

**OVERVIEW
DEPT. OF
PUBLIC
SAFETY, DIV. OF
CORRECTIONS**

1/13/05

Sec. 11.56.825. Unlawful possession or use of ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄.

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession or use of a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄ if the person possesses or uses a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄ and that person is not, at the time of the possession or use, operating an emergency vehicle.

(b) This section does not apply to

(1) an employee of the state or a municipality who, at the time of the possession or use of a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄, is authorized to install, repair, or maintain ►traffic◄ preemption devices and only uses a ►device◄ in the process of installing, repairing, and maintaining the devices; or

(2) a person operating a motor vehicle involved in highway maintenance or public transit that has been authorized by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or by the municipal assembly or council, as appropriate, to possess or use a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄.

(c) In this section,

(1) "emergency vehicle" means a police, fire, or emergency medical service vehicle that only uses a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄ when responding to a fire or other emergency or when transporting a patient to a hospital or clinic or for transfer to another emergency vehicle;

(2) "►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄" means a system that uses infrared light or other technology on a motor vehicle to transmit a ►signal◄ to a receiver connected to a ►traffic◄ light or other ►traffic◄ control ►device◄ for the purpose of giving the vehicle transmitting the ►signal◄ the right-of-way by changing the ►traffic◄ light or control ►device◄.

(d) Unlawful possession or use of a ►traffic◄ preemption ►device◄ is a class A misdemeanor.

Louie Flora

From: Cliff Stone [cliff_stone@dps.state.ak.us]
Sent: Thursday, January 27, 2005 2:30 PM
To: Rep. Berta Gardner
Cc: Rep. Paul Seator; Heather Bradner; Louie Flora; Chris W Beheim
Subject: CODIS/DNA question in STA of 1-13-05

Rep. Gardner...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a question regarding CODIS - the [Combined DNA Index System] and what the response time was once a DNA sample from Alaska goes into CODIS.

In the June 2003 issue of the Dept. of Public Safety's magazine: "The Quarterly," an article was published entitled-

Alaska's Crime Fighting Databases a Big Hit. I do not have that in electronic form, but I will stop by your office this week and deliver a copy to you. In this article, Mr. Chris Beheim-the Crime Lab supervisor, presents a quick synopsis of what CODIS is and how it works. Here first, is a cut and paste from Mr. Beheim speaking to the cost of DNA-- I present this because it lends some credible and related information to this entire discussion.

"The National Institute of Justice is currently paying a private laboratory in Utah \$32.50 per sample to test Alaska's backlog of convicted offender samples. The total award is \$231,425.00. The vendor will be providing data from these samples at a rate of 1,000 per month beginning next month. We had previously paid a private vendor in Texas \$25 and later \$40 per sample for convicted offender testing using a different federal grant. The company said they lost money at the \$25 rate.

The State began collecting samples from convicted offenders in 1996. As there was no fiscal note to pay for convicted offender DNA testing, we have been largely dependent upon federal grants to pay for outsourcing.

We obtained our first grant for convicted offender testing in 2001 and approximately 3,000 samples were outsourced. When this grant ran out, we had to wait for a new federal convicted offender backlog reduction program to pay for testing. New funding finally came through late last year and samples are now being sent out again for testing. We have samples that were collected in 2002 that are just now being tested.

The cost for outsourcing crime scene DNA samples to a private vendor is much higher. Cellmark, one of the best known private DNA testing laboratories in the nation, is currently charging \$1,095 per sample. They offer rush testing for an additional \$1,000 per sample for a one week turnaround and an additional \$600 per sample for a three week turnaround. Expert witness fees for court testimony is \$2,000 a day plus expenses."

To answer your specific question concerning the turn around time for a DNA sample becomes a little more complicated.

Of course, most of us have seen the new hit TV shows centering around forensics and how quick they get results. According to Mr. Beheim... this isn't reality! Basically, once a week samples are uploaded to the national system (CODIS), which by the way is FBI supported. No names... just file numbers.

Before they are returned - the time lapse could be two weeks or more. It depends on several factors... of which Mr. Beheim would be glad to go into more detail with you. His number in Anchorage is: 907-269-5743.

Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional materials or contacts in this regards. You may also want to pull up HB 49 from the 23rd Legislature. This bill passed into law... rewrote some of the state statutes regarding DNA and testing thereof.

Best regards ~ cliff

--
Cliff Stone

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Mailstop 1200

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Rep. Gruenberg...

In the House State Affairs committee overview for the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a couple related questions regarding "traffic pre-emption devices." I apologize for not getting back sooner, but I wanted to be sure I had flushed out this response fully. Basically your questions boiled down to - how we can keep these devices out of the hands of individuals who would use them nefariously and does state owned vehicles have enough funding for such devices.

This topic area is probably more within the realm of DOT/PF. Nona Wilson is the legislative liaison with DOT. You may want to contact her if you have a specific concern about DOT furnishing their heavy equipment with these devices.

The deputy state fire marshall - Bill Bettac responded in the following fashion:

"We have had no feedback on this item from the fire service, in general. Of course, we do not have the authority to enforce nor do all "fire" equipment throughout the State need the devices. I would have to say within most communities with only one stop light or a few stop lights or no stop lights, they do not want or need them.

Another concept also that sometimes becomes lost in this issue is that Standards and Codes already exist that control emergency response such as; the National Fire Protection Association Standards and 13 AAC 02.517, Authorized and other emergency vehicles. They do not go away when using Traffic Pre-emption Devices:

13 AAC 02.517

(c) A person driving a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light meeting the requirements of 13 AAC 04.100 when responding to, but not upon returning from, an emergency, may, if not otherwise prohibited by a municipality, without undue danger to the safety of other persons or property

(1) park or stand the vehicle in violation of a traffic regulation or ordinance or near the scene of the fire to which he responded;

(2) except as provided in (f) of this section, exceed the maximum speed limit if he does not unreasonably endanger life or property, slows at each intersection, and exercises care under the circumstances; and

(3) disregard regulations or ordinances governing direction, movement or turning in a specified direction if he does so at a speed less than the maximum speed limit for that location.

(f) The provisions of this section do not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light from the duty to drive with regard for the safety of all persons, nor do the provisions of this section allow the driver of a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light to proceed past a stop sign or red signal without first stopping."

Let me know if this indeed answers your concerns or if I can be of any further assistance on this matter.

Best regards ~cliff

--

Cliff Stone

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Rep. Gatto...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you also had a question in regards to clearing school teachers faster through the finger printing process. The topic of electronic fingerprinting also enter the discussion in committee at some point. Ms. Kathryn Monfreda, the chief of Criminal Records and ID Bureau has provided a very thorough overview. What follows is a cut and paste from her. I little long, but I think you'll agree that this information will help all of us understand the process a little better.

"The Fingerprint Process

The Records & Identification Bureau (R&I) is responsible for processing the fingerprints of over 23,000 applicants to a variety of positions. These requests are generally for employment purposes, although some submissions are for other purposes (international adoption, for example). Currently, we maintain a database of over 570 'clients' who have submitted requests to R&I for fingerprint based background checks. Of these, approximately 300 entities are currently submitting fingerprint based requests for criminal justice information. Each entity is either authorized or required to submit fingerprints to us for a specific statutory purpose, and the information they may receive from the criminal history repository depends on the entity's authority to receive that information.

Some entities require a state of Alaska criminal history check only, some request both a state and national (FBI) background check. In order to receive a national background check, the US Attorney General's office must have approved a specific state or federal statute that authorizes these checks.

When a client first requests fingerprint based background checks, Records staff must verify the client's authority to receive that information. Once that has been established, we assign a 'client number', which is used to track each submitting entity's transactions and ensure the appropriate tracking of revenue and the release of state and national criminal history information.

Fingerprint cards received in R&I are audited for completeness and accuracy of the information pertaining to the applicant, as well as the appropriate submission of payment. (Non-state government agencies generally must submit cash or checks, state agencies generally establish Reimbursable Services Agreements with R&I.) Each applicant is checked through the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) to obtain their appropriate State ID number (SID), and to determine if fingerprints have been previously submitted to the repository for that individual. The revenue and descriptive information is entered into our tracking system (called CARDS), and the fingerprints are forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Unit for technical processing.

Once received in AFIS, technical staff either 1) verifies the identity of the applicant by comparing the fingerprints submitted to those on file or 2) scans the fingerprints into the

AFIS system for a technical search. If that search results in locating a matching fingerprint, an investigation is required to determine if two records must be merged or if the applicant is now or has previously supplied different identifying information. This is a labor intensive process and results in the delay of processing of that applicant's request. If no matching fingerprints are identified as a result of the search, a record is established in the AFIS data base. Information in our CARDS system is updated to reflect the completion of AFIS processing, and the fingerprint cards are returned to the Records Unit for further processing.

Once returned to the Records Unit, APSIN is updated as appropriate with identifying information (addresses, height, weight, hair color) as appropriate, and the appropriate background check response if produced. These results are sent to the submitting entity, and, if appropriate, a second fingerprint card (which is submitted with the initial request) is sent to the FBI.

The FBI scans the fingerprint card, conducts a technical search of the fingerprints and electronically sends us the results. This information is downloaded into our CARDS system, and a national fingerprint based background check result letter is produced.

Factors impacting processing time

As indicated above, the Records & Identification Bureau strives to complete the process as efficiently and accurately as possible. Several factors have caused (usually temporary) delays in processing time, including:

1) Inefficient establishment of Reimbursable Services Agreements at the beginning of each fiscal year. These agreements must be in place in order for us to account for revenue transfers. We work with each state agency near the end of each fiscal year, however, processing of these agreements generally take at least one month. For example, the RSA for teacher certification was not received for our signature until August 5, 2004. Other state agencies, such as H&SS (Child Care Program) did not provide us with the appropriate paperwork until much later (9-27-04). The Division of Insurance did not establish an RSA for their applicants until November 9, 2004.

2) Staffing shortages. Historically, the Records Unit has had a significant turnover rate. This is an entry level position (four positions were recently reclassified from Administrative Clerk II to Administrative Clerk III.) The work completed by these positions requires absolute accuracy, as the consequences of error are significant for the state, the applicant, and the employer. While we have become quite adept at hiring excellent employees, this fact has not gone unnoticed, and many of our employees are quickly offered promotions to other state positions.

3) Increased workload without comparable increase in staffing. Requests for fingerprint based background checks has increased by over 100% in the last 9 years, and nearly 50% in the last 5 years. Staffing in the Records Office has not increased in that time frame, although some responsibilities have been reassigned to other sections within the Bureau.

Plan to reduce turnaround time

For the last several years, we have been working to reduce the turnaround time on the processing of applicant fingerprints, and have been, for the most part, successful. Periodic spikes in workload, unexpected staffing shortages and equipment failures occasionally cause a slower turnaround time.

Long range plans to improve efficiency include:

- 1) Implementation of 'card scan'. We are currently testing a program that will allow our Admin Clerks to scan fingerprint cards, complete the data entry, and process the fingerprint cards with limited redundant data entry or operator intervention. This will reduce typing errors, and will result in less card handling through the process.
- 2) Electronic transmittal of scanned fingerprint cards to the FBI. In conjunction with the card scan process in R&I, once state fingerprint processing has completed, we will have the capability to transmit the electronic image of the fingerprints and the demographic data directly to the FBI. This will reduce the current 2 week processing time to approximately 24 hours.
- 3) Ability to receive electronic fingerprint records from our clients. Currently, we do not accept electronic fingerprint records from our clients. The implementation of the card scan system at some of our larger customers (like Teacher Certification) is a potential solution to reducing the turnaround time. It is possible that some agencies will wish to consider the purchase of card scan or live scan systems. We have requested funds this year to replace our existing live scan systems (currently, all statewide live scan systems are housed at jails-except for one live scan in place at the Anchorage courthouse, which is used to fingerprint people being arraigned on criminal charges). If sufficient funding is granted, we intend to explore the possibility of installing live scans at some of our most active customers' sites.

Regarding your other questions:

- 1) Who fingerprints the teachers? There are several public businesses statewide (and nationwide) that roll the fingerprints. Some of these businesses have purchased live scan machines, most continue to use ink.
- 2) Are teachers treated differently through the process. No, we process fingerprints on a 'first in-first out' basis. It would be very difficult to say that, for example, it is more important to process a teacher's application before we process a foster parent's. However, I truly believe that once we are able to begin using our card scan system, we will see a permanent and dramatic reduction in processing time for all applicants."

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Best ~ cliff

Cliff Stone

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Rep. Gatto...

In the House State Affairs overview from the Dept. of Public Safety, you had a question regarding the cost of performing a DNA analysis. What follows is a cut and paste from Chris Beheim, the Crime Lab supervisor to answer your question. If you should have any followup questions on this topic, please don't hesitate to contact me.

The National Institute of Justice is currently paying a private laboratory in Utah \$32.50 per sample to test Alaska's backlog of convicted offender samples. The total award is \$231,425.00. The vendor will be providing data from these samples at a rate of 1,000 per month beginning next month. We had previously paid a private vendor in Texas \$25 and later \$40 per sample for convicted offender testing using a different federal grant. The company said they lost money at the \$25 rate.

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Best regards ~cliff

--
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Mission + Measures how incorporate

- ✓ State fire marshal
- ✓ Still promotion residential
sprinkler system
- ✓ 80-90% of fires



House State Affairs

January 13, 2005

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS COMPRISED OF:

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC)
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA)
- Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC)
- State Crime Lab
- Statewide Information Services
- Records and Identification
- Sex Offender Registration
- Concealed Carry Permits
- Security Guard and Process Server Licensing
- State Fire Marshal
- Alaska State Troopers
- Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement (ABWE)
- Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE)
- Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

CORE MISSIONS

• WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT

- 2004 Contacts, Warnings and Citations - statistics consistent with 2003.

- ABWE troopers successfully augmented patrol with Arrests, Sex Offenders Registered and Civil Process - ABWE mission.

- F/A Hunter Investigation

- 58 criminal counts on multiple defendants

- \$145,000 in fines, loss of fishing privileges to vessel monitoring system for life.

STATEWIDE TRAINING

- Overall increase in quality of Graduates

- Higher GPA's upon graduation

- 90% of graduates meeting Fit for Duty pin physical requirement

- Additional Corporal on staff to better facilitate training needs for municipal police departments, VPSO, and troopers

Statewide DV and Sexual Assault investigation training (FY03 and FY04)

- 1358 Law Enforcement professionals trained, 40 Police Departments, 60 professionals representing support agencies (advocacy groups, Tribal Courts)

CORE M

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

- Federally Funded DUI Team
- Alcohol related Vehicle Fatalities down from 40% to 37% (2003)
- Federally Funded Visual Information Specialist
PIO with a focus on the highway safety media
- 2003 IACP Runner-up on the Law Enforcement Challenge
- 2004 IACP Winner of the Law Enforcement Challenge





Division of Fire Prevention

**Our Mission: Prevent Loss of Life
& Property from Fire & Explosion**

Core Services:

- Public Fire Safety & Prevention Education**
- Building Plan Review**
- Building & Fire Code Management**
- Fire & Life Safety Inspections**
- Fire Service Training**
- Fire Investigations of Major Fire Incidents**

Significant Accomplishments:

- **First Time in the History of the State:**
 - No Child Fire Deaths in 2004
 - Overall Fire Deaths below the National Average in 2003
- **Project Code Red:**
 - Provided Basic Fire Protection/Prevention Training to 30 Rural Alaskan Communities in 2004
 - 56 Rural Communities Completed since Program Inception in 2002
- **FEMA Special Fire Prevention Grant:**
 - Equipped 850 Alaskan Homes in 16 Targeted Communities with Fire Safety Devices.
 - Devices include: Smoke & CO Alarms, Surge Protectors, Fire Extinguishers & Much More

Celebrating the Division's 50th Anniversary



Statewide Services



- Statewide Information Services (APSIN)
 - APSIN is available to 2,909 users in 21 federal, 242 state, and 37 municipal agencies.
- Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory
- Criminal Records and Identification Bureau
 - Alaska Automated Fingerprint Information System (AAFIS)
 - Sex Offender Registration
 - Permits & Licensing



DSS Activity 2004

- 4630 New Convicted Offender DNA Samples Received in calendar year 2004.
 - 3500 Convicted offender samples sent to a contract lab for analysis
 - 958 Convicted offender samples returned from the contract lab
 - State crime lab reports 7 “hits” from this batch of 958 samples aiding eight different investigations (4 burglaries and 3 sexual assaults)



DSS Activity 2004

- Laboratory linked 4 sexual assault cases together using DNA and helped to identify and convict a serial rapist.
- Human torso was identified through Parent DNA - 1st in the Nation - Multi jurisdictional hit in the National Missing Persons Database
- UAA sexual assault case - DNA cleared a suspect, and through a convicted offender sample, helped to convict the real criminal



DSS Activity 2004

- 55,061 Fingerprint Cards Submitted to Records and Identification (Civil and Criminal)
- 287 New Sex Offenders Registered

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Legislative Overview



Presented To
24th Alaska State Legislature

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *Office of the Commissioner*

P.O. Box 112000
Juneau, AK 99811-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-4652
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Department Mission: *To Protect the Public by Incarcerating and Supervising Offenders*

To Accomplish its Mission, the Department will:

- *Hold Offenders Accountable for their Crimes*
- *Respect the Rights of Victims of Crime*
- *Provide Offenders with Opportunities for Reform in an Environment that is Safe, Fair and Secure*
- *Provide Training to Staff so they may Serve as Positive Role Models to Offenders, while Ensuring Officer Safety*

The Department of Corrections (DOC) will work to reduce the number of future victims and reduce crimes committed by offenders under their supervision through a three-pronged proactive strategy of providing opportunity, encouragement and referrals.

Opportunity: Provide a safe, fair and secure institutional environment that provides opportunities for the offender's personal change, growth and participation through education, work, treatment, restitution, spiritual services, cultural programs and other group activities.

Encouragement: Department staff will encourage offenders to seek personal change by serving as positive role models, offering support and encouragement and treating offenders with respect.

Referrals: Department staff will direct offenders to a variety of community and professional services, including education, treatment, job training, counseling and support groups, housing assistance, and other services.

DOC will work to partner more closely with law enforcement agencies, treatment providers, non-profits, community and local service providers, Native and Village Corporations and other local, state and federal agencies to support the development of a broad-based and comprehensive referral system to provide opportunities for offender reformation.

As budgets continue to be strained, the Department's mission of protecting the public will be paramount - decisions regarding funding for Department services, including programs, treatment, officer safety and training, victim notification and security operations will be dictated by the Department's core mission: to protect the public.

Legislative Overview

I. Mission of the Department

The mission of the Department of Corrections is 'to protect the public by incarcerating and supervising offenders.

II. Institutions

Institution Counts

The Division of Institutions housing contracts

Community Jails

Population Trends

III. Probation and Parole

Probation and parole offices locations

Emphasis on officer safety and offender supervision at workplaces and residences

Absconder Website

IV. Offender Programs

Medical Services

Mental Health Services 30-357

50% ↑ in psychotropic

Substance Abuse Treatment

Education Programs

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs

Youth Offender Program 

Chaplaincy Program

Sex Offender Assessment

Re-Entry Grants

Southcentral Foundation MOU

Cook Inlet Tribal Council

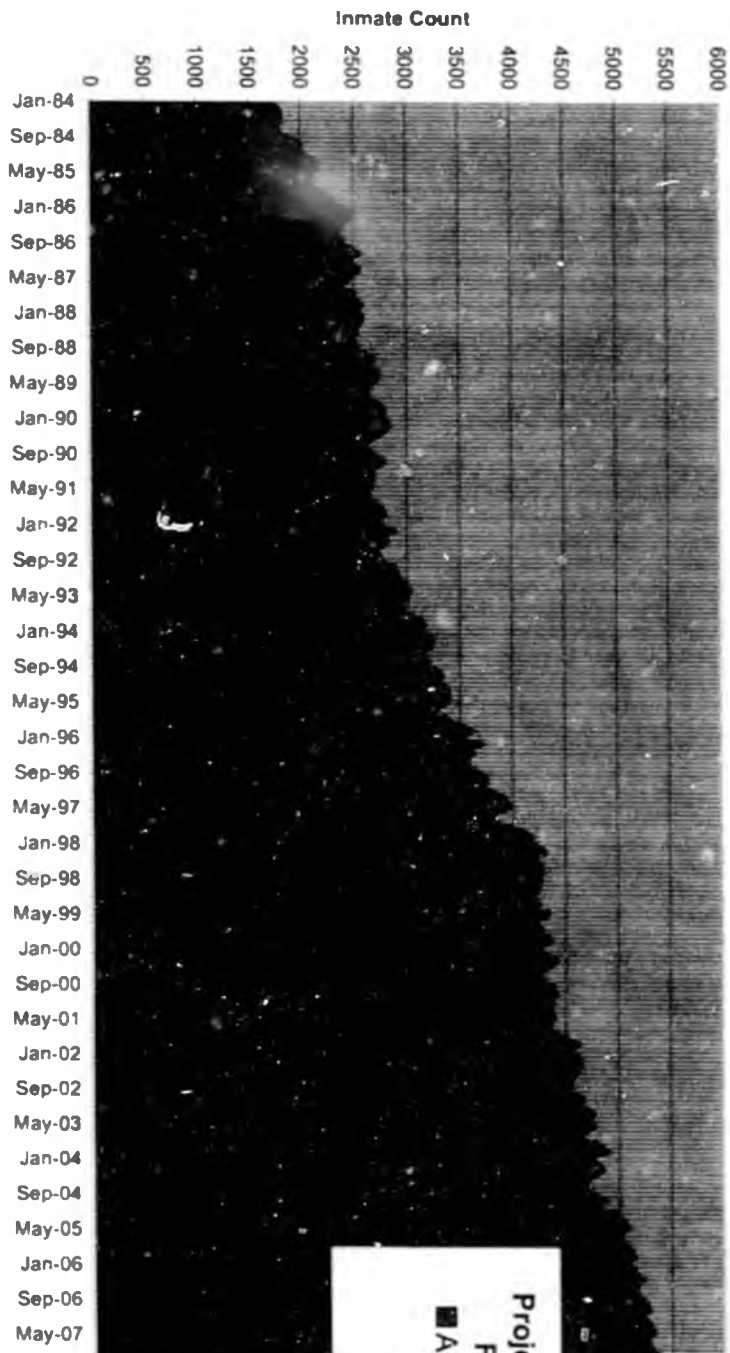
Social Security

Veterans Administration

Prisoner Work Programs

V. DNA Testing

VI. Recruitment/Retention



Total Inmate Population Statistics

Projected 01/05
 Forward
 ■ Actual Count

	416	104	403	211	233	58	170	85	78	214	176	112	486	255	113	92	Emer Cap		3206
	388	102	397	200	225	52	164	82	78	207	176	112	466	249	112	88	Max Cap		3098
Day	ACCE	AMCC	ACCW	FCC	HMCC	KCC	LOCC	MSPT	MOCC	PCC Med	PCC Min	PT Mac	SCCC	WCC	WPT	YKCC	Emer Cap	Totals	%
1	401	102			205				70	209	172	97		230			3206	3187	99%
2		102			203				70	206	170	97		230	113		3206	3191	100%
3		97	403		213				72	209	168	96		232	111		3206	3189	99%
4	387	104			219				71	200	174	99		232			3206	3178	99%
5	402	104			217				71	199	175	99		231			3206	3204	100%
6	403	104			215				71	201	175	98		235			3206	3231	101%
7	414				216				71	196	176	97		236			3206	3233	101%
8	414	100			213				71	187	176	94		235			3206	3236	101%
9		102			215				70	181	176	94	485	238			3206	3223	101%
10		103			213				70	190	176	94	486	238			3206	3236	101%
11	410	104			220				70	205	176	93	486	236			3206	3222	100%
12																	3206	0	0%
13																	3206	0	0%
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30																	3206	0	0%
31																	3206	0	0%
Avg	410	102.46	409.73	234.36	213.55	67.727	182.82	94.636	70.638	198.73	174	96.455	488.73	233.91	116.73	115.36	3206	3212	100%
10 dy	0	0	8	11	0	46	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	800			
30/90	38	37	66	55	49	85	87	81	0	15	0	2	18	0	53	90			

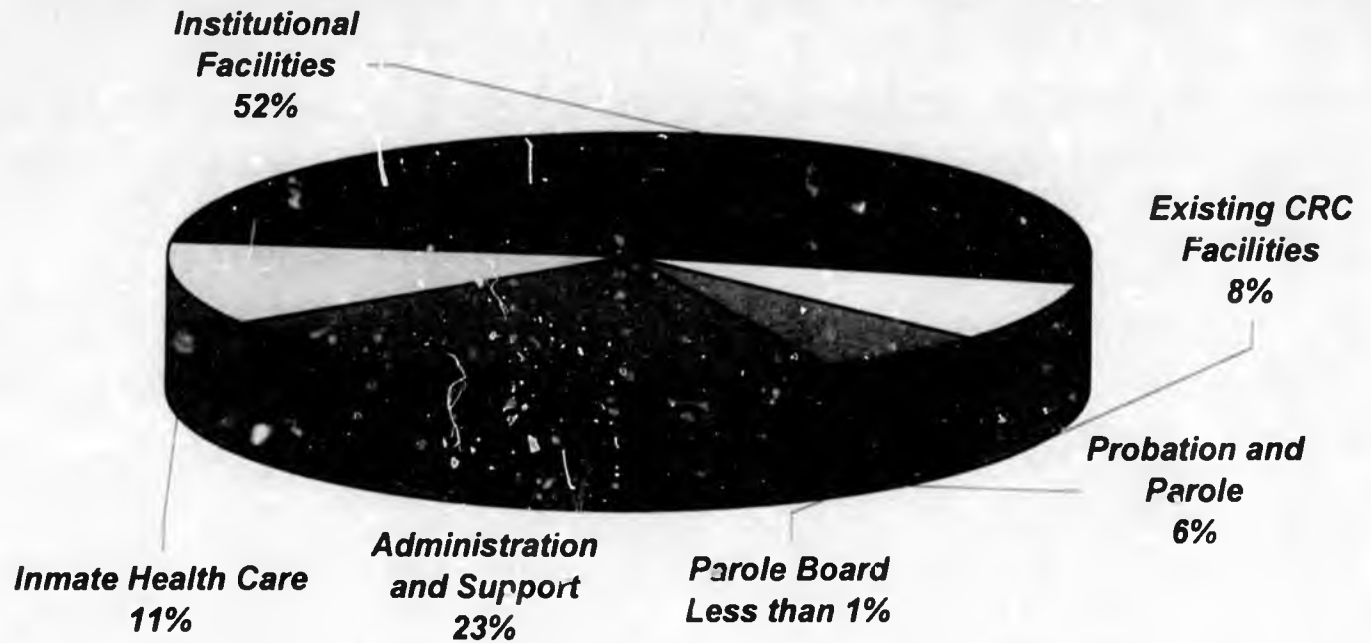
Community Residential Program Treatment Beds								1/11/05	
							Safe		
	G.H.S.	Clithero	Akeels	RCADA	YKHC	Harbor	MenBq		
Total Contract Beds								1/22/04	
	2	13	5	4	1	1	1	Allotted	27
Institutional Beds									
Beds Assigned		11	5	3	1	1		Allotted	21
Furlough	0	0	5	0	3	0	0		14
Confined Med	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Restitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Unsentenced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3rd Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Filled	0	6	5	0	3	0	0	Filled	14
Field Beds									
Beds Assigned	2	2		1			1	Allotted	6
Probation	1	2	0	4	4	0	0		12
Parole	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		2
Total Filled	1	5	0	4	4	0	0	Filled	14
JAIL ALTERNATIVE SERVICES									
Jail Alt. Serv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	0
TOTAL TREATMENT BEDS									
Total Filled	1	11	5	4	7	0	0	Total Filled	28

	Cordova	Parkview	Midtown	Glennwd	N.S.	Tundra	Glacier	Aulla	Seaside		
TOTAL GRL BEDS											
	1-0-27-187	96-17-112	27-5-32	74-14-63	60-10-10	72-13-86	64-11-75	4-2-8	41-7-48		608(735)
TREATMENT BEDS											
Assigned	150	96	27	82	60	66	66	4	28	Alotted	565
Furlough	76	37	0	21	30	9	44	5	12		234
Conf Med	42	32	31	2	15	19	2	0	34		177
Restitution	1	1	0	0	11	0	12	0	0		25
Unsent	18	30	0	4	4	31	0	0	0		87
3rd Party	23	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0		37
Filled Beds	160	100	31	36	60	64	58	5	46	Filled:	560
FIGHT BEDS											
Assigned	0	0	0	14	15	10	10	0	6	Alotted:	55
Probation	0	0	0	16	15	0	8	1	0		40
Parole	0	0	0	29	6	0	6	0	0		43
Filled Beds	0	0	0	45	21	0	16	1	0	Filled:	83
TOTAL GRL BEDS											
Total Filled	160	100	31	81	81	64	74	6	46	Filled:	643
TOTAL CRC SUPERVISION-OSP											
		12-8-20		13-7-20	10		11-4-15				46-10-85
Furlough	0	3	0	4	6	0	1	0	0		14
Probation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
TTLRUPV	0	3	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	Total	15
Trk.1,2											
	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	Total	8
TOTAL SUMMARY											
					3222	INSTITUTIONAL					
					751	CADC					
					20	OTHER: OUT OF STATE					
					643	CRC					
	EM	EM	EM		28	TREATMENT BEDS FILLED					
	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Ketchikan		15	CRC OFF SUP					
	103	15	2		120	EM					
					0	INST TENTS					
				Total	4799						

* PerDiem Slots

Institution	MEN	MEN	WOMEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
	Sent.	Unsent	Sent.	Unsent	
Anchorage Jail	84	303	7	16	410
Anvil Mt. (Nome)	63	31	6	4	104
Cook Inlet PT	85	333	0	0	418
Fairbanks CC	39	161	9	21	230
Hiland Mt. CC	0	0	136	81	220
Ketchikan CC	21	36	3	3	63
Lemon Creek CC	108	60	12	10	190
MatSu Pre-Trial	9	79	0	7	95
Meadow Creek	69	1	0	0	70
Palmer Med. CC	155	50	0	0	205
Palmer Min. CC	176	0	0	0	176
Pt. Mac	90	3	0	0	93
Spring Creek CC	481	5	0	0	486
Wildwood CC	211	25	0	0	236
Wildwood PT	36	66	4	11	117
YKCC (Bethel)	18	85	1	5	109
Total	1645	1238	181	158	3,222
		Unsent		Sent.	
Total		1398		1826	3,222
		43%		57%	

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**



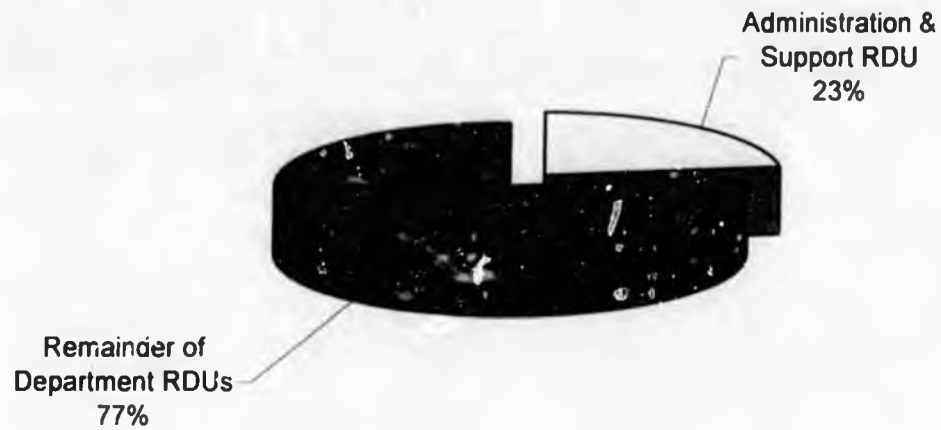
Department of Corrections RDUs

<i>Administration and Support</i>	\$44,863.3
<i>Inmate Health Care</i>	\$21,761.2
<i>Institutional Facilities</i>	\$101,311.9
<i>Existing CRC Facilities</i>	\$15,598.4
<i>Probation and Parole</i>	\$11,920.7
<i>Parole Board</i>	\$588.8

Department of Corrections RDUs Total

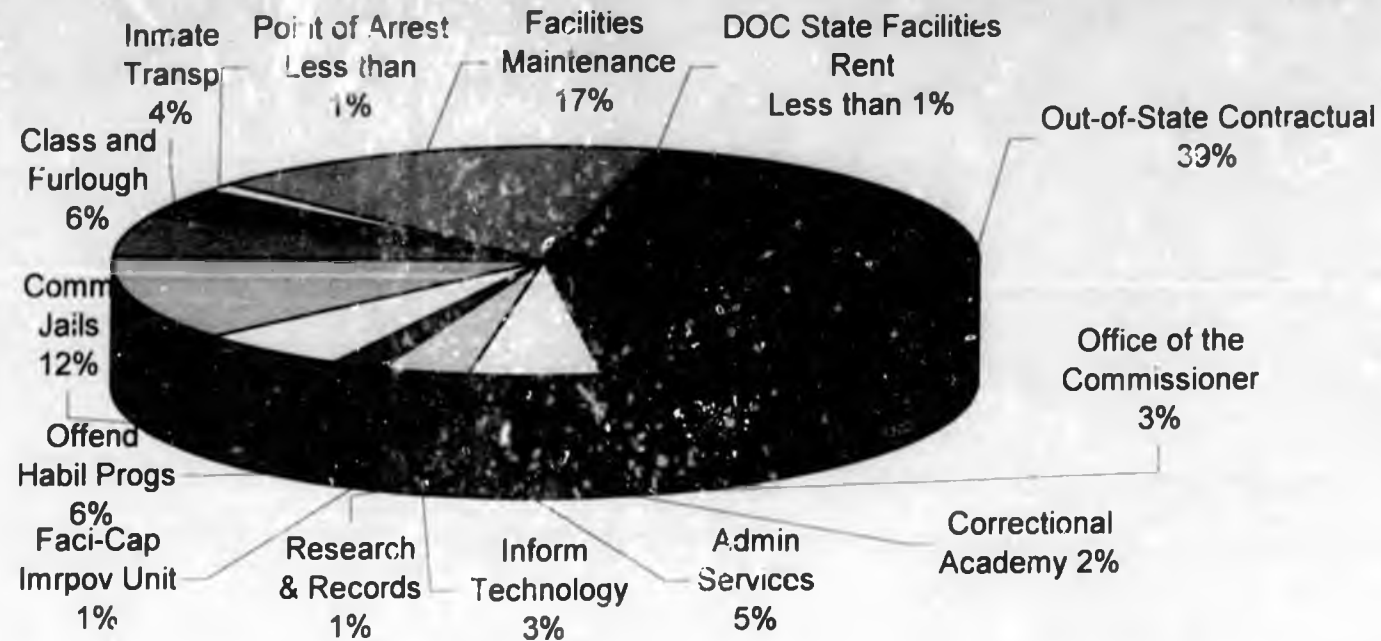
\$196,044.3

Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor



<i>Administration & Support RDU</i>	\$44,863.3
<i>Remainder of Department RDUs</i>	<u>\$151,181.0</u>
<i>Department of Corrections Total</i>	<u><u>\$196,044.3</u></u>

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**



Administration & Support RDU:

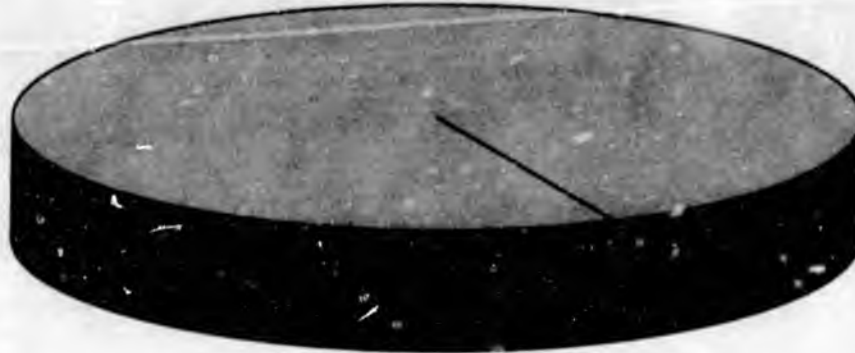
<i>Office of the Commissioner</i>	\$1,196.9
<i>Correctional Academy</i>	\$878.8
<i>Administrative Services</i>	\$2,238.0
<i>Information Technology MIS</i>	\$1,487.9
<i>Research and Records</i>	\$227.8
<i>Fac-Capital Improvement Unit</i>	\$655.9
<i>Offender Habilitative Programs</i>	\$2,669.1
<i>Community Jails</i>	\$5,405.9
<i>Classification and Furlough</i>	\$2,524.0
<i>Inmate Transportation</i>	\$1,855.3
<i>Point of Arrest</i>	\$507.2
<i>Facility Maintenance</i>	\$7,780.5
<i>DOC State Facilities Rent</i>	\$142.4
<i>Out-of-State Contractual</i>	\$17,293.6

Administration & Support RDU Total

\$44,863.3

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**

Inmate Health Care



Inmate Health Care RDU:

Inmate Health Care \$21,761.2

Inmate Health Care RDU Total \$21,761.2

Remainder of
Department
RDUs
89%



Inmate Health
Care RDU
11%

Inmate Health Care RDU \$21,761.2
Remainder of Department RDUs \$174,283.1

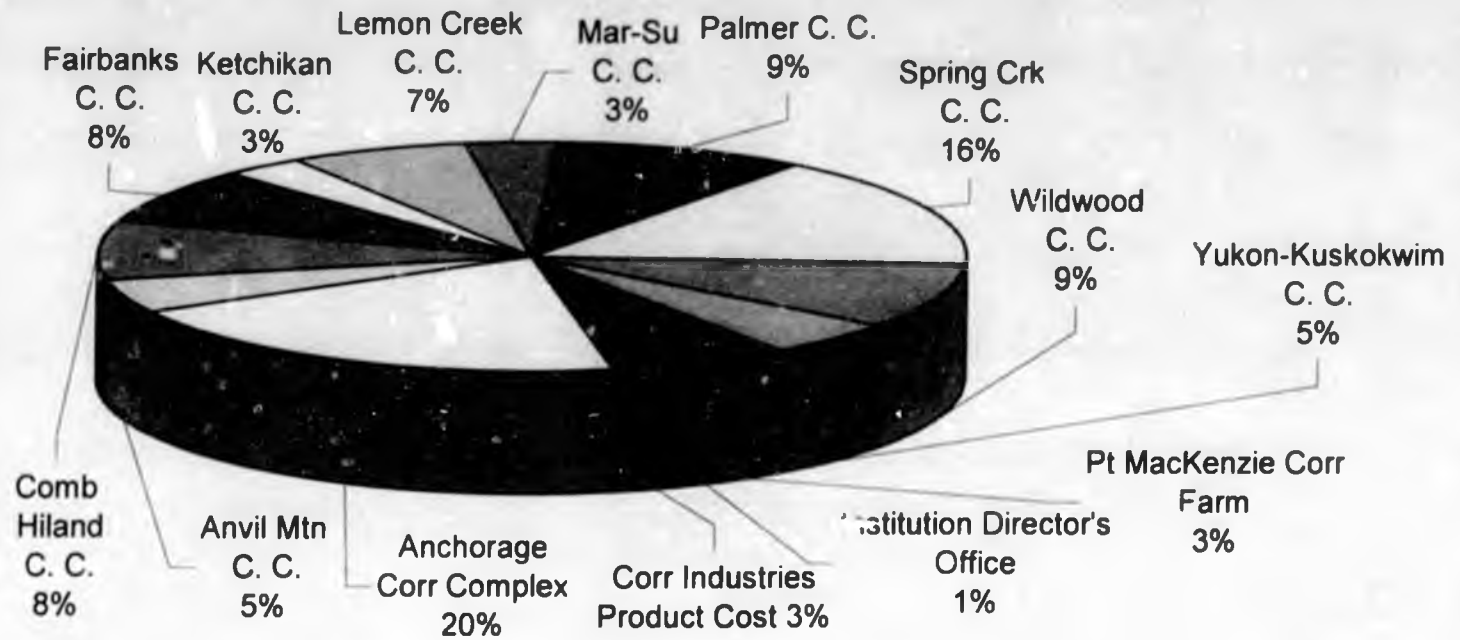
Department of Corrections Total \$196,044.3

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**



<i>Institutional Facilities RDU</i>	<i>\$101,311.9</i>
<i>Remainder of Department RDUs</i>	<i>\$94,732.4</i>
	<hr/>
<i>Department of Corrections Total</i>	<i>\$196,044.3</i>
	<hr/> <hr/>

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**



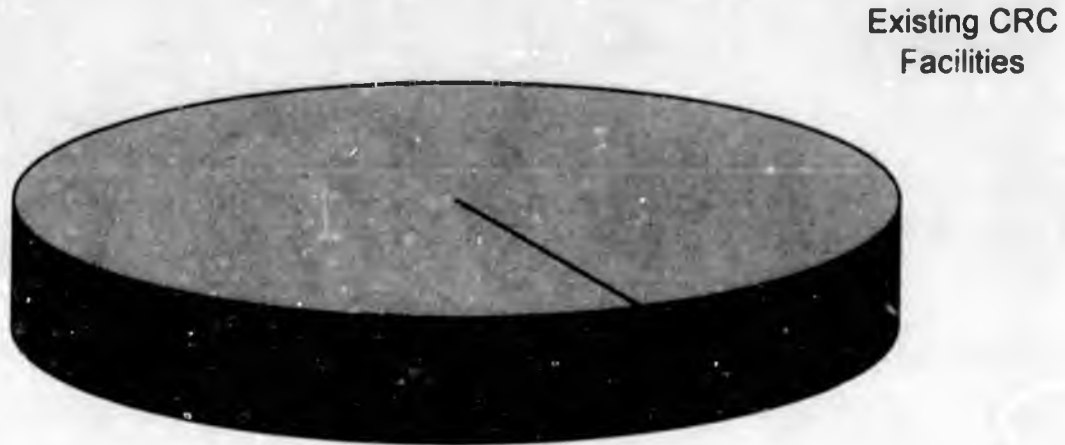
Institutional Facilities RDU:

<i>Institution Director's Office</i>	\$885.0
<i>Correctional Industries Product Cost</i>	\$3,181.8
<i>Anchorage Correctional Complex</i>	\$20,146.3
<i>Anvil Mtn Corr Center</i>	\$4,722.1
<i>Combined Hiland Mtn Corr Center</i>	\$13,419.6
<i>Fairbanks Corr Center</i>	\$8,022.8
<i>Ketchikan Corr Center</i>	\$3,102.9
<i>Lemon Creek Corr Center</i>	\$6,744.9
<i>Mat-Su Corr Center</i>	\$3,309.2
<i>Palmer Corr Center</i>	\$9,613.0
<i>Spring Creek Corr Center</i>	\$15,937.4
<i>Wildwood Corr Center</i>	\$9,475.9
<i>Yukon-Kuskokwim Corr Center</i>	\$5,037.4
<i>Pt MacKenzie Corr Farm</i>	\$2,713.6

Institutional Facilities RDU Total

\$101,311.9

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**



Existing CRC Facilities RDU:

Existing CRC Facilities \$15,598.4

Existing CRC Facilities PDU Total \$15,598.4

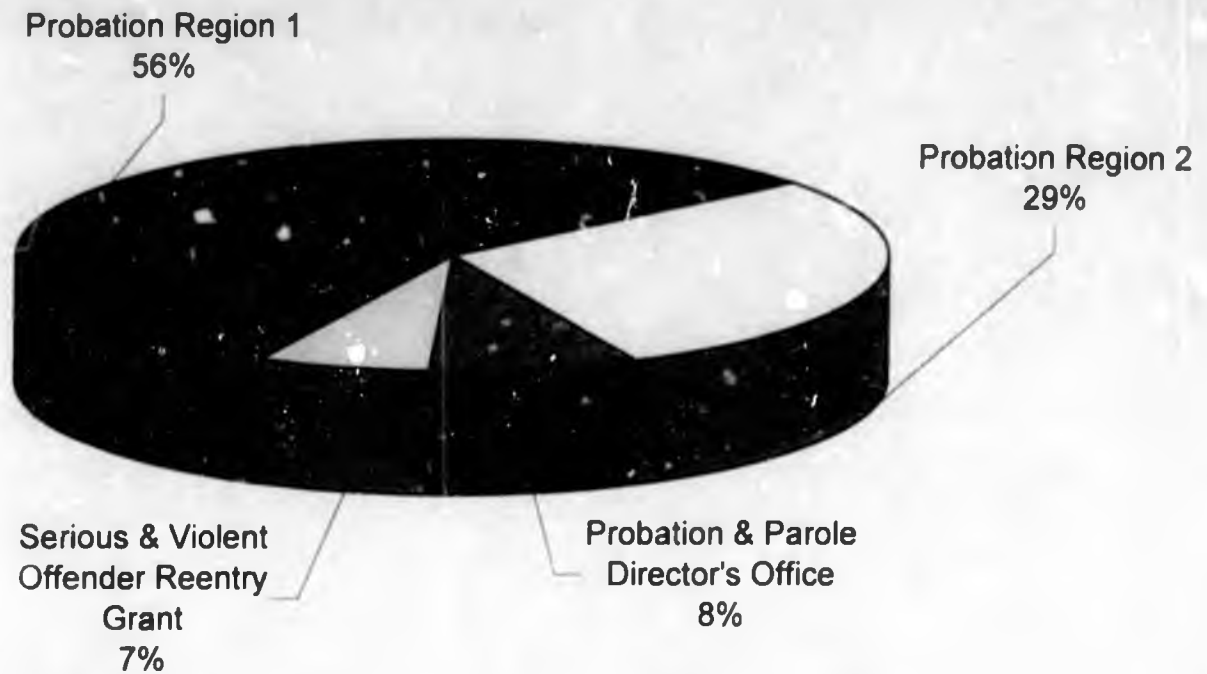
Remainder of
Department
RDUs
92%



Existing CRC
Facilities RDU
8%

Existing CRC Facilities RDU	\$15,598.4
Remainder of Department RDUs	<u>\$180,445.9</u>
Department of Corrections Total	<u><u>\$196,044.3</u></u>

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**

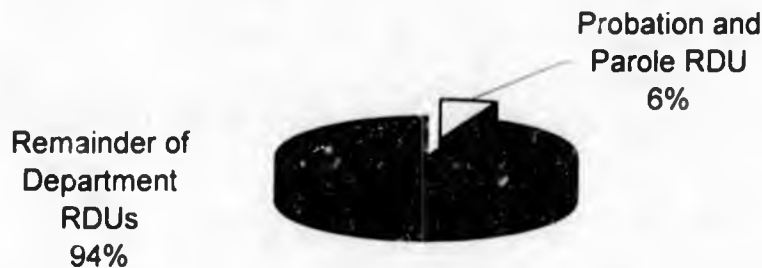


Probation and Parole RDU:

<i>Probation & Parole Director's Office</i>	\$923.6
<i>Serious & Violent Offender Reentry Grant</i>	\$777.4
<i>Probation Region 1</i>	\$6,762.0
<i>Probation Region 2</i>	<u>\$3,457.7</u>

Probation and Parole RDU Total

\$11,920.7



Probation and Parole RDU
Remainder of Department RDUs

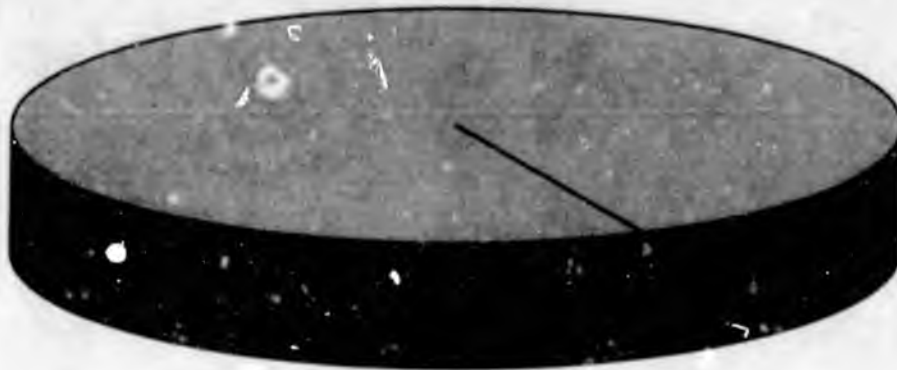
\$11,920.7
\$184,123.6

Department of Corrections Total

\$196,044.3

**Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 2006 Operating Budget - Governor**

Parole Board



Parole Board RDU:

Parole Board \$588.8

Parole Board RDU Total

 \$588.8



Parole Board RDU
Remainder of Department RDUs
Department of Corrections Total

\$588.8
\$195,455.5
\$196,044.3

Department of Corrections

Contribution to Department's Mission

To protect the public by incarcerating and supervising offenders.

Core Services

- Offender Confinement
- Offender Supervision
- Behavioral Intervention

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>A: Reduce the number of new crimes committed by offenders.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the number of new crimes against persons by offenders while incarcerated in institutions or under supervision in the community by 20%.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage changes in new crimes against a person committed by offenders while incarcerated or under supervision.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce the number of new crimes committed by offenders within 1-year after release from institutions or supervision by 20%.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage changes in new crimes committed by offenders within 1-year of release from institutions or supervision.</p>	<p>A1: Improve behavioral interventions/referrals and employment of offenders.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of offenders without a High School Diploma or GED who receive a GED while incarcerated.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of offenders receiving a GED and the number of offenders receiving a GED while incarcerated.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 100% of all offender employment positions filled in the three target long-term institutions.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of offender employment positions filled on the first day of each quarter in the following institutions: Spring Creek Correctional Center, Wildwood Correctional Center, and Lemon Creek Correctional Center.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> 70% of offenders under supervision, in the target field offices, with restitution/fine conditions and/or community work service (CWS) conditions have plans established to meet those conditions.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percentage of offenders under supervision who have plans to meet conditions.</p>

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Reduce the number of new crimes committed by offenders.

- Target #1: Reduce the number of new crimes against persons by offenders while incarcerated in institutions or under supervision in the community by 20%.
- Measure #1: Percentage changes in new crimes against a person committed by offenders while incarcerated or under supervision.

Analysis of results and challenges: From January through June 2004 there were 87 new crimes committed against persons by offenders while incarcerated in institutions or under supervision in the community. For the comparison the Department will track this information for the same time period for 2005.

Target #2: Reduce the number of new crimes committed by offenders within 1-year after release from

institutions or supervision by 20%.

Measure #2: Percentage changes in new crimes committed by offenders within 1-year of release from institutions or supervision.

Analysis of results and challenges: From January through June 2003 there were 5,944 crimes committed by offenders within 1-year of release from institutions or supervision. For the comparison the Department will track this information for the same time period for 2004.

A1: Strategy - Improve behavioral interventions/referrals and employment of offenders.

Target #1: Increase the number of offenders without a High School Diploma or GED who receive a GED while incarcerated.

Measure #1: Percentage of offenders receiving a GED and the number of offenders receiving a GED while incarcerated.

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2004 the total number of offenders that received a GED was 143. This compares to 131 in FY 2003 and 148 in FY 2002. The higher number in FY 2002 reflects a change in the test in FY 2003 and a number of offenders took the older version to avoid the new test.

Target #2: 100% of all offender employment positions filled in the three target long-term institutions.

Measure #2: Percentage of offender employment positions filled on the first day of each quarter in the following institutions: Spring Creek Correctional Center, Wildwood Correctional Center, and Lemon Creek Correctional Center.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department reviewed and revised this measure and will compile data through FY 2005.

Target #3: 70% of offenders under supervision, in the target field offices, with restitution/fine conditions and/or community work service (CWS) conditions have plans established to meet those conditions.

Measure #3: Percentage of offenders under supervision who have plans to meet conditions.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has reviewed and revised this measure. A database is being developed to track compliance with this measure in the caseloads at three target field offices located in Anchorage, Palmer, and Juneau.

Division of Institutions Component

Contribution to Department's Mission

To incarcerate and supervise in-custody offenders.

Core Services

- Offender Confinement
- Behavioral Intervention

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>A: The public is safe from offenders in the Department's custody.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce by 5% the walkaways/escapes. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of prisoners who walkaway/escape.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce by 5% the number of offenders convicted of new offenses committed while in custody. <u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of offenders convicted of new offenses while in custody.</p>	<p>A1: Institutions are fully security equipped and fully staffed with trained officers.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 10% the number of complete shakedowns of Community Residential Center's (CRC's) and institutions. <u>Measure #1:</u> Number of complete shakedowns of Community Residential Center's (CRC's) and institutions.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce number of vacant Correctional Officer positions at all institutions. <u>Measure #2:</u> Comparison of number of vacant Correctional Officer positions in FY 2004 and FY 2005.</p>
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>B: Increase successful re-entry of released prisoners.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase number of offenders without a high school diploma or GED who receive a GED while in custody. <u>Measure #1:</u> Number of offenders receiving a GED while in custody.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase the number of Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) enrollees completing the RSAT program. <u>Measure #2:</u> Number of Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) enrollees completing the RSAT program.</p>	<p>B1: Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of offenders without a High School Diploma or GED who receive a GED while incarcerated. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of offenders receiving a GED and the number of offenders receiving a GED while incarcerated.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Decrease by 5% the number of vacant man days in the Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs. <u>Measure #2:</u> Number of vacant man-days in the Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs.</p>

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - The public is safe from offenders in the Department's custody.

- Target #1: Reduce by 5% the walkaways/escapes.
Measure #1: Percentage of prisoners who walkaway/escape.

Analysis of results and challenges: The total number of escapes from Department institutions in FY 2004 was 0. The total number of walkaways from Community Residential Centers (CRCs) in FY 2004 was 158. The Department will monitor these incidents on a quarterly basis through FY2005. The strategy to reduce walkaways

State of Alaska

from the CRC's in FY 2005 includes increased audits of the facilities to monitor staffing levels and security. These audits are currently underway.

Target #2: Reduce by 5% the number of offenders convicted of new offenses committed while in custody.
Measure #2: Percentage of offenders convicted of new offenses while in custody.

Analysis of results and challenges: From January through June 2004 there was 1 new crime committed against persons by offenders while incarcerated in institutions or CRCs. For the comparison the Department will track this information for January through June 2005.

A1: Strategy - Institutions are fully security equipped and fully staffed with trained officers.

Target #1: Increase by 10% the number of complete shakedowns of Community Residential Center's (CRC's) and institutions.

Measure #1: Number of complete shakedowns of Community Residential Center's (CRC's) and institutions.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has incorporated this measure into the CRC audit process to improve security at the facilities. This will be tracked through FY 2005.

Target #2: Reduce number of vacant Correctional Officer positions at all institutions.

Measure #2: Comparison of number of vacant Correctional Officer positions in FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department and the Special Recruitment Unit in the Department of Administration have instituted streamlining in the recruitment and hiring process to shorten the amount of time from application to employment. Additionally, the Department is initiating a recruitment campaign to increase the pool of available applicants.

B: Result - Increase successful re-entry of released prisoners.

Target #1: Increase number of offenders without a high school diploma or GED who receive a GED while in custody.

Measure #1: Number of offenders receiving a GED while in custody.

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2004 the total number of offenders that received GEDs was 143. This compares to 131 in FY 2003 and 148 in FY 2002. The higher number in FY 2002 reflects a change in the test in FY 2003 and a number of offenders took the older version to avoid the new test.

Target #2: Increase the number of Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) enrollees completing the RSAT program.

Measure #2: Number of Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) enrollees completing the RSAT program.

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2004 there were 32 enrollees who completed the RSAT program. For future comparison the department will track this information for the same time period for FY 2005 and out years. The annual average will fluctuate since the program requires a full 12 months to complete.

B1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.

Target #1: Increase the number of offenders without a High School Diploma or GED who receive a GED while incarcerated.

Measure #1: Percentage of offenders receiving a GED and the number of offenders receiving a GED while incarcerated.

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2004 the total number of offenders that received GEDs was 143. This compares to 131 in FY 2003 and 148 in FY 2002. The higher number in FY 2002 reflects a change in the test in FY 2003 and a number of offenders took the older version to avoid the new test.

Target #2: Decrease by 5% the number of vacant man days in the Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)

programs.

Measure #2: Number of vacant man-days in the Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs.

Analysis of results and challenges: In FY 2003 the Hiland Mountain and Wildwood Correctional Centers combined RSAT programs averaged 82% of capacity. In FY 2004 the average was 89% of capacity. The department will continue to monitor the average.

Division of Probation and Parole Component

Contribution to Department's Mission

To enhance public protection by supervising offenders in the community.

Core Services

- Offender Supervision
- Offender Habilitation

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>A: Enhance Public Safety.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce the percentage of offenders on supervision who commit new crimes against persons. <u>Measure #1:</u> The percentage of offenders on supervision who commit new felony and new misdemeanor crimes against persons.</p>	<p>A1: Increase offender supervision by reducing Probation Officer caseloads.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 50% of field caseloads will not exceed 75 offenders per officer. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of field caseloads that exceed 75 offenders per officer.</p> <p>A2: Increase contacts with offenders convicted of crimes against persons & DUI.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 85% compliance with field contact policy. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of compliance with field contact policy.</p>
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>B: Increase offender accountability.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce convictions for new sexual offenses committed by offenders on supervision. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of convictions for new sexual offenses committed by offenders on supervision.</p>	<p>B1: Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 50% of offenders with sex offender treatment (SOT) conditions referred to Containment Model SOT Program. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of sex offenders with SOT conditions referred to Containment Model SOT Program.</p>
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p>C: Increase offender productivity.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 80% making payments on restitution/fines. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of offenders making payments on restitution/fines.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 60% of offenders participating in community work service (CWS). <u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of offenders participating in community work service (CWS).</p>	<p>C1: Build results-driven case plans.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 85% of offenders with restitution/fine conditions have payment plans established. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of offenders with restitution/fine payment plans.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 70% of offenders with community work service (CWS) conditions have a CWS plan established. <u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of offenders with community work service (CWS) plans.</p>

Performance Measure Detail**A: Result - Enhance Public Safety.**

Target #1: Reduce the percentage of offenders on supervision who commit new crimes against persons.
Measure #1: The percentage of offenders on supervision who commit new felony and new misdemeanor crimes against persons.

Analysis of results and challenges: From January through June 2003 there were 5,575 offenders under supervision. During this timeframe there were 79 new felony and new misdemeanor crimes committed against persons.

A1: Strategy - Increase offender supervision by reducing Probation Officer caseloads.

Target #1: 50% of field caseloads will not exceed 75 offenders per officer.
Measure #1: Percentage of field caseloads that exceed 75 offenders per officer.

Analysis of results and challenges: Caseloads are determined roughly by dividing the number of offenders under supervision between the number of available probation officers. Therefore, there is a direct correlation between the number of vacant probation officer positions and higher caseloads. The Department and the Special Recruitment Unit in the Department of Administration have instituted streamlining in the recruitment and hiring process to shorten the amount of time from application to employment. Additionally, the Department is initiating a recruitment campaign to increase the pool of available applicants.

A2: Strategy - Increase contacts with offenders convicted of crimes against persons & DUI.

Target #1: 85% compliance with field contact policy.
Measure #1: Percentage of compliance with field contact policy.

Analysis of results and challenges: Field contacts, like caseloads, are determined roughly by the number of available probation officers. Therefore, there is a direct correlation between the number of vacant probation officer positions and the number of field contacts that are conducted. The Department and the Special Recruitment Unit in the Department of Administration have instituted streamlining in the recruitment and hiring process to shorten the amount of time from application to employment. Additionally, the Department is initiating a recruitment campaign to increase the pool of available applicants.

B: Result - Increase offender accountability.

Target #1: Reduce convictions for new sexual offenses committed by offenders on supervision.
Measure #1: Percentage of convictions for new sexual offenses committed by offenders on supervision.

Analysis of results and challenges: From January through June 2003 there were 5,575 offenders under supervision. During this timeframe there were 15 new sexual offenses committed by offenders under supervision.

B1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.

Target #1: 50% of offenders with sex offender treatment (SOT) conditions referred to Containment Model SOT Program.
Measure #1: Percentage of sex offenders with SOT conditions referred to Containment Model SOT Program.

Analysis of results and challenges: Polygraph examination, combined with intensive supervision and sex offender treatment often reveals additional information and dangerous behaviors that otherwise may go undetected. An increase in violations and/or revocations may occur, but deviant behavior will be identified, potential crimes prevented and future victims protected from offenders.

C: Result - Increase offender productivity.

Target #1: 80% making payments on restitution/fines.

Measure #1: Percentage of offenders making payments on restitution/fines.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has reviewed and revised this measure. The Department is developing a database to track compliance with this measure in the caseloads at three target field offices in Anchorage, Palmer and Juneau.

Target #2: 60% of offenders participating in community work service (CWS).

Measure #2: Percentage of offenders participating in community work service (CWS).

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has reviewed and revised this measure. The Department is developing a database to track compliance with this measure in the caseloads at three target field offices in Anchorage, Palmer and Juneau.

C1: Strategy - Build results-driven case plans.

Target #1: 85% of offenders with restitution/fine conditions have payment plans established.

Measure #1: Percentage of offenders with restitution/fine payment plans.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has reviewed and revised this measure. The Department is developing a database to track compliance with this measure in the caseloads at three target field offices in Anchorage, Palmer and Juneau.

Target #2: 70% of offenders with community work service (CWS) conditions have a CWS plan established.

Measure #2: Percentage of offenders with community work service (CWS) plans.

Analysis of results and challenges: The Department has reviewed and revised this measure. The Department is developing a database to track compliance with this measure in the caseloads at three target field offices in Anchorage, Palmer and Juneau.