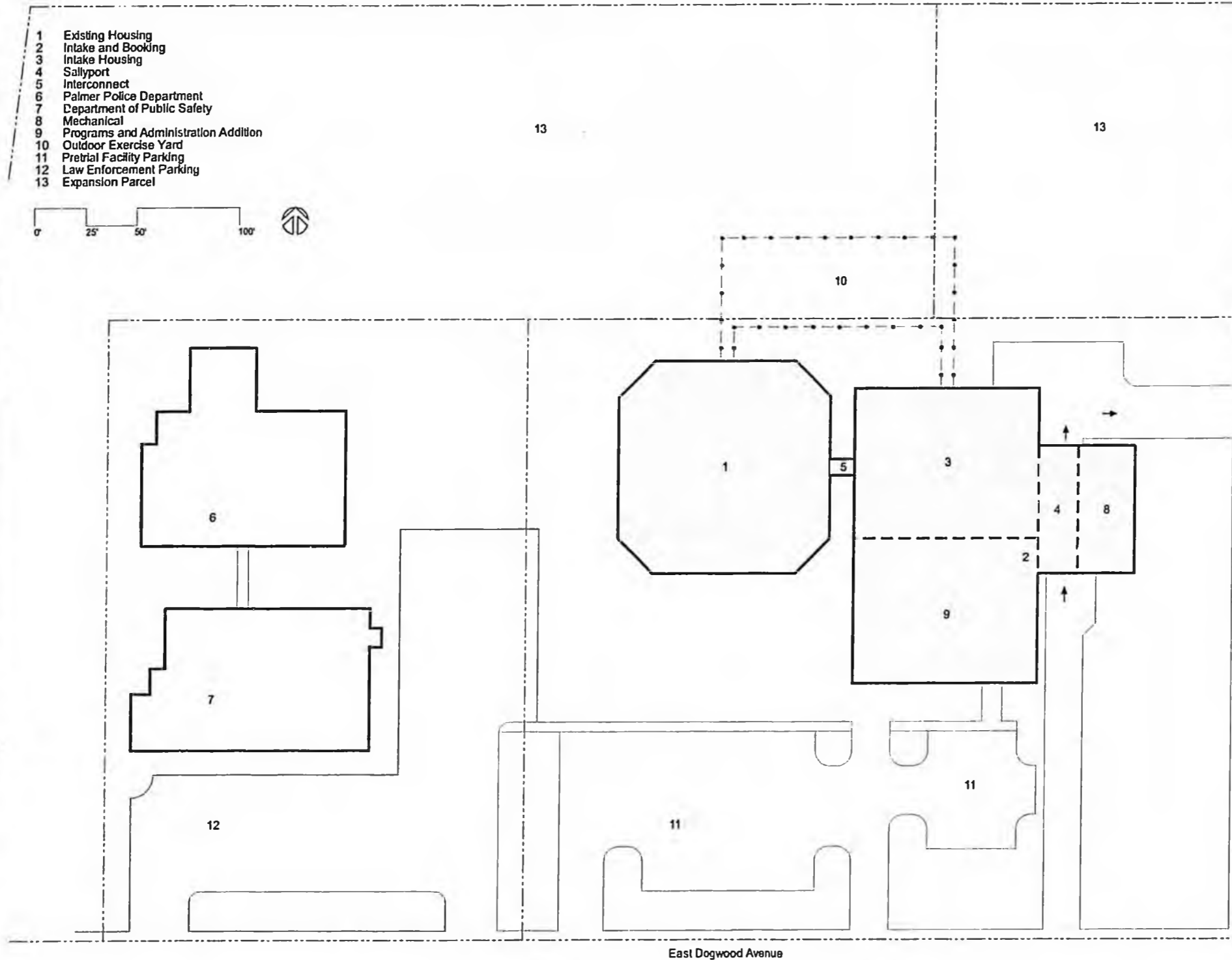
### *Support:*

Incremental increases will be made to administration and several support spaces impacted by the additional prisoners. A secure outdoor exercise yard is to be constructed. This necessary feature will be roofed to eliminate the possibility of a climbing escape from the yard.

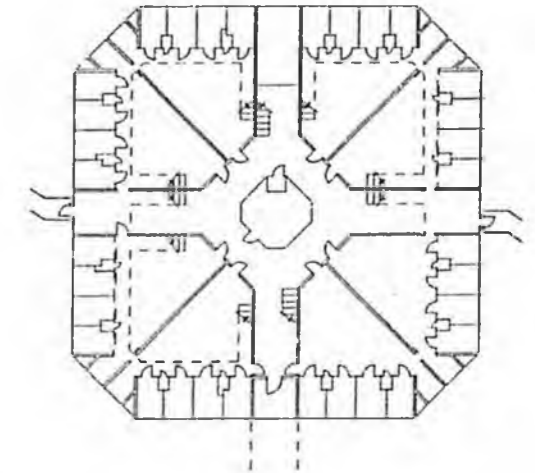
The vacant property to the north of the institution should be acquired to accommodate outdoor exercise, recommended clear space and future expansion.

The total project cost for the renovation and expansion of the Mat-Su Pretrial facility is \$27,517,000 of which \$6,152,000 is for necessary infrastructure upgrades. This addition will allow for an increase of space for 107 prisoners. The per bed cost of the addition is \$199,700.

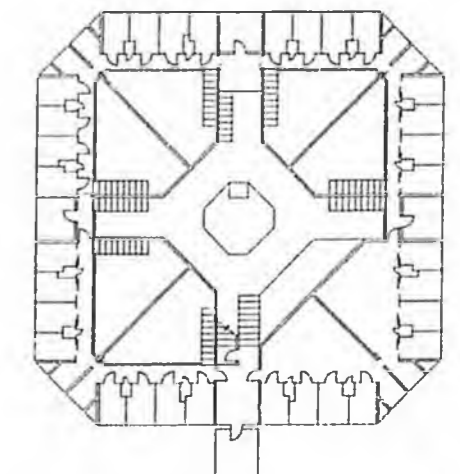
- 1 Existing Housing
- 2 Intake and Booking
- 3 Intake Housing
- 4 Sallyport
- 5 Interconnect
- 6 Palmer Police Department
- 7 Department of Public Safety
- 8 Mechanical
- 9 Programs and Administration Addition
- 10 Outdoor Exercise Yard
- 11 Pretrial Facility Parking
- 12 Law Enforcement Parking
- 13 Expansion Parcel



East Dogwood Avenue



1 Pre-trial Facility Remodel first of two levels



second of two levels



## Project Summary

The newly constructed Anchorage Jail was designed to house 400 general population prisoners. In 2002, the Anchorage Jail will open and immediately fill to capacity.

The Anchorage Jail was planned and designed to be capable of expansion. Core facilities such as the mechanical/electrical services, intake/booking area, laundry and food service were sized to accommodate the expansion from 400 to 600 inmates. This expansion groundwork is now constructed and ready for the additional cells.

In addition to the cell pods, there are several necessary related projects that include the purchase of additional food service, laundry and mechanical equipment. These costs are included within the housing cost.

The opportunity to allow Cook Inlet Pretrial and the new Anchorage Jail to support each other will be realized through the development of an elevated, secure pedestrian link between the buildings. This connection was included in the jail design and is ready to be implemented with this project.



## Project Goals

- Increase the jail population by 192 from 388 to 580 inmates.
- Enhance efficiency of Cook Inlet Pretrial and the Anchorage Jail.



## Project Cost

Total: \$26,428,000  
Cost per bed: \$137,600  
(expansion)



## Anchorage Jail

## Project Description



The Anchorage Jail began construction in 2000 and will be fully operational at its rated capacity of 388 prisoners by midyear 2002. The pretrial facility was constructed to alleviate the serious crowding that was occurring in the Sixth Avenue Jail. The 300% increase in prisoners held in the Anchorage Jail meets the demand for 2002. Fortunately, the building was planned and the groundwork laid down for an expansion of 3 housing pods of 64 prisoners for a total expansion of space for 192 inmates. This increase to a nominal occupancy of 600 prisoners will require some equipment purchases to support the 50% prisoner increase.

The Anchorage Jail expansion project is made up of two major components:

### Housing:

Three 9,200 square foot cell pods will provide housing for 192 prisoners in 96 double occupied cells. The new cell pods will be identical to the current configuration, thereby minimizing design costs and staff training time. This expansion was planned at the project's conception, and accommodations have been made within the existing construction to minimize the cost impact at the time of construction.

### Pedestrian Connection:

The Anchorage Jail serves as a jail and the regional booking center. As such, detainees are brought to the jail and processed

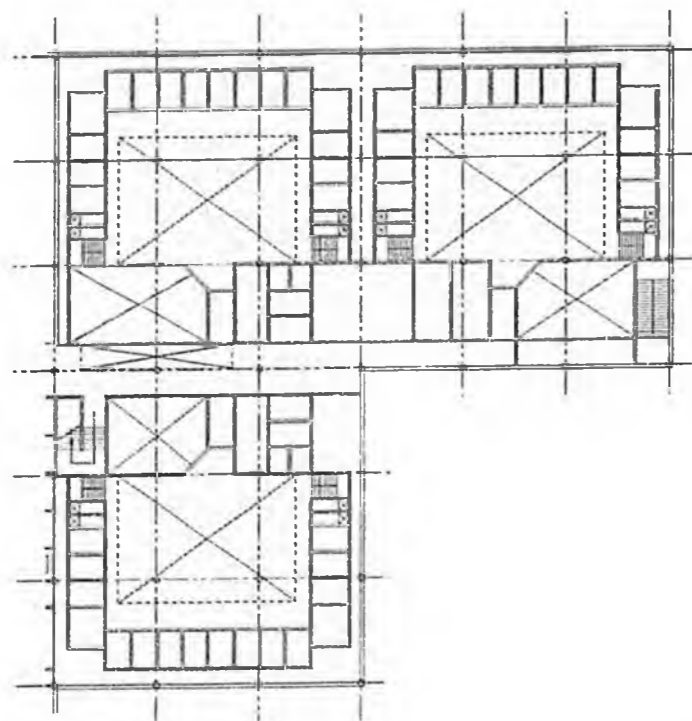
into the system or released on bail. Those who are held are often transferred by vehicle from the Anchorage Jail to Cook Inlet Pretrial. One means to minimize the transportation cost is to link the buildings with a secure pedestrian bridge. Transfers between the buildings for court appearances in the jail's secure courtroom and the movement of equipment and staff through a secure and direct link will increase the efficiency of both facilities.

A total cost of \$26,428,000 is projected for this addition which results in a cost of \$137,600 per additional bed.

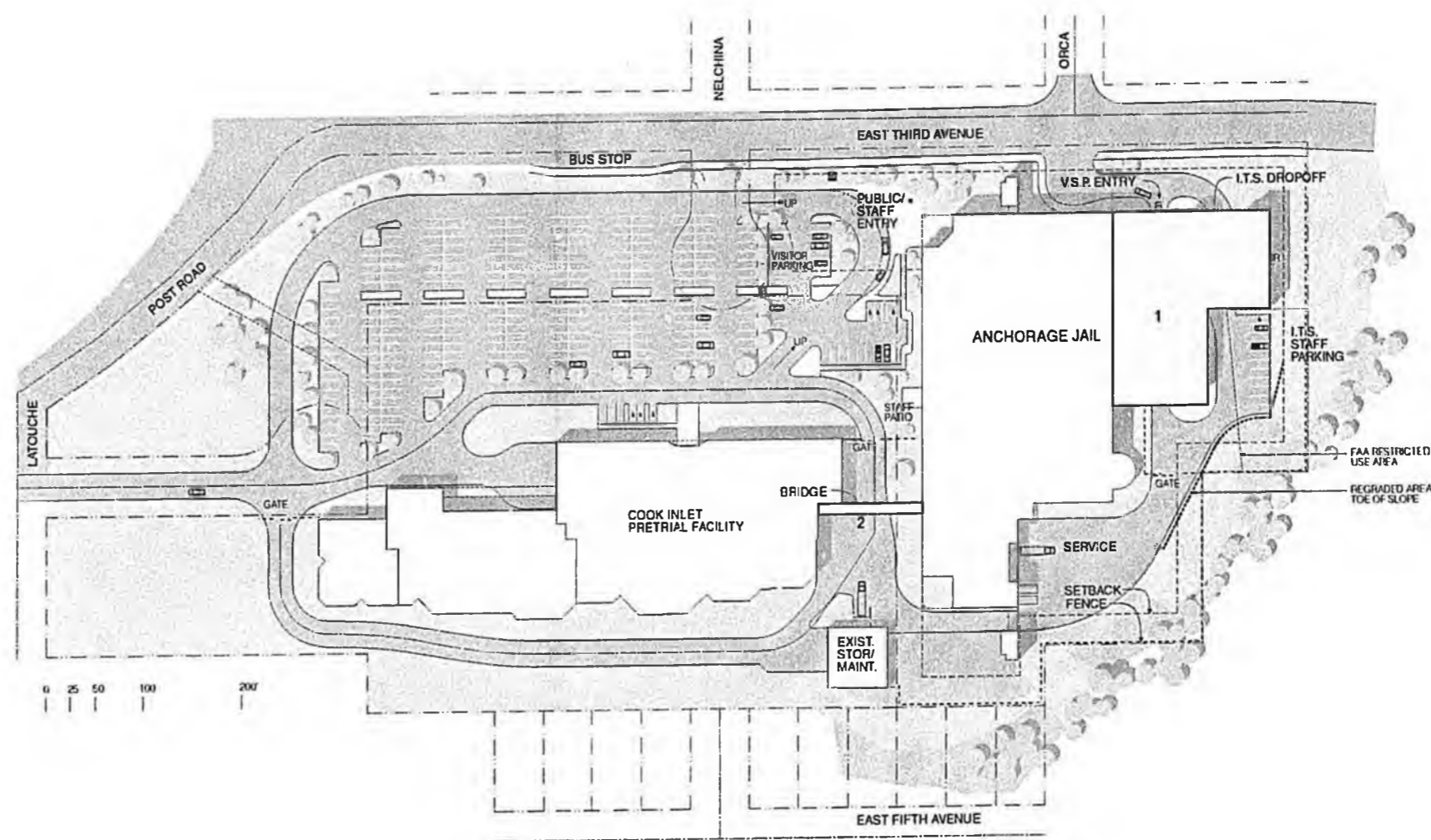


# ANCHORAGE

# JAIL



2nd Floor Addition: 3 Housing Pods



- 1 New Housing Pods
- 2 Sky Bridge

## Project Summary

The Point MacKenzie Farm began operation in 1993 as "Project Hope." This plan departed from traditional methods of incarceration by allowing low custody inmates the opportunity to work productively and construct their environment.

Since inception, the farm has expanded to accommodate 112 male inmates, 64 of whom live in substandard ATCO modular trailers that were built for use in pipeline construction camps and later relocated to Prudhoe Bay. The trailers were donated to the state for this project in 1993 when they were no longer usable to the exploration companies as summer housing.

The project is sited on a 590 acre tract of land originally established by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, as one of 31 farms located within the 15,000 acre Point MacKenzie Agricultural Project. Upon abandonment, the farm fell into a state of general disrepair. One of the goals of this interagency program was to restore and preserve the Point MacKenzie farms. Other goals included the following:

- Develop correctional industry work programs.
- Provide inmate rehabilitation, vocational training, substance abuse counseling, life skills and work programs.
- Develop specific pre-release and life skills programs that target male offenders.
- Offset DOC operation cost by providing agricultural products to institutions.
- Provide needed bed space to reduce crowding in DOC institutions.
- Provide meaningful alternative placement from institutions.

The objective of this development plan is to increase inmate population to 200 by constructing permanent housing, food service and laundry facilities. This plan will be implemented without compromising the efficiency of the farm at any point during construction.



## Project Goals

- Increase the total number of prisoners held at the Point MacKenzie by 88 general beds and 1 special bed.
- Replace deteriorated ATCO housing.
- Provide additional education classroom space.
- Provide permanent food service and laundry facilities.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$9,908,000
Infrastructure:	\$678,000
Expansion:	\$9,230,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$103,700



## Point MacKenzie Farm

### Project Description

The Point MacKenzie expansion is made up of 4 projects required to support the addition of space for 88 minimum custody inmates and replace substandard housing for 100 existing inmates.

**Housing:** In 1993, a number of surplus modular housing units (ATCO units) were donated to the state for use by the Department of Corrections as housing for a prison farm. The ambitious project found support in the legislative body, and late in the fall of 1993 the Point MacKenzie Farm was established on a former dairy farm. The ATCO units were donated because they were no longer useful to the exploration companies. The units were in poor repair and maintenance costs were prohibitively high for their continued use; these costs are now being paid by the state. This project replaces the derelict housing units and adds housing for 88 new inmates. In addition to the ATCO units, a small inmate work crew lives in the two original farm houses. These houses are immediately adjacent to Guernsey road, making security within the houses very difficult to maintain. The project will also allow the inmates now living in original farm houses to be moved into the more secure inmate area.

#### Education Addition:

A two-classroom, one-office addition is planned for the campus. This addition will supplement the existing single classroom and allow a broader range of education possibilities and accommodate the 80% campus population increase.

#### Administrative Addition:

Two additional tasks are included in this project. The first adds two holding rooms and a secure holding cell. The holding rooms are to be semi-secure and used for short term holds prior to transfer. The secure cell is also for short term holds, but will be used when a greater degree of security is required as a result of an inmate's aggressive or unpredictable actions. The second component of

the addition is a small office for the 24 hour duty station. This space is to be attached to, but separate from, the holding cells.

#### Support Facility:

A single inmate support facility is planned to be added to the existing utility building. This support addition includes a replacement kitchen, dining room, laundry and day rooms. The addition will replace the existing facilities which are housed in derelict ATCO units. Existing equipment will be reused in the new construction. Collocating these spaces, which use large quantities of energy, with the existing utility plant reduces distribution costs and increases efficiency.

#### Utility Upgrades:

With an increase of space for 88 inmates, there is a need to expand the sewer and water systems to maintain safe conditions on site.

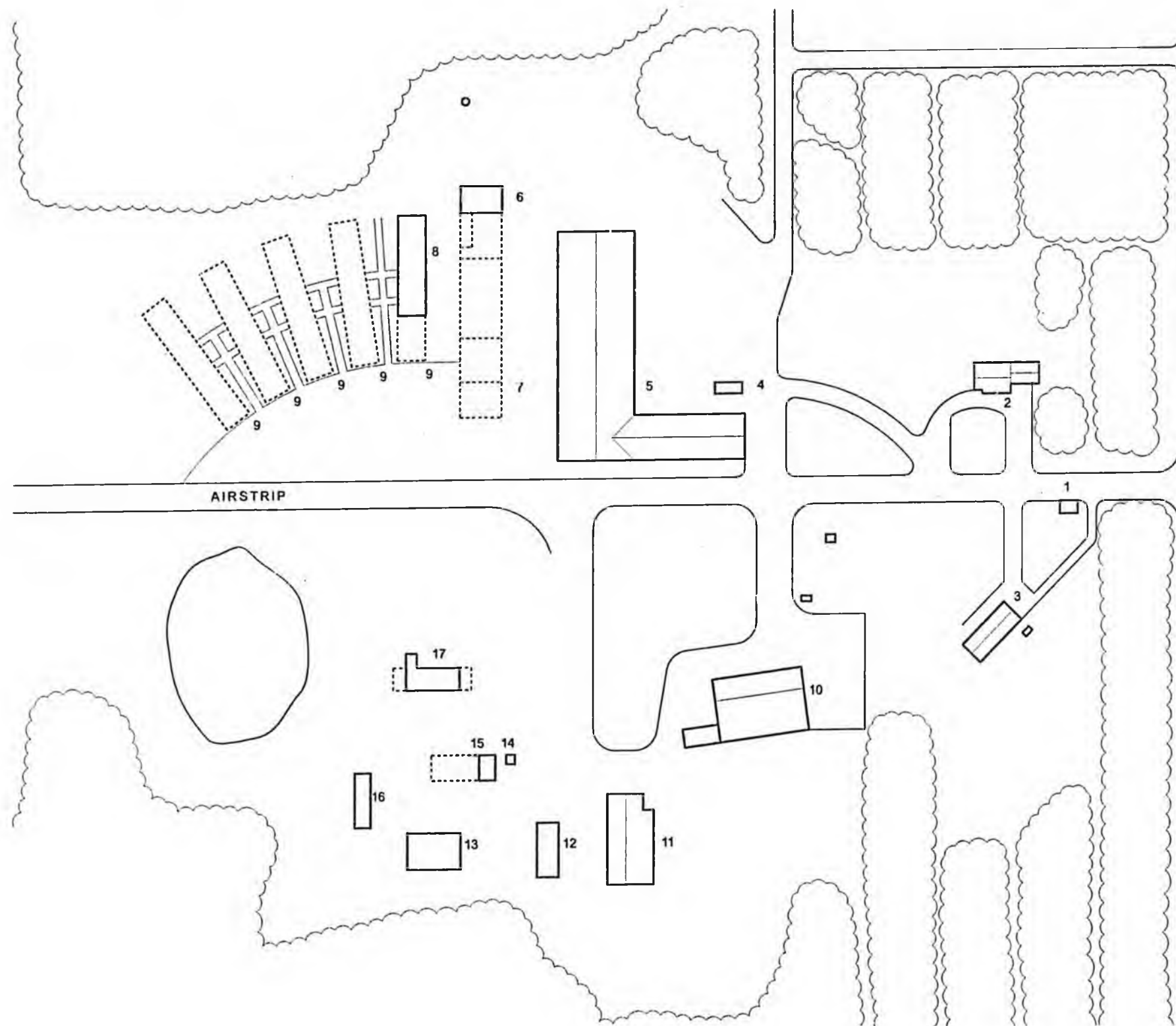
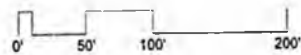
The total cost of the Point MacKenzie Farm expansion will be approximately \$9,908,000. The cost of upgrading needed infrastructure is \$678,000, and the cost for the housing expansion is \$9,230,000 or \$103,700 per inmate.



# POINT MACKENZIE

## FARM

- 1 Gate House
- 2 Administration
- 3 Visiting
- 4 Generator
- 5 Barn
- 6 Mechanical
- 7 Kitchen & Multi-purpose Hall
- 8 Existing Housing Unit
- 9 Paired 20-Bed Housing Unit
- 10 Shop
- 11 Storage
- 12 Greenhouse
- 13 Firewood Shed
- 14 Electrical
- 15 Classroom
- 16 Tool Room
- 17 Duty Station



GUERNSEY ROAD

## Project Summary

Wildwood Correctional Center is located immediately north of the City of Kenai and serves as both a medium security prison for male inmates and a pretrial facility for the Kenai region. 249 inmates are held at the Wildwood prison and the pretrial unit houses 112 male and female unsentenced prisoners for a total prisoner population of 361. The 140-acre Wildwood Correctional Center site occupies a small portion of a primary component of an Army intelligence and communication project that was constructed in the 1950's. In 1976, the Kenai Natives Association gained title to the facility. In 1983, the KNA began leasing several of the buildings to the Alaska Department of Corrections for use as a prison. In 1993, the State of Alaska purchased the Wildwood site for permanent use as a correctional facility.

A development plan adopted in 1992 set in motion a series of projects designed to incrementally enhance prison security, develop required infrastructure and add inmate housing. To date, a maintenance building has been refurbished and the security fence has been expanded. The pretrial facility was expanded to provide additional program space and food service.

In 2001, the medium security institution averaged 249 inmates per day. The pretrial unit averaged 104 inmates per day, just below the rated capacity.

The expansion plan for the Wildwood Correctional Center will enable the facility to house an additional 256 inmates, bringing the total to 617 inmates.

Increasing capacity of this institution will enable the Department of Corrections to keep up with growing numbers of prisoners and perhaps bring home some prisoners from out of state.



## Project Goals

- Provide a secure perimeter.
- Develop a perimeter entry and control room.
- Increase the inmate capacity by 256 from 361 to 617.
- Provide 30 special needs beds and health care.
- Provide appropriate infrastructure to support the increased population.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$50,050,000
Expansion:	\$35,273,000
Infrastructure:	\$14,777,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$123,300



## Wildwood Correctional Center



## Project Description

The expansion plan that has been developed for the Wildwood Correctional Center consists of several incremental projects. This plan resolves several of the problems associated with changing an aged military base into a modern prison and will result in an efficient medium security correctional center.

### *Inmate Housing:*

The primary purpose of this expansion project is the construction of two new 128-inmate capacity medium-security housing buildings, providing space for 256 additional inmates.

### *Site Work:*

It will be necessary to develop the parking and roadways for vehicular access and provide a secure enclosure for the proposed building construction and renovation.

### *Public Visiting:*

Public visitation, currently located within the housing building, will be relocated. This new location is adjacent to the proposed pedestrian entry and will minimize access of the general public to the prison grounds. Moving visitation away from the housing complex and away from the general inmate population is consistent with sound correctional standards and practices.

### *Administrative Facilities:*

Security concerns and space utilization make it appropriate to relocate administration, armory, key shop and other security-sensitive facilities (which are currently collocated with inmate housing) into a different building on the outside of perimeter. An abandoned building outside of the perimeter will be renovated to provide space for these services.

### *Central Control Room:*

The facility's central control room is located on the first floor of the housing building. Development of a new central control

gatehouse is an important component of the expansion of this institution; not only will this upgrade enhance control over site access and security, but it will provide better utilization and efficiency of staff.

Moving the visiting area, the administrative facilities and the central control room away from the first floor of the housing building, as described above, will create space that can be used for food service and dining in anticipation of the increased inmate population.

### *Miscellaneous Infrastructure:*

Additional fencing, increased utilities, a new heating plant, fire suppression, laundry upgrades and the renovation of reallocated spaces are required.

### *Health Care:*

A clinic and six on-site infirmary beds will be established within a currently unused building that served the military as a health care facility.

### *Segregation Housing:*

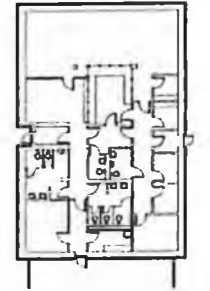
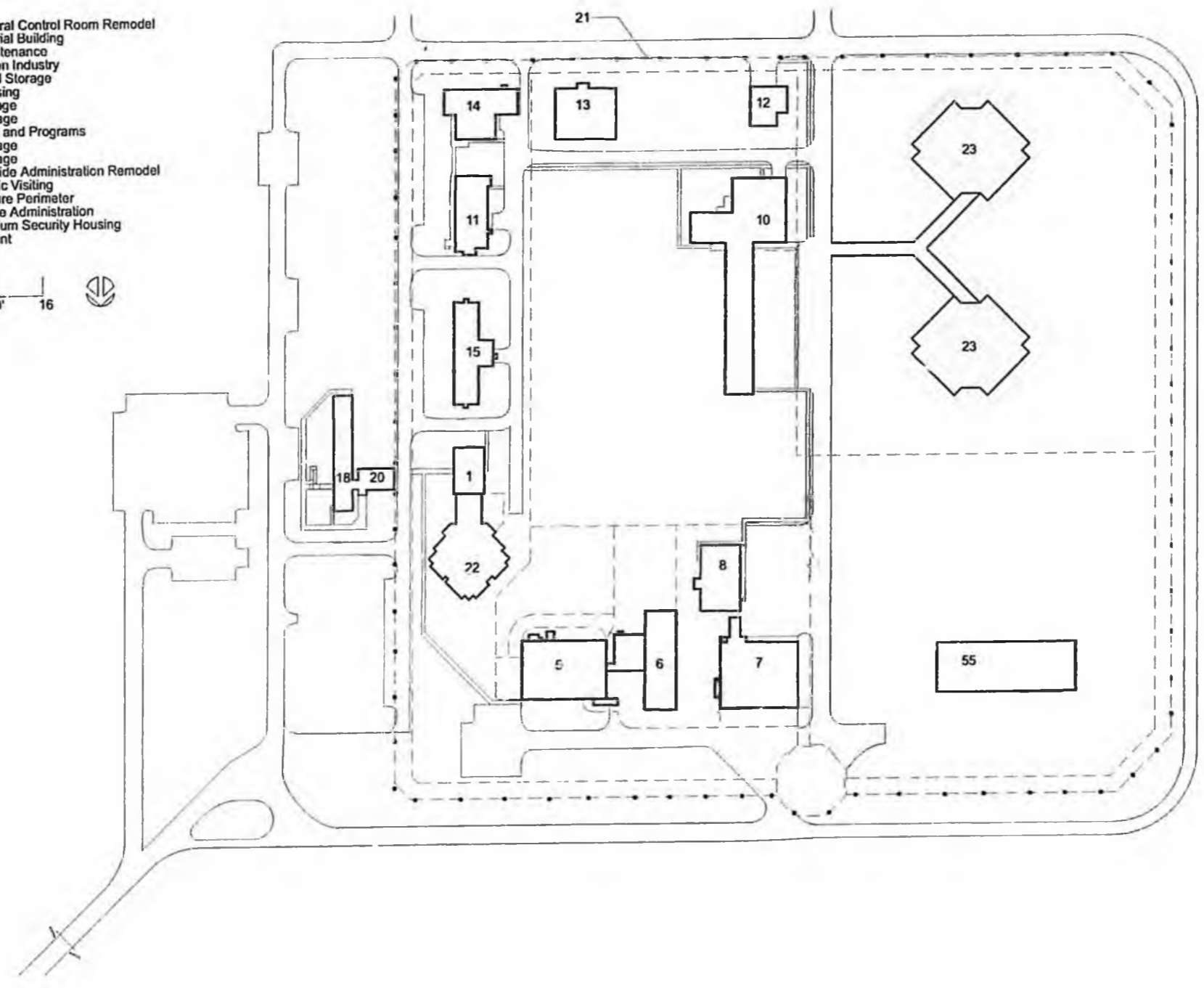
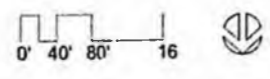
A 24-inmate capacity segregation housing unit will be added onto the existing building.

A total project budget of \$50,050,000 has been established for the construction of this project. Of these funds, \$14,777,000 is required to upgrade the facility's infrastructure, and \$35,273,000 is required to construct and support the new housing. This project will create space for 256 new general population, medium security prisoners and 30 special needs prisoners into the system. This equates to approximately \$123,300 per added bed.

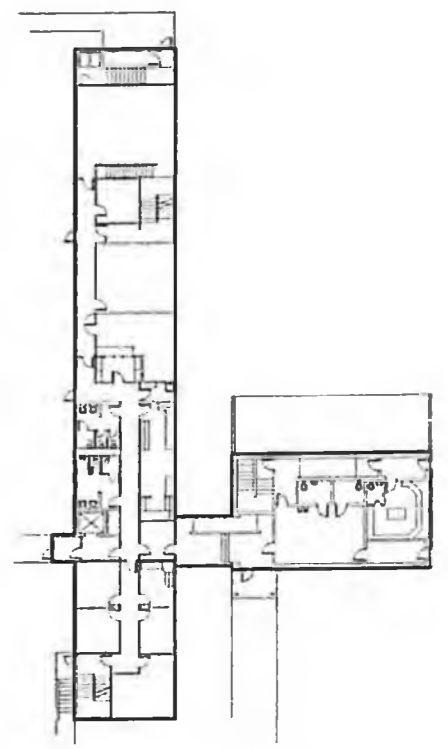
# WILDWOOD

## CORRECTIONAL CENTER

- 1 Central Control Room Remodel
- 5 Pretrial Building
- 6 Maintenance
- 7 Prison Industry
- 8 Food Storage
- 10 Housing
- 11 Storage
- 12 Storage
- 13 Gym and Programs
- 14 Storage
- 15 Storage
- 18 Outside Administration Remodel
- 20 Public Visiting
- 21 Secure Perimeter
- 22 Inside Administration
- 23 Medium Security Housing
- 55 Vacant



1 Central Control Room Remodel



18 Outside Administration Remodel first of two levels  
20 Public Visiting first of two levels

## Project Summary

Lemon Creek Correctional Center (LCCC) serves as the local jail for the Juneau area. It is located between downtown Juneau and the Juneau Airport on a 105-acre site. The facility also houses medium security and close custody sentenced prisoners with a limited number of maximum security prisoners. Lemon Creek is one of only two correctional centers within the state suitable for incarcerating maximum security offenders.

LCCC was constructed in 1969 as the Southeast Regional Correctional Institution (SERCI). Since then, there have been several small addition projects which have brought the overall building area to approximately 76,600 square feet.

In 2001, the average daily population at LCCC was 162 prisoners, and the facility's rated capacity is 164. This population balance is maintained by transporting inmates out of the state, by increasing use of halfway houses and by using a tent during the summer months. This complex inmate management policy is the result of a statewide shortage of prison beds and is compounded by the high regional demand for pretrial inmate space.

A 64 inmate housing addition is proposed to alleviate LCCC's housing shortfall. In order to support the increased prisoner population, it will be necessary to expand existing inmate support spaces. A 3,000 square foot addition is proposed to include a multipurpose room, classrooms, food service, counseling and administrative space.

Although fenced, there is currently no perimeter detection system in place at the Lemon Creek facility. Installation of an appropriate perimeter detection system is recommended, as well as implementation of some modifications to the existing perimeter security system.



## Project Goals

- Increase the inmate capacity by 64 from its current level of 164 to 228.
- Provide a secure perimeter to ensure public safety.



## Project Cost

Total:	\$11,312,000
Infrastructure:	\$1,170,000
Expansion:	\$10,142,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$158,500



## Lemon Creek Correctional Center



## Project Description

The expansion plan proposed for the Lemon Creek Correctional Center consists of three primary elements: additional housing, program space and security upgrades.

### Housing:

The proposed housing unit will create space for 64 additional male inmates in 32 double-bunked cells. Integral day spaces and a control station are proposed to be constructed within the housing pod.

### Programs:

Additional inmate housing at LCCC will require an expansion of program and support spaces for both inmate and administrative use. The project will include the repair and renovation of the kitchen and existing classroom space. A 3,000 square foot addition is proposed, which will include a multipurpose area and space for food service, classrooms, a hobby shop, storage, counseling and administrative services. The proposed program space will primarily serve the new housing unit and be located in close proximity to it so as to efficiently serve the new inmate population.

### Perimeter Security:

An analysis of the Lemon Creek perimeter was conducted in 1995. The findings of this report indicated that the physical barrier provided by the existing fencing could be made adequate with some fence

realignment and site lighting. However, the lack of a perimeter detection system at the fence line reduces the effectiveness of this physical barrier. With no electronic detection and limited staff available for observation, effective monitoring of the perimeter to mitigate prisoner escape is not possible. This situation is particularly of concern since the facility is located immediately adjacent to a densely populated residential neighborhood.

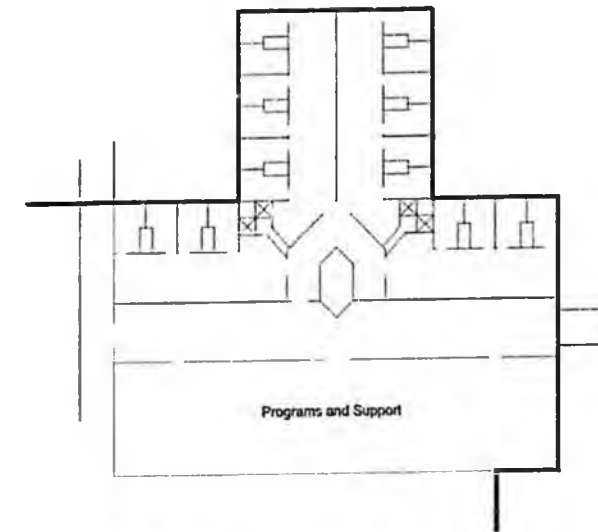
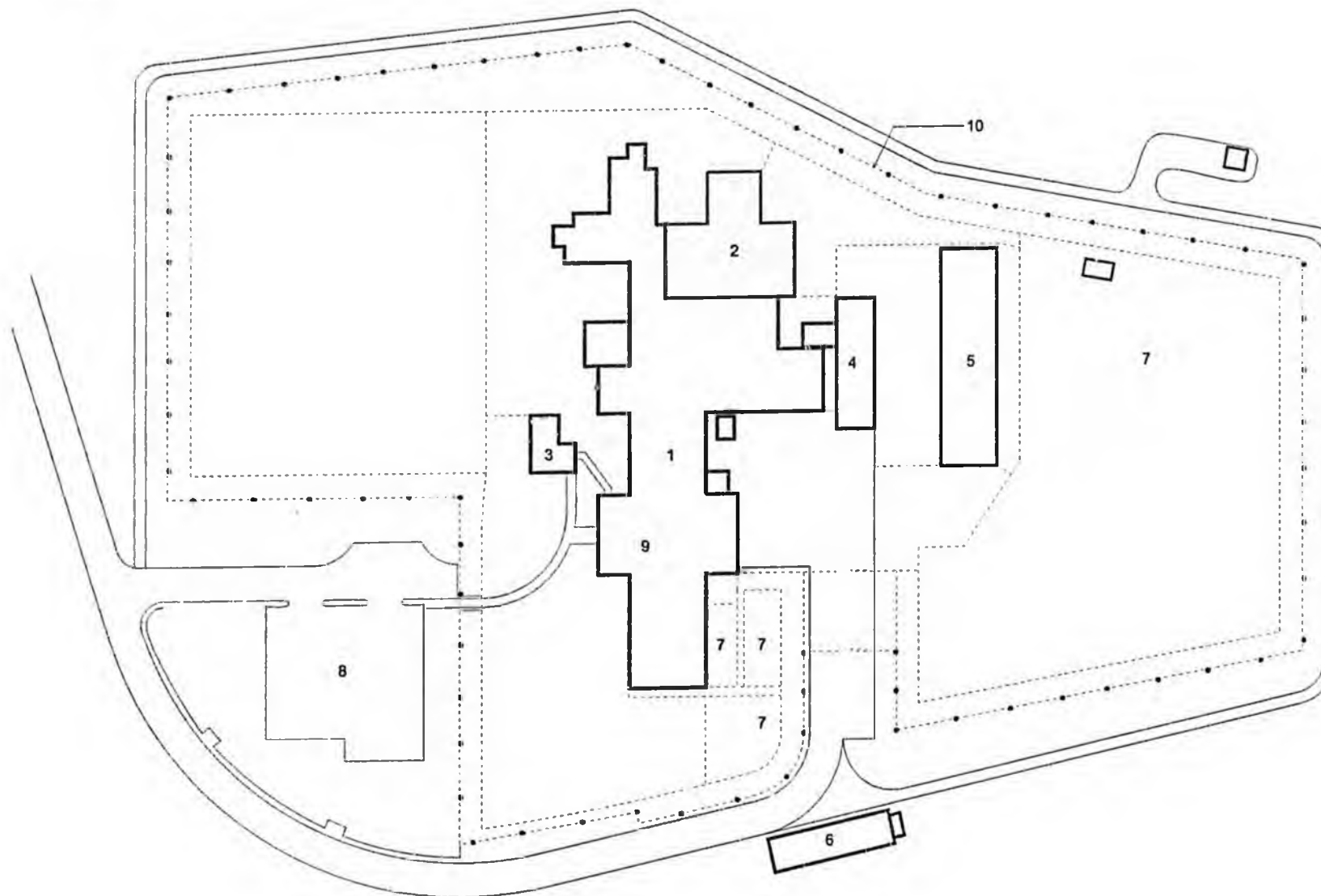
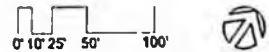
A total budget of \$11,312,000 is necessary to implement this three-component expansion project, which will increase the inmate population capacity from 164 to 228 prisoners, provide required program and support space, and secure the perimeter. This equates to approximately \$158,500 for each of the 64 added beds. The cost of adding housing is \$10,142,000 and the infrastructure cost is \$1,170,000.



# LEMON CREEK

# CORRECTIONAL CENTER

- 1 Correctional Center
- 2 New Housing Addition
- 3 Administration
- 4 Maintenance / Vocational Education
- 5 Industries
- 6 Vehicle Storage
- 7 Outdoor Exercise Yard
- 8 Parking
- 9 Food Service Expansion
- 10 Secure Perimeter



2 New Housing Addition



## Project Summary

The Ketchikan Correctional Center was constructed in 1983 and provides pretrial, short-term sentenced and reentry prison facilities for 52 male and female prisoners from the southern southeast region of the state.

The 17,692 square foot facility was constructed to house 28 prisoners. By subsequent double bunking, the maximum capacity has risen to 52 with an emergency capacity of 58. Serious overcrowding occurred in 1997 and 1998 when average prisoner counts were in the 60's with an all time high of 73.

The inmate population in Ketchikan Correctional Center has been maintained at an average of 47 prisoners in 2000 and 52 prisoners in 2001. This has been accomplished by transporting inmates out of the Ketchikan region to be held in other in-state and out-of-state institutions.

The proposed project expands KCC to house 24 additional general population inmates. The 12 proposed cells are to be secure and double bunked. The addition will include required dayroom space, educational rooms, probation offices and additional storage. Some modification to the intake/booking area and other interior support space will be required. The addition will extend into the area that is currently occupied by the outdoor exercise yard. This yard is proposed to be relocated north of its current position and covered.

## Project Goals

- Increase inmate capacity to hold 24 additional male inmates
- Increase the security capabilities of the exercise yard.

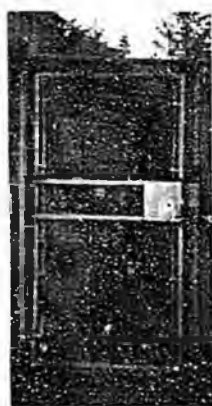


## Project Cost

Total:	\$7,478,000
Cost per bed: (expansion)	\$311,600



## Ketchikan Correctional Center



## Project Description

The proposed Ketchikan Correctional Center addition and renovation will increase the state's holding capacity in Ketchikan to 76 inmates, an increase of approximately 45%. The additional holding capacity will reduce expensive transportation costs and increase staff efficiency within this, the state's smallest correctional center.

The Ketchikan Correctional Center was constructed as a replacement facility for the old Ketchikan Jail that was collocated with the City Police Department in downtown Ketchikan. In 1983, the replacement facility opened providing holding space for 28 inmates in 28 single bunked cells. All program and support facilities were sized to accommodate this very small population. Soon after opening, additional bunks were added to double the population, thus overtaxing the existing support systems that were in place. To a large extent, this condition continues today.

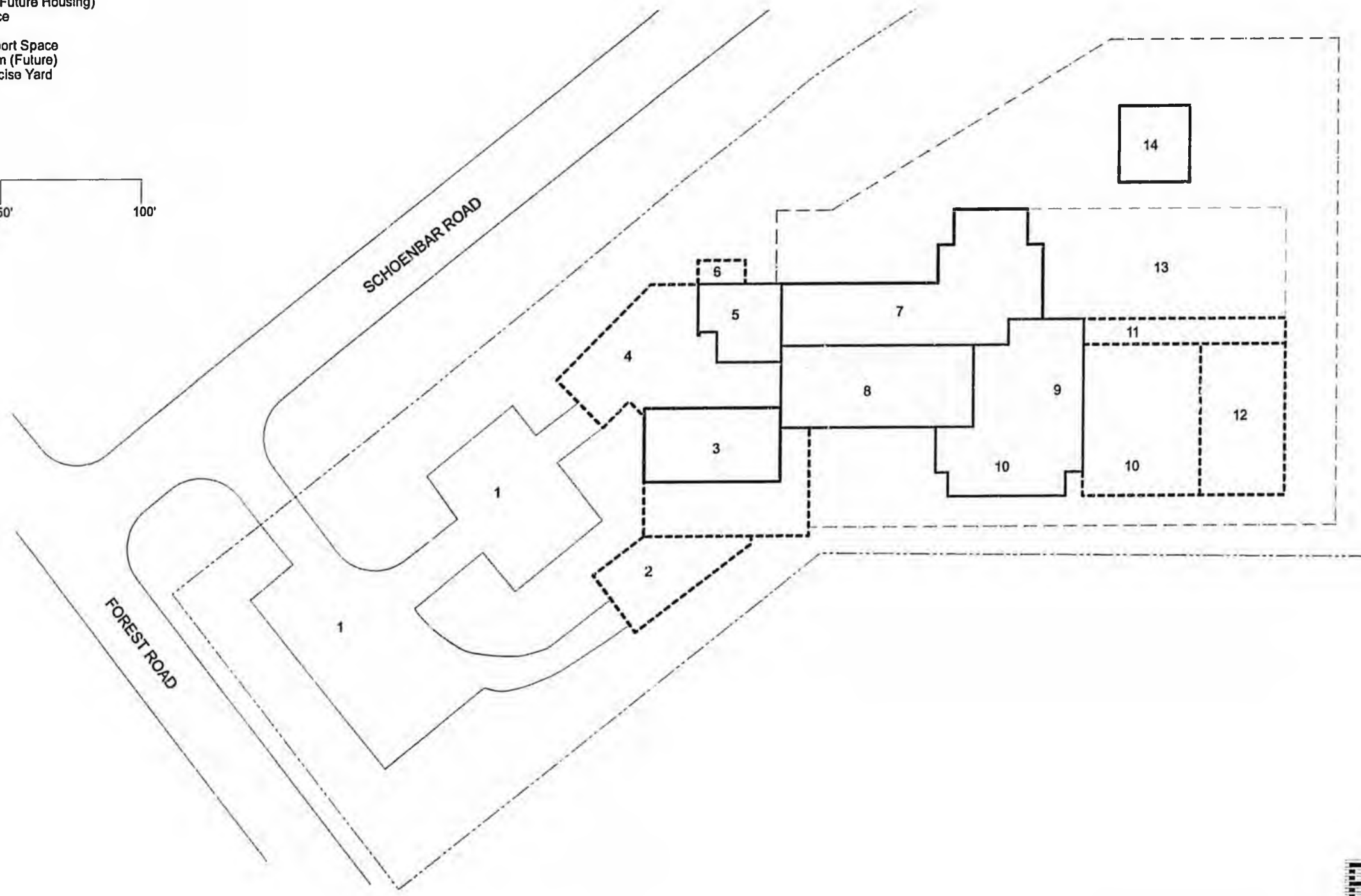
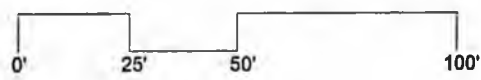
The proposed project adds 12 double bunked cells that are adequately sized to house 24 inmates for periods up to 10 hours. In addition to the actual holding cells, there are several other support spaces. These include a dayroom, multipurpose room,

food storage, classroom and education space, two probation offices and some internal renovation work in the booking and control room area.

As a result of the expansion project, the outdoor exercise yard will be displaced. Replacement of this required inmate program is planned to be located north of its current location. It is recommended the new exercise yard be covered with a secure steel roof and that the fence fabric forming the sides of the exercise yard extend to the roof. This configuration will be significantly more secure than the current yard, which was tested during a 2000 escape attempt that resulted in an inmate's death. The steel roof covering will also make the yard more usable in Ketchikan's rainy climate.

The total expansion and renovation project is expected to cost \$7,478,000 or \$311,600 for each added jail bed.

- 1 Parking Lot
- 2 Covered Vehicle Sally Port (Future)
- 3 Existing Administration (Future Intake)
- 4 Administration (Future)
- 5 Reprogrammed Into Medical Suite
- 6 Stair (Future)
- 7 Existing Housing/Program
- 8 Renovated Intake (Future Housing)
- 9 New Program Space
- 10 New Housing
- 11 Mechanical & Support Space
- 12 Multi-purpose Room (Future)
- 13 New Covered Exercise Yard
- 14 Maintenance



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