

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2774 SCOMM 122: COMMISSION ON PRIVATIZATION. ., 1999

- Gail Schubert expresses her concern regarding any money building up in inmate accounts: is it safe and do the prisoner's have access to it???

5. General Items of Concern to Committee Members:

- Greg Pease states his belief that substance abuse/addiction problems need to be addressed prior to addressing other problems, since substance abuse seems to be the impetus in many crimes.
- Greg Pease expresses his renewed concern over DOC's failure to use assessment tools to measure inmate education progress.
- Sharon Anderson asks Greg Pease to provide the committee with information on the assessment tools.
- Garland Warren asks what monies are being paid to CRC's and other privately run facilities. Senator Ward responds that \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 is being spent annually.

6. Closing Issues:

- Sharon asks the committee if DOC should present information on substance abuse programs at this meeting or if it should be postponed.
- The committee members indicate the need to fully address substance abuse issues, so that topic will be presented on September 21, 1999.
- Mel Tipton asks that the committee re-focus on any cost differential between private facilities and the current DOC operations.

Meeting adjourned at 1:29 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRIVATIZATION

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 28, 1999

1. Members Present: Sharon Anderson, Russell Lewis, Gail Schubert. Margaret Ward observing

- DOC personnel present Mel Henry, Bruce Richards, Bill Parker.

2. Sharon Anderson noted that suggestions from subcommittee members are needed for areas to be privatized.

3. Inmate Health Care Presentation by Mel Henry (DOC): General Points:

- Mission of Inmate Health Care: 1) Access to physical and mental health care for inmates; 2) delivered in a timely, cost effective, and efficient manner consistent with statutes and regulations; and 3) cooperation with correctional administration.
- Corrections Health Care: Three important points to remember: it is not practiced in a vacuum, it effects everyone in the system, and it eventually effects the entire community.
- Cost of Corrections Health Care: Always rising due to 1) new treatments; 2) new procedures; and 3) increase in training costs. Inflation in health care averages 10% above inflation in other areas of society.

4. Correctional Health Care: Unique Burdens:

- Inmates are sicker than a community's general populace
- Security issues increase treatment cost
- Adequate treatment in large part depends on the providers willing to work in the corrections environment.
- Location, population, and the transient nature of the population all have an upward effect on the population.

5. DOC Health Care Statistics:

Minutes of the Department of Corrections Subcommittee Meeting

September 28, 1999

Page 1 of 7

Minutes prepared by C. Russell Lewis

(907) 258-0106

- 4300 prisoners in 13 facilities
- 15 Community Jails
- 15 Halfway Houses
- Central Arizona facility

6. Inmate Essential Care Considerations

- Inmates have a right to health care
- DOC must provide essential health care: Essential health care is indicated when the following situations exist:
 1. Prisoners who exhibit serious disease or injury;
 2. Situations where treatment could alleviate or cure the disease or injury
 3. The risk of harm increases if treatment is delayed;
 4. Treatment is needed to stop pain or suffering;
 5. Treatment will aid inmates in functioning better;

7. Treatment Basics

- Treatment is done in-facility;
- Treatment may be necessary 24 hours a day;
- Intake/screening treatment is done on all inmates to identify immediate threats to others;
- Physicians, Physician's Assistants, Nurse Practitioners are all available to provide treatment;
- Primary care and backup physicians on staffing chart;
- Requests for Surgery or other invasive treatments are referred to the Medical Advisory Committee.

8. Medical Advisory Committee

- Provides recommendations on complex cases;
- Processes grievances;
- Reviews medical policies;
- Reviews denials of treatment;
- Responsible for all major medical decisions;

9. Transportation for treatment purposes: This is arranged by the DOT transportation officer.

*Minutes of the Department of Corrections Subcommittee Meeting
September 21, 1999*

Page 2 of 7

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10. Emergency Services: Provided 24 hours a day at each facility and transport to the hospital is available if necessary.

11. Inpatient Treatment: DOC has an agreement with Providence Hospital to provide inpatient treatment;

12. Discussion re: Costs relating to inpatient care:

- Gail Schubert asks if Native Alaskans are treated at Providence (as opposed to Native Medical Center)? Yes. All inpatient treatment is covered by contract;
- Gail asks if the inpatient treatment means that DOC incurs any extra costs: Mel Henry responds that there is an occasional extra cost.
- Gail Schubert asks if Native Alaskans are given the same treatment as other inmates. Mel Henry replies that all inmates are treated the same except where changes are made for inmates facing imminent release.

13. Questions Regarding Bidding for the In-Patient Contract: Sharon Anderson asks if all hospitals will be allowed to bid on the in-patient contract and if ANS will bid on it. Mel Henry replies that all hospitals will be allowed to bid on the in-patient contract and that ANS does not accept inmates outside of the contract.

14. Discussion Regarding Native Health Care:

- Mel Henry reports that ANHS does not provide care for Native inmates. This is seconded by Bill Parker.
- Sharon Anderson repeats Senator Ward's question: "Does the federal government have an obligation to take care of indigenous peoples?"
- Gail Schubert asks if there is any statutory authority for ANHS to deny care to Native inmates.
- The name of Paul Sherry (sp?) is provided as the chair of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (which operates the Native Medical Center).

- Bruce Richards notes that he has called several times and been told the same thing: ANS doesn't take Native inmates.

15. Costs Discussion: Sharon Anderson asks regarding inpatient costs and the amount of the nurse's contract. Mel Henry provides the following information:

- Medical Services Contracts: \$5,000,000
- Dental Services Contracts: \$600,000
- Mental Health: \$300,000
- Arizona facility costs approximately \$600,000 for out-of-facility care

16. Alternative Bidding Sources: Sharon Anderson asks if the physician contract is put out to bid to managed care groups such as HMO's etc. Mel Henry responds that the volume is too small to attract bidders.

17. Additional Discussion Regarding the Medical Advisory Committee:

- Who is on the committee? Mel Henry indicates the following:
- Health Care Administrator from DOC
- 2 Physicians
- 1 Psychologist
- 2 Operations Officers
- 1 Nurse Coordinator
- 1 Medical Scheduler
- Committee meets weekly or as otherwise necessary.
- The Medical Scheduler is also a case manager.

18. Dental Services:

- DOC provides dental services to all inmates
- 1 Full-time state dentist (resident at CIPT)
- 8 contract dentists
- Contract dentists work at various DOC facilities
- DOC has their own dental labs
- State Dental Officer: 1 Dentist who monitors the DOC dental contracts and who writes dental procedures.

Minutes of the Department of Corrections Subcommittee Meeting

September 21, 1999

Page 4 of 7

Minutes prepared by C. Russell Lewis

(907) 258-0106

- No dental care is provided in pre-trial facilities.

19. Psychiatric Services:

- DOC has earned favorable national attention for this program.
- DOC provides care to a greater number of people than API
- 29% of inmates have mental illness diagnosis, compared with a 16% national average.
- Psychiatric interview done at intake for history, current problems, etc.
- Occasionally, intelligence testing is done concurrently with the intake interview.
- Psychologists, Psychiatrists, and mental health nurses are on staff and on call
- Mental health treatment is done in the open population, no separate mental health treatment center exists.
- Severe cases are sent to the mental health wing ("Mike Mod") at CIPT.
- Less acute cases use Hiland Mountain and Spring Creek as transitional facilities to the open population.
- Extensive psychiatric/psychological work is done with inmates not competent to stand trial.
- Telemedicine and Telepsychiatry are used to provide services to persons in the outlying areas.
- The Jail Alternative Service Program is a diversion tool for misdemeanants whom are mentally ill. The sentencing to this facility is through a special Mental Health court in Anchorage.

20. Segregation Discussion:

- Any prisoner can request segregation
- Gail Schubert asks if there are segregation facilities for mentally diminished (as opposed to mentally ill) persons
- Mel Henry indicates that Hiland Mountain has a special needs unit and that Spring Creek has a module for mentally ill inmates. Both of these are mid-level sites.
- Mel Henry notes that DOC has just requested \$150,000 to establish additional mental health structure at Hiland Mountain and Spring Creek.

*Minutes of the Department of Corrections Subcommittee Meeting
September 21, 1999*

Page 5 of 7

*Minutes prepared by C. Russell Lewis
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21. Discussion Regarding Special Needs

- A broad range of health conditions exist in the inmate population.
- Significant numbers of inmates have chronic illnesses, both mental and physical
- Communicable diseases are present
- The DOC health care system must be structured to accommodate inmates with physical or mental disabilities.
- The DOC health care system must be able to handle pregnancies (16 last year at Hiland Mountain)
- The DOC health care system must be able to accommodate frail and elderly inmates: DOC currently has 300 inmates over 55 and most of the inmates are 10 years older in behavior patterns than indicated by chronological age.
- The DOC health care system must be able to accommodate terminally ill inmates
- The DOC health care system must be able to accommodate the developmentally disabled

22. Pharmacy Discussion:

- DOC is currently staffed with one pharmacist and two assistant pharmacists
- This is sufficient to meet the current needs of the inmates
- Pharmacy program is burdened with significant policy and procedure burdens
- Statewide, the DOC pharmacy writes 350 prescriptions per day
- Separate accounts are maintained for psychotropic and medicinal prescriptions
- On occasion, forced medication is given

23. Statistics re: Contracts:

- DOC health care has 44 contracts with the private sector
- 26 of the above are medical
- 8 dental contracts
- 10 mental health contracts
- The personnel providing health care at DOC are a 50/50 mix of DOC employees and contract providers.

Minutes of the Department of Corrections Subcommittee Meeting

September 21, 1999

Page 6 of 7

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24. Discussion re: Sub-Acute Mental Health Unit

- This unit is a new priority of the Mental Health Trust
- Mel Henry says the need is significant for this unit and that it must be part of a larger facility

25: Brief Discussion re: INS Detainees

- Sharon Anderson asks if the DOC is responsible for housing INS detainees
- Bruce Richards responds that DOC is responsible for housing INS detainees and indicates that there are two problems with this: 1) reimbursement funding is not 100%; and 2) adds to the overcrowding problem.
- Bill Parker notes that when the overcrowding reaches a critical level, DOC calls INS to take some detainees back.

3.

Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections

Committee Recommendations

- ④ **Recommendation:** All of Correctional Industries is transferred to the Department of Community and Economic Development. All contracts should be privatized.

Key discussion points;

- The AHRIC is tied in with this department as part of the Administration and they have the business and union connections and more importantly have them at the table. Who better to run business for marginalized individuals than the private sector business community, private industry councils and trade unions?
- This type of approach works for Welfare to Work clients. For example, Fairfax County, Virginia privatized their Welfare to Work programs to a for-profit firm and now over 97% of their clients have been placed in jobs.
- Chances are we'll see better results than one questionably successful business venture in well over a decade.
- More private industry programs should be allowed in the prison system, and do not care that a private company derives a profit for the prisoners' work. There is otherwise no motivation for private industry to take the risks to do this.
- Work programs are beneficial to the inmates and obviously help prepare them for when they are released.
- More effort and money should be spent in this area to find private companies who are willing to develop a relationship with prisons in their communities to develop other prison industries that would provide additional work programs. This all can and should be privatized

PLS. DISTRIBUTE

Core Subcommittee Meeting
Commission on Privatization
Meeting Date: 10/14
Meeting Time: 12:00P
Number of Pages: 15

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

② **Recommendation:** Entire Sex Offender Treatment Program should be privatized.

Key discussion points

- Currently 88% of the \$1 million program is contracted out.
- Confidentiality of treatment records is compromised when the information is placed into the offender's DOC record.
- Third party will better protect individuals and their confidentiality rights.
- Two current programs at Meadow Creek and Lemon Creek. The Lemon Creek program does not have graduates because it is considered a pretreatment program, and therefore the 20% success rate quoted appears to be 20% x 72 inmates at Meadow Creek, which is a pretty dismal result for \$1 million per year.
- Inmates have complained that DOC uses the program to take away their good time.
- Third party provider could more easily implement changes to the program that make it culturally relevant.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

② **Recommendation:** Probation and Parole should be bid out to the private sector. Parole services are quasi-private currently, but probation can be transferred to the private sector. Consideration should be given to eliminate the parole board function.

Key discussion items:

- Parole board seems unnecessary due to early release guidelines. Everyone is going through a CRC when they are 3 years out.
- Probationers should be charged a fee per week to partially cover the costs. The collections of the fees should be privatized.
- There are negative feelings about the probation officers who prepare the pre-sentence reports.
- All pre-sentence investigations should be privatized.
- If there is the ability for the private sector to provide the service then it should be outsourced to the private sector.
- They appear to be operating without state input.
- Parole officers and probation officers should be moved under the Parole board jurisdiction.
- American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Position Statement on Privatization is attached.

Comments against recommendation:

- The current system in place with the Parole Board is good, and that it works and that perhaps more independence in upper management could benefit the system as a whole.

APPA Position Statement

PRIVATIZATION

Introduction

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) has the vision of a fair, just and safe society where community partnerships are restoring hope by embracing a balance of prevention, intervention and advocacy. The APPA recognizes the role of private sector service providers in achieving this vision, in protecting the public, in maintaining safe communities and in ensuring opportunities for offenders to lead law-abiding lives.

Position Statement

The APPA recognizes that the privatization of services and programs may offer a number of potential benefits to the criminal justice system. Private sources may make accessible expertise or specialized services with which the jurisdiction has had little experience or involvement. In addition to furnishing services in specialized areas, private service providers may offer a jurisdiction the ability to implement a program or service quicker, more efficiently or more cost-effectively. Private service providers may also enable a jurisdiction to become involved with more creative service practices and advanced technologies, paving the way for other operational innovations.

In considering privatization, a jurisdiction must employ a systematic approach to evaluating whether the private sector provision of services is the alternative of choice in addressing specific identified needs. The decision to privatize programs or services should be based on a thorough review of the experience of other jurisdictions' privatization successes and failures. APPA recognizes that all levels of public officials including executive, managerial and line staff offer perspectives which must be considered in evaluating the costs and benefits of privatized services based on a jurisdiction's specific needs. It may also be appropriate to invite input from community, advocacy and special interest groups if this input is relevant to the service or program under consideration.

APPA Position Statement Privatization

Once it has been determined that private sector services will allow for a more immediate, more efficient, more economical and/or more effective response to individual jurisdiction needs, it is imperative that criminal justice officials and decision makers plan carefully and meticulously for the procurement, implementation and evaluation of privatized service delivery. Jurisdictions must establish clear parameters and specific outcome measurements for the evaluation of the quality and efficacy of private sector service delivery. These expectations should be conveyed to potential private service providers in advance of the awarding of a service contract or the execution of an agreement with the

provider. It is incumbent on the employing jurisdiction to ensure that a comprehensive implementation plan is developed which delineates privatization activities and time lines. It is also the responsibility of the employing jurisdiction to oversee, manage, monitor, collect data on and evaluate privatization activities, and to share results of evaluations with other jurisdictions.

APPA acknowledges that public entities and policy makers retain the fundamental legal responsibilities assigned to them through legislation, by the courts or governing boards. These government jurisdictions and their representatives are ultimately accountable for the quality and efficacy of privatized services, and retain all authority and responsibility to ensure that the mission, goals and objectives of their individual agencies are met.

APPA recognizes the responsibility of private sector service providers to act as agents of government upholding the mission, goals and objectives of the employing jurisdiction. By operating within established parameters, standards, regulations and laws, private sector service providers contribute to the ability of a government agency to serve the public and to responsibly and humanely supervise offenders placed under its jurisdiction.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

④ **Recommendation:** All Substance Abuse Counseling and Training should be privatized.

Key discussion items:

- No state positions should be associated with this service.
- These services all exist in the private sector and should be bid out.
- All bidders should be allowed regardless of their tax status (non-profit / for profit).
- Contracts for this service awarded from the Department of Health & Social Services should also allow all bidders as described above. This would require a regulation change for the Dept of H&SS.
- Any outsourcing contract should be very specific as to content goals, results and penalties for non-compliance.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

(4)

Recommendation: Education programs should be re-evaluated. Education programs should be transferred to the private sector.

Key discussion items:

- We are spending funds on education that is providing little benefit except keeping the inmates busy.
- Better programs could be offered, such as the victim education program.
- Some study of what job fields are most likely to hire released inmates and then fashion education more closely to those areas, as well as the areas related to rehabilitation.
- All this can be privatized.
- There should be no state positions should be associated with education. These services exist in the private sector.
- A program to bring the native culture into the prison system to coordinate cross-cultural issues can be combined in the education programs.

Comments against:

- Cross- cultural programs should not be at state expense. Native groups should participate and fund such a program.

Victim Ed. Program

Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections

Committee Recommendations

MEDICAL SERVICES

Recommendation: The state should only pay Medicaid – allowable charges for all hospital inpatient care at any Alaskan facility.

Key discussion:

- This will save considerable money. Department of Health and Social Services approved rates are based on costs.
- As a state funded program for inmate hospital care the state should pay no more than what it pays for Medicaid eligible beneficiaries.
- This would eliminate the need to have an Anchorage hospital provide all the inpatient care and allow care to be provided in all hospitals.

Recommendation: The Indian Health Service should accept all beneficiaries into their hospitals for inpatient care regardless of the beneficiary's status as an inmate.

Key discussion items:

- All private hospitals accept inmates, with DOC guards present. ANMC and other facilities e.g. Bethel's YKHC should also accept inmates.
- If the greater percentage of inmates is natives, they should receive their care at the native facility.
- Local ANMC administration has stated this is not their policy (see attached letter).
- This should be pursued further (federal level) for clarification.
- The full privatization committee should pursue this issue at the federal level since the AK DOC has not received Alaska cooperation.
- If the beneficiaries were not in prison, they would go to the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage for their care.

10/05 letter from Consortium - Full Commission

Recommendation: All of the health related services should be privatized under a statewide bid.

- There are nation wide companies who specialize in the provision of this service.
- This would provide economies of scale rather than several contracts for nursing care.



Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Administrative Offices

4141 Ambassador Drive

Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Telephone: (907) 729-1900

Facsimile: (907) 729-1901

October 5, 1999

**Mr. Mel Henry
Health Care Administrator
Department of Corrections
State of Alaska
4500 Diplomacy Drive Suite 109
Anchorage, Alaska 99508**

RE: Policy of non-compensation to DOC for Alaska Native's medical care

Dear Mr. Henry,

This is to verify that the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, primary manager of the Alaska Native Medical Center, does not provide payment under our Contract Health Services program to the State of Alaska Department of Corrections for health/medical services for Alaska Natives and American Indians in DOC facilities. Such individuals are state residents in state custody; consequently the State of Alaska is the primary payor.

This practice is consistent with that of the Indian Health Service, which is the primary source of financing for our health programs, and consistent with that of other Alaska Native health service providers throughout the state of Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul Sherry".

**Paul Sherry
President/CEO**

**cc: Richard Mandsager, ANMC
Joseph Cladough, ANMC-CHS**



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ALASKA
Medical and Regional Office Center
2925 DeBarr Road
Anchorage AK 99508-2989

- Mel Henry
Health Services Administrator
State of Alaska
Department of Corrections
4500 Diplomacy Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

In Reply Refer To:

OOPA

Dear Mr. Henry:

In response to your recent inquiry regarding health care benefits for veterans incarcerated by the State of Alaska, a thorough review of the applicable VA policies was undertaken.

The incarceration of a veteran by a state or other government entity does not, in and of itself, disqualify a United States Veteran from benefits and services administered by the federal Department of Veterans Affairs. However, the provision of medical services to eligible veterans must be provided within a federal facility whenever the patient's medical condition makes this feasible. VA regulations also grant the local facility Director the authority to control the environment of care and limit any behavior or circumstances which, in the Director's opinion, are disruptive to patient care. It has long been the determination of this facility's leaders that patients who require custodial restraint or direct supervision from a state or local government would be disruptive.

The qualifying element for access by any of our patients is they must access our services without restraint or custodial supervision from other than a caregiver. A veteran who enters our facility without supervision or restraint will be provided services consistent with their medical needs and eligibility for VA benefits.

I hope this information is helpful to your agency in planning for the health care needs of your population. If you require further information in regard to this matter please contact me at 257-5490.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Bell
Community Affairs Director

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations



Recommendation: All of the mental health services offered to inmates should be privatized.

Key discussion items:

- It appears that more effort should be put into seeing if there are other sources of funding for mental health and medical services.
- The state should spend no more than what the average prisoner cost is on the mentally ill. That's what the mental health trust is for.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

- (8) **Recommendation:** Non-violent prisoners should be moved to intermediate facilities and the provision of services should be privatized.

Key discussion issues:

- Palmer and Pt. McKenzie should be privatized with a potential 25-30% savings.
- This would enable the current system to transfer non-violent prisoners to privately run intermediate facilities. This could be done more efficiently and at less cost than state facilities.
- Should be accomplished ASAP. Why use scarce funds for the meek, use the money for the violent offenders.

Comments against:

- I feel this is a non-issue for the committee.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

9

Recommendation: Centralize purchasing functions for system wide purchasing of food and other items.

Key discussion items:

- Centralize and use the examples of volume purchasing such as those utilized by Wal-Mart and Fred Meyer.
- One State employee should be in charge of purchasing for all of the prison system to ensure that the state is receiving uniform pricing, volume discounts, etc.
- Quantity and uniform pricing should already be taking place. If not then it is a failure on the part of state purchasing to get the best "bang for the buck" and should be privatized as well.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

(10)

Committee Recommendations

Recommendation: The State of Alaska should privatize the fine and collection activities for the courts.

**Subcommittee on Privatization
Department of Corrections**

Committee Recommendations

(12) **Recommendation:** Food Services / Custodial Services / Maintenance / Laundry Services could generally be provided by the inmates IF there are competent managers who can supervise their efforts. These seem to be areas that could provide job opportunities and training for inmates.

Key discussion items:

- It was not clear if inmates currently do some or all of the custodial work. If state employees are hired to do this work, this might be an area for work/training opportunities for inmates rather than paying state employees to do it. The same is true for food service and maintenance. I would guess these are the types of jobs inmates quite often get after release. However, I believe the oversight and overall administration of these programs could be privatized.
- No state positions should be associated with these services. These services all exist in the private sector and should be bid out.

Comments against recommendation

- Keep current set up for Custodial, Maintenance and Laundry.

FY2000 INSTITUTION POSITION COUNT

	CO	PO	OTHER	TOTAL
AMCC	29	2	8	39
HMCC	70	5	19	94
CIPT	90	4	25	119
FCC	68	5	17	90
KCC	28	1	7	36
LCCC	61	4	15	80
MSPT	27	1	7	35
PCC	74	5	26	105
SACC	38	4	14	56
SCCC	155	6	37	198
WWCC	72	5	26	103
YKCC	28	2	10	40
TOTAL	740	44	211	995

DOC Inmate Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Problem Addressed

Research indicates that drugs or alcohol, and sometimes both, play a role in the crimes of 80% of the country's 1.7 million inmates. In Alaska it is estimated that at least 85% of the inmate population has a problem with substance abuse. Inmates who are alcohol and drug abusers are more likely to be reincarcerated again and again, as substance use is tightly associated with recidivism. The more prior convictions an inmate has, the more likely that individual is a substance abuser. Prisoners can be rehabilitated with appropriate treatment for substance abuse and addiction, and continuing aftercare once they leave prison.

DOC's Response

It is DOC's belief, supported by the Alaska Legislature, that it has a responsibility to provide a continuum of care to inmates who are in our custody, so that public safety will be enhanced upon their release to the community. There is an Inmate Substance Abuse Treatment (ISAT) Program in each of DOC's thirteen institutions, as well as at the Point MacKenzie work farm and the Central Arizona Detention Center. Services are provided through contracts with six state approved agencies that collectively employ twenty-five counselors, some of whom are part time. In addition, the Central Arizona Detention Center has seven substance abuse counselors. Programs vary due to the different functions and location of the correctional facilities. For example, a pre-trial facility with a rapid population turnover, such as the Ketchikan Correctional Center, has an ISAT education program staffed by one part-time ISAT Counselor. In contrast, Spring Creek Correctional Center, a sentenced long-term facility with a relatively slow population turnover, provides institutional outpatient treatment through two full-time ISAT Counselors. All ISAT Programs provide assessments.

The continuum of care in DOC institutions includes: emergency services, basic alcohol and drug education, education with an introduction to treatment, institutional outpatient services, and residential substance abuse treatment that is only available to female inmates at this time.

Funding

DOC contracts with state approved community substance abuse treatment providers for the delivery of all of its substance abuse programs. The current providers include: Akeela Treatment Services, Salvation Army Clitheroe Center, Gastineau Human Services, City of Ketchikan Gateway Center for Human Services, Northern Lights Recovery Center, and the Regional Center for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (FNA). The contracts are amended yearly for up to three years. Every three years a formal bidding process occurs for these services. The DOC Substance Abuse Program Coordinator, who oversees the ISAT contracts, is a state employee. The RSAT Social Worker III position for the HMCC RSAT Program, who was recently hired to interface with DFYS regarding child custody cases, is also a state employee.

HMCC Women's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Problem Addressed

A high percentage of female offenders have substance abuse treatment needs and multiple treatment issues surrounding physical and mental health, educational/vocational training, parenting, and physical and sexual abuse. National studies show that women on drug charges constitute the fastest growing population in the criminal justice system. In Alaska, a recent study demonstrated that 71% of the women interviewed and tested by urinalysis at the Sixth Avenue Correctional Center, tested positive for drugs. During a study of the female offender population across the state, two thirds of the women self reported they were under the influence of alcohol at the time they committed their crime.

DOC's Response

DOC initiated a six to twelve month Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program for its female offenders at Hiland Mountain Correctional Center, in November 1998. The program allows DOC to provide intensive treatment to 64 female inmates at a time.

DOC designated one of the four houses at HMCC to the RSAT Program. Enhanced treatment services are provided through five contract Counselors and a contract Coordinator who are employees of the Salvation Army Clitheroe Center. Each of the four wings of the house holds sixteen female inmates involved in one of the three phases of substance abuse treatment.

The program pays special attention to the transitional needs of the program participants as they are released into the community. The Transition Counselor has follow-up contact with them to ensure their aftercare linkages are securely in place. The RSAT Program has a special component called Living in New Knowledge Successfully (LINKS) for women with children who need assistance with permanency planning and reunification issues.

Funding

DOC is able to provide the RSAT Program to its female offenders by leveraging federal dollars from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. The matching state dollars (26% of the total program cost) are provided for the program through the support of the Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Mental Health Trust Authority.

All of the treatment personnel are contract positions. The licensed Clinical Social Worker III position for the RSAT Program that was just filled in September, 1999, is the only State employee hired for the project. It is critical to have a state Social Worker to interface with DFYS on custody issues especially in light of the recent changes to the child protection law. Originally the budget was structured for a half-time Social Worker. After the program started up it quickly became apparent that a full-time Social Worker was required. The slight increase in the total program cost from FY'99 to FY'00 reflects the additional funding required to make the position full-time.

DOC Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Problem addressed

Profoundly addicted male inmates with a history of substance abuse related criminal activity, who often have failed attempts in less intensive treatment modalities, and who typically require treatment services addressing life skills deficits, need a residential treatment program before being released to the community. DOC currently provides institutional outpatient treatment to its inmate population requiring substance abuse treatment. Male inmates who require a more intensive level of care focusing on dual treatment of substance abuse and criminality, are not adequately served. The most effective treatment programs reported to date with addicted offenders have been intensive treatment programs lasting six to twelve months that are designed as modified therapeutic communities. DOC and the community have witnessed the negative effects of releasing these inmates without providing the treatment services to address chronic substance abuse and criminality. They are likely to relapse in the community and become repeat offenders.

DOC's Response

DOC has conducted three separate surveys over the last three years that have demonstrated that approximately 100 inmates on a given day need this level of intensive treatment. The surveys included inmates serving sentences of at least four years. The surveys did not include sex offenders, mentally ill inmates, or inmates with serious medical conditions.

DOC has developed plans for treating forty to fifty minimum to medium custody male inmates from all regions of Alaska in a residential treatment program known as a therapeutic community, in a sentenced or long-term correctional facility. The DOC Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program is designed to be six to twelve months in duration. It will also be culturally relevant to Alaska's Native inmates. DOC will initiate a competitive bidding process to contract with a state approved treatment provider to deliver the services. As DOC does with all its substance abuse programs, it will rely on the technical assistance of the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. When inmates transition into Alaska's communities upon release, bridges for aftercare and support services will be established and maintained.

Funding

The funding for the DOC Men's RSAT Program has been secured from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. A twenty-six percent match from the state will leverage these federal funds. The Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Mental Health Trust Authority have recommended that state dollars be provided as the match in order to implement the program.

Ninety-six percent of the total program cost (requested federal and state matching dollars) is dedicated for the nine contract treatment positions. The remaining four percent is budgeted for the contractor's travel, training, supplies, and equipment needs.

PRIVATIZATION OF PRISONER PHONES

Within the past several years the department has entered into a contract with a private vendor and is in the process of installing a telephone system in correctional facilities which is designed specifically for use by prisoners. This system was obtained through a competitive bid process that resulted in a contract being awarded in May 1997 to Evercom Corporation of Irving Texas, which maintains similar systems across the lower forty-eight. The Regulatory Commission of Alaska was involved throughout this process and approved the system, vendor, and the rates charged for the services. Currently the system has been installed in six facilities and is projected to be placed in all institutions by December 1999. The legislature some time ago approved the department to accept revenue in the form of program receipts, which were designated for placement in the Cook Inlet Pretrial Budget.

The system not only will enhance public safety, but will also provide prisoners access to telephones for legitimate phone communication to contact family members, attorneys, etc. The phone equipment allows correctional staff to monitor and record prisoner telephone calls to assist in controlling illegal or non-approved telephone activities such as phone scams, threatening calls to victims and witnesses, and efforts to introduce contraband into correctional facilities. When a prisoner places a call, a recorded message is played to the recipient, which advises them that the call is from a prisoner in a correctional facility. The recipient is then provided with the option to accept or reject the call. This allows a person who does not wish to speak to the individual to hang up the phone without ever having to speak with the prisoner. This has been a pragmatic approach in addressing prisoner telephone abuse and at the same time enabling the department to better meet its statutory obligation of public safety in a cost-effective manner.

Hoonah Cultural Justice Spirit Camp and Healing Center (New Project)

Private/Public Partnership

- Alaska Native Brotherhood Camp #2
- City of Hoonah
- Gastineau Human Services Corp.
- United States Department of Health and Human Services
- United States Department of Justice
- Alaska Department of Corrections

Community Residential Center Proposal

- 20-30 beds
- focus on substance abuse
- target CRC eligible inmates with substance abuse issues
- teach traditional values
- Operations anticipated to commence in FY02

The ANB Camp #2, City of Hoonah and Gastineau Human Services have received assurances of Federal funding for planning, construction and start-up operations. The expectation is that the Department of Corrections will fund ongoing operations of the CRC. The Department of Corrections will work with the project's Advisory Committee to develop the program and meet the proposed schedule.

The ANB Camp #2 runs an Inmate Cultural Arts Program at Lemon Creek Correctional Center. Alaska Native inmates have the opportunity to learn traditional values through cultural artwork taught by ANB sponsored community members. The inmates earn money through sales, while learning modern marketing skills, and are able to use the earnings to pay child support, victim restitution and contribute to family support. The private/public partnership has been outstanding, and it is anticipated that this new project will be equally rewarding.

The Gastineau Human Services Corporation provides Community Residential Services for inmates from the Department of Corrections and the City and Borough of Juneau. GHS provides a host of other community services, including substance abuse programs and community work service. The private/public partnership has existed successfully for many years and with the proven track record, it is expected that this new project will also meet with success.

MT. MCKINLEY MEATS PRIVATIZATION PROPOSAL

**Department of Corrections
Alaska Correctional Industries**

As prepared for the
**Legislative Committee on Privatization
October 12, 1999**

History & Background:

Mt. McKinley Meats & Sausage (MMM&S), located in Palmer, Alaska, is one of four certified red meat slaughter and processing facilities in Alaska, with other entities privately owned and operated in Delta, Kodiak, and Mekoryuk. MMM&S was developed in the mid 1980's as a necessary part of the overall infrastructure to support the development of markets resulting from the planned expansion in Delta Junction and Pt. MacKenzie of state sponsored agricultural projects. MMM&S initially opened as a state/privately financed venture but soon failed and the State of Alaska assumed ownership of the facility in 1986 as the result of a DNR Division of Agriculture, Agriculture Revolving Loan Fund (ARLF) foreclosure action. Since then, the facility has been leased and operated by the State of Alaska, Department of Corrections as a program to employ inmates as part of Alaska Correctional Industries (ACI).

Public hearings were conducted by the Governor's Correctional Industries Commission as part of the initial determination process to involve ACI in the MMM&S operation. Public discussion at that time eventually led to the commission's recommendation to assign ACI to clean, provide preventative maintenance, and reopen the plant. ACI was then to operate the plant and assist in the development of Alaska's red meat industry until it could be properly transitioned back into the private sector.

Operating under Chapter 32 of the Alaska Statutes, ACI has in the past marketed approximately 55% of its MMM&S products to state agencies primarily consumed at the state correctional centers. The remainder of the Alaskan pork and beef inventory has been sold at wholesale to the private sector. In order to fully utilize the plant's capability, MMM&S expanded into the custom kill, cut and wrap services, and limited specialty product areas usually at the request of the plant's private sector customers. MMM&S also purchases bulk and red ticket sale items for value-added and repackaged institutional products then utilized at the department's correctional centers.

Despite attempting to avoid any conflict with the private sector, the department and the Correctional Industries Commission have sometimes received complaints of unfair competition regarding the MMM&S operation.

The Correctional Industries Commission has conducted public hearings to receive additional public comment on submitted complaints. Routinely, comments on the MMM&S activities has produced both negative and supporting testimony from the public. However, MMM&S growth in several markets has been curtailed or controlled to avoid additional private sector conflict. These marketing limitations have sometimes negatively affected the MMM&S operation and it's ability to assist in the development of the red meat industry. Additional concerns have been expressed on the ability of MMM&S inmate workers in training to meet the sometimes high seasonal production demands of the industry.

Privatization Proposal Statement:

Since ACI has operated MMM&S, there have been private sector inquiries involving the sale of the plant to private and/or cooperative entities. Several of the proposals have planned to close the slaughtering operation in the plant. For various reasons, this could adversely affect the core services that are now provided to the agricultural community. Since the ARLF owns the property, any lease or transfer of ownership would have to be processed through that organization. ACI's current role is to operate the plant under a contractual relationship with the Division of Agriculture and the ARLF. This contract could be terminated and/or modified to meet future needs.

Two options for the continued operation of MMM&S could be proposed for evaluation:

Option I: A request for proposal could be issued by the state owners of the plant to evaluate the possibility for sale (or lease/purchase) of the plant and equipment to a qualified private sector entity. A transitional plan would be developed to define a timeline for the phase out of the Department of Corrections involvement and the ACI/MMM&S management/inmate worker staff. After transition, the private sector owner/operator would take complete control of the plant with no state support.

Option II: The Division of Agriculture and the ARLF Board would develop guidelines for an industry controlled private non-profit operator. With suggested modifications to the current management structure of MMM&S in place, the Department of Corrections could continue to provide an inmate workforce at the plant under contract to the private sector management. Any contract to provide an inmate workforce would have to follow the established statutory guidelines as required by Chapter 32 Section 33.32.015-017.

Previous assessments of MMM&S finds that the plant represents a substantial investment by the State of Alaska. In addition to the past and present investment of public funds for the facility and its operation, the State of Alaska has a substantial investment in land sale contracts (state and municipal) as well as operating, chattel, and development loans to agricultural livestock and feed grain producers. Since the MMM&S facility also provides a primary commercial market outlet for Alaskan grown red meat in the South-central and Kenai Peninsula areas, any transition involving the plant's management should be accomplished as smoothly as possible to avoid any adverse affects on Alaska's agricultural community and its livestock producers.

Department of Corrections

LONG TERM PLAN
(July 1, 1999 to July 1, 2003)

("The Spreadsheet")

State	Month	Year	March "A" Forecast	Pt. M 112	Fac 2616	AZ 874	Fed 29	CRC 682	Treat 36	EM 0	CRCS 0	Tents 0	THU 0	CAP 0	Ft G 0	Total 4349	Beds+/-	Month	Total AZ Beds
FY 1999	March	1999	4229 Actual			0		0		0						4364	(199)*	March	874
	April	1999	4285 Actual			-95				15 Juno						4289	(68)*	April	779
	May	1999	4328 Actual			-80					40 FCC					4249	(15)*	May	719
	June	1999	4237 Actual			0				21 Anchorage	15 Anch					4285	(102)*	June	719
FY 2000	July	1999	4279			0				39 Anchorage	21 Anch					4345	68	July	719
	August	1999	4371			0		40 Nome								4385	14	August	719
	September	1999	4480			50				25 Frbks	-40			89		4509	29	September	769
	October	1999	4612			89				20 Anch						4618	8	October	858
	November	1999	4656			50										4668	12	November	908
	December	1999	4632			0										4668	36	December	908
	January	2000	4709			50										4718	9	January	958
	February	2000	4770			60										4778	8	February	1018
	March	2000	4787			15										4793	6	March	1033
	April	2000	4748			-35										4758	10	April	998
	May	2000	4744			-48						40 FCC				4750	6	May	950
	June	2000	4732			-10										4740	8	June	940
FY2001	July	2000	4759			0						20 PCC				4760	1	July	940
	August	2000	4735			0				10 Mat-Su						4770	35	August	940
	September	2000	4735			12				10 Juno/10 Frbks	-60					4742	7	September	952
	October	2000	4724			0										4742	18	October	952
	November	2000	4717			0				10 Mat-Su/10 Kenal						4762	45	November	952
	December	2000	4698			65										4827	129	December	1017
	January	2001	4800			100										4927	127	January	1117
	February	2001	4884			0				10 Anchorage						4937	53	February	1117
	March	2001	4896			0										4937	41	March	1117
	April	2001	4941			0				10 Ketchikan	10 Juno					4957	16	April	1117
	May	2001	4889			-92						40 FCC				4905	16	May	1025
	June	2001	4785			-100										4805	20	June	925

*This is the number of beds available before the Department would exceed the emergency capacity of all institutions. This illustrates the need to plan toward the "maximum number" in order to avoid exceeding the emergency capacity.

LONG TERM PLAN
(July 1, 1999 to July 1, 2003)

("The Spreadsheet")

[illegible]

presents a safe, economic alternative to sending inmates to Arizona. They can accommodate spikes that occur in the institutions' populations during these months. An example of such a spike occurred just recently, when a Chinese fishing vessel was intercepted in Alaska waters. The Department was required to hold 25 detainees until the federal government could take custody of them. Spikes also occur when significant numbers of inmates return from Arizona; they must be staged at an institution, such as the Palmer Correctional Center, before being transferred to halfway houses or an institution closer to their home. Tents are able to accommodate these temporary population surges. For FY 99, the additional staff needed to supervise prisoners in tents was funded only for Fairbanks (\$100,000 for four months).

B. Options that Increase Alternatives that Free Up Hard Beds

The second form of action that the Department can take to ensure adequate beds for its projected inmate populations is to increase its alternative placement options. Every prisoner who goes to a CRC (also known as a "halfway house") or is placed on electronic monitoring frees up a hard bed that can be used by another offender.

The Department's assemblage of alternatives to in-state hard beds as of June 30, 1999, consists of the following:

Pt. MacKenzie Farm	112
Existing CRC beds	682
Treatment beds	39
Electronic Monitoring	11
CRC Offender Supervision Program	36

Beds at the Central Arizona Det. Center	719
Out-of-state beds other than Arizona	27
TOTAL	1626

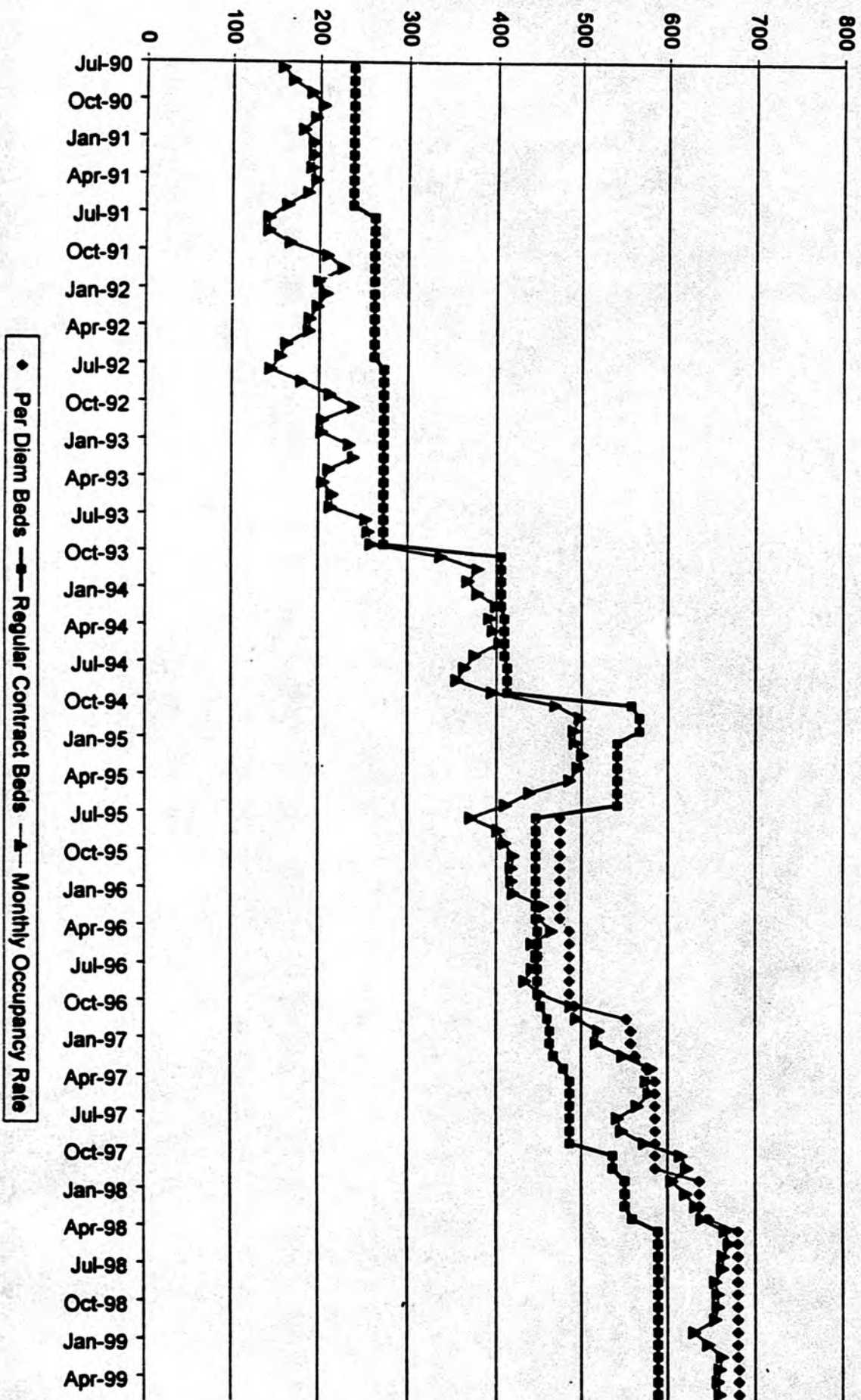
Additional CRC facilities: CRCs provide twenty-four hour supervision for offenders. This supervision extends into the community when the offender is participating in employment, education, treatment, or community work service programs.

Offenders participate in structured programming while residing at the CRC. Upon admission, each offender is assigned a case manager. The resident and his or her case manager develop a comprehensive program designed to address the resident's need for substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, anger management, life skills, budgeting, and education goals. Before entering the program phase, however, the resident is required to participate in a seven-day orientation and stabilization period. During this time, the resident is required to participate in a minimum of forty hours of community work service. This provides the CRC staff with the opportunity to evaluate the resident and identify any special problem areas requiring attention.

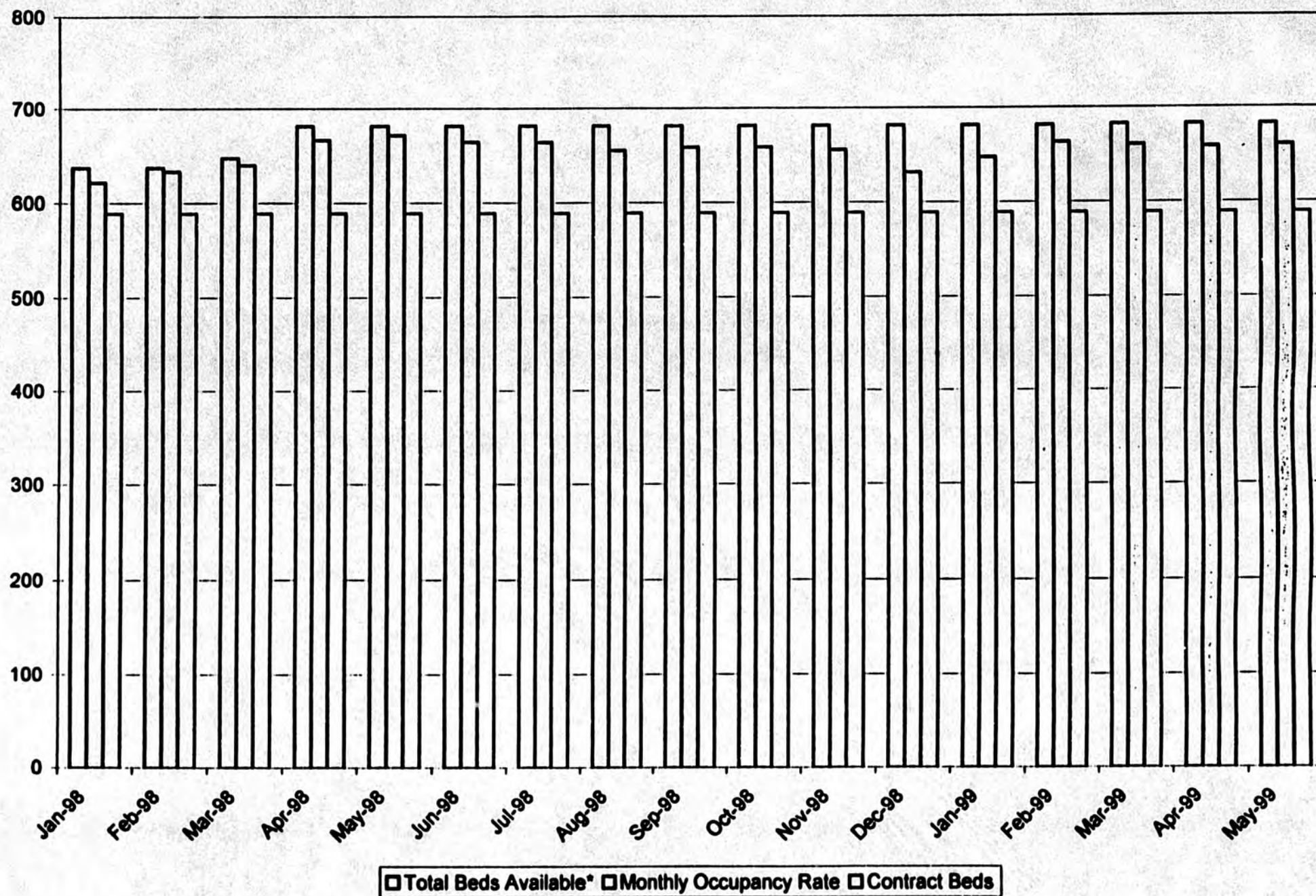
The Department provides direct contract oversight for each of the CRCs. It ensures that each facility operates in accordance with the terms of its contract and complies with the Department's CRC standards.

The Department houses an average of 16% of its overall prisoner population in CRCs, with an average daily occupancy rate of approximately 660 prisoners. During fiscal year 1998, 6,757 inmates served sentences in a CRC. See Chart 4 (CRC Utilization) on the

Chart 4: CRC Utilization July 1990 - May 1999



Jan 1998 - May 1999 CRC Average Populations



*Total beds available includes per-diem beds in addition to contract beds

CRC OCCUPANCY RATE July 90 through March 99

	Jul-90	Aug-90	Sep-90	Oct-90	Nov-90	Dec-90	Jan-91	Feb-91	Mar-91	Apr-91	May-91	Jun-91
Per Diem Beds												
Regular Contract Beds	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
Monthly Occupancy Rate	157.9	169.6	190.9	203.8	195	181.8	193.2	193.1	190.2	196.2	187	163.1
	Jul-91	Aug-91	Sep-91	Oct-91	Nov-91	Dec-91	Jan-92	Feb-92	Mar-92	Apr-92	May-92	Jun-92
Per Diem Beds												
Regular Contract Beds	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	262
Monthly Occupancy Rate	142.1	142.1	166.1	209.6	226.6	199.4	208	197.6	188.7	187.6	162.4	155.5
	Jul-92	Aug-92	Sep-92	Oct-92	Nov-92	Dec-92	Jan-93	Feb-93	Mar-93	Apr-93	May-93	Jun-93
Per Diem Beds												
Regular Contract Beds	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
Monthly Occupancy Rate	144.5	179.5	212.6	238.5	203.9	203.2	234	238.6	211.5	205	215.3	213.5
	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93	Oct-93	Nov-93	Dec-93	Jan-94	Feb-94	Mar-94	Apr-94	May-94	Jun-94
Per Diem Beds												
Regular Contract Beds	273	273	273	405	405	405	405	405	409	409	409	409
Monthly Occupancy Rate	253.5	256.1	259.32	337.7	379.23	368.01	379.23	399.89	392.53	396.16	403.63	376.21
	Jul-94	Aug-94	Sep-94	Oct-94	Nov-94	Dec-94	Jan-95	Feb-95	Mar-95	Apr-95	May-95	Jun-95
Per Diem Beds												
Regular Contract Beds	412	412	412	558	567	567	542	542	542	542	542	542
Monthly Occupancy Rate	364.29	355.9	395.4	469.8	497.8	491.1	492.5	501.1	495.9	486.2	438.5	410.7
	Jul-95	Aug-95	Sep-95	Oct-95	Nov-95	Dec-95	Jan-96	Feb-96	Mar-96	Apr-96	May-96	Jun-96
Per Diem Beds	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	486	486	486
Regular Contract Beds	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	448	448	448
Monthly Occupancy Rate	371.87	401.94	409.5	419.74	417.66	417.8	419.97	455.57	450.44	465.53	441.91	447.83
	Jul-96	Aug-96	Sep-96	Oct-96	Nov-96	Dec-96	Jan-97	Feb-97	Mar-97	Apr-97	May-97	Jun-97
Per Diem Beds	486	486	486	492	553	558	558	563	576	586	586	586
Regular Contract Beds	448	448	448	452	460	463	463	467	479	486	486	486
Monthly Occupancy Rate	442.66	433.72	451.7	488.4	494.83	521.29	518.39	549.53	581.35	576	579.45	565.76
	Jul-97	Aug-97	Sep-97	Oct-97	Nov-97	Dec-97	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98
Per Diem Beds	586	586	586	586	586	637	637	637	647	681	681	681
Regular Contract Beds	486	486	486	537	537	551	551	551	559	589	589	589
Monthly Occupancy Rate	543.19	547.74	573.67	615.68	622.77	605.61	621.42	632.75	639.65	666.1	670.84	663.83
	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98	Oct-98	Nov-98	Dec-98	Jan-99	Feb-99	Mar-99	Apr-99	May-99	
Per Diem Beds	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	682	682	682	
Regular Contract Beds	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	
Monthly Occupancy Rate	663.26	654.94	657.87	658.03	655	631	647	662.57	660.1	658	660	

following page. The average costs for each CRC bed runs between \$54 and \$57 per day.

CRC beds fill three distinct correctional needs. First, they provide placement opportunities for low-level offenders who have relatively short sentences to serve. Second, they provide an alternative placement option for probationers and parolees who have violated their conditions and would otherwise be returned to prison. Third, depending upon their location, they provide a place for felons to transition back into their home communities. Needless to say, this function can only be fulfilled if there is a halfway house in the felon's home community.

The Department's existing 682 CRC beds are located around the state as follows:

Anchorage:	428
Fairbanks:	99
Bethel:	85
Juneau:	60
Barrow	6
Kotzebue:	4

Although the costs of CRC beds compare favorably with hard bed costs, they provide less security than the Department's institutions and they cannot be used for all prisoners if public safety is to be maintained. The Department believes that, at the present time, it has maximized the use that can be made of CRC beds in communities where they are already located.¹¹ On the other hand, the Department now needs and could readily use halfway

¹¹ For example, the Department's 85 CRC beds in Bethel is only three beds less than the number of hard beds that the Department has at the area's Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center.

houses in other areas of the state and has plans to secure beds in Nome, Kenai, Mat Su, and Ketchikan over the next four years. The number and location of new beds will be as follows:

Nome:	40	by September 1, 1999
Kenai:	20	by July 1, 2000
Mat Su:	40	by July 1, 2001
Ketchikan:	20	by July 1, 2002

These new CRC facilities will give the Department a total of 120 additional CRC beds.

Expand Use of the CRC Offender Supervision Program. The

Department believes that graduated release opportunities are essential to the successful reentry of offenders back into their home communities. For a long time, the transitions available in Alaska consisted of first being returned to the correctional center closest to the point of arrest, then being furloughed to the local halfway house, and then being placed on probation in the community. The Department has created an intermediate transition between the CRC placement and release on probation, which is entitled the "CRC Offender Supervision" program. This program uses CRC providers to intensely monitor specially selected offenders as they transition back into the community, before their probation supervision begins.

Eligible participants are required to participate in appropriate programs, submit to drug and alcohol testing, and pay 12.5% of their gross income for the cost of the program. To be eligible for participation, the offender must be within six months of release, have developed a written release plan, have an approved residence and means of support, have completed all residential treatment requirements, and have no pending disciplinary actions.

Domestic violence and sex offenders are not eligible for participation under the guidelines established by the Department. The CRC director reviews and comments on requests to participate in the program, while final approval rests with the Deputy Commissioner for the Department.

CRC staff are responsible for monitoring the program on a seven-day-a-week, 24-hour-a-day basis and ensuring that the offender is in compliance with his or her individual release plan. This is accomplished by utilizing scheduled and unscheduled checks, as well as random school or work-site contacts. The CRC Supervision program permits an offender to live at his or her home and work at gainful employment, while at the same time ensuring that there is sufficient monitoring of the offender's activities to promote community safety and to continue the sanction of the sentence.

The schedule, locations, and number of program slots planned for the next four years are as follows:

Anchorage	36	by July 1, 1999
Juneau	15	by July 1, 1999
Fairbanks	25	by September 1, 1999
Anchorage	20	by October 1, 1999
Anchorage	10	by April 1, 2001
Juneau	10	by April 1, 2001
Bethel	25	by November 1, 2001
Anchorage	25	by February 1, 2002

The program costs approximately \$17.00 per day for each participant. The Department has been funded in FY 00 to maintain over 100 offenders in the program throughout the year.

Electronic Monitoring: HB 272, a bill allowing electronic monitoring, was passed in 1997. Following the adoption of regulations, the Department has contracted with a vendor who is providing electronic monitoring equipment, monitoring services, equipment set-up and retrieval, and equipment maintenance. The vendor is required to report violations to Department personnel.

Unlike the CRC Supervision program, which is a back-end transitioning program, the electronic monitoring program is a front-end alternative. Participation in the program is being phased in slowly to ensure an adequate opportunity for offender assessment and to allow staff an adequate opportunity to adjust to the new program. The schedule, locations, and program slots planned for the next four years are as follows:

Anchorage	60	by July 1, 1999
Mat-Su	10	by August 2000
Juneau	10	by September 2000
Fairbanks	10	by September 2000
Mat-Su	10	by November 2000
Kenai	10	by November 2000
Anchorage	10	by February 2001
Ketchikan	10	by April 2001
Fairbanks	15	by September 2001
Kenai	10	by November 2001
Juneau	10	by March 2002

Eligible participants are required to participate in appropriate programs, submit to drug and alcohol testing, and pay a daily fee for the cost of the program. The program allows offenders to maintain employment and remain with their families, yet still be held accountable for their crimes through continuous 24-hour electronic monitoring and supervision. To be eligible for participation in the program, the offender must be at the community custody level, have no pending disciplinary actions, and have a sentence to serve of between 20 and 365 days. Domestic violence and sex offenders are not eligible for participation under the Department's program guidelines. The Department is charging inmates the costs of the program, which totals \$12.00 per day.

Department personnel will be responsible for offender placement, the approval of weekly plans and contact visits, surveillance, daily program compliance (including drug and alcohol testing), providing necessary sanctions, and responding to violations.

Continue Use of Contract Prison Beds. The Department is currently housing 720 medium and close security inmates at the Central Arizona Detention Center in Florence.¹² The cost for this is \$53.00 per day per prisoner. Ideally, the Department would like to keep all Alaskan inmates in its custody within the state. The Department believes that this goal can be met in the next five years when Fort Greely is converted into a private prison. Until then, however, it will be necessary to continue using contract prison beds for the placement of some Alaskan inmates.

The costs of transportation makes contract prison placements prohibitively expensive except for prisoners with relatively lengthy sentences. The Department anticipates

¹² An additional 27 inmates are being housed at other out-of-state facilities.

that in the next four years it will, on any given day, house between 700 and 1100 prisoners in contract prison beds.¹³ See the Spreadsheet *supra* after p.6.

C. Shorten Time Spent in Hard Beds

Any action taken by the Department that reduces the amount of time offenders spend in incarceration permits the Department to handle more inmates. For example, if the Department is currently processing 30,000 inmates through 2,619 beds over the course of 365 days each year, this means that each inmate is spending an average of 32 days in one of the state's hard beds. If this amount of time could be reduced by an average of one day for each inmate, the Department could increase to 30,835 the number of inmates it could handle without overcrowding its facilities.¹⁴

The Department has identified several different means by which it can reduce the amount of time prisoners spend in the state's hard beds. These are:

- 1) Install credit card machines at all pre-trial facilities to enable arrested defendants to bail out immediately;¹⁵

¹³ The Department's population projections indicate that there will be enough suitable prisoners to support these numbers on a continuous basis, but there will not be enough to go significantly higher, e.g. to 1500. See Chart 1 *supra*.

¹⁴ In fact, many of the 2,619 beds are occupied by inmates who are serving lengthy sentences, which means that the average sentence served by the 30,000 is considerably shorter than 32 days.

¹⁵ Allowing the use of credit card machines for posting bail at three facilities resulted in the release of over 347 prisoners as of mid-June.

2. FY 01

In FY 01, the Department's prison and jail population is projected to rise from 4,759 to a high of 4,941. See Chart 2, *supra*. This represents a gain of 182 inmates in the daily average count. Based on extrapolations from "snapshots" of population compositions that the Department has taken, the Department expects approximately 25%, or 45, of these to be unsentenced misdemeanants or felons, while approximately 10 will be women.

The principle tools that the Department will rely upon to keep its institutions under capacity this fiscal year will be:

- (1) expanding the electronic monitoring program in Anchorage by 10 slots;
- (2) introducing the electronic monitoring program into Mat-Su (20 slots), Juneau (10 slots), Fairbanks (10 slots), Kenai (10 slots), and Ketchikan (10 slots); and
- (3) expanding the CRC Supervision program in Juneau by an additional 10 slots.

Before the Department returns 192 inmates from CADC in May and June of 2001, these measure will increase the Department's overall capacity by 257 inmates. (Note that the total number of inmates returned from CADC will be 15 more than were sent this year.)

These actions will be sufficient to ensure that all institutions are kept below capacity. At the end of the fiscal year, the Department will have 23 available placement options (hard beds, soft beds, or some combination thereof), in addition to its "cushion" of 84 beds.

On a quarterly basis, the actions to be taken in FY 01 can be summarized as follows:

First Quarter:	Extend electronic monitoring into Mat-Su	10 slots
	Extend electronic monitoring into Juneau	10 slots
	Extend electronic monitoring into Fairbanks	10 slots
	Increase number of inmates at CADC	12 beds
Second Quarter:	Expand electronic monitoring in Mat-Su	10 slots
	Extend electronic monitoring into Kenai	10 slots
	Increase number of inmates at CADC	65 beds
Third Quarter:	Expand electronic monitoring in Anchorage	10 slots
	Increase number of inmates at CADC	100 beds
Fourth Quarter:	Extend electronic monitoring into Ketchikan	10 slots
	Expand CRC Supervision in Juneau	10 slots
	Decrease number of inmates at CADC	(192 beds)

3. FY 02

In FY 02, the Department's prison and jail population is projected to rise from 4,750 to a high of 5,239. See second page of Chart 2, *supra*. This represents a gain of 489 inmates in the daily average count. Based on extrapolations from "snapshots" of population compositions that the Department has taken, the Department expects that approximately 25%, or 122, of these will be unsentenced misdemeanants or felons, while approximately 35 will be women.

The principle tools that the Department will rely upon to keep its institutions under capacity this fiscal year will be:

- (1) completing the new Anchorage Jail, which will increase its capacity by 288 beds;
- (2) establishing new CRCs in Mat-Su (40 beds) and Kenai (30 beds);

(3) expanding the electronic monitoring program in Fairbanks (15 slots), Kenai (10 slots), and Juneau (10 slots);

(3) expanding the CRC Supervision program in Anchorage (25 slots) and introducing the program in to Bethel (25 slots); and

(4) expanding the number of inmates at the contract prison in Arizona (Central Arizona Detention Center or "CADC") by a net of 92.

These measures will increase the Department's overall capacity by 535 inmates, which will more than adequately ensure that all institutions are kept below capacity. At the end of the fiscal year, the Department will have 117 available placement options (hard beds, soft beds, or some combination thereof), in addition to its "cushion" of 84 beds.

On a quarterly basis, the actions to be taken in FY 02 can be summarized as follows:

First Quarter:	Establish new CRC beds in Mat-Su	40 beds
	Establish new CRC beds in Kenai	30 beds
	Expand electronic monitoring in Fairbanks	15 slots
	Increase number of inmates at CADC	180 beds
Second Quarter:	Expand electronic monitoring in Kenai	10 slots
	Extend CRC Supervision into Bethel	25 slots
	Increase number of inmates at CADC	122 beds
Third Quarter:	Complete new Anchorage Jail	288 beds
	Expand CRC Supervision in Anchorage	25 slots
	Decrease number of inmates at CADC	(175 beds)
Fourth Quarter:	Expand electronic monitoring in Juneau	10 slots
	Decrease number of inmates at CADC	(35 beds)

4. FY 03

In FY 03, the Department's prison and jail population is projected to rise from 5,212 to a high of 5,387. See second page of Chart 2, *supra*. This represents a gain of 175 inmates in the daily average count. Based on extrapolations from "snapshots" of population compositions that the Department has taken, the Department expects approximately 25%, or 43, of these to be unsentenced misdemeanants or felons, while approximately 10 will be women.

The principle tools that the Department will rely upon to keep its institutions under capacity this fiscal year will be:

- (1) establishing a new CRC in Ketchikan (20 beds); and
- (2) utilizing the 800 new beds to be afforded by the Fort Greely Prison.

These measures will increase the Department's overall capacity by 820 inmates, which will more than adequately ensure that all institutions are kept below capacity. At the end of the fiscal year, the Department will have 817 available placement options (hard beds, soft beds, or some combination thereof), which will be utilized to bring most of the inmates back from the CADC in Arizona.

On a quarterly basis, the actions to be taken in FY 03 can be summarized as follows:

First Quarter:	Establish a CRC in Ketchikan	20 slots
Second Quarter:	No changes	
Third Quarter:	Increase number of inmates at CADC	130 beds

Fourth Quarter: Bring Ft. Greely on line 800 slots
Decrease number of inmates at CADC (200 beds)

B. By Institution

The following section sets out a one-page summary for each of the Department's fifteen correctional facilities. After identifying the institution's emergency and maximum population capacities, a table is set out that shows what options are expected to be used to accommodate the population growth projected for the institution. This is then followed by a short paragraph of background information about the facility and an explanation of the action that will be taken in accordance with the plan.

Once again, it is highly unlikely that the actual population growths will occur exactly as projected. Accordingly, the plans that are set out here for each institution should be viewed more as "models" than as rigid declarations. The number of inmates that will be sent from Cook Inlet to Palmer in FY 01 may be 9, rather than 7. Nonetheless, the plan documents that when Cook Inlet is in danger of exceeding its population capacity, the Department intends to send some of its inmates to Palmer. This remains true even if the precise number should change.

Following the one-page plan summary for each institution are a series of charts that provide additional information about that institution's population. First is Chart 5 (Maximum Count Per Month), which shows the emergency capacity of the institution and the highest number of inmates placed there each month since January 1994. This information essentially documents the extent of the overcrowding problem at that institution.

Next is Chart 6 (Jail vs. Prison Population) which shows the institution's "jail" and "prison" population. The "prison" population consists of sentenced felons, while the "jail"

Department of Corrections Privatization Subcommittee

Committee suggestions for Privatization as of 9/28/99

Support functions should be privatized, i.e.

- 1. Work Programs**
- 2. Education**
- 3. Substance Abuse counseling**
- 4. Drug testing**
- 5. Food services**
- 6. Custodial services**
- 7. Maintenance**
- 8. Laundry**

Program to bring native culture into the prison system to coordinate cross-cultural issues.

Uniform pricing, volume discounts, and system wide purchasing of food as well as other items.

Relocation of non-violent prisoners to intermediate facilities

Management Services

Parole and probation

Prison industries

Mental health – needs determined by mental health Trust:

- 1. Sub-acute unit for men in Anchorage**
- 2. Full spectrum of acute care psychiatric services for mentally ill offenders**

Core Subcommittee Meeting
Commission on Privatization
Meeting Date: 10/05
Meeting Time: 12:00 Noon
Number of Pages: X

Department of Corrections Privatization Subcommittee

Committee concerns

- 1. There is little evidence that the money the Department of Corrections is currently and the way it is currently being spent is producing positive results.**
- 2. A mechanism should also be built into the contract requiring the contractor to create a method of measuring the benefit of the service or product being provided.**
- 3. Rates of recidivism are not measured.**
- 4. Assessment tools to measure programs not available.**
- 5. All contracts let out for bid should be made available to the tax paying (for profit) as well as the non-profit groups. Particular note was made of the Department of Health & Social services dept policy to only allow non-profit groups to bid. Department of Correction staff indicates they Do allow for profit groups to bid on All contracts. Any cross between departments, e.g. Division of Alcoholism through Department of Health and Social services for corrections contracts should be consistent with the DOC practice.**

October 5, 1999

Sharon Anderson, Chair
Corrections Privatization Sub-Committee
907.269.0109

Dear Sharon:

Privatization, in its broadest sense, is the transfer of assets or services from the tax-supported and politicized public sector to the entrepreneurial initiative and competitive markets of the private sector. Opposition to privatization is strong, especially among the employee unions of public monopolies. The reason is simple: captive customers and job security. Virtually all governments have used some form of privatization in the past. Now officials across the nation and the world are systematically striving to introduce competition into government service provision. As Massachusetts Governor William Weld said, "With time and experience, I believe privatization will become second nature. The government of the future will be more a focus of resources rather than an owner of them, and purchaser and manager of services rather than supervisor of personnel and direct service provider."

As for the Committee suggestions of 9/28/99:

1. Recommend that all of Correctional Industries be transferred to the new Department of Community and Economic Development. The AHRIC is tied in with this department as part of the Administration and they have the business and union connections and more importantly have them at the table. Who better to run business for marginalized individuals than the private sector business community, private industry councils and trade unions? If we want a successful Correctional Industries program transfer it into the hands of people who know how to run a business and are tasked with economic development. Works for Welfare to Work clients, most of those coming out of the institutions are former or future clients, let the AHRIC have at it with this stigmatized group. Chances are we'll see better results than one questionably successful business venture in well over a decade.
2. No state positions should be associated with education, substance abuse, and drug testing services, food services, custodial services, and maintenance or laundry services. These services all exist in the private sector and should be bid out. This includes services for Probation and Parole as well. If there is the ability for the private sector to provide the service than it should be out-sourced to the private sector.

3. Quantity and Uniform Pricing should already be taking place. If not than it is a failure on the part of state purchasing to get the best "bang for the buck" and should be privatized as well.

From Philadelphia where taxpayers saved one-fourth of the cost by privatizing custodial services to Kansas who privatized all of its child welfare system with adoptions up 67%. From Indianapolis Mayor Stephan Goldsmith who privatized over 70 services with a savings to taxpayers of over \$40 million to Fairfax County, Virginia who privatized their Welfare to Work programs to a for-profit firm and now over 97% of their clients have been placed in jobs.

From Public Schools to Prisons, Governments around the world are confronting unprecedented pressures: budgets are tightening and at the same time citizens are becoming more demanding of services. Globally, public-private partnerships and new co-operative relationships are the future. Twelve countries, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, the UK and even the US, are managing partnerships and exploring new forms of private sector involvement in traditional public sector service provision. This includes prisons, prison management, probation management and provision of human and social services.

APPA Position Statement

PRIVATIZATION

Introduction

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) has the vision of a fair, just and safe society where community partnerships are restoring hope by embracing a balance of prevention, intervention and advocacy. The APPA recognizes the role of private sector service providers in achieving this vision, in protecting the public, in maintaining safe communities and in ensuring opportunities for offenders to lead law-abiding lives.

Position Statement

The APPA recognizes that the privatization of services and programs may offer a number of potential benefits to the criminal justice system. Private sources may make accessible expertise or specialized services with which the jurisdiction has had little experience or involvement. In addition to furnishing services in specialized areas, private service providers may offer a jurisdiction the ability to implement a program or service quicker, more efficiently or more cost-effectively. Private service providers may also enable a jurisdiction to become involved with more creative service practices and advanced technologies, paving the way for other operational innovations.

In considering privatization, a jurisdiction must employ a systematic approach to evaluating whether the private sector provision of services is the alternative of choice in addressing specific identified needs. The decision to privatize programs or services should be based on a thorough review of the experience of other jurisdictions' privatization successes and failures. APPA recognizes that all levels of public officials including executive, managerial and line staff offer perspectives which must be considered in evaluating the costs and benefits of privatized services based on a jurisdiction's specific needs. It may also be appropriate to invite input from community, advocacy and special interest groups if this input is relevant to the service or program under consideration.

APPA Position Statement Privatization

Once it has been determined that private sector services will allow for a more immediate, more efficient, more economical and/or more effective response to individual jurisdiction needs, it is imperative that criminal justice officials and decision makers plan carefully and meticulously for the procurement, implementation and evaluation of privatized service delivery. Jurisdictions must establish clear parameters and specific outcome measurements for the evaluation of the quality and efficacy of private sector service delivery. These expectations should be conveyed to potential private service providers in advance of the awarding of a service contract or the execution of an agreement with the

provider. It is incumbent on the employing jurisdiction to ensure that a comprehensive implementation plan is developed which delineates privatization activities and time lines. It is also the responsibility of the employing jurisdiction to oversee, manage, monitor, collect data on and evaluate privatization activities, and to share results of evaluations with other jurisdictions.

APPA acknowledges that public entities and policy makers retain the fundamental legal responsibilities assigned to them through legislation, by the courts or governing boards. These government jurisdictions and their representatives are ultimately accountable for the quality and efficacy of privatized services, and retain all authority and responsibility to ensure that the mission, goals and objectives of their individual agencies are met.

APPA recognizes the responsibility of private sector service providers to act as agents of government upholding the mission, goals and objectives of the employing jurisdiction. By operating within established parameters, standards, regulations and laws, private sector service providers contribute to the ability of a government agency to serve the public and to responsibly and humanely supervise offenders placed under its jurisdiction.

CORNELLCORRECTIONS

October 6, 1999

Ms. Sharon Anderson
Chairperson
Commission on Privatization
715 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

VIA FACSIMILE (907) 269-0109

Dear Sharon,

Below are my suggestions for areas of focus as listed on the committee suggestion sheet:

- Work Programs (Industries) – (A) transfer to private sector or contract out
- Education – (A) transfer to private sector or contract out
- Substance Abuse Counseling – (A) transfer to private sector or contract out
- Drug Testing – (A) transfer to private sector or contract out
- Food Services – (E) combination of A-D, specifically A & D
- Custodial Services – keep current set-up
- Maintenance – keep current set-up
- Laundry – keep current set-up

- Program to bring native culture into the prison system to coordinate cross-cultural issues – this can be combined in education.

- Relocation of non-violent prisoners to intermediate facilities – I feel this is a non-issue for the committee.

- Management Services – currently operating privately at CRCs and proposed for Ft. Greely prison.

- Parole and Probation – parole services are quasi-private currently, but probation can be (A) transferred to the private sector or contracted out.

- Prison Industries – see above.

- Mental health – see above.

Cornell Corrections, Inc.
600 Barrow Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907-274-6667 fax 907-274-3625

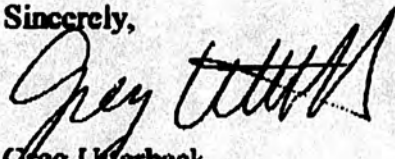
I have no other areas of possible privatization to add.

I will bring examples of RFPs from other governmental agencies for transitional services, drug testing, and possibly probation services to give the committee an idea of what has been proposed elsewhere.

I would like to serve on any subcommittee involving probation services and/or prison industries.

Thanks for allowing me to contribute at such a late date.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Greg Uterback", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Greg Uterback
Regional Director
Special Projects Manager

OCT-05-99 TUE 12:02 PM

suggested

FAX: 269-0109

PAGE 2

Department of Corrections Privatization Subcommittee

Committee suggestions for Privatization as of 9/28/99

Support functions should be privatized, i.e.

1. Work Programs - *local*
2. Education - *local*
3. Substance Abuse counseling - *local*
4. Drug testing - *local*
5. Food services - *
6. Custodial services *
7. Maintenance - *local*
8. Laundry *

*re these
considered
under
medical, or
are they in a
separate category?*

*add additional items
do they fit into S.B. 33*

Program to bring native culture into the prison system to coordinate cross-cultural issues. - *the
not be done at state expense. let the native groups fund
Uniform pricing, volume discounts, and system wide purchasing of food as well as other
items - centralizing these functions, i.e., use Wal-Mart
Fred Meyer as examples.*

Relocation of non-violent prisoners to intermediate facilities - ASAP - *why not use
funds for the work, use the money for the
local level, expensive.*

Management Services - *perhaps combined national; state is
cheaper.*

Parole and probation - *they appear to be operating without state
input -*

Prison industries -

Mental health - needs determined by mental health Trust - *the state should
no more than what the
unless prisoners pay for it.*

1. Sub-acute unit for men in Anchorage
2. Full spectrum of acute care psychiatric services for mentally ill offenders *on the
that's what the
health trust is for.*

*additional
source of
funding ->*

*I would be willing to work on -
wherever I'm needed.*

*By name
Oct 6, 1999*

A-E of S.B. 33 p. 3 -

* Could these services be done by the inmates?
Medical - *if the greater percentage of inmates are
native health service handle them, as space all over,
they should not be responsible for a greater cost
to the state - if they were not in prison, I'd
would go to ANS -*

*Barbara J. Miller
fax 2 907-376-5609*

Department of Corrections Privatization Subcommittee

As a policy matter, we must be sure
that any out-sourcing contract be
very specific as to content, goals,
results and penalties for non-compliance.

2

EIDE & MILLER

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

PHILIP J. EIDE
JOHN M. MILLER
MARY L. PATE
RODNEY M. JACOBSEN
MARY E. FUGEL
SARAH E. JOSEPHSON

405 G STREET, SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
FAX (907) 279-0930
TEL. (907) 279-0930

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: October 6, 1999

TO: Sharon Anderson
c/o Senator Ward's Office

OF: Corrections Committee

FAX NO.: 269-0109

FROM: Mary Pate OF EIDE & MILLER

SENT BY: Mary Pate of EIDE & MILLER

A FAX OF 2 PAGES FOLLOWS. IF IT IS NOT CLEARLY OR COMPLETELY RECEIVED, PLEASE CALL SENDER AT (907) 279-0930.

A HARD COPY OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT WILL [] WILL NOT [X] FOLLOW.

WARNING

The information contained in this telefax is intended for the named recipient only, and may be privileged or confidential. If the reader of this telefax is not the named recipient, they are hereby notified that they are prohibited from distributing, disseminating, or photocopying this telefax without the express consent of the named recipient or the named sender.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS OR ADDITIONAL MESSAGE:

Sharon - I hope this is what you were looking for. I will see you next week. Mary Pate

Laundry (Section (A)) - This could certainly be privatized if not already and could also provide possible job opportunities for inmates.

Programs to Provide Native Culture to Prison System - (Section (B)) - I'm unclear as to what is currently being provided and what is being suggested here. Maybe this is something the native corporations should be providing at their expense as opposed to a state expense.

Uniform Pricing, Volume Discounts, etc. I am not sure whether this could or should be privatized without more information on the suggestion. It seems to me that one government employee should be in charge of purchasing for all of the prison system to ensure that the state is receiving uniform pricing, volume discounts, etc.

Relocation of non-violent prisoners to intermediate facilities - (Section (A)). I would agree that we should have more privately run facilities that would enable the current system to transfer non-violent prisoners to those facilities. I am confident that privately run prisons could be done so more efficiently and at less cost than state facilities. I am not sure if this is what is being suggested here or not.

Management Services - I am not sure what management services are being suggested here.

Parole and Probation - (Section (A) - partially). It sounds like some of this could be privatized such as pre-sentence reports, and education and training.

Mental Health - (Section (A)). I see no reason why most if not all of the mental health services offered to inmates could not be privatized. It appears that more effort should be put into seeing if there are other sources of funding for mental health and medical services.

Pam Vincent

From: Joe Reeves [Joe_Reeves@correct.state.ak.us]
Sent: Tuesday, October 05, 1999 11:16 AM
To: Pamela L Vincent; William K Parker
Cc: Dwayne Peeples; Shar Griffin
Subject: Revised INS Numbers for Mr. Parker

Importance: High

-Revised Inmate Services provided during FY99 for the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS):

1,766 Mandays
357 Inmates

\$181,810.38 Billed INS

July 1, 1998-December 31, 1998 \$100.07 Daily Cost of Care

January 1, 1999-June 30, 1999 \$97.62 Daily Cost of Care



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ALASKA
Medical and Regional Office Center
2925 DeBarr Road
Anchorage AK 99508-2989

• Mel Henry
Health Services Administrator
State of Alaska
Department of Corrections
4500 Diplomacy Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

In Reply Refer To: OOPA

Dear Mr. Henry:

In response to your recent inquiry regarding health care benefits for veterans incarcerated by the State of Alaska, a thorough review of the applicable VA policies was undertaken.

The incarceration of a veteran by a state or other government entity does not, in and of itself, disqualify a United States Veteran from benefits and services administered by the federal Department of Veterans Affairs. However, the provision of medical services to eligible veterans must be provided within a federal facility whenever the patient's medical condition makes this feasible. VA regulations also grant the local facility Director the authority to control the environment of care and limit any behavior or circumstances which, in the Director's opinion, are disruptive to patient care. It has long been the determination of this facility's leaders that patients who require custodial restraint or direct supervision from a state or local government would be disruptive.

The qualifying element for access by any of our patients is they must access our services without restraint or custodial supervision from other than a caregiver. A veteran who enters our facility without supervision or restraint will be provided services consistent with their medical needs and eligibility for VA benefits.

I hope this information is helpful to your agency in planning for the health care needs of your population. If you require further information in regard to this matter please contact me at 257-5490.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Bell
Community Affairs Director



Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Administrative Offices
4141 Ambassador Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Telephone: (907) 729-1900
Facsimile: (907) 729-1901

October 5, 1999

**Mr. Mel Henry
Health Care Administrator
Department of Corrections
State of Alaska
4500 Diplomacy Drive Suite 109
Anchorage, Alaska 99508**

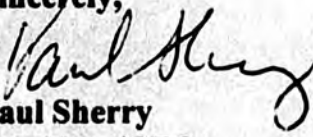
RE: Policy of non-compensation to DOC for Alaska Native's medical care

Dear Mr. Henry,

This is to verify that the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, primary manager of the Alaska Native Medical Center, does not provide payment under our Contract Health Services program to the State of Alaska Department of Corrections for health/medical services for Alaska Natives and American Indians in DOC facilities. Such individuals are state residents in state custody; consequently the State of Alaska is the primary payor.

This practice is consistent with that of the Indian Health Service, which is the primary source of financing for our health programs, and consistent with that of other Alaska Native health service providers throughout the state of Alaska.

Sincerely,


**Paul Sherry
President/CEO**

**cc: Richard Mandsager, ANMC
Joseph Cladouhous, ANMC-CHS**

	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Monthly Average Caseload	Average Caseload Difference	Percent Caseload Difference
ANCHORAGE COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	1169	1159	1176	1172	1173	1173	1154	1130	1141	1145	1148	1164	1158.67		
	FY 95	1173	1164	1173	1168	1223	1243	1229	1217	1211	1206	1211	1235	1204.42	45.75	3.95%
	FY 96	1223	1233	1269	1299	1302	1321	1362	1393	1400	1428	1438	1467	1344.58	140.17	11.84%
	FY 97	1491	1509	1529	1546	1565	1591	1581	1569	1622	1670	1674	1701	1587.33	242.75	18.05%
	FY 98	1770	1757	1768	1827	1800	1803	1804	1824	1835	1840	1873	1873	1814.50	227.17	14.31%
	FY 99	1850	1880	1822	1851	1852	1881	1879	1921	1923	1940	1931	1968	1891.50	77.00	4.24%
	FY 00	1998	2016	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499.83		
BARROW COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	77	70	66	65	66	67	76	80	80	77	50	51	68.75		
	FY 95	57	59	54	55	50	50	51	54	56	56	56	57	54.58	-14.17	-20.81%
	FY 96	57	58	58	59	60	61	55	55	52	56	56	57	57.00	2.42	4.43%
	FY 97	60	62	62	64	63	69	72	59	61	61	59	64	63.00	6.00	10.53%
	FY 98	64	50	50	58	60	65	71	73	76	74	75	74	65.83	2.83	4.50%
	FY 99	75	71	80	83	84	84	80	84	77	73	77	72	78.33	12.50	18.99%
	FY 00	83	79	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.67		
BETHEL COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	162	157	150	147	154	155	157	157	156	158	157	161	155.92		
	FY 95	163	161	164	166	160	164	157	158	163	162	164	170	162.67	6.75	4.33%
	FY 96	171	181	189	196	197	208	214	218	224	224	225	226	205.92	43.25	26.59%
	FY 97	236	240	244	255	261	267	273	282	285	302	310	320	272.92	67.00	32.54%
	FY 98	331	333	342	333	326	328	342	328	342	333	336	339	334.42	61.50	22.53%
	FY 99	349	345	335	336	327	333	337	323	319	306	317	313	328.33	-6.08	-1.82%
	FY 00	305	299	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.42		
DILLINGHAM COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	59	58	57	48	43	44	44	45	47	47	44	41	48.08		
	FY 95	41	43	40	37	36	36	38	37	42	38	40	47	39.58	-8.50	-17.68%
	FY 96	47	44	41	38	38	44	43	40	45	44	46	42	42.67	3.08	7.79%
	FY 97	42	40	38	43	46	47	50	46	47	50	51	56	46.33	3.67	8.59%
	FY 98	59	64	67	58	59	64	65	67	73	77	72	76	66.75	20.42	44.06%
	FY 99	85	82	78	75	70	62	62	64	69	66	68	65	70.50	3.75	5.62%
	FY 00	65	62	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.33		
FAIRBANKS COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	474	475	470	460	458	459	466	466	508	499	517	515	480.58		
	FY 95	503	500	506	496	505	497	505	508	504	497	496	500	501.42	20.83	4.34%
	FY 96	507	513	501	499	511	510	511	490	491	483	480	480	498.00	-3.42	-0.68%
	FY 97	482	487	491	486	478	478	488	487	501	503	524	514	493.25	-4.75	-0.95%
	FY 98	559	558	549	555	555	550	567	534	584	581	594	577	561.92	68.67	13.92%
	FY 99	600	618	619	646	623	629	660	653	642	654	661	654	638.25	76.33	13.58%
	FY 00	683	675	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171.25		
JUNEAU COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	170	169	172	166	170	170	179	182	181	177	183	183	175.17		
	FY 95	185	182	183	169	179	179	185	180	181	179	183	193	181.50	6.33	3.62%
	FY 96	193	189	187	185	181	192	177	174	179	167	174	190	182.33	0.83	0.46%
	FY 97	199	197	204	207	210	212	208	220	216	211	190	199	206.08	23.75	13.03%
	FY 98	199	213	214	224	243	245	242	223	243	240	248	242	231.33	25.25	12.25%
	FY 99	253	252	254	253	253	250	244	246	242	249	237	228	246.75	15.42	6.66%
	FY 00	227	227	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.67		

Corr Subcommittee Meeting
 Commission on Privatization
 Meeting Date: 10/05
 Meeting Time: 12:00pm
 Number of Pages: 8

	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Monthly Average Caseload	Average Caseload Difference	Percent Caseload Difference
KENAI COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	150	148	155	163	155	160	165	160	155	156	165	162	157.83		
	FY 95	164	173	179	182	181	175	181	181	180	184	191	176	178.92	21.08	13.36%
	FY 96	173	179	172	173	178	180	172	168	164	174	170	175	173.17	-5.75	-3.21%
	FY 97	178	176	183	175	172	177	176	178	181	188	194	195	181.08	7.92	4.57%
	FY 98	210	199	195	192	197	191	189	193	192	202	215	207	198.50	17.42	9.62%
	FY 99	207	211	214	209	221	211	215	207	208	208	203	201	209.58	11.08	5.58%
	FY 00	204	202	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.75		
KETCHIKAN COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	118	121	121	119	121	122	124	124	125	129	131	133	124.00		
	FY 95	122	127	134	129	120	119	125	121	124	125	119	118	123.58	-0.42	-0.34%
	FY 96	115	111	110	109	105	131	134	124	133	117	119	115	118.58	-5.00	-4.05%
	FY 97	138	143	140	141	143	146	144	144	144	146	149	166	145.50	26.92	22.70%
	FY 98	156	159	157	161	156	158	158	155	183	165	165	161	161.17	15.67	10.77%
	FY 99	152	151	153	154	156	152	156	155	168	179	177	176	160.75	-0.42	-0.26%
	FY 00	173	167	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.92		
KODIAK COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	60	61	63	67	64	64	65	67	70	75	73	80	67.42		
	FY 95	78	71	71	69	70	74	72	71	67	70	70	64	70.58	3.17	4.70%
	FY 96	65	71	79	86	78	79	84	82	82	84	82	84	79.67	9.08	12.87%
	FY 97	77	80	79	75	71	68	66	62	64	66	69	72	70.75	-8.92	-11.19%
	FY 98	83	81	81	79	88	82	82	84	84	82	85	79	82.50	11.75	16.61%
	FY 99	82	88	88	95	99	89	101	99	97	92	91	91	92.67	10.17	12.32%
	FY 00	88	88	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.25		
KOTZEBUE COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	53	55	51	52	52	50	56	53	52	59	52	52	53.08		
	FY 95	55	57	59	61	57	56	53	49	50	52	51	48	54.00	0.92	1.73%
	FY 96	51	58	59	57	56	54	58	60	61	64	62	58	58.17	4.17	7.72%
	FY 97	61	60	60	60	60	56	57	58	59	55	52	53	57.58	-0.58	-1.00%
	FY 98	53	58	58	58	58	55	55	54	58	57	61	61	57.17	-0.42	-0.72%
	FY 99	66	64	68	66	65	67	64	64	64	62	68	71	65.75	8.58	15.01%
	FY 00	69	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.25		
NOME COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	64	62	62	59	58	56	54	53	56	54	55	55	57.33		
	FY 95	54	56	56	57	52	50	52	51	45	44	46	48	50.92	-6.42	-11.19%
	FY 96	50	47	49	49	47	50	55	50	50	50	46	47	49.17	-1.75	-3.44%
	FY 97	52	48	48	52	51	50	46	53	57	59	58	58	52.67	3.50	7.12%
	FY 98	58	58	65	69	63	63	66	68	72	65	68	73	65.83	13.17	25.00%
	FY 99	75	76	80	76	75	81	90	87	89	95	99	92	84.58	18.75	28.48%
	FY 00	92	91	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.33		
PALMER COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	231	239	247	245	240	236	239	238	245	239	241	242	240.17		
	FY 95	245	254	264	264	268	274	271	272	271	264	280	278	267.08	26.92	11.21%
	FY 96	290	294	302	300	297	287	286	278	291	298	311	306	295.00	27.92	10.45%
	FY 97	307	299	304	303	308	305	312	319	315	313	331	366	315.00	20.00	6.78%
	FY 98	387	394	401	414	420	413	398	405	388	446	428	427	410.08	95.08	30.19%
	FY 99	468	465	470	462	474	478	483	489	489	469	427	430	467.00	56.92	13.88%
	FY 00	438	444	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108.42		

FILE: caseload.xlw (converted from LOTUS on 4-7-97)

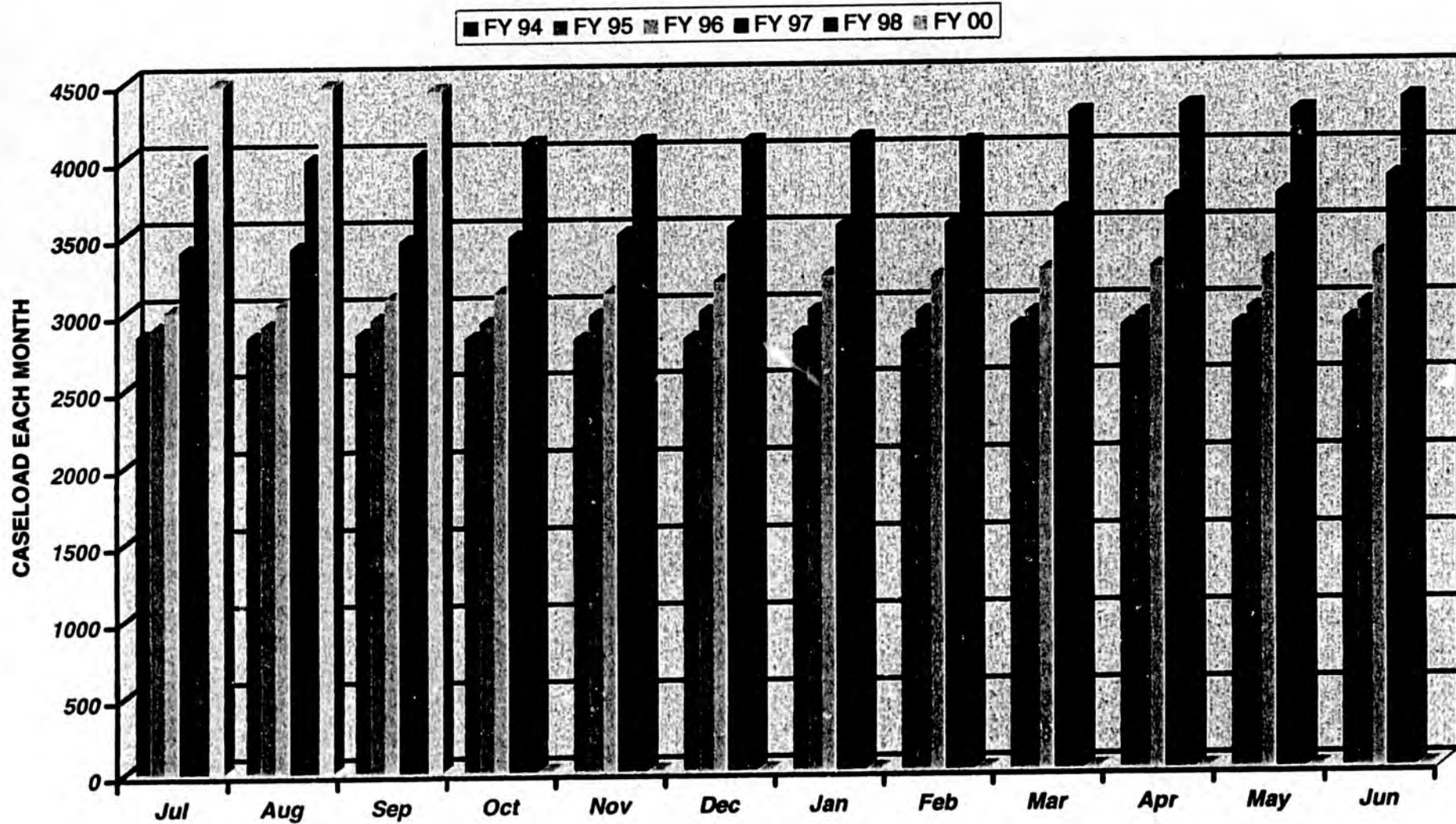
CREATED: 11-1-95

REVISED: 9-14-99

													Monthly Average	Average Caseload	Percent Caseload	
	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Caseload	Difference	Difference
SITKA COMBINED PROBATION / PAROLE	FY 94	55	54	56	51	50	45	45	45	50	52	53	53	50.75		
	FY 95	54	54	59	58	58	59	61	63	61	64	67	64	60.17	9.42	18.56%
	FY 96	64	64	64	61	57	61	61	62	62	58	63	67	62.00	1.83	3.05%
	FY 97	70	69	69	65	62	59	60	62	60	57	55	59	62.25	0.25	0.40%
	FY 98	67	65	63	60	64	71	65	62	63	65	61	56	63.50	1.25	2.01%
	FY 99	61	58	56	56	60	58	53	50	55	51	48	43	54.08	-9.42	-14.83%
	FY 00	51	44	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.50		

	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Caseload	Difference	Difference
STATEWIDE COMBINED PROBATION & PAROLE	FY 94	2842	2828	2846	2814	2804	2801	2824	2800	2866	2867	2869	2892	2837.75		
	FY 95	2894	2901	2942	2911	2959	2976	2980	2962	2955	2941	2974	2998	2949.42	111.67	3.94%
	FY 96	3006	3042	3080	3111	3107	3176	3212	3194	3234	3247	3272	3314	3166.25	216.83	7.35%
	FY 97	3393	3410	3451	3472	3488	3525	3533	3539	3612	3681	3716	3825	3553.75	387.50	12.24%
	FY 98	3997	3990	4010	4088	4092	4088	4104	4070	4254	4295	4260	4339	4132.25	578.50	16.28%
	FY 99	4323	4361	4317	4362	4359	4375	4424	4442	4442	4444	4404	4404	4388.08	255.83	6.19%
	FY 00	4476	4463	4436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1114.58		

**STATEWIDE COMBINED
MONTHLY PROBATION / PAROLE CASELOAD**
(Prepared by Division of Community Corrections)



	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Monthly Average Caseload	Average Caseload Difference	Percent Caseload Difference
ANCHORAGE COMBINED PSI	FY 94	29	37	23	52	42	41	61	52	34	62	66	5	42.00		
	FY 95	45	65	35	43	43	56	34	57	54	57	49	58	49.67	7.67	18.25%
	FY 96	46	56	49	28	59	55	74	84	63	67	37	53	55.92	6.25	12.58%
	FY 97	63	45	40	54	71	53	48	44	36	39	40	46	48.25	-7.67	-13.71%
	FY 98	46	48	35	35	30	30	60	36	37	31	39	36	38.58	-9.67	-20.03%
	FY 99	41	38	38	42	33	32	26	17	26	31	36	25	32.08	-6.50	-16.85%
	FY 00	58	18	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.08		
BARROW COMBINED PSI	FY 94	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0.67		
	FY 95	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0.50	-0.17	-25.00%
	FY 96	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	-0.25	-50.00%
	FY 97	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	1.08	0.83	333.33%
	FY 98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0.58	-0.50	-46.15%
	FY 99	2	0	1	5	0	11	7	3	2	3	0	0	2.83	2.25	385.71%
	FY 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		
BETHEL COMBINED PSI	FY 94	15	10	11	5	14	7	12	11	8	12	14	16	11.25		
	FY 95	17	18	10	11	12	7	13	20	22	14	17	18	14.92	3.67	32.59%
	FY 96	7	29	13	31	14	24	11	18	9	24	16	23	18.25	3.33	22.35%
	FY 97	10	16	18	10	15	16	19	21	10	11	13	13	14.33	-3.92	-21.46%
	FY 98	13	14	9	11	3	10	11	12	11	20	7	5	10.50	-3.83	-26.74%
	FY 99	11	12	5	6	3	10	9	6	11	18	5	9	8.75	-1.75	-16.67%
	FY 00	9	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.58		
DILLINGHAM COMBINED PSI	FY 94	0	0	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	3	1.25		
	FY 95	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	1.25	0.00	0.00%
	FY 96	1	4	0	8	0	2	0	1	2	2	4	4	2.33	1.08	86.67%
	FY 97	2	4	3	3	2	6	1	1	4	2	0	1	2.42	0.08	3.57%
	FY 98	1	0	5	4	3	3	1	0	0	2	5	1	2.08	-0.33	-13.79%
	FY 99	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	4	2.08	0.00	0.00%
	FY 00	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.67		
FAIRBANKS COMBINED PSI	FY 94	27	34	25	47	29	26	26	27	27	28	19	35	29.17		
	FY 95	30	25	27	29	35	21	34	39	36	39	39	27	31.75	2.58	8.86%
	FY 96	10	52	16	27	14	27	24	24	26	25	22	32	24.92	-6.83	-21.52%
	FY 97	34	31	26	25	38	32	40	21	22	50	22	37	31.50	6.58	26.42%
	FY 98	37	33	18	31	48	32	22	34	23	30	31	27	30.50	-1.00	-3.17%
	FY 99	34	24	18	28	19	30	25	26	17	34	22	19	24.67	-5.83	-19.13%
	FY 00	30	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.00		
JUNEAU COMBINED PSI	FY 94	21	8	10	9	5	9	5	11	8	3	8	14	9.25		
	FY 95	3	8	9	11	7	13	10	11	9	11	8	9	9.08	-0.17	-1.80%
	FY 96	15	0	10	8	3	5	11	17	9	6	6	12	8.50	-0.58	-6.42%
	FY 97	4	4	13	12	6	14	8	10	10	8	15	18	10.17	1.67	19.81%
	FY 98	18	13	15	6	5	4	11	14	8	7	9	6	9.67	-0.50	-4.92%
	FY 99	10	3	5	16	13	15	17	4	10	6	18	8	10.42	0.75	7.76%
	FY 00	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.08		

		Monthly Average												Monthly Average	Average Caseload	Percent Caseload
	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Caseload	Difference	Difference
KENAI COMBINED PSI	FY 94	2	14	10	8	13	7	11	11	11	15	15	16	11.08		
	FY 95	6	5	3	6	9	7	16	6	12	4	4	12	7.50	-3.58	-32.33%
	FY 96	9	7	7	7	3	7	11	13	9	17	10	4	8.67	1.17	15.56%
	FY 97	14	9	14	12	13	10	11	5	13	6	5	6	9.83	1.17	13.46%
	FY 98	6	11	7	10	6	8	6	7	6	15	12	12	8.83	-1.00	-10.17%
	FY 99	9	3	9	5	12	9	15	5	5	5	9	10	8.00	-0.83	-9.43%
	FY 00	5	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.92		
KETCHIKAN COMBINED PSI	FY 94	3	4	4	15	4	5	20	7	15	8	3	11	8.25		
	FY 95	8	16	2	10	3	12	11	8	11	9	10	13	9.42	1.17	14.14%
	FY 96	10	14	9	12	5	20	18	10	2	18	17	12	12.25	2.83	30.09%
	FY 97	12	9	13	11	20	16	6	10	13	7	10	9	11.33	-0.92	-7.48%
	FY 98	9	12	5	6	6	7	12	11	5	11	7	10	8.42	-2.92	-25.74%
	FY 99	17	8	12	11	7	10	25	11	4	8	6	6	10.42	2.00	23.76%
	FY 00	15	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.42		
KODIAK COMBINED PSI	FY 94	3	2	1	0	0	5	2	5	2	6	3	2	2.58		
	FY 95	0	1	4	11	3	1	0	4	3	2	6	7	3.50	0.92	35.48%
	FY 96	9	2	0	3	4	1	3	1	0	3	2	8	3.00	-0.50	-14.29%
	FY 97	8	5	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	2.25	-0.75	-25.00%
	FY 98	5	4	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	3	6	2.83	0.58	25.93%
	FY 99	3	0	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	1.50	-1.33	-47.06%
	FY 00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17		
KOTZEBUE COMBINED PSI	FY 94	5	0	6	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	6	1	2.17		
	FY 95	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	0	2.33	0.17	7.69%
	FY 96	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	1.50	-0.83	-35.71%
	FY 97	2	5	5	7	4	1	4	2	4	8	2	2	3.83	2.33	155.56%
	FY 98	2	4	2	6	2	1	12	3	4	11	4	2	4.42	0.58	15.22%
	FY 99	0	5	0	7	2	6	3	6	3	12	9	1	4.50	0.08	1.89%
	FY 00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08		
NOME COMBINED PSI	FY 94	3	3	1	2	2	3	5	3	1	3	2	2	2.50		
	FY 95	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	6	5	3	2.33	-0.17	-6.67%
	FY 96	4	4	0	9	7	3	8	4	0	5	3	12	4.92	2.58	110.71%
	FY 97	2	4	12	5	16	4	8	2	16	1	1	12	6.92	2.00	40.68%
	FY 98	1	3	4	4	5	5	11	5	8	10	10	1	5.58	-1.33	-19.28%
	FY 99	4	6	2	0	7	3	5	6	3	4	4	1	3.75	-1.83	-32.84%
	FY 00	13	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.92		
PALMER COMBINED PSI	FY 94	7	7	3	14	12	15	15	10	21	11	15	6	11.33		
	FY 95	11	4	9	16	6	12	10	12	8	1	13	4	8.83	-2.50	-22.06%
	FY 96	10	6	11	12	11	3	7	11	6	12	14	12	9.58	0.75	8.49%
	FY 97	1	12	10	16	16	5	10	16	10	2	9	4	9.25	-0.33	-3.46%
	FY 98	4	3	6	11	1	4	6	2	2	6	11	7	5.25	-4.00	-43.24%
	FY 99	6	1	2	1	7	2	1	5	9	23	15	11	6.92	1.67	31.75%
	FY 00	13	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.00		

FILE: caseload.xlw (converted from LOTUS on 4-7-97)
 CREATED: 11-1-95
 REVISED: 9-14-99

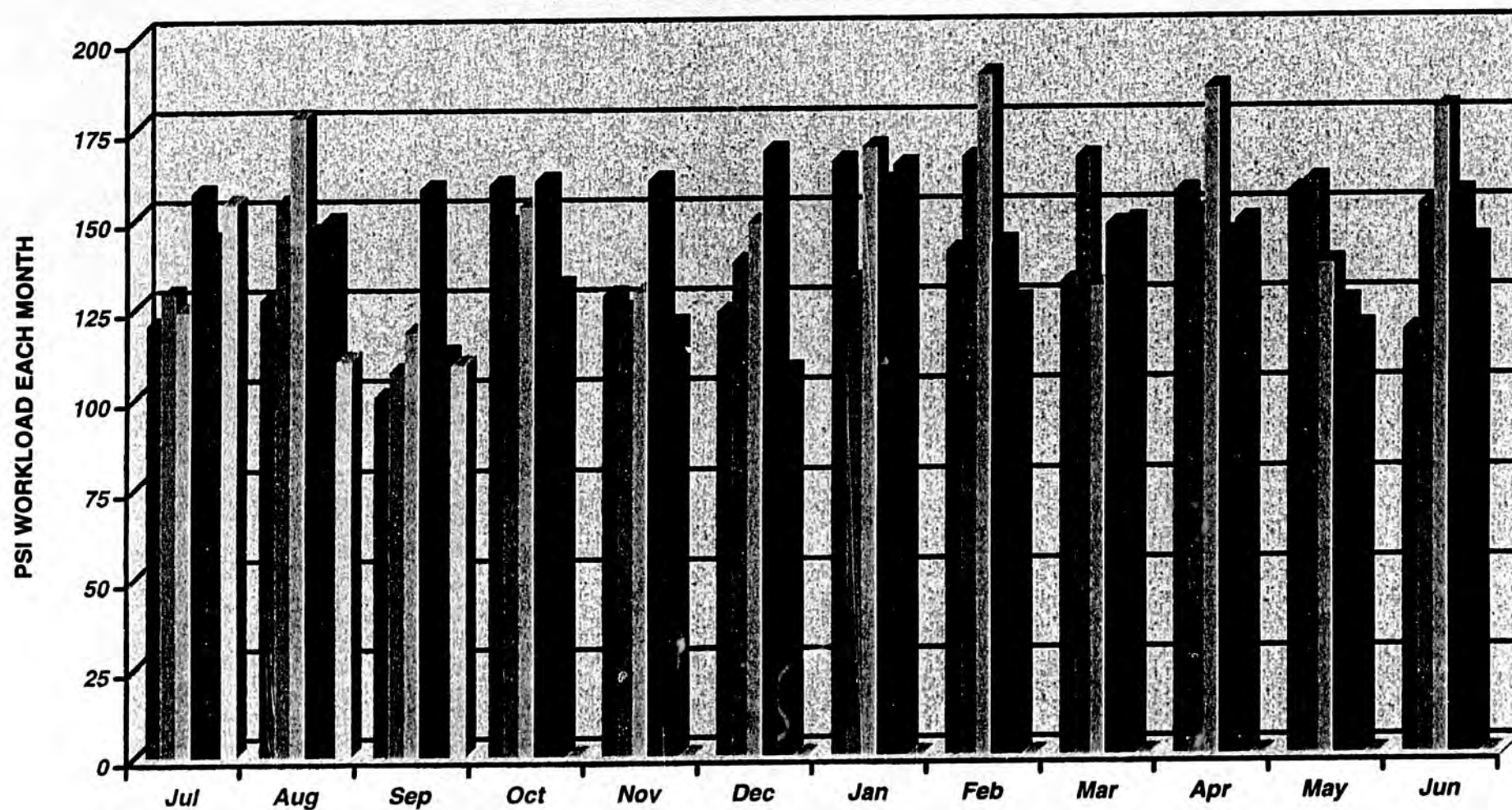
														Monthly Average	Average Caseload	Percent Caseload
														<u>Caseload</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Difference</u>
														Jun		
														6	3.67	
SITKA COMBINED PSI	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Caseload	Difference	Difference
	FY 94	5	7	3	5	4	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	2.58	-1.08	-29.55%
	FY 95	2	3	3	4	1	2	1	1	6	5	2	1	3.08	0.50	19.35%
	FY 96	3	4	2	2	7	0	2	3	3	5	5	1	4.67	1.58	51.35%
	FY 97	5	2	2	2	3	9	4	4	8	8	7	2	4.25	-0.42	-8.93%
	FY 98	2	4	3	6	7	2	9	1	2	10	3	2	3.92	-0.33	-7.84%
	FY 99	3	2	5	3	5	3	4	1	9	4	4	4	1.17		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		

														Caseload	Difference	Difference
														135.17		
														143.67	8.50	6.29%
STATEWIDE TOTAL COMBINED PSI	Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Caseload	Difference	Difference
	FY 94	120	127	100	159	128	123	185	140	131	158	156	117	153.17	-1.42	-0.92%
	FY 95	129	154	107	148	124	137	132	166	166	150	159	152	151.75	-17.67	-11.64%
	FY 96	124	178	118	153	129	148	169	189	130	185	136	179	119.83	-14.25	-10.63%
	FY 97	157	146	158	160	160	168	159	142	147	144	125	155	31.08		
	FY 98	144	149	112	131	120	107	164	126	148	148	118	142			
	FY 99	142	104	99	126	110	133	141	98	102	151	133	99			
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		
														0		

STATEWIDE COMBINED MONTHLY PSI WORKLOAD

(Prepared by Division of Community Corrections)

■ FY 94 ■ FY 95 ■ FY 96 ■ FY 97 ■ FY 98 ■ FY 00



Summary of Interstate Compact Supervision Active Cases In Database

Supervised In Alaska - Active

From Sending State

ALABAMA	1
ARIZONA	19
ARKANSAS	7
CALIFORNIA	29
COLORADO	13
DELAWARE	1
FLORIDA	4
GEORGIA	4
HAWAII	16
IDAHO	13
ILLINOIS	2
INDIANA	1
KANSAS	2
LOUISIANA	5
MASSACHUSETTS	1
MICHIGAN	3
MINNESOTA	7
MISSISSIPPI	2
MISSOURI	7
MONTANA	13
NEBRASKA	1
NEVADA	6
NEW MEXICO	6
NEW YORK	5
NORTH CAROLINA	1
NORTH DAKOTA	1
OHIO	1
OKLAHOMA	2
OREGON	21
PENNSYLVANIA	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	2
SOUTH DAKOTA	3
TENNESSEE	3
TEXAS	14
UTAH	5
VIRGINIA	1
WASHINGTON	24
WYOMING	2

250

Supervised Outside - Active

By Receiving State

ALABAMA	6
ARIZONA	22
ARKANSAS	6
CALIFORNIA	45
COLORADO	3
DELAWARE	1
FEDERAL CUSTODY	4
FLORIDA	12
GEORGIA	5
HAWAII	7
IDAHO	13
ILLINOIS	4
IMMIGRATION	6
IOWA	3
KANSAS	2
KENTUCKY	1
LOUISIANA	6
MARYLAND	3
MASSACHUSETTS	1
MICHIGAN	8
MINNESOTA	6
MISSISSIPPI	4
MISSOURI	5
MONTANA	3
NEBRASKA	2
NEVADA	10
NEW JERSEY	1
NEW MEXICO	4
NEW YORK	3
NORTH CAROLINA	9
NORTH DAKOTA	1
OHIO	5
OKLAHOMA	4
OREGON	29
PENNSYLVANIA	7
RHODE ISLAND	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	8
SOUTH DAKOTA	1
TENNESSEE	6
TEXAS	23
UNKNOWN	4
UTAH	5
VERMONT	1
VIRGINIA	4
WASHINGTON	83
WISCONSIN	4
WYOMING	2

393

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department Of Corrections
Division of Community Correction
Point Mackenzie Rehabilitation Program
P.O.Box 873889
Wasilla, Alaska 99687-0129
Phone: 376-2976 Fax: 376-0725

To: Lynda Zaugg
Director Community
Corrections

Date: 8/29/99

From: Thomas Strickland
Superintendent PMRP

Subject: Community Service
Projects 1998/99

The following community service projects were completed during the calendar year 1998.

PROJECT	AGENCY	MANHOURS
House Rebuild after Fire	Mat-Su-Borough	1400
Breakup Cleanup/pickup	Wasilla/Mat-su/Borough	200
Knik Tribal Graveyard cleanup	Knik Tribal Council	200
Little Su Camping area Brushing	SOA Parks & Rec.	180
Brushing Local Roads	Mat-Su-Borough	980
Staking trails	SOA Fish & Game	96
Cleaning Local farms	SOA Dept of Ag	200
Receive Pallets from North Slope & Carrs which are cut into kindling for Parks & Rec. use.	SOA Dept of Parks & Rec.	700
Cut Deadwood for Dept of Ag Make Bundles for Parks & Rec.	SOA Dept of Parks & Rec	4800
Signs for camping areas	SOA Dept of Parks & Rec.	180
Removed 200 Railroad Ties	SOA Railroad	24

Donated 30 piglets to 4-H youth	Ak. Coop Extension	100
Set up Area for Wildland/Urban Fire exercise (cancel due to fire)	SOA Dept N.R.	40
Clean Palmer Hay Flats Refuge	SOA Dept Fish & Game	24
Removing Beetle Killed Spruce In Point MacKenzie area	Pt. Mac Property Owners	3300
Cut and bundle spruce trees for Angler Enhancement Project used By Youth Restoration Corp.	Ak. Dept of Fish & Game	147
Picked up trash from Parks Hwy & Knik to Mi 7 Pt Mackenzie Rd	City of Wasilla & Mat-Su.	790
Cleaned and cleared 25 acres of Brush and trees for the Knik Cemetery.	Knik Tribal Council	560
Buried whale carcass	Native Heritage Center	36
Cleaning approx. 40 acres Of trees and brush, possible Fire hazard at Togowoods girl Scout camp.	Alaska Council of Girl Scouts	Ongoing

February 1999 E.O.M. Report

CLASS	STUDENTS	HOURS	PASSED	CERTIFICATES
Daily Computer Fundamentals	34	915		
Orientations	33	82		
GED / ABE	10	133		
Drafting Fundamentals	13	51	9	PMRP Certificates Issued
Friday Safety Session / Confined	106	53	6	8 tested
Pt. Mac Food Service Program	4	39	3	PMRP Cards Issued
Ed Dept. Crew Training	3	39		
Friday Safety Session / Identify Haz	108	54	10	10 tested
Keyboarding	3	19	1	Waskey-30 Min.
Friday Safety Session/Moving Ppt.	108	54	8	8 tested
ADL Testing / Studying	3	30	3	AK Drivers Permit
CDL Testing / Studying	1	30	1	CDL Permit-Buie
Friday Safety Session/Hygiene	108	54	9	9 Tested
Post Secondary	2	154	1	Wagner - Electrical Journeyman

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES	14
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS	536
TOTAL CLASS HOURS	1707
TOTAL STUDENTS PASSED	51

CC: Mr. Strickland
PO Jenski
David Bales
File

END OF MONTH REPORT FOR FEBRUARY HYDROPONICS

The hydroponics system is online we have 24 cucumbers, 24 peas, 96 lettuce plants and 36 buckets that will have tomato plants on 3/5/99 in them. Everything is growing well the peas are growing about 3 inches a day, the lettuce is getting it's fifth and sixth leaves, and the cucumbers have three to four leaves and are the leaves are getting broader everyday. [REDACTED] has picked up the ball and is doing a wonderful job getting this system on line and growing. He is working on some how to cards for the next individual whom takes over when he leaves in about fifty days.

He will be instructing me in the area of cloning so that when it is time to rotate the crops out we can take the best producers and recreate that productivity. From this point on it's a matter of monitoring the pH levels. Ensuring the concentration levels in the reservoir tanks at the proper levels. Changing the nutrients cloning for the next plantings making sure the light is the proper distant from the plants, and the correct hours of light is being provided for the specific growth stage of the plants. Foliage feeding, and harvesting the fruits of our labors.

FY 99 Potatoes from Pt Mac			
Facility	Pounds of Potatoes	Total Price @ \$.12/lb	Percent of Total
PCC	22,300	\$2,676	21%
HMCC	28,000	\$3,360	26%
MSCC	11,700	\$1,404	11%
CICC	3,150	\$378	3%
SACC	2,100	\$252	2%
AMCC	4,000	\$480	4%
YKCC	6,500	\$780	6%
WWCC	8,000	\$960	8%
SubTotal Institutions	85,750	\$10,290	81%
PTM	20,000	\$2,400	19%
Grand Total	105,750	\$12,690	100%
(52.5 Tons)			

June 99 *for*

Author: Thomas Strickland at DOC-PTMAC1PO
Date: 10/30/98 11:20 AM
Priority: Normal
TO: Val Tange@legis.state.ak.us (Val Tange) at CC2MHS1
CC: Elaine Busse Floyd at DOC-ACO1PO
CC: Lynda Zaugg at DOC-ACO1PO
Subject: Re: production info

----- Message Contents -----

Val: The production figures I sent were for the previous two years.
Here are the production numbers for this year:

Potatoes:

Reds for distribution to other facilities.....15 ton
White for distribution to other facilities.....30 ton
Seed potatoes for next planting season.....20 ton

The following vegetables were grown, processed and frozen for Point
Mackenzie use throughout the year.

Broccoli.....949 lbs
Brussell Sprouts.....184 lbs
Cabbage.....1240 lbs
Beets.....58 lbs
Carrots.....1060 lbs
Cauliflower.....2048 lbs
Collard Greens.....92 lbs
Cucumber.....417 lbs
Leaf Lettuce.....10 lbs
Prizehead Lettuce.....120 lbs
Green Peppers.....51 lbs
Green Peas.....648 lbs
Fresh Peas.....772 lbs
Kohlarabi.....195 lbs
Rudabaker.....14 lbs
Zucchini.....686 lbs

*7499 pounds
for Pt Mac
use*

The Mailing address for Point Mackenzie Rehabilitation program is
P.O.Box 873889, Wasilla, Ak. 99687. If you need anything else just
let me know. Strick

----- Reply Separator -----

Subject: production info

Author: Val Tange@legis.state.ak.us (Val Tange) at CC2MHS1
Date: 10/30/98 8:25 AM

Tom - Thanks for the fax. I believe that I can get some good numbers
for the education program from them. I do have one question -- one of
the sheets (p. 7) did not have a date on it. Are these the production
numbers for 1998? Were you able to find any for 1997/1998? Or can you
at least let me know what types of vegetables were planted this year.
In order to show the legislature that the project is fulfilling its
"mission", it will really help to be able to give the numbers!!

Re: subcommittee

Subject: Re: subcommittee

Date: Thu, 16 Sep 1999 18:39:34 -0800

From: "Dan Wayne" <danwayne@gci.net>

To: "Annette Deal" <Annette_Deal@legis.state.ak.us>

I'm not on the corrections committee any more. Too much.

Daniel C. Wayne, Attorney at Law

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Juneau, Alaska 99801

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>>

----- Original Message -----

From: Annette Deal

To: danwayne@gci.net

Sent: Wednesday, September 15, 1999 3:24 PM

Subject: subcommittee

Dan -

I have you listed as a member of the Admin, and the Corrections subcommittees. I know you are on Admin for sure - can you let me know about corrections? I think it may just be a double entry on my behalf.

Thank you.

Annette Deal

Legislative Aide to:

Representative Cowdery