

OVERVIEW:

DEPT. OF

CORREC-

TIONS,

1/23/03

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OVERVIEW

January 23, 2003

Management Team

Marc Antrim – Commissioner
Don Stolworthy – Deputy Commissioner
Portia Parker – Assistant Commissioner
Lei Tupou – Special Assistant
Jerry Burnett – Director, Division of Administrative Services
Mike Addington – Director, Division of Institutions
Teri Moss – Director, Division of Community Corrections

Governor's Office Contact: Frank Homan, Special Staff Assistant

Organization

- Commissioner's Office
 - Assistant Commissioner
 - Legislative Liaison
 - Compliance Administrator
 - Cultural Affairs Coordinator
 - Special Assistant
 - Internal Auditor
 - Parole Board

- Deputy Commissioner's Office
 - Training Academy
 - Steve Smith
 - Prisoner Transportation
 - Prisoner Classification

- Division of Administrative Services
 - Budget and Finance
 - Data Processing
 - Human Resources
 - Procurement
 - Facilities Management
 - Inmate Health Care

•Division of Institutions

The Division of Institutions operates all of the facilities that incarcerate prisoners in the State, providing for all aspects of prisoner custody and care, and prisoner programs. The Division of Institutions also manages the contracts with the 11 private-sector halfway houses.

Health care costs, programs, administration and other indirect costs add \$36.11 per day to the cost of housing a prisoner.

Institutions – 13 Total:	Average Cost without Programs	Average Cost w/Programs
Anchorage Jail	-----	-----
Cook Inlet Pre-Trial	64.39	100.50
Anvil Mountain Correctional Center	113.84	149.95
Fairbanks Correctional Center	95.25	131.36
Lemon Creek Correctional Center	103.14	139.25
Ketchikan Correctional Center	149.62	185.73
Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center	126.06	162.17
Pt. MacKenzie Rehabilitation Farm	-----	-----
Mat-Su Pre-Trial	90.65	126.76
Spring Creek Correctional Center	75.41	111.52
Highland Mountain Correctional Center	69.48	105.59
Palmer Correctional Center	58.97	95.08
Wildwood Correctional Center	64.24	100.35

Inmate Programs

- Adult Basic Education
- General Education Diploma
- Youth Offender Program -- Spring Creek Correctional Center
- Substance Abuse
- Sex Offender Treatment
 - Highland Mountain Treatment Program
 - Lemon Creek Education Program
- Anger Management/Batterer's Program
- Vocational/Technical

Community Jails Initiative – Operates 15 local jails under contract to police departments
Budget \$4,844.9

•Division of Community Corrections/Probation and Parole

The Division of Community Corrections staffs "field" probation offices in most major cities and towns in the State with Probation Officers that supervise offenders on probation and parole, making sure that they comply with any conditions of release.

The American Correctional Association recommends a caseload of 70-75 with no pre-sentence reports, and 60-65 cases with 1-2 pre-sentence reports per month. Specialized caseloads should be 35-50.

Field Offices	Regular Case Load
Northern Region	
Fairbanks	71
Barrow	73
Nome	100
Bethel	84
Kotzebue	88
Southcentral Region	
Anchorage	93
Palmer	77
Kenai	82
Dillingham	76
Kodiak	85
Inter-State Compact	---
Southeast Region	
Juneau	66
Sitka	36
Ketchikan	66
Victim Unit	
Victim Impact	
VINE System	
Interstate Compact Unit	

Budget

- FY2003 Total is \$180,762.2
- Two Budget Review Units
 - Administration and Operations
 - Community Residential Centers
 - 11 private-sector halfway house contracts

Prisoner Population

As of Tuesday, January 21, 2003:

- 3,123 prisoners were incarcerated in facilities in the State, which put us at 98% capacity
- 622 prisoners were incarcerated in the Florence Correctional Center in Arizona.

- 21 prisoners were at other out of state facilities
- 170 were on electronic monitoring
- 703 prisoners were in halfway houses
- 4778 offenders supervised by the Probation Field Offices
- Discussion of population trends

Staffing Levels

Corrections has a total of 1484 authorized positions. In the transition documents, the previous administration noted that the FY 04 budget is "predicated on under-funding \$4.4 million in the personal services budget category. This consumes most of the 143 vacancies that currently exist in the department. Filling those positions would result in an over-expenditure of the budget and necessitate a request for a supplemental from the legislature."

GOALS for FY04

- Reorganization for greater efficiency and improved public safety
- Program Audits
- Medical Cost Containment
- Feasibility of opening the Anchorage Jail Infirmary
- Population Management
 - Temporary Housing Options
- Staff Recruitment
 - Increase in Native Alaskans and females
- Improved Training Academy
- Explore opportunities with Department Of Labor and Workforce Development for prisoner employment/rehabilitation training.
- Improve Missions and Measures

Closing

Under the previous administration Corrections took on a larger role as a social service provider than was originally envisioned.

- Approximately 300 of the prisoners incarcerated at any given time are chronically mentally ill.

- Due to the fact that there are few sleep-off centers in the state, all of the Corrections facilities routinely receive public inebriates and hold them for 12-hours until they are sober.
- Only Anchorage and Juneau routinely charge arrested persons with violations of city ordinances. Corrections then bills those governments for the costs of incarceration. Most cities and towns haven't developed city ordinances and instead arrest persons for violation of state charges, leaving Corrections and the State to assume all the costs of incarceration.
- The department is anticipating an additional \$1,200.0 stemming from the recent vehicle accident on the Seward Highway and \$897.8 in increased ITG costs.
- The outgoing administration left 88 Correctional Officer PCNs, 16 Probation Officer PCNs and a wide-range of other classified positions vacant to cover budget shortfalls. Facilities across the state are paying large a volume of overtime pay to cover staff shortages to keep security coverage at minimum safe levels. Overtime amounts being worked by correctional officers and nursing staff is causing concern regarding burnout.

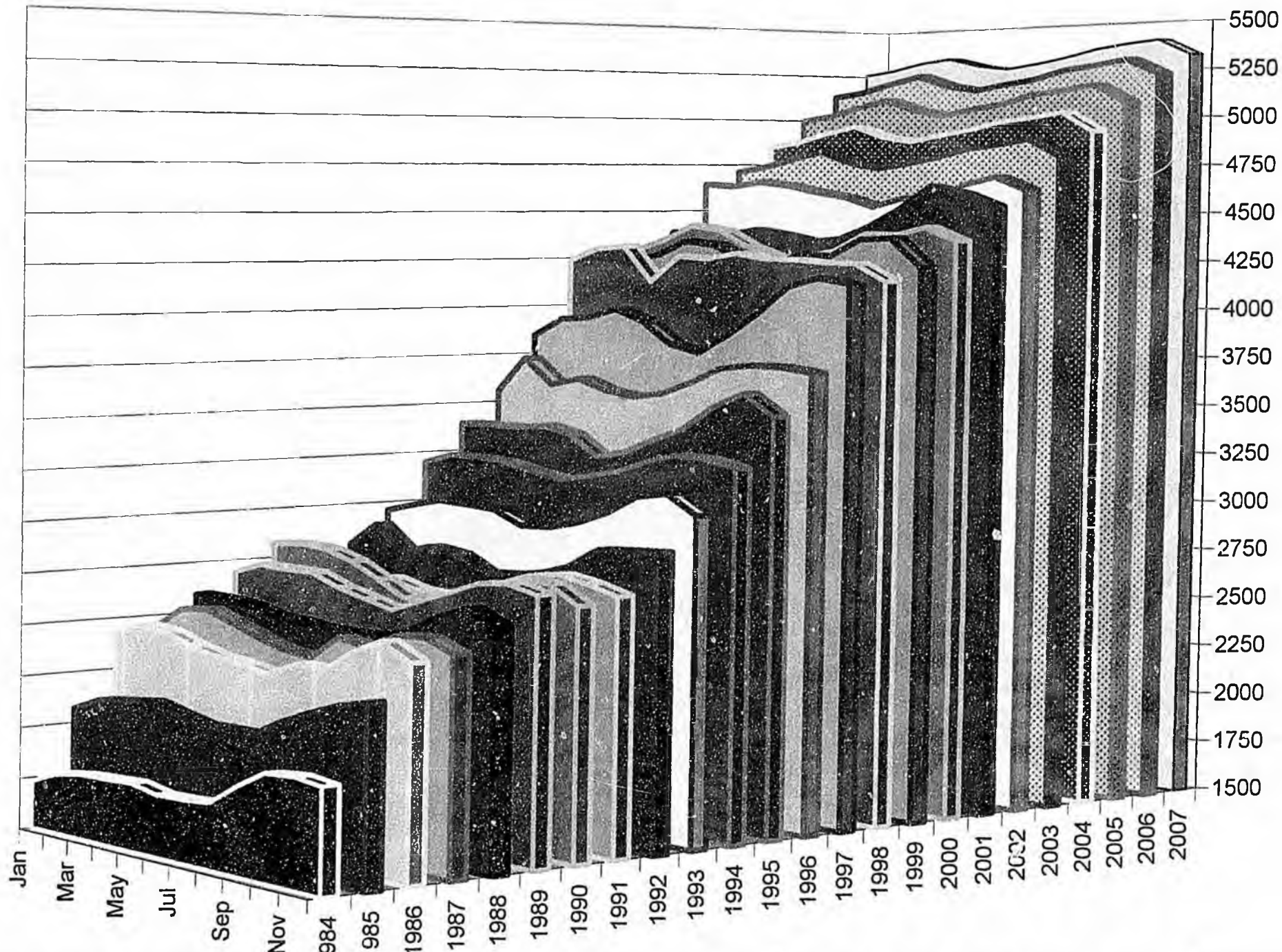
This document was prepared by the Alaska Department of Corrections, Office of the Commissioner for presentation to the Alaska State Legislature, House of Representatives, State Affairs Committee.

Department of Corrections
Inmate Population
Monthly and Annual Averages

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1984	1732	1791	1813	1818	1828	1798	1800	1814	1916	2001	2011	1995	1860
1985	2068	2130	2148	2168	2132	2103	2105	2109	2191	2254	2311	2344	2172
1986	2421	2486	2472	2424	2389	2376	2351	2417	2412	2516	2581	2506	2446
1987	2443	2545	2566	2516	2468	2426	2409	2526	2499	2573	2585	2527	2507
1988	2589	2585	2577	2538	2530	2512	2513	2519	2558	2643	2705	2637	2576
1989	2687	2741	2736	2733	2679	2642	2606	2666	2724	2785	2800	2765	2714
1990	2822	2833	2823	2778	2706	2632	2615	2666	2715	2797	2785	2699	2739
1991	2681	2699	2666	2682	2640	2636	2649	2725	2777	2800	2773	2730	2705
1992	2793	2906	2786	2824	2802	2726	2735	2759	2806	2903	2912	2918	2823
1993	2956	2999	3033	3026	3014	2949	2955	2993	3054	3145	3173	3084	3032
1994	3194	3243	3243	3232	3198	3167	3198	3231	3289	3335	3330	3295	3246
1995	3390	3395	3392	3409	3376	3274	3307	3380	3442	3558	3635	3532	3424
1996	3556	3732	3605	3642	3588	3567	3591	3655	3732	3756	3754	3733	3659
1997	3843	3934	3947	3996	3939	3827	3790	3885	3999	4136	4182	4157	3970
1998	4237	4300	4318	4135	4269	4260	4289	4264	4264	4252	4251	4168	4251
1999	4222	4243	4269	4343	4328	4249	4228	4284	4276	4365	4376	4232	4285
2000	4292	4348	4423	4400	4317	4261	4268	4301	4391	4386	4427	4362	4348
2001	4382	4364	4371	4398	4374	4342	4360	4424	4514	4631	4593	4530	4440
2002	4642	4630	4656	4635	4601	4575	4524	4570	4490	4638	4679	4614	4605
2003	4712	4738	4780	4816	4757	4726	4752	4780	4825	4846	4872	4781	4782
2004	4850	4874	4919	4956	4898	4871	4902	4927	4967	4985	5011	4913	4923
2005	4996	5021	5064	5100	5042	5012	5041	5067	5110	5130	5156	5063	5067
2006	5132	5154	5197	5234	5178	5149	5176	5201	5244	5265	5291	5212	5203
2007	5259	5282	5317	5335	5293	5272	5292	5322	5361	5384	5400	5320	5320

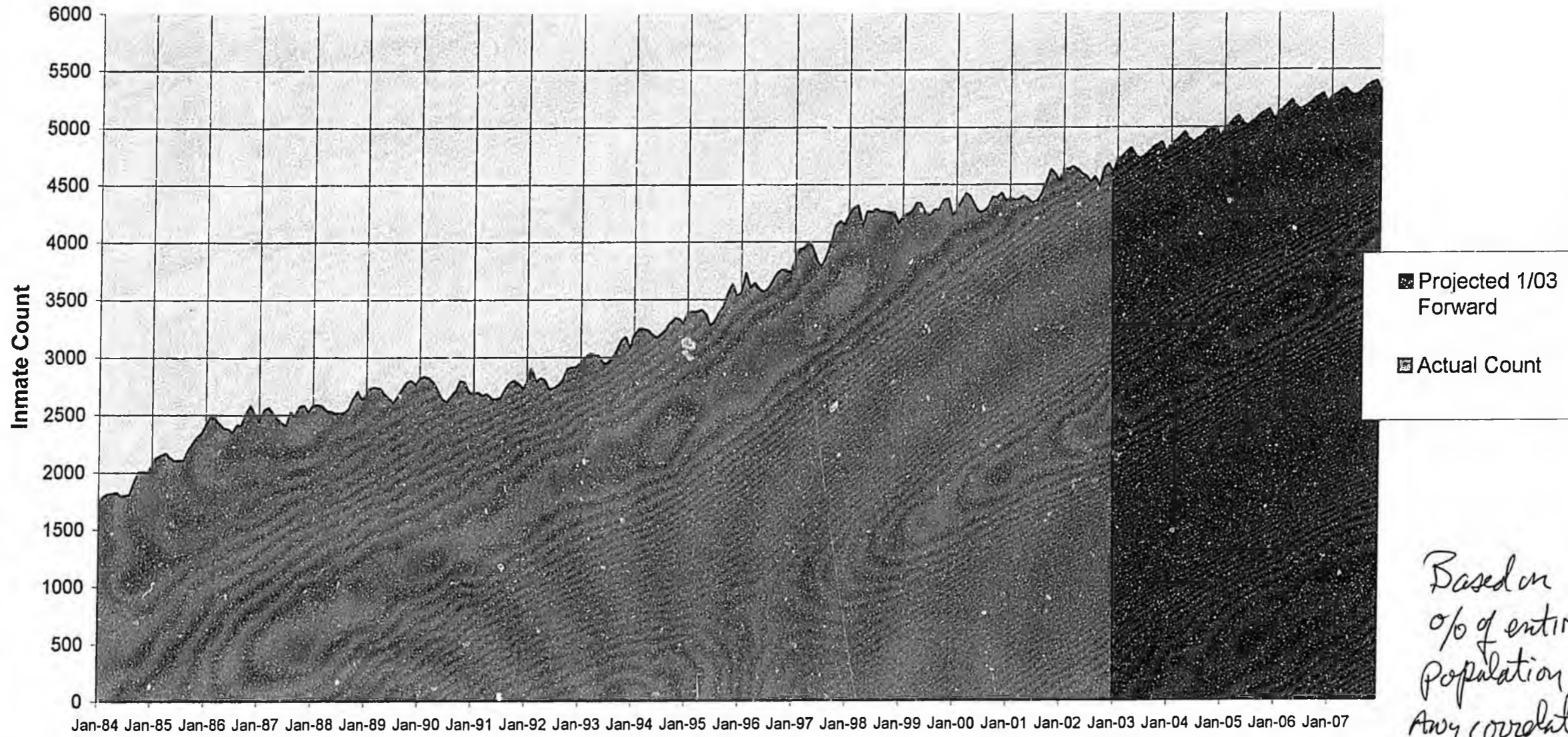
From January 2003 Forward are Projected Figures

Monthly Average Inmate Population From 1984 Through December 2002



- 1984 ■ 1985 ■ 1986 ■ 1987 ■ 1988 ■ 1989 ■ 1990 ■ 1991 ■ 1992 ■ 1993 ■ 1994 ■ 1995 ■ 1996 ■ 1997 ■ 1998 ■ 1999 ■ 2000 ■ 2001 ■ 2002 ■ 2003
- 2004 ■ 2005 ■ 2006 □ 2007

Inmate Population Statistics



■ Projected 1/03 Forward
■ Actual Count

*Based on
% of entire
population
Any correlation
between total
pop & Inmate pop*

January 28, 2003

Infections in Newly Released Inmates are Rising Concern

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., Jan. 27 — Marva Johnson was thrilled when her longtime boyfriend, Randy Vallad, was paroled from prison in 1999.

They went back to living together, and once when he had a bad cut on his head, she took care of him. She was splattered with his blood, but the couple did not think anything of it at the time.

It was not until Mr. Vallad was sent back to prison in 2001 for a parole violation that he was accidentally shown his Michigan Department of Corrections medical records. They reported that Mr. Vallad had tested positive for hepatitis C, a blood-borne virus that can cause potentially fatal liver disease, when he was first admitted to prison years before.

"They knew and didn't tell him," Ms. Johnson, 33, said today in this small city in central Michigan. "As a result, they also let him infect me." For the past 11 months she has been taking a powerful, enervating course of drugs for hepatitis C.

Such cases are becoming increasingly common across the nation, as jails and prisons have become giant incubators for some of the worst infectious diseases.

According to a study released today at a conference sponsored by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, at least 1.3 million inmates released from jail or prison in 1996 were infected with hepatitis C. That was 29 percent of the 4.5 million cases nationwide.

Similarly, newly released inmates accounted for 35 percent of the 34,000 Americans with tuberculosis in 1996, the study found. And newly released inmates accounted for 13 to 17 percent of Americans infected with H.I.V. or AIDS, the study estimated.

The problem has become so acute that health care officials and prisoner rights groups are calling for widespread testing of prison populations for hepatitis C and faster treatment of prisoners.

"This is a public health problem that has been growing and growing, but we are reluctant to do anything about it because these are bad guys," said Dr. Robert Greifinger, a former chief medical officer for the New York State Department of Correctional Services and the author of the study, which was commissioned by Congress and prepared for the Justice Department.

The Centers for Disease Control held a conference of prison medical officers in San Antonio devoted to the issue last weekend. During the conference, the centers said that public vaccination efforts to prevent hepatitis outbreaks should be extended to prisons.

The centers also issued new guidelines urging states to test all prisoners with a history of intravenous

drug use and other risky behavior for hepatitis C. Sharing needles and unprotected sex are common ways the virus is spread.

The problem is not that large numbers of prisoners are contracting hepatitis C while incarcerated, experts say. Most were infected years before. The experts say the high rate of communicable diseases among inmates is a critical issue for two reasons: the danger inmates pose of infecting others when they are released, and the opportunity to treat them that is largely being wasted.

Dr. Greifinger said that Americans tended to forget that most inmates eventually return home. In 2000, about nine million people were released from jail and prison, according to Allen J. Beck, of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the statistical arm of the Justice Department.

In a sign that the problem is getting more attention, the C.D.C. made public Dr. Greifinger's report today. It had been given to the Justice Department in March 2001, Dr. Greifinger said, but never before released to the public.

In a separate action, the American Civil Liberties Union and two dozen other organizations interested in prison conditions issued a call today for a Congressional investigation into the state of medical care in jails and prisons.

"Correctional systems have buried their heads in the sand because they don't want to know how many prisoners have hepatitis C," said Eric Balaban, a staff lawyer with the National Prison Project of the A.C.L.U.

Russ Marlin, a spokesman for the Michigan Department of Corrections, said, "We are treating hepatitis C in accordance with federal guidelines."

He said that Michigan did not do blood tests of all incoming inmates or all those who engage in risky behavior. "Our position is that indiscriminate testing is not useful," he said. In addition, it would cost \$200 million to test and treat all suspected cases of hepatitis C among Michigan inmates, he said. Even more important, he said, is that the drug treatment — a combination of interferon and ribarvin given over a 6 to 12 month period — is very toxic.

Mr. Marlin said he had no information on why Mr. Vallad was not told he had tested positive for hepatitis C and could not release it even if he did because of the confidentiality of prisoners' medical records.

Mr. Vallad, was originally convicted for fleeing the police when he was stopped for driving with a suspended license. It was not the last of his problems. Today, the police raided the trailer where he lives with his sister and brother, looking for drugs.

It was a bad tip from an informant, the police later said, and they found no drugs. But they detained Mr. Vallad anyway.

Steven Croley, a lawyer for Mr. Vallad and Ms. Johnson, said Mr. Vallad had stumbled on the information that he had tested positive for hepatitis C when he asked to see some of his private medical records compiled by doctors while he was out of prison.

At the time, in 2001, Mr. Vallad had just been sent back to prison because of a urine test that showed evidence of drug use, a violation of his parole.

But the records he received accidentally included pages of his prison medical file reporting on a blood test he had been given during his first admission in 1998.

At the bottom of one page was the notation "Hepatitis C — Positive."

"I said, wait a minute, what's this?" Mr. Vallad recalled. He called Ms. Johnson, who went for a test and discovered she was also infected.

Mr. Vallad, now 42, was never offered any treatment inside prison for hepatitis C. His level of infection has steadily gone up and his health has deteriorated, Mr. Croley said.

Mr. Croley said he will soon bring suits against the Michigan Department of Corrections on behalf of Mr. Vallad and Ms. Johnson.

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STATISTICAL REPORT 1996 - 2001 (Calendar Years)

Gunny
Corrections
Overview file
2-7-03

ALASKA BOARD OF PAROLE

[NOTE: All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percentage point.]
[NOTE: Statistics are calculated on calendar year basis.]

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total Full Board Hearings Held	536	562	655	590	595	570
Specials Hearings (see Specials section)	156	195	274	274	320	293
MR Conditions Set		425	648	633	540	598
Preliminary Hearings Held		298	367	430	513	489
				<small>[72% increase from 1997 to 2000]</small>		
Parole Arrest Warrants Issued Statewide <small>(Signed # warrants only - does not reflect actual arrests)</small>		491	515	551	669	633
		<small>Year 2001 by Region: Southeast-45; Northern-154; Southcentral-434</small>				

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
<u>Full Board Hearings Held by Quarter</u>						
Winter	129	135	160	170	142	138
Spring	141	141	158	124	147	153
Summer	132	139	188	152	186	120
Fall	134	147	149	144	120	159
	536	562	655	590	595	570

<u>Total Full Board Hearings Held Each Year</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>570</u>
% of Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary	37%	41%	36%	32%	27%	27%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Revocations	51%	43%	49%	56%	63%	66%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions	3%	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%
% of Full Board Hearings that are Reviews	6%	7%	4%	6%	6%	4%

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001

Hearing Types

# of All Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary	198	228	236	186	161	154
<i>% of All Full Board Hearings that are Initial Discretionary</i>	37%	41%	36%	32%	27%	27%
# of All Full Board Hearings that are Reviews	29	39	28	37	35	22
<i>% of All Full Board Hearings that are Reviews</i>	6%	7%	4%	6%	6%	4%
# of All Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions (all types)	15	13	29	30	21	18
<i>% of All Full Board Hearings that are Rescissions</i>	3%	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%

(For information on Revocations, see next page)

Discretionary Parole Hearing Decisions

# of Initial Discretionary Hearings with Grant decision	80	79	121	95	66	61
<i>% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings</i>	40%	35%	51%	51%	41%	40%
# of Initial Discretionary Hrgs with "Continue" Decision	41	30	31	32	34	23
<i>% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings</i>	21%	13%	22%	17%	21%	15%
# of Initial Discretionary Hrgs with "Deny" Decision				59	61	70
<i>% of All Initial Discretionary Hearings</i>				32%	38%	45%

"Continue" Decisions for All Full Board Hearings

# of "Continue" Decisions (of All Full Board Hearings)	81	68	86	85	95	75
<i>% of All Full Board Hearings with "Continue" Decision</i>	15%	12%	13%	14%	16%	13%

[NOTE: See next page for statistics on all Revocation hearings.]

REVOCATION STATISTICS

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total Full Board <u>Revocation</u> Hearings Held (Disc. & MR)	272	243	322	335	376	415
	<i>[38% increase from 1996 to 2000]</i>					

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
# of <u>Discretionary Revocation</u> Hearings	28	29	18	28	29	38
% Discretionary Revocation Hrgs of all Revocation Hrgs held	10%	12%	6%	8%	8%	9%
# of <u>Mandatory Revocation</u> Hearings (includes rescissions & reviews)	245	214	304	307	347	377
% of Mandatory Revocation Hrgs of all Revocation Hrgs held	90%	88%	94%	92%	92%	91%

Subsets/Types of Mandatory Revocations Hearings: (does not include Review hearings)

# of MR Revocations & all Rescissions	238 (78%)	282 (81%)	318 (81%)
# of MR Reparole Revocation Hearings	31 (10%)	28 (8%)	33 (8%)
# of Anticipatory MR Revocations	38 (12%)	37 (11%)	42 (11%)
Discretionary Reparole Revocation		1	0

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Revoke/Deny" Decision	80	131	111	109	115	153
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in " <u>Revoke/Deny</u> " Decision	29%	54%	34%	33%	30%	39%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Reprimand/Warn" Decision	42	25	37	38	51	39
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in " <u>Reprimand/Warn</u> " Decision	15%	10%	11%	11%	14%	10%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Revoke/Reparole" Decision	85	76	126	136	151	144
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in " <u>Revoke/Reparole</u> " Decision	31%	31%	39%	41%	40%	37%
# of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in "Continue" Decision				52	59	57
% of All Revocation Hrgs Resulting in " <u>Continue</u> " Decision				15%	16%	14%

Specials Hearings

(Definition: Full Board hearings for special requests; parolees do not participate in Specials hearings)

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total # of Specials Hearings Held	156	195	274	274	320	333
	<i>(100 % increase from 1996 to 2000)</i>					
<u># Special Hearings Held by Type:</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Condition Change Request	12	21	14	35	44	24
Anticipatory Waiver	0	2	0	0	3	2
Discr. Rescission Waiver	1	0	1	0	1	1
Discr. Reparole Revoc Waiver	0	1	0	0	1	0
Discr. Revocation Waiver	7	5	13	13	14	19
MR Reparole Revoc Waiver	8	10		3	15	26
MR Revocation Waiver	77	114	178	148	175	166
Reconsideration	27	30	41	37	38	31
Rescission Waiver	17	12	16	21	13	6
Special Medical Parole				2	2	3
Offender Supv. Program(OSP)				5	3	1
Request for Time Served					3	
Dismissed Charges					4	
Special Requests						5
Early Release	7	0	11	10	4	9
	<i>(7grant)</i>		<i>(7grant)</i> <i>(4deny)</i>	<i>(3grant)</i> <i>(7deny)</i>	<i>(3grant)</i> <i>(1deny)</i>	<i>(4grant)</i> <i>(5deny)</i>

Questions to be addressed to Larry Jones, Executive Director, Alaska Board of Parole

Email: lawrence_jones@correct.state.ak.us

[doc: f:\statistics addendum 2001.doc] 2 / 1 / 02

Subject: State Affairs 1/30/03 meeting

Date: Tue, 28 Jan 2003 13:41:57 -0900

From: Ginny Austerman <Ginny_Austerman@Legis.state.ak.us>

Organization: Alaska State Legislature

To: Representative Bruce Weyhrauch <Representative_Bruce_Weyhrauch@legis.state.ak.us>
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Lisa Weissler <Lisa_Weissler@legis.state.ak.us>

Reminder:

House State Affairs Committee meets Thursday morning, January 30, 2003 for the purpose of a Confirmation Hearing for Marc Antrim, Commissioner-Appointee Department of Corrections. I will drop Mr. Antrim's resume' by your office on Wednesday.

All committee members please remember, you will need to sign the "Confirmation Committee Report" prior to leaving the meeting. If you need to leave before the meeting is completed, please signal me and I will get your signature right away.

The meeting is scheduled to begin promptly at 8 a.m.. The confirmation hearing is the only thing on the agenda. The meeting will be teleconferenced if any of your constituents wish to testify, please be sure to advise them to make arrangements with their LIO.

Ginny Austerman

STATE OF ALASKA /

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MEMORANDUM

Commissioner's Office
431 N Franklin, Suite 400
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone (907) 465-4652 Fax (907) 465-3390

TO: All Legislators

DATE: January 15, 2003

FROM: Marc S. Antrim, Commissioner

SUBJECT: *Nome Seaside Center Status Report*

The Alaska Department of Corrections operates 13 correctional facilities directly, and 11 halfway houses under contract to private, for-profit and non-profit companies. Cornell Corrections Corporation is the largest contractor with 9 halfway houses, one of which is the Seaside Center in Nome.

- Contract negotiations were underway with Cornell Corrections for a new 5-year contract for the Seaside Center during the previous Corrections administration.
- The Seaside Center employs 13 people, who provide 24-hour supervision for the 48 prisoners in the facility.
- The current contract price is \$76.74 per person, per day.
- Corrections offered a 5% increase to \$80.68. The most expensive contract is the halfway house in Bethel at \$85.17. This would be a \$57,465.60 increase in FY04.
- The cost of living allowance (COLA) recognized by the State is 38% for Bethel and 34% for Nome.
- Cornell's 1st offer was a 27% increase to \$97.48, per person, per day. This would be a \$310,374.10 increase in FY04.
- Corrections offered a 6% increase to \$81.34 and freight consolidation. Staff verified that costs for food, rent, freight, etc., have been stable.
- When Cornell declined to negotiate below the 27% increase, a notice to end the contract was served by Corrections, which expires on 1-31-03.
- Cornell started a public relations campaign indicating that Corrections was simply closing the Seaside Center.

- Mike Addington, Director of Institutions, and Karen Neagle, Cultural Affairs Coordinator, went to Nome on Wednesday, January 8th, and met with the Mayor, members of the city council, and several Native organizations. They explained the problem with the contract negotiations and that the prisoners may need to be moved out of Nome only temporarily until another facility can be opened.

- Discussions were initiated by Addington and Neagle with Kawerak Corporation and Norton Sound, among others, to consider taking over the operation. Norton Sound is interested in exploring options to implement a more comprehensive treatment program at the facility. The facility, under new management, could be in operation within 120-days at which time the prisoners would be moved back to Nome.

- Signing this contract with the 27% increase proposed by Cornell Corrections would have serious implications for the other halfway house contracts up for renegotiation in 2003, as well as serious impacts to the overall Corrections budget.

Corrections would rather have completed the negotiation with Cornell in good faith and entered into another contract to run the existing Seaside Center facility. Making the best of the situation, Corrections has approached Native corporations to consider taking over the operation. Corrections views bringing the Native corporations and the community in as partners to deliver services as a positive result. Providing an improved treatment component in the facility is also seen as a positive step.

If you require any further information, please feel free to contact me directly at 465-4652. Thank you.

Cc: James F. Clark, Chief of Staff
Mike Tibbles, Legislative Director
Frank Homan, Special Assistant
John Manly, Press Secretary

THE
FOLLOWING
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Cornell/Seaside Center (Nome) (41 Regular 7 Per Diem)

<u>Beds #</u>	<u>Price Per Regular Bed</u>			
41	\$78.74	Current Price	FY03 Increase	FY04 Increase
34 Beds @ \$79.98	(Aggregate)		(181 Days)/SUP	(Increment)
7 Beds @ \$61.00				
7 Beds @ \$10.00				
	\$77.12	0.5%	\$2,819.98	\$5,686.70
	\$77.51	1.0%	\$5,714.17	\$11,523.05
	\$77.89	1.5%	\$8,534.15	\$17,209.75
	\$78.27	2.0%	\$11,354.13	\$22,896.45
	\$78.66	2.5%	\$14,248.32	\$28,732.80
	\$79.04	3.0%	\$17,068.30	\$34,419.50
	\$79.43	3.5%	\$19,962.49	\$40,256.85
	\$79.81	4.0%	\$22,782.47	\$46,842.55
	\$80.19	4.5%	\$25,802.45	\$51,629.25
Agency Offer- 1st /11-15-2002	\$80.68	5% Raise	\$28,496.64	\$57,468.60
	\$80.96	5.5%	\$31,316.82	\$63,152.30
	\$81.34	6.0%	\$34,166.28	\$68,839.00
	\$81.73	6.5%	\$37,030.79	\$74,675.35
	\$82.11	7.0%	\$39,850.77	\$80,362.05
	\$82.50	7.5%	\$42,744.98	\$86,198.40
	\$82.88	8.0%	\$45,584.94	\$91,885.10
	\$83.26	8.5%	\$48,384.92	\$97,671.80
	\$83.65	9.0%	\$51,279.11	\$103,408.15
	\$84.03	9.5%	\$54,099.09	\$109,094.85
	\$84.41	10.0%	\$56,919.07	\$114,781.66
	\$84.80	10.5%	\$59,813.28	\$120,617.90
	\$85.18	11.0%	\$62,633.24	\$126,304.80
	\$85.57	11.5%	\$65,527.43	\$132,140.95
	\$85.95	12.0%	\$68,347.41	\$137,827.65
	\$86.33	12.5%	\$71,167.39	\$143,514.35
	\$86.72	13.0%	\$74,061.58	\$149,350.70
	\$87.10	13.5%	\$76,881.56	\$155,037.40
	\$87.48	14.0%	\$79,701.54	\$160,724.10
	\$87.87	14.5%	\$82,595.73	\$166,560.45
	\$88.25	15.0%	\$85,415.71	\$172,247.15
	\$88.63	15.5%	\$88,235.69	\$177,933.85
	\$89.02	16.0%	\$91,129.88	\$183,770.20
	\$89.40	16.5%	\$93,949.86	\$189,466.90
	\$89.79	17.0%	\$96,844.05	\$196,293.26
	\$90.17	17.5%	\$99,664.03	\$200,979.95
	\$90.55	18.0%	\$102,484.01	\$206,868.65
	\$90.94	18.5%	\$105,378.20	\$212,503.00
	\$91.32	19.0%	\$108,198.18	\$218,189.70
	\$91.70	19.5%	\$111,018.16	\$223,876.40
	\$92.09	20.0%	\$113,912.35	\$229,712.75
	\$92.47	20.5%	\$116,732.33	\$235,399.45
	\$92.86	21.0%	\$119,626.52	\$241,235.80
	\$93.24	21.5%	\$122,446.50	\$246,922.50
	\$93.62	22.0%	\$125,266.48	\$252,609.20
	\$94.01	22.5%	\$128,180.67	\$258,445.55
	\$94.39	23.0%	\$130,980.65	\$264,132.25
	\$94.77	23.5%	\$133,800.63	\$269,818.95
	\$95.16	24.0%	\$136,654.82	\$275,655.30
	\$95.54	24.5%	\$139,514.80	\$281,342.00
	\$95.93	25.0%	\$142,408.99	\$287,178.35
	\$96.31	25.5%	\$145,228.97	\$292,865.05
	\$96.69	26.0%	\$148,048.95	\$298,551.75
	\$97.08	26.5%	\$150,943.14	\$304,388.10
1st Offer- Per RFP Proposal	\$97.48	27.0%	\$153,911.54	\$310,374.10

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS
AGENCY OVERSIGHT HEARINGS
QUESTIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1. The in-state maximum capacity for Alaska's fifteen correctional facilities is 2,996 and the emergency capacity is 3,094. In December every facility was at, or over, emergency capacity. All halfway house beds are full, 700 Alaskan prisoners are held in Arizona and nearly 200 prisoners in the Anchorage area are by-passing jails and serving their sentence at home.
 - What is your plan for managing inmate growth?
 - What is your interim plan for avoiding court sanctions and resumed court oversight of the Department of Corrections due to overcrowding?
 - Does the Attorney General believe that the DOC is at risk of resumed court oversight and possible sanctions?

2. Over 200 prisoners in Anchorage are serving all, or part, of their sentences of incarceration at home, on electronic monitoring, or department supervision.
 - Does this administration plan to continue the practice of allowing prisoners to serve sentences at home, rather than in a halfway house or jail?
 - Isn't this practice equivalent to modifying a prisoner's sentence without the permission of the court?
 - What is the difference between a sentence of imprisonment and probation if offenders are allowed to go to work and come home?

3. The Arizona private prison contract is in its eighth year. The D.O.C. has repeatedly testified that the services meet the highest standards of the industry at less cost to the State of Alaska.
 - Does the Department plan to support the development of a privately managed prison in Alaska so that the jobs and revenue bolster the Alaska economy, rather than Arizona?
 - If the Arizona private contract has been so successful, why can't the same services be delivered in Alaska to help contain the costs of in-state correctional services?
 - What is the current statewide average daily operating cost, per bed, for in-state, state operated correctional facilities, as reported to the federal government for reimbursement purposes?
 - What are the current average daily operating costs, per bed, per institution, including programs, health, administration, indirect and per bed capital costs where facilities are not paid off?

4. In 1995 the D.O.C. had seven policy level exempt and partially exempt political appointee positions and one classified service Deputy Director. The Knowles Administration doubled that number adding five special assistants, two assistant directors, another Deputy Director and, perhaps, others exempt, partially exempt and central administration positions.
 - With inmate growth being handled in Arizona, what is the justification for this extraordinary increase in upper management personnel?
 - Does this administration intend on filling all of these positions?
 - If not, which will be eliminated, which will be filled and why?
5. 37% of the inmate population are Alaskan Native, yet only 4% of Correctional and Probation Officers are Alaskan Native.
 - Does the Department have plans to increase Alaskan Native hire and how?
 - What plans does the Department have for reducing the incarceration rate of Alaskan Native Offenders?
6. Bethel and Nome institutional operating costs are artificially high due to the past administrations' practice of allowing urban correctional and probation officers to move to rural regions to acquire "their three high years for retirement". This practice unnecessarily increases the operating budget for decades and displaces local hire. Residents of Nome and Bethel simply cannot gain employment at their own home- town correctional facilities.
 - Will this administration take steps to fix both of these problems?
 - How?
7. Alaska has a practice of offering both prison and jail programs in regional correctional facilities around the State.
 - Wouldn't it be less costly to build a large, centrally located prison and move sentenced felons and long-term misdemeanants out of jails, freeing up beds, eliminating programs and providing only basic jail services at jails and programs at long-term prisons?

**Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives**

**State Affairs Committee
State Capitol, Room 102**

**Bruce B. Weyhrauch, Chair
Jim Holm, Vice-Chair
Paul Seaton
Mike Hawker
Bob Lynn**

Memo

To: Mr. Jim Clark, Chief of Staff to Governor Frank Murkowski (via fax 465-3532)

From: Representative Bruce B. Weyhrauch, Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

Date: 12/26/02

Re: State Affairs Committee Meetings and Issues

Thank you for meeting with me this week. I look forward to a productive session of the Legislature, and a close working relationship with the Murkowski Administrative to address the many issues before the State of Alaska.

According to Legislature Uniform Rule 20, the House State Affairs Standing Committee has jurisdiction over the programs and activities of the Departments of Administration, Military and Veteran Affairs, Corrections, and Public Safety, and programs and activities of the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities relating to public facilities.

Last month, I met with Governor Murkowski's newly appointed Commissioner of Corrections Marc Antrim, and his special assistant,

and indicated that State Affairs would like to begin its work this coming session by having oversight hearings on his Department. I reviewed a number of issues that members of the Committee may want to discuss with the Commissioner (budget, private prisons, Arizona placement of prisoners, etc), and discussed the possibility of members of the committee and their staff touring the Lemon Creek Correctional Facility in Juneau. I have asked Members of the State Affairs Committee to provide me with information on other issues that they would like the Commissioner to address, and I will forward those issues to the Commission before the hearings.

I anticipate that the Corrections oversight hearings will begin on January 23. Until the Governor appoints Commissioners of Administration, Military and Veteran Affairs, Public Safety, and Transportation, I do not want to schedule oversight hearings at this time, nor do I want to contact the acting Commissioners about oversight hearings. We look forward to working with those new Commissioners as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at whyrock@ptialska.net, or fax it to me at 907 463 5858. You may also call me at 463-5566, or send your questions to me at 114 South Franklin Street, Juneau, AK 99801.

Confirmation Report-Memory Send

Time : Dec-26-02 13:17
Tel line 1 : 9074635858
Name : BRUCE WEYHRAUCH

Job number : 830
Date : Dec-26 13:17
To : 4653532
Document Pages : 02
Start time : Dec-26 13:17
End time : Dec-26 13:17
Pages sent : 02

Job number : 830 *** SEND SUCCESSFUL ***



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To: Mr. Jim Clark, Chief of Staff to Governor Frank Murkowski (via fax 465-3532)
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Bills include one for Whittier prison

ADN 1/29/03

■ **FILED:** More than 90 measures await legislators' return on Tuesday.

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — Among more than 90 bills and resolutions filed in advance of the legislative session that opens

Tuesday is one that resurrects the idea of private prisons in Alaska.

The bill, sponsored by Republican Reps. Norm Rokeberg and Mike Hawker of Anchorage and filed Friday, calls for a 1,200-bed private prison to be built in Whittier. It would also add 450 beds to existing prisons in Fairbanks, Seward, Bethel and the

Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The bill lets the state enter into a 25-year contract with the city of Whittier, which would contract with a private company to build and run the prison. A similar measure failed to pass the Legislature last year.

"It's my belief that a mix of both private and public facilities are im-

portant to contain costs and provide safe institutions for the people of Alaska," Rokeberg said.

Republican Gov. Frank Murkowski opposed private prisons during his election campaign last fall.

The prison bill was one of 13 filed

See Page B-2, **BILLS**

BILLS: 93 measures were filed before the session

Continued from B-1

Friday.

Other new measures include:

- A bill allowing the state to continue pay and benefits to state employees called to military service by reserves or the National Guard. It is sponsored by Sens. Kim Elton, D-Juneau, and Robin Taylor, R-Wrangell.

- A measure by Sen. Gary Wilken, R-Fairbanks, to establish a teachers' housing loan program.

- A bill requiring a written notice to neighbors and a \$25 permit to spray commercial pesticides. It is sponsored by Sen. Johnny Ellis, D-Anchorage.

- A bill to require a minimum sentence for anyone con-

victed of assaulting teachers or members of the clergy while they are at work. It is sponsored by Rep. Bob Lynn, R-Anchorage.

The measures released Fri-

day bring to 93 the number of bills and resolutions filed in advance of the legislative session.



Go

Lawmakers introduce legislation for Whittier private

New prison would hold 1,200 beds; bill would add 450 other beds to state system

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two Anchorage lawmakers are sponsoring a bill calling for a 1,200-bed private prison to be built in Whittier.

Republican Reps. Norm Rokeberg and Mike Hawker filed the bill Friday that also would add 450 beds to existing prisons in

Fairbanks, Seward, Bethel and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The bill lets the state enter into a 25-year contract with the city of Whittier, which would contract with a private company to build and run the prison. A similar measure failed to pass the Legislature last year.

"It's my belief that a mix of both private and public facilities are important to contain costs and provide safe institutions for the people of Alaska," Rokeberg said.

Republican Gov. Frank Murkowski came out in opposition to private prisons during his election campaign last fall. Legislative leaders have said they expect that opposition may kill any private-prison legislation.

The prison bill was one of 13 filed Friday, prior to the Tues-

day's start of the legislative session.

Other new measures include:

- A bill allowing the state to continue pay and benefits to state employees called to military service by reserves or the National Guard. It is sponsored by Sens. Kim Elton, a Juneau Democrat, and Robin Taylor, a Wrangell Republican.

- A measure by Sen. Gary Wilken, a Fairbanks Republican, to establish a teachers' housing

loan program.

- A bill requiring a written notice to neighbors and a \$25 permit to spray commercial pesticides. It is sponsored by Sen. Johnny Ellis, an Anchorage Democrat.

- A bill to require a minimum sentence for anyone convicted of assaulting teachers or members of the clergy while they are at work. It is sponsored by Rep. Job Lynn, an Anchorage Republican.

- Bills giving the Legislature veto power over any attempt to

extend / through they are Republican and 2002 a passed Tony Kn time.

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DOT: New division created for Marine Highway; new office set up for aviation

Continued from Page A1

to receive more attention from the department's top management."

State lawmakers and the Southeast Conference - an organization that advocates for economic development in Southeast, including its transportation systems - have been pushing for a DOT reorganization in the Legislature for several sessions.

During the last legislative session Republican Sens. Jerry Ward of the Kenai Peninsula and Robin Taylor of Wrangell authored a bill that would have created a marine highway authority outside of DOT. The authority would have been given 500,000 acres of land to generate revenue, but the measure never made it to a floor vote in the Senate.

The ferry system also used to be its own division within DOT with a separate director. In 1997, due to budget cuts, that division was merged with DOT's Southeast regional office and the director's position was eliminated.

Southeast Conference Executive Director Loren Gerhard said

Murkowski's reorganization plan would provide more user input into ferry schedules and the allocation of vessels and funding.

"One of the primary objectives is to apply more public process in terms of how policies and priorities are set," Gerhard said. "We need a business plan, really."

Gerhard said the organization has worked closely with the administration in the DOT reorganization.

Shortly after the November election, the Southeast Conference was approached by the administration to help with the reorganization, Gerhard said. He noted that the administration implemented most of the group's requests, but said the organization eventually would like to see a board of directors with ultimate authority over the ferry system.

Capt. George Capacci, general manager for the Alaska Marine Highway System, said he is uncertain of the details of the reorganization, but added he supports it if it improves service.

"We've always been open to organizational improvements," Capacci said. "I applaud the statewide representation; it's not

just the Southeast marine highway system, it's the marine highway system for the entire state."

Murkowski spokesman John Manly said he's not sure whether Capacci will be elevated to the division director's position. Manly said that decision likely will be left to the new DOT commissioner.

The reorganization of DOT came two days after Murkowski ordered a reorganization of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

Under that administrative order a deputy commissioner will oversee disaster response and anti-terrorism duties.

More changes within governmental departments are also expected in the Department of Community and Economic Development within the next few weeks.

Manly said Cordova Mayor Margy Johnson, who was appointed on Saturday, will act as a new director in DCED TO oversee other divisions within the department.

• Timothy InKebarger can be reached at timothy@juneauempire.com.