

1026

HJ

INTERIM FILES,

CORRECTIONS

1026

ALASKA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

WORK FURLOUGH AGREEMENT

1. PRISONER'S NAME	2. INSTITUTION	3. LOCATION OF INSTITUTION
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4. AGREEMENT

Recognizing the privilege of working while continuing to serve my sentence, I agree to abide by the terms and conditions set forth in this agreement relating to "Work Furlough Rehabilitation of Prisoners," Alaska Statutes, Chapter III - Sec. 33.30.50, as enacted by the First Session of the Fifth Legislature of the State of Alaska, effective July 18, 1967.

I understand that my hours of work will be regulated according to the job requirements of my employer and that my employment must be in accordance with the prevailing working conditions and wages in the area.

I further understand that no employment will be permitted where there is a labor dispute at the establishment in which I am employed or to be employed. I agree to report any deviation of the above conditions to the Institution Superintendent immediately upon having knowledge of such information.

I understand that when I am not employed, and between the hours of period of employment, I shall be confined in the Institution.

I understand that my earnings shall be collected by the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services or his designee (institution Superintendent) and that my employer will transmit such earnings to the Commissioner, or his designee, upon request.

I understand that the Commissioner, or his designee, shall be authorized by law to deduct from my earnings sufficient funds to pay my board, and costs of administering the Work Furlough Program as is allocable to my situation, in the amount of _____ for each day worked, and personal expenses both inside and outside of the Institution, and shall pay the support of my dependents, if there be any, in whatever amount is available and deemed practical for that purpose.

5. RULES AND REGULATIONS

<p>(1) I agree to leave and return at the time specified by the institution and should my employer need my services for overtime work it must be cleared in advance with the Institution Superintendent or his designee.</p> <p>(2) Upon release from the Institution I will go directly to my place of employment, and at the end of each work day return to the Institution under the same conditions.</p> <p>(3) I agree not to make any purchases not specifically authorized in writing by the Institution Superintendent.</p> <p>(4) I agree not to drive, or ride on or in, any vehicle unless such transportation is in connection with my employment, and prior permission has been granted by the Superintendent.</p>	<p>(5) I agree not to purchase, have in my possession, nor consume alcoholic beverages in any form, nor enter upon the premises where it is stored or dispensed. I further agree to submit to any alcohol consumption test upon request of institutional officials.</p> <p>(6) I agree to conduct myself as a good citizen and comply with all Municipal, State, and Federal ordinances and laws.</p> <p>(7) I agree to avoid association with any person of questionable reputation during the hours I am absent from the Institution.</p>
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6. SPECIAL CONDITIONS: | The employer must forward the prisoner's check to the respective institution holding the prisoner (re: Alaska Statute AS 33.30.250.)

I understand that if I should violate the conditions established in this agreement, the Commissioner (or his designee) may remove me from the privilege of Work Furlough forthwith and order the balance of my sentence to be served in actual confinement.

I further understand that my willful failure to return to my place of confinement at the time specified by the Institution officials will be considered an escape from confinement and is punishable under the laws relating to escape.

I understand that refusal to sign the work furlough agreement will terminate my participation in the Work Furlough Program.

I certify that I have read (or had read to me) the above "Work Furlough Agreement" in its entirety, and that I fully understand and will abide by these conditions.

DATE AGREEMENT SIGNED	SIGNATURE OF PRISONER
TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER	SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER

INSTRUCTIO

(Please type)

WORK FURLOUGH FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

FOR PAY PER

BEGINNING DATE

END DATE

Month/day/year

Month/day/year

Refer to payroll information receipts
and prisoners' individual financial
ledgers.

NAME OF PRISONER (a)	GROSS WAGE (b)	NET WAGE (c)	AMOUNT PAID TO STATE (d)	FAMILY SUPPORT (e)	RESTITU- TION PAID (f)	FINE REQUIRED (g)	OTHER (h)	PRISONERS PREVIOUS BALANCE (i)	NEW BALANCE (j)
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.									

ALASKA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS WORK | FURLOUGH CHECK OUT RECORD

1. NAME OF PRISONER (Please type)				2. AID NO. (type)		8. INSTITUTION (AJIS abbreviation)								
4. DATE LEAVING	5. PROPERTY TAKEN TO WORK (Circle code number)		6. MONEY	7. INITIALS		8. DATE RETURNING	9. PROPERTY BROUGHT TO INSTITUTION (Circle code number)		10. MONEY	11. INITIALS				
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6

PROPERTY CODES: 1. JACKET 2. SHIRT 3. T-SHIRT 4. UNDERPANTS 5. PANTS 6. SHOES 7. SOCKS

06-4142 (Rev. 10/78)

ALASKA DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

WORK FURLOUGH ROOM AND BOARD PAYMENT RECORD

1. NAME OF PRISONER (Last, First, Middle)	2. DATE OF BIRTH
3. INSTITUTION	4. DATE (Current)
5. NAME OF EMPLOYER	6. BEGINNING DATE OF WORK
7. ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	

DAILY WORK RECORD (Check each day worked)									B. TOTAL DAYS				9. MONTH OF RECORD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

CURRENT PAY PERIOD				DEDUCTIONS			
10. BEGINNING DATE	11. ENDING DATE			14. FEDERAL WITHHOLDING TAX			
				15. F.I.C.A			\$
CURRENT PAY PERIOD				16. ALASKA WITHHOLDING TAX			\$
12. GROSS EARNINGS	13. NET EARNINGS			17. OTHER			\$
				18. OTHER			\$
19. ROOM & BOARD PAYMENT (per day)	20. FRACTION OF NET EARNINGS WHICH PAYMENT MAY NOT EXCEED.			21. TOTAL AMOUNT DUE STATE (Item B x Item 20)			22. CHECK NUMBER OF PAYMENT TO STATE
23. SIGNATURE OF PRISONER				24. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER			
25. SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED RECIPIENT				26. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER RELEASING FUNDS			

27. SPECIAL REMARKS



State of Alaska
Dept. of Health & Social Services
Division of Corrections

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1 of 3

Subject: ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS
SOC EAGLE RIVER/SOC PALMER

AUTHORITY

7 AAC 60.155 states that "the director shall adopt a divisional manual implementing the relevant sections of the Alaska Statutes, the Alaska Administrative Code, and the policies and procedures of the division of corrections and the Department of Health and Social Services."

PURPOSE

To establish uniform policy and procedure for the implementation of AS 33.30.030 and AS 33.30.120 regarding the administrative transfer of prisoners between Eagle River Correctional Center and Palmer Correctional Center for reasons other than those upon which the classification process, as specified in section 400 of this manual, is based. This policy is in accordance with 7 AAC 60.215.

POLICY

Prisoners may be transferred between Eagle River Correctional Center and Palmer Correctional Center in a continuation of the phase program using the following administrative procedures.



Subject: ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS
SCC EAGLE RIVER/SCC PALMER

PROCEDURE

When a prisoner is transferred to the Eagle River Correctional Center, he will enter a program of three phases:

Phase I: 6 weeks
Phase II: 6 weeks
Phase III: 8 weeks or longer

Upon completion of the phase program (20 weeks) the prisoner will appear before the Institutional Classification Committee for program review. The purpose of the review will be to determine (a) the continuation of the prisoner in the phase program at Eagle River Correctional Center, or (b) the transferring of the prisoner to the Palmer Correctional Center. (The prisoner must meet the eligibility criteria for classification to Palmer Correctional Center.)

If the determination at the review is a continuation in the program, an automatic review date will be set. This review date will not exceed 90 days, and every 90 days thereafter. The Classification Committee will justify its findings as to the need of program continuation at Eagle River at each review hearing after the first 90-day setoff.

The transfer of a prisoner from the Eagle River Correctional Center to the Palmer Correctional Center will be considered as part of the phase



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Subject: ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFERS
SCC EAGLE RIVER/SCC PALMER

program within the Eagle River Correctional Center and may be admini-
stratively accomplished by the recommendation of a classification
committee and agreement between the superintendents of the two facilities.
A prisoner may be returned from Palmer Correctional Center by a similar
procedure. In each case, notification will be made to the divisional
Classification Officer of the occurring transfer. All such administrative
transfers may be subject to review by the Assistant Director to ensure
that proper classification and administrative procedures are maintained.

Approved:

Charles E. Sothan, Acting Director
Division of Corrections

2/13/79
Date

Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Dept. of Health & Social Services

2/10/79
Date

EAGLE RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Norbert Krause	Superintendent	4-385
Russell Moody	Asst. Superintendent	4-125
William Brown	Food Service Manager	4-420
Wilma Wingert	Clerk IV	4-416
Sharon Reangber	Clerk IV	4-417
Janet Dunphy	Clerk III	4-390
Liane Wesley	Psychological Counselor II	4-418
Lee Stratman	Psychological Counselor II	4-419
Willa Slack	Probation Officer II	4-424
Kenneth Brown	Probation Officer II	4-423
Daniel Cox	Correctional Officer III	4-128
Michael Wehrer	Correctional Officer III	4-129
Ernest Griffiths	Correctional Officer III	4-130
Stephen Shepler	Correctional Officer III	4-452
Herman Liggett	Correctional Officer III	4-453
Elmer Sharp	Correctional Officer III	4-454
Robert Wells	Correctional Officer III	4-455
Robert Boyd	Correctional Officer III	4-456
Eddie Maxwell	Correctional Officer III	4-457
John Pearsall	Correctional Officer III	4-458
Donald Ilay	Correctional Officer II	4-132
David Pinquoch	Correctional Officer II	4-135
Cameron Campbell	Correctional Officer II	4-141
Thomas Dillon	Correctional Officer II	4-142
Lawrence Marshall	Correctional Officer I	4-451
Jack Lacy	Correctional Officer II	4-450
Robert Rollins	Correctional Officer II	4-144
Donald Runsey	Correctional Officer II	4-177
George Granofsky	Correctional Officer II	4-437
Howard Blair	Correctional Officer II	4-438
Thomas Bullard	Correctional Officer II	4-439
William Rogers	Correctional Officer II	4-425
Patrick Sperry	Correctional Officer I	4-427
Patrick Ross	Correctional Officer II	4-428
Debra Chbo	Correctional Officer II	4-429
James Krause	Correctional Officer II	4-430
Warren Bennett	Correctional Officer II	4-431
Leonard Bryan	Correctional Officer II	4-432
Freddie Williams	Correctional Officer I	4-433
Durrell Johnston	Correctional Officer I	4-434
Charles McCorkle	Correctional Officer II	4-436
David McCormick	Correctional Officer II	4-440
George Hall	Correctional Officer II	4-441
Mark Shepherd	Correctional Officer II	4-442
Robert Hohnstein	Correctional Officer II	4-443
James Plumley	Correctional Officer II	4-444
Wayne Beck	Correctional Officer II	4-446
Phillip Geraei	Correctional Officer II	4-447
Walter Anal oak	Correctional Officer II	4-448
Vacant	Community Counselor	4-556

3rd AVENUE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

None

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Charles Moses	Superintendent	4-477
Rodney Cottle	Asst. Superintendent	4-133
Debbie Gruber	Clerk Typist III	4-146
Suzette Brink <i>YARBOR</i>	Clerk Typist III	4-542
Jerry Brown	Cook WG III	4-484
Leander Carr	Maint. Mech WG II	4-543
Joseph Pendergrass	Correctional Officer III	4-134
Charles Shafer	Correctional Officer III	4-138
James Ingersoll	Correctional Officer III	4-140
Thomas Roberts	Correctional Officer III	4-178
Leonard Whittaker	Correctional Officer III	4-478
Lyle Stack	Correctional Officer III	4-536
Theodore Jette	Correctional Officer II	4-131
Larry Phillips	Probation Officer II	4-476
Kevin McGee	Correctional Officer II	4-479
Donald Shaw	Correctional Officer II	4-480
Arthella Head	Correctional Officer II	4-481
Richard Schoeffel	Correctional Officer II	4-482
Robert Smith	Correctional Officer II	4-483
Vacant <i>RICK DEAY</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-490
Johnnie Williams	Correctional Officer II	4-491
Clois Long	Correctional Officer II	4-492
Rick Deay <i>WILLIAM BOHLMAN</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-193
Donald Dunlap	Correctional Officer II	4-494
Adolph Kingeak	Correctional Officer I	CETA

6th AVENUE ANNEX CORRECTIONAL CENTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Vernon Caulkins	Superintendent	4-121
Phillip Briggs	Asst. Superintendent	4-392
Jeanette Belisle	Clerk Typist III	4-389
Debra Herrick	Clerk Typist II	4-227
Kathy Kemper	Clerk Typist II	4-572
Mark Strutko	Transportation Officer	4-141
Bruce Kelly	Institutional Counselor	4-393
Ralph Gardner	Steward	4-391
Carl McCreary	Asst. Steward	4-573
Carl Brown	Maintenance	4-396
Chester Chiara	Correctional Officer III	4-384
William Reed	Administrative Officer	4-410
Edward Burgess	Correctional Officer III	4-411
Ann Blodgett	Correctional Officer III	4-412
Vacant	Correctional Officer III	4-413
John Martin	Correctional Officer III	4-488
Vacant	Correctional Officer III	4-589
Pete Skeris	Probation Officer II	4-603
Stephen Williford	Correctional Officer II	4-395
Johnnie Jones	Correctional Officer I	4-396
Bonnie Campbell	Correctional Officer I	4-398
Donald Skinner	Correctional Officer II	4-399
Nicholas Moreno	Correctional Officer II	4-400
Francis Redgrave	Correctional Officer II	4-401
Verner Hillman	Correctional Officer II	4-402
Stephen Fields	Correctional Officer II	4-403
Charles McKee	Correctional Officer I	4-404
Vacant	Correctional Officer II	4-073
Andrew Kapalko	Correctional Officer I	4-486
Glen Bowers	Correctional Officer II	4-487
David Williams	Correctional Officer II	4-489
James Day	Correctional Officer II	4-503
William Clark	Correctional Officer II	4-504
John Yarbor	Correctional Officer II	4-534
William Byrd	Correctional Officer II	4-590
Thomas Laney	Correctional Officer II	4-593
Vacant	Correctional Officer I	4-594
Emmet Heidemann	Correctional Officer II	4-592
Jesse Binns	Correctional Officer II	4-596
Leon Jenkins	Correctional Officer II	4-598
Michael Whiting	Correctional Officer I	4-595
William Rowe	Correctional Officer I	4-591

RIDGEVIEW CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Home

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
R. William Green	Asst. Superintendent	4-546 ✓
Fara Nash <i>Rigby</i>	Clerk Typist III	4-566 ✓
Muriel Ary	Cook WG IV	4-547 ✓
Dewey Salley	Maint. Mech WG II	4-600 ✓
Janell Fernandez	Correctional Officer III	4-143 ✓
Janelle Ostlund	Correctional Officer III	4-145 ✓
Melanie Speer	Correctional Officer III	4-426 ✓
Denise Webster	Correctional Officer III	4-445 ✓
Thomas Gresham	Correctional Officer III	4-449 ✓
April Cook	Correctional Officer II	4-550 ✓
Bonnie Nesvick	Correctional Officer I	4-405 ✓
Kathy Brunquist	Correctional Officer I	4-406 ✓
Suzy Martin	Correctional Officer I	4-407 ✓
Maria Casas	Correctional Officer II	4-408 ✓
Robert Husted	Correctional Officer I	4-409 ✓
Vacant <i>Donald Asay</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-548 ✓
Ada Johnson	Correctional Officer II	4-549 ✓
Karla Busby	Correctional Officer II	4-591
Etherine Larson <i>KARLA Busby</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-597 ✓
Donna Pearce	Correctional Officer II	4-602 ✓
Sue Lago	Correctional Officer I	TEMP.
Louis Easter	Correctional Officer I	TEMP.
David Gunn	Correctional Officer I	TEMP.
Clarissa Jones	Correctional Officer I	CETA
Debra Wallace	Correctional Officer I	CETA
Jacquelyn Trigg	Correctional Officer I	CETA

PALMER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

None

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Stanley Zaborac	Superintendent	4-066
David Cooper	Asst. Superintendent	4-067
Theodore Tubbs	Probation Officer II	4-068
Valeria Musial	Clerk IV	4-384
Carl Caulkins	Correctional Officer III	4-047
Danny Brase	Correctional Officer III	4-070
Arthur Schmidt	Correctional Officer III	4-071
Elmer Lenard	Correctional Officer III	4-072
Dennis Vincent	Correctional Officer II	4-073
Marvin Olson	Correctional Officer II	4-074
Dennis Heller	Correctional Officer II	4-075
James Symbol	Correctional Officer II	4-076
Ronald Anthony	Correctional Officer II	4-077
Bonnie Asby <i>reclected</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-079
Melvin Behnke	Correctional Officer III	4-111
Leo Nunley	Correctional Officer III	4-112
Richard Giles	Correctional Officer III	4-113
Duane Kinnunen	Correctional Officer II	4-114
Dale Bush	Correctional Officer II	4-115
Thomas Berberich	Correctional Officer II	4-137
Carl Kalb	Correctional Officer II	4-140
David Johnson	Institutional Instructor	4-150

FAIRBANKS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Home

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Lawrence Calderone	Superintendent	4-088
Wayne Jones	Asst. Superintendent	4-188
Barbara Travis	Clerk Typist III	4-106
Lillian Bates	Clerk Typist II	4-061
Charles Rollins	Cook WG III	4-099
William Green	Maint. Mech. WG II	4-009
Luther Bailey	Maint. Man WG IV	4-567
William Huhn	Probation Officer II	4-064
Vacant LUCAS <i>BRANDON</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-081
Gail Frank	Probation Officer II	4-084
Paul Beaudreault	Correctional Officer III	4-089
John Ott	Correctional Officer III	4-090
Gordon Reid	Correctional Officer II	4-091
Janice Larson	Correctional Officer II	4-092
Thomas Gilligan	Correctional Officer II	4-093
James Vickery	Correctional Officer II	4-094
Charles Walker	Correctional Officer II	4-095
Charles Mellott	Correctional Officer II	4-096
David Threft	Correctional Officer II	4-098
Katherine Larsen	Correctional Officer II	4-100
Colleen Bell <i>CHARLTON</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-101
Gerald Lucas	Correctional Officer II	4-102
Ross Hansen	Correctional Officer II	4-103
Alma Ginn	Correctional Officer II	4-117
Winston Oxendine	Correctional Officer III	4-119
Vernon Lee	Correctional Officer III	4-120
Joe Gonzales	Correctional Officer II	4-181
Ralph Kavorkian	Correctional Officer III	4-183
William Wertz	Correctional Officer II	4-184
Adrian Horton	Correctional Officer II	4-185
Calvin Speegle	Correctional Officer III	4-186
Roy Dennis	Correctional Officer II	4-271
William Devalcourt	Correctional Officer II	4-272
Virginia Edes <i>ROBERTS</i>	Correctional Officer II	4-273
Howard Dameron	Correctional Officer II	4-274
David Jeffords	Correctional Officer II	4-275
Vacant <i>ARDELL FILIP</i>	Institutional Instructor	4-351
Henry Harrell	Correctional Officer II	4-499
Roel Revermann	Correctional Officer II	4-500
Carlo Zanazzo	Correctional Officer II	4-501
Michael Schwartzwald	Correctional Officer II	4-564
Duane Berlin	Correctional Officer II	4-565
Barbara Cordy	Correctional Officer II	4-599

JUNEAU CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Done

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
William Huston	Superintendent	4-175✓
Duane Buell	Asst. Superintendent	4-176✓
Patricia Gill	Clerk Typist III	4-180✓
Debra Statter	Clerk Typist II	4-310✓
Billy West VACANT	Cook WG III	4-187✓
James Myrick	Maint Mech. WG II	4-189✓
Vincent DeMuth	Maint. Man WG IV	4-377✓
Jerome Gyurci	Correctional Officer III	4-046✓
Bill Stoddard	Correctional Officer III	4-056✓
Gary Kidd VACANT	Correctional Officer III	4-083✓
Marcus Killinger	Correctional Officer III	4-123✓
Beecher Davis	Correctional Officer I	4-151✓
Dwight Efird	Correctional Officer I	4-155✓
Gary Robertson	Correctional Officer II	4-56✓
Dorothea Caulfield	Institutional Nurse	4-157✓
Allen Cooper	Correctional Officer II	4-158✓
Monty Wentworth	Correctional Officer II	4-165✓
Michael Truax	Correctional Officer II	4-166✓
Delmar Callack	Correctional Officer II	4-167✓
Vacant GARY KIDD	Correctional Officer II	4-168✓
Burdette Fmel	Correctional Officer II	4-169✓
Tabitha Lyon VACANT	Correctional Officer II	4-170✓
Virginia Ostberg	Correctional Officer II	4-171✓
Pamela Wittaker	Correctional Officer II	4-172✓
Ruby Harrelson	Correctional Officer II	4-173✓
Mildred Capp	Correctional Officer II	4-174✓
Daniel Carothers	Probation Officer II	4-182✓
Lyman Reynoldson	Correctional Officer II	4-302✓
Alfred Gallant	Correctional Officer II	4-303✓
Richard Wolfson	Correctional Officer II	4-304✓
Vacant DIK JOHNSON	Correctional Officer I	4-305✓
LeRoy Messing	Correctional Officer III	4-306✓
Norman Anderson	Probation Officer II	4-311✓
Mary Welch	Institutional Instructor	4-319✓
Curtis Geofrion	Correctional Officer II	4-382✓
Robert Deakins	Correctional Officer II	4-495✓
Richard Knowles	Voc. Education Instructor	4-509✓
Dick Johnson VACANT	Correctional Officer I	CETA
Byron Holmes	Correctional Officer I	CETA

KETCHIKAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Handwritten mark

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Richard Pearson	Asst. Superintendent	4-049
Michael Bellanich	Correctional Officer II	4-040
Paul Kovalyak	Correctional Officer III	4-041
James Cain	Correctional Officer II	4-042
James Hunter	Correctional Officer III	4-043
Robert Andrew	Correctional Officer III	4-044
Carol Graham	Cook WG IV	4-048
Janet Duncan	Correctional Officer II	4-050
Lillian Zamora	Correctional Officer II	4-051
Kathleen O'Brien	Clerk Typist III	4-052
Ben Martensen	Correctional Officer II	4-057
Helen Towle	Correctional Officer II	4-058
Robbie Rummings	Correctional Officer II	4-059
Douglas Vig	Correctional Officer I	4-097
Vacant KELLY RILEY	Correctional Officer II	4-336
David Gregory	Correctional Officer III	4-380
Marlene Stockli	Correctional Officer II	4-381
Arlindo Machado	Correctional Officer III	4-498
Philip Smith	Correctional Officer I	CETA
Brenda DePauw	Correctional Officer I	CETA

NOME CORRECTIONAL CENTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Robert VanWinkle	Asst. Superintendent	4-575
Albert Lee	Correctional Officer III	4-577
Jacob Sheldon	Correctional Officer II	4-579
Van Nguyen	Correctional Officer II	4-580
Myron Michels	Correctional Officer II	4-581
Janice Rule	Correctional Officer II	4-582
Joyce Bridgewater	Correctional Officer II	4-583
Robert Phillips	Correctional Officer II	4-584
Beverly Torres	Correctional Officer II	4-585
Beth Farley	Correctional Officer II	4-586
Kathy Morgan	Clerk Typist III	4-587
Shirley Weaver	Cook III	4-588
John Cook	Correctional Officer II	4-578

ANCHORAGE REGIONAL PROBATION OFFICE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Edward Coleman	Regional Administrator	4-016
Richard Illias	Probation Officer III	4-344
Dianne Webb	Probation Officer III	4-323
Belinda Davis	Clerk Typist III	4-325
Willie Brown, Jr.	Probation Officer II	4-017
M. Susan Johns	Clerk Typist III	4-039
Marilyn Kaufman	Probation Officer II	4-108
Lacy Lewis	Probation Officer II	4-162
Dennis Robson	Probation Officer II	4-163
Carla Strane	Probation Officer II	4-276
Macon Roberts	Probation Officer II	4-317
Curtis Masingill	Probation Officer II	4-338
Linda Smith	Probation Officer II	4-366
Rosa McConnell	Probation Officer II	4-574
John Vanover	Probation Officer II	4-601
Irene O'Kelley	Probation Officer II	4-611
Fred Fowler	Probation Officer III	4-470
Judy McEdward	Clerk Typist II	4-010
Dwane Burgess	Probation Officer II	4-019
Judy Levar	Administrative Assistant	4-020
Marie Oswald	Probation Officer II	4-109
Mary Sweet	Probation Officer II	4-164
Vacant	Accounting Clerk II	4-260
Jerry Velez	College Intern III	4-292
Jurine Savage	Clerk Typist II	4-308
Victoria Deakin	Probation Officer II	4-318
Deborah Gelfert	Probation Officer II	4-330
Noreen Crews	Clerk Typist II	4-371
Thomas Furber	Probation Officer II	4-472
Dorothy Lee	Clerk Typist II	4-479
Wanda Candelaria	Clerk Typist III	4-475
Loy Bolt	Probation Officer II	4-539
Mildred Donaldson	Community Counselor	4-388
Janice Sant	Clerk Typist III	4-496
Elliott Robinson	Social Worker III	4-544
Vacant	Community Counselor	4-545
Gladys Lundon	Social Worker III	?
Paul Tannenbaum	Probation Officer III	4-312
Peter Mirc	Probation Officer II	4-018
Vacant	Clerk Typist III	4-C21
Gertrude Giovanetti	Clerk Typist III	4-333
Elizabeth Robson	Probation Officer III	4-339
David Cooper	Probation Officer II	4-383
Robert Goldman	Probation Officer II	4-471

KODIAK PROBATION OFFICE

Frank Byerly	Probation Officer III	4-122
Honor Mayo	Probation Officer II	4-538
Sherry Saunders	Clerk Typist III	4-321

PALMER PROBATION OFFICE

Vacant
Charlotte Draino

Probation Officer III
Clerk Typist III

4-313
4-568

KENAI PROBATION OFFICE

Stanley Wells
Karen Rogers
Harold Fencil
Judith Rowland

Probation Officer III
Probation Officer II
Probation Officer II
Clerk Typist III

4-277
4-363
4-387
4-322

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL PROBATION OFFICE

O.K. Home

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
John Cain	Regional Administrator	4-022 ✓
Vacant	Probation Officer III	4-270 ✓
Vacant	Probation Officer III	4-326 ✓
Georgene Brennen	Probation Officer II	4-023 ✓
Glenn Johnson	Probation Officer II	4-160 ✓
Louis Gazay	Probation Officer II	4-289 ✓
Harriett Thomas	Probation Officer II	4-610 ✓
Ronald Murray	Probation Officer II	4-340 ✓
Donald Allen	Probation Officer II	4-473 ✓
Hazel Straub	Probation Officer II	4-474 ✓
Stephen Korenek	Probation Officer II	4-497 ✓
Joe Anderson	Probation Officer II	4-537 ✓
Lois Vrbka	Clerk V	4-307 ✓
Madeline McKinney	Clerk Typist III	4-026 ✓
Patricia Kennebec	Clerk Typist III	4-038 ✓
Doris Campbell	Clerk Typist III	4-331 ✓
DOROTHY PARKERSON	CLERK TYPIST II	CETA

NOME PROBATION OFFICE

Gene Shafer	Probation Officer II	4-025 ✓
Frances Elmore	Clerk Typist III	4-027 ✓

KOTZEBUE PROBATION OFFICE

Ida Hadley	Program Service Aide III	4-328 ✓
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BETHEL PROBATION OFFICE

Stephen Widmer	Probation Officer III	4-347 ✓
Deborah Manton VACANT	Probation Officer II	4-508 ✓
Paul Smith	Program Service Aide III	4-329 ✓
Diane Miller	Clerk Typist III	4-332 ✓

4-508 is in the process of being filled by Michael Murphy.

JUNEAU REGIONAL PROBATION OFFICE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Keith Stell	Regional Administrator	4-013
Vacant	Probation Officer III	4-316
Russel Webb	Probation Officer II	4-121
Dee Ann Schofield	Probation Officer II	4-341
Marlyn Olson	Probation Officer II	4-357
Robyn Anderson	Probation Officer II	4-342
Tracy LeBarron	Clerk V	4-358
Vacant	Clerk Typist III	4-015
Margaret Pugh	Probation Officer II	4-609

PETERSBURG PROBATION OFFICE

Robert Hubby	Probation Officer III	4-012
Heidi Husvik	Clerk Typist III	4-285

SITKA PROBATION OFFICE

Linda Zaugg	Probation Officer III	4-314 4-469
Robert Wild	Probation Officer II	4-291
Colleen McFarland	Clerk Typist III	4-284

KEICHUKAN PROBATION OFFICE

Burton Peamy	Probation Officer III	4-314
Robert Collins	Probation Officer II	4-011
Diane Nelson	Probation Officer II	4-343
Thom Jardine	Clerk Typist III	4-014
Kathleen Kinne	Clerk Typist II	4-569

MCLAUGHLIN YOUTH CENTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
David Arnold	Assistant Director	4-053
Jerry Jackowski	Acting Superintendent	4-214
George Buhite	Clinical Svcs. Administrator	4-236
Robert Abercrombie	Unit Leader	4-234
Kathleen Williams	Psychological Counselor II	4-219
Vacant	Youth Counselor III	4-257
Eldridge Griffith	Youth Counselor II	4-065
Vacant	Youth Counselor I	4-191
Douglas Brown	Youth Counselor II	4-213
Helen Blume	Youth Counselor I	4-246
Paul Kelson	Youth Counselor II	4-251
Gary Caddell	Youth Counselor I	4-252
Arthur Smith	Youth Counselor II	4-522
Robert Burden	Youth Counselor I	4-525
James Brice, Jr.	Youth Counselor III	4-216
David Mayer	Youth Counselor II	4-533
Susan Humphrey	Unit Leader	4-218
Valorie Talbot	Psychological Counselor II	4-004
Sylvia Holmes	Youth Counselor III	4-197
Ralph Brower	Youth Counselor III	4-516
Carolyn Carlson	Youth Counselor II	4-105
Marcia DeChadenedes	Youth Counselor II	4-209
Harlan Anderson	Youth Counselor III	4-195
Charles Lewis	Youth Counselor III	4-196
David Erikainen	Youth Counselor III	4-301
Timothy Covell	Youth Counselor II	4-104
Charlie Garrett	Youth Counselor II	4-202
Jerry Jennings	Youth Counselor II	4-229
Bill Ekono	Youth Counselor II	4-248
John Flanigan	Youth Counselor II	4-250
Richard Douglas	Youth Counselor II	4-254
Gary Schwarz	Youth Counselor II	4-264
Leonard Grijalva	Youth Counselor II	4-282
Jeffrey Rigo	Youth Counselor II	4-524
Thomas Frisch	Youth Counselor II	4-562
Robert Alberti	Youth Counselor Assistant	4-300
Vacant	Youth Trnmt. Program Supv.	4-217
Thomas Finegan	Unit Leader	4-002
Betty Engelman	Unit Leader	4-192
Martha Sloan	Youth Counselor III	4-193
Laurel Juett	Youth Counselor II	4-203
Helen Sullivan	Youth Counselor II	4-204
Roseanne Snell	Youth Counselor II	4-210
Vacant	Youth Counselor II	4-247
Howard Mathias	Youth Counselor II	4-266
Donna Lee	Youth Counselor II	4-518
Vacant	Youth Counselor II	4-139
Marsjuna Heinbuch	Youth Counselor Assistant	4-283
Billy Kilder	Unit Leader	4-514

<u>NAME:</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Brian Speer	Youth Counselor III	4-194
Ralph Morris	Youth Counselor III	4-515
Michael McCartney	Youth Counselor II	4-085
Richard Larson	Youth Counselor II	4-200
Dennis Cullington	Youth Counselor II	4-201
Georgia Lovelady	Youth Counselor II	4-243
Sandy Cannon	Youth Counselor II	4-249
David Olson	Youth Counselor II	4-253
James Orr	Youth Counselor II	4-267
Lynne Gately	Youth Counselor II	4-268
Christine Bean	Youth Counselor II	4-521
Rose Anderson	Unit Leader	4-233
Vacant	Psychological Counselor II	4-505
Gary Overstad	Youth Counselor III	4-517
Greg Roth	Youth Counselor III	4-198
Gregory Thompson	Youth Counselor II	4-211
Jeffrey Burger	Youth Counselor II	4-244
Gregory Varrati	Youth Counselor II	4-262
Michael Short	Youth Counselor II	4-263
Linda Pump	Youth Counselor II	4-265
John Morrill	Youth Counselor II	4-279
Linda Goldston	Youth Counselor II	4-191
Victor Buehler	Youth Counselor II	4-523
Laurel Pfannmiller	Youth Counselor II	4-526
Robert Fedoroff	Unit Leader	4-230
Richard Palmatier	Psychological Counselor II	4-255
Larry Rhodes	Youth Counselor III	4-199
Vacant	Youth Counselor III	4-256
David Pike	Youth Counselor II	4-087
Frederic Krmer	Youth Counselor II	4-519
Brian Brandt	Youth Counselor II	4-205
Donald Troutfetter	Youth Counselor II	4-208
James Heafner	Youth Counselor II	4-212
Lars Nelson	Youth Counselor II	4-242
Donald Nash	Youth Counselor II	4-269
John Mascarella	Youth Counselor II	4-532
Barbara McCormick	Youth Counselor I	TEMP.
John Dehner	Youth Counselor II	4-207
Vacant	Youth Counselor II	4-245
Albert Phelan	Youth Counselor II	4-346
Damon Thomas	Youth Counselor II	4-350
Barry Rose	Youth Counselor II	4-520
Vera Nelson	Housekeep. Aide WG VIII	4-232
Dora Jones	Custodial Worker WG VIII	4-296
Gregory Thompson	Maintenance Worker II	4-286
Wayne Rapp	Maintenance Worker II	4-287
Monte Wingert	Maintenance Worker II	4-295
Gerald Cusey	Maint. Mech. WG II	4-231
Dennis Draper	Supply Officer II	4-222
Wallis Brockert	Supply Clerk I	4-259
Karen Luecker	Cook WG VII	4-237
June Thompson	Cook WG VII	4-239
Eric Kostiner	Cook WG VII	4-299
Clearene Hansford	Cook WG VI	4-240
Margaret Kine	Cook WG VI	4-241
Eleanor Davies	Cook WG VI	4-298

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>PCN</u>
Oscar Yates	Cook WG VII	4-238
George Shoogukuwruk	Cook II	TEMP.
Walter Vivian, Jr.	Food Service Manager	4-230
Randall Hines	Special Services Officer	4-206
Kenneth Braz	Admission & Discharge Officer	4-235
Mary Sacheck	Clerk Typist II	4-258
Dorothy Judd	Institutional Nurse	4-228
H. Carol Miller	Institutional Nurse	4-297
Stanley Hodges	Administrative Officer I	4-190
Cindy Dixon	Clerk Typist III	4-224
Alberta Rust	Administrative Assistant I	4-221
Vacant	Accounting Clerk II	4-223
Jacquelyn Day	Accounting Clerk II	4-261
Carolyn Jones	Accounting Clerk II	4-278
Cindy bedsaul	Clerk VI	4-188
James Maddry	Youth Counselor II	4-563
Janet Wright	Clerk Typist III	4-225
Margo Smith	Clerk Typist III	4-280
Bonnie Schlegel	Clerk Typist II	4-226
Vacant	Clerk Typist II	4-281

State Correctional Center At Ketchikan

The State Correctional Center at Ketchikan was built in 1936 in part of the fifth and sixth floors of the Ketchikan Federal Building in the commercial section of the City. It has extremely limited space with 2,000 square feet of usable area often serving dual purposes. 12 full-time Division of Corrections employees staff the facility.



CAPACITY AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Ideal capacity at the Center is no more than 21 persons. A maximum of 32 individuals can be accommodated. The Center is the intake facility for all adult men detained by State, Federal and City law enforcement officials in Ketchikan, on Annette Island and the towns of Craig, Klawock, and Wrangell. Medium security housing is provided for offenders, who usually serve sentences of six months or less. Maximum security detention facilities are also available.

HOUSING

ADULT MEN- One, 22-bed dormitory, is supplemented by two, two-bed security units; one single unit, and one small alcohol detoxification unit. A trustee dormitory on the sixth floor houses up to five persons. Meals are served in a central dining room.

INSTITUTIONAL WORK PROGRAM

Up to five individuals are employed in general maintenance trustee positions.

MEDICAL SERVICES

A locally contracted physician performs examinations and treatment at the institution two days each week, and is on day or night emergency call. A public health nurse administers laboratory tests twice monthly. Local physicians are provided by the institution for dental and ocular care. Hospitalization for offenders is available at the Ketchikan General Hospital.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Non-denominational religious services are conducted each week by volunteer clergymen through the Ketchikan Ministerial Association. Local clergy also visit the Center for denominational services or informal personal counseling.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The Center's main dormitory and trustee areas each contain a television. A small library is maintained in the attorney's interviewing room. Table games are available and a motion picture is screened once each week. Weight lifting equipment is provided and commissary items are distributed weekly. An extremely small rooftop area functions as an outdoor exercise area in the summer months.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

No ongoing recreation program is available to offenders due to lack of sufficient space.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

ACADEMIC EDUCATION- Instruction in basic education and high school level classes under the General Equivalency Diploma program are conducted at the Ketchikan Detention Home for all interested individuals three evenings each week. No tuition is required.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION- No ongoing vocational education program is available to individuals at the Center.

COUNSELING- Group or individual therapy, and alcoholism or drug counseling sessions are conducted one day each week by Gateway Community Health Center representatives.

The Ketchikan Alcoholic Recovery House provides individual alcoholism counseling at no charge at the institution. An alcoholism education class is planned to begin at the institution in 1974 through the K.A.R.H.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Resources listed below require a release program for participating offenders.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION- Classes in academic and various vocational skills are offered at the Ketchikan Community College. Tuition must be provided by students or a sponsoring agency. The Correctional Center will provide tuition in poverty cases.

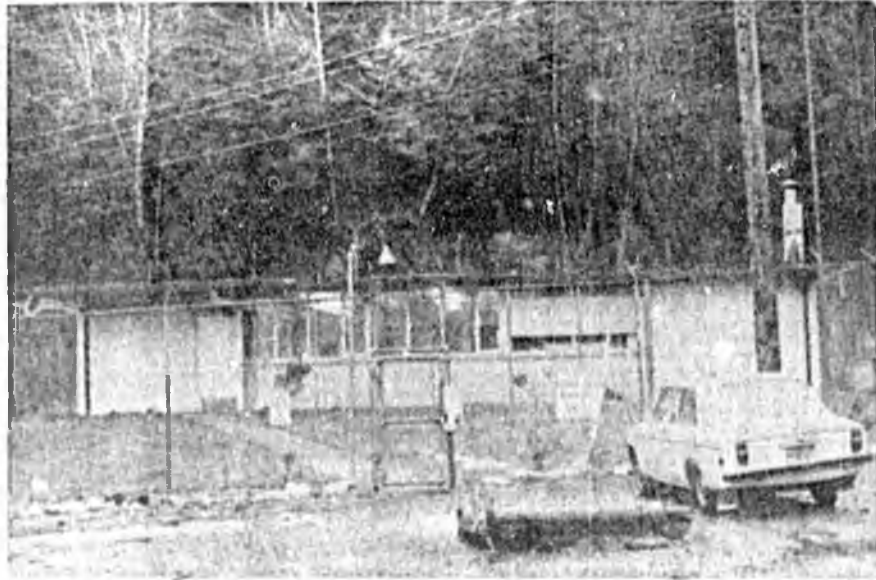
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION- (see above)

COUNSELING- A 30-day alcoholism treatment program is available at the Ketchikan Alcoholic Recovery House. Participants receive therapy, alcoholism education, civics instruction and counseling. A \$700 fee is required from clients able to pay. Treatment is available to poverty level clients through a fee scale based on a percentage of income or in extreme cases, treatment is provided free of charge.



Booking Desk

State Detention Home At Ketchikan



The State Detention Home at Ketchikan was built in 1957 through the joint efforts of the State of Alaska and the City of Ketchikan. It is administered by the Superintendent of the State Correctional Center at Ketchikan. The one story structure occupies a 30-by-60 foot lot near a residential section of the community approximately one mile from the Correctional Center. The Detention Home was originally designed as an informal institution with a modified residential floor plan. A more secure, but hospitable atmosphere is presently maintained by a staff of five female Correctional Officers.

CAPACITY AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The Detention Home serves as the intake facility for children and adult women from the Ketchikan area. Temporary, medium or maximum security housing is provided for juveniles and youthful offenders. Medium security detention for adult women is provided for periods before and after adjudication, including short term misdemeanor sentences.

HOUSING

Four, 4-bed units may be used for boys, girls, or women as need arises. One single room serves as a reception unit. Adult offenders are segregated from juveniles. Meals are served in the living units, or family style, at a central dining table.

INSTITUTIONAL WORK PROGRAM

No organized institutional trustee work program is available at the Detention Home.

MEDICAL SERVICES

All medical services available at the State Correctional Center at Ketchikan are provided for individuals at the Detention Home.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

No organized religious services are conducted at the Home, however, local clergy are available for individual services or informal counseling.

RECREATION FACILITIES

A combination lounge, classroom, library and television room is available to all individuals at the Detention Home. A 30-by-60 foot outdoor grassed yard surrounding the Home is available for exercise and games, however, space limitations prohibit organized field sports. Table games, a Ping-Pong table, tumbling mats and weight lifting equipment are also supplied.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Children's arts and crafts, games and outdoor sports are supervised by volunteer Ketchikan Probation Office and State Correctional Center staff on an informal non-scheduled basis.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

All educational, vocational, and counseling programs at the State Correctional Center at Ketchikan are open to adult women offenders at the Detention Home.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION- Children's instruction is provided by a part-time teacher each evening from elementary through high school levels.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION- No vocational education program is available for children at the Detention Home.

COUNSELING- Children may request individual counseling on legal or personal problems from representatives of the Ketchikan Mental Health Center, the Juvenile Probation staff and Ketchikan Youth Advocate organization at no cost. Public School counselors provide educational and personal counseling.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Programs listed below require participation outside the Detention Home. All community resources in academic education, vocational education or counseling available to individuals at the State Correctional Center at Ketchikan are open to adult women at the Detention Center.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION- Children at the Detention Home may receive instruction at various schools within the Ketchikan school district.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION- No community vocational education program is available to children at the Detention Home.

COUNSELING- The Ketchikan Mental Health Center offers therapeutic classes in arts and crafts once each week at the K.M.H.C. No fee is required for participation.

As of Monday

15 unreturned (mostly felons)

12 returned (all felons)

'Scared Straight' powerful

NOT FOR THE SQUEAMISH: What has to be one of the most powerful films ever shown on television airs Thursday at 8 p.m. on Channel 7. "Scared Straight" is the story of 17 juvenile delinquents who are locked in a room with 20 hardened convicts for three hours.

WARNING: These convicts have a purpose: to scare the kids so badly that they will go straight. This film is totally uncensored, and the language is coarse, brutal, and to the point. Don't watch it if you can't handle it.

"Scared Straight" begins by interviewing the kids on the street before they visit the jail. These young punks boast of how many people they've mugged, knifed, or robbed. But their jaunty self-confidence melts quickly once they're through the gates of Rahway State Prison in New Jersey. By the time the convicts are finished with them, they're a cowering, tearful bunch of kids. One even threw up on the way home.

The whole idea of using convicts to deter kids from a life of crime began with a convict, Frank Bindhammer. Now paroled Bindhammer is working on setting up similar programs around the country.

There's no question something has to be done about juvenile crime. Almost half of all serious crimes in this country are committed by youths aged 10 to 17. And the trend is increasing. Anchorage is no exception, as the Daniel Cassell murder case shows.

"Scared Straight" offers itself as an answer. Host Peter Falk says that the program is an astounding 80 to 90 percent effective. Six months after the show was filmed, all 17 of the kids were still straight. The horrifying tales of homosexual rape, murder, and suicide by the inmates seemed to have worked.

But at the very beginning of the show, Falk says, "What you are about to see may seem to good to be true." And according to a study by Rutgers University, Falk may have been right. The Rutgers researchers found that despite the claims made by the program, kids who went through the experience ended up getting into trouble more often than those who did not. As the report says, "Unfortunately, youngsters who would be scared by the program are those who do not need it." The question now becomes, who do you believe?

The debate over such a program is bound to continue. As a matter of fact, it is scheduled to continue immediately following the airing of "Scared Straight." KAKM plans to assemble in their studios representatives of the courts, the police, social agencies working with juveniles, and some kids from East High School. Channel 7 also hopes to have an inmate from Eagle River Correctional Center on hand. The seeds of Alaska's own "Scared Straight" program may begin Thursday night.

But all questions about the merits of the program aside, one thing is certain: "Scared Straight" as a television documentary is one of the best. It puts real life on TV, and that's quite an accomplishment. One of the convicts yells, "TV is fantasy. This is the real thing." For once, the fantasy is completely missing



ed bennett

eye on anchorage

from the screen. The show may not scare juvenile delinquents, but is sure to scare everybody else.

One final thought: what if all the kids who were filmed for "Scared Straight" stayed out of trouble because they were on TV? Perhaps it was television itself which resulted in a 100 percent success rate.

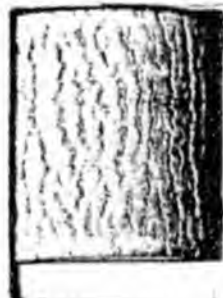
□
"Streets of LA": Joanne Woodward stars in this CBS drama as a woman venturing in the tough Latin quarter of East Los Angeles to catch the kids who slashed her tires. Airs Tuesday at 8 p.m. on Channel 11.

□
"All Quiet on the Western Front": A made-for-TV remake of this antiwar classic airs Wednesday from 7 to 10 p.m. on Channel 11.

□
"The Human Voice": Public Broadcasting is trying something new: airing a play and then an opera back to back which are both based on the same story. The play begins Wednesday at 8 p.m. on Channel 7. Starring Liv Ullmann, this one-person-show depicts a desperate woman trying to communicate over the telephone with her former lover. The opera version follows at 9 p.m.

□
"Birth of the Beatles": A two-hour portrait of how the Beatles were formed until their introduction to America on the "Ed Sullivan Show." Dick Clark is Executive Producer. Airs Friday at 7 p.m. on Channel 13.

□
"Sesame Street in Puerto Rico": This half-hour special, starring the Muppets and the rest of the "Sesame Street" gang, introduces the 11th season of the show. Airs tonight at 7:30 on Channel 7.



OPENING THE
DOOR TO
UNDERSTANDING
WITH
A
FEW KEY
FACTS ABOUT
THE



ALASKA
DIVISION
OF
CORRECTIONS

Corrections Keystones

The Federal Bureau of Prisons provided correctional services for Alaska before statehood. On January 3, 1959 Alaska assumed correctional jurisdiction. The authors of our Alaska Constitution carefully stipulated that our new correctional agency must protect the public and reform the offender. This constitutional wording set the theme for corrections in Alaska.

To implement this theme the Division of Corrections (D.O.C.) adopted a philosophy to match its constitutional charge. It states that "all persons are worthwhile and can change." The goal of corrections in Alaska is to "create programs to change each offender so he can live within the

norms and laws of the community." These philosophical and legal cornerstones are the foundation for all D.O.C. programs statewide.

Almost all sentenced offenders return to the free world sooner or later. In view of this fact of life, Alaska corrections professionals reviewed the options of offender care. It was found through careful observation of other U.S. corrections systems that mere retribution does not make honest citizens of many offenders. "An eye for an eye" proved less than effective in stopping crime. Warehousing offenders by giving them time in a cell to consider their unhappy situation also failed to reform many prisoners. Rehabilitation,

which included education or vocational training of offenders also proved ineffective by itself. Reintegration, the option that remains, is the present approach by the D.O.C. to eliminate a law-breaker's criminal activities. This concept fits our constitutional responsibilities.

Reintegration means changing the offender so he can function within the community and within the law. D.O.C. programs are geared to this end. Reintegration demands the total participation of the D.O.C. staff to treat each offender according to his unique situation and provide the means and support he needs to turn his back on the past. Reintegration treatment may include vocational training, education, therapy, counseling, medical treatment and even recreation. A sentence served



S.C.C. at Juneau



S.C.C. at Eagle River



A visit hours moralis

in our correctional institutions gives the D.O.C. the opportunity to do something with the criminal offender rather than for him.

Putting humpty dumpty together again was once thought to be impossible. But in Alaska, offenders are changing. 100% positive results cannot be expected. But, because of the D.O.C.'s dedicated staff, well planned programs, diversified institutions, outstanding probation and parole supervision and vital community cooperation, the Alaska D.O.C. has been named one of the most forward looking and progressive correctional systems in the United States.



Keeping busy by learning

D.O.C. Institutions

More than 600 men, women, and children were receiving supervision at the D.O.C.'s eight State Correctional Centers throughout Alaska according to early 1974 averages. Their offenses range from delinquency to murder and their numbers grow each year as Alaska develops. The D.O.C. does not operate large penitentiaries for hundreds of people. This type of system has repeatedly proven dangerous to offenders and corrections staffs in other states. Our institutional network is based on small, specialized centers in Fairbanks, Palmer, Eagle River, Anchorage, Juneau and Ketchikan. They serve as men's long-term detention

facilities and short-term "jails". Four Centers are also equipped to separately house women and children for short periods.

McLaughlin Youth Center in Anchorage is our one facility specially designed for children. Boys and girls at McLaughlin are educated on-campus in a regular public school program. They receive treatment and counseling from a highly trained staff as well as almost parental concern. The campus atmosphere and high staff-child ratio results in personal supervision for troubled young offenders from 12 to nineteen years of age. Its treatment programs are carefully designed to meet the special difficulties these young people must learn to overcome to develop into mentally and physically healthy adults.



Sometimes just a talk helps.

The State Correctional Center at Palmer is an open, rural facility for short-term offenders. At the Palmer Center education and treatment for men with alcohol related crimes is a major concern. Persons with alcohol problems are responsible for 54% of all first offenses in our state. An informal atmosphere and ongoing treatment for this malady helps make the Palmer Center a valuable correctional tool for our state.

The newest addition to the D.O.C. is the State Correctional Center at Eagle River. This unique campus style Center treats men during the last years of their institutional confinement. An attractive institution, the Center at Eagle River

takes away many external excuses for bad behavior. Here offenders enter agreements with their counselors to achieve training, educational or behavioral goals. Each individual is responsible to live up to them. Daily peer group therapy sessions for each 10-man housing unit and its corrections staff are mandatory. Physically the institution is the most pleasant of all D.O.C. Centers, but has been termed "the toughest place in Alaska to do time," since each offender must live up to his personal goals every day.

The State Correctional Centers at Fairbanks and Juneau maintain modern, secure supervision for more sophisticated offenders. Their modern physical plants are similar to each other and resemble the popular image of a "prison" more than any

other D.O.C. institutions. However, these centers are small enough to treat each man as an individual and provide educational, vocational and counseling programs equal to those available at other D.O.C. facilities. Women and children's temporary housing is also available.

The State Correctional Centers at Anchorage and Ketchikan primarily provide "jail" services for these communities. Here, treatment programs are modified to fit the short spans of time most men and women are detained.

Also in Anchorage is the D.O.C. Halfway House. This "open door" institution in downtown Anchorage provides supervision for offenders preparing to re-enter the community. The homelike atmosphere and informal house rules can be compared to a campus dormitory. D.O.C. staff are on hand to monitor the progress of up to 35 men who may work,



S.C.C. at Palmer



Reading is learning.



Hooking desk in S.C.C. at Ketchikan

attend school or seek employment during daytime hours. This tried and true program eases the shocks of re-entry into the free world after what may be years of close institutional confinement.

All D.O.C. institutions make use of local social agencies, vocational training, academic education, drug and alcohol abuse counseling and psychological treatment programs based outside in the community or inside the institution. To prevent mental and physical problems that can arise in any confined atmosphere, each institution serves nutritious meals, strives to maintain recreational opportunities and involves offenders in institutional maintenance.



Young offender learns about weaving.

Field Services, Quietly Effective!



Probation Officers discuss a case.

A statewide network of dedicated professional D.O.C. Field Services Probation/Parole Officers covers Alaska through community offices statewide in Kenai, Kodiak, Nome, Sitka, Petersburg, Ketchikan, Haines, Bethel, Kotzebue, Barrow, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Anchorage. Probation/Parole Officers at these locations supervised more than 1,800 men, women and children in mid-1974 in these towns and surrounding areas. Clients are either on probation ordered by the courts instead of a jail sentence, or are granted parole by the State Parole Board after serving at least 1/3 of their sentence in one of our institutions.

Although Probation/Parole supervision is a difficult task, its benefits are many. Individuals who return to the community with continuing corrections supervision by the field services officers are 33% less likely to commit another crime than those who are released from institutions without further corrections control. Field Services is also much less expensive than institutional 24-hour care. For every lawbreaker in a Correctional Center, two others are receiving probation or parole supervision in the free world. These clients typically work, attend school and participate in their home communities while paying their debt to society.

The Probation/Parole Officers who perform



Staff training includes classroom work.

this dollar stretching, effective means of offender supervision often live without the comforts of our cities, travel and work unusual hours to keep track of their clients in their home atmosphere, help clients solve their financial or personal problems, refer those in need to the proper social agency and perform vital investigations for the courts. Bi-lingual Native Aides also staff offices in the Alaska bush under the supervision of regular Probation Officers. They serve in much the same capacity as a Probation Officer to provide a necessary cultural and language link between our Native population and the state corrections system.

The D.C.C.'s approximately 51 Probation/Parole Officers are in charge of from 20 to 150 cases each. These may be children on probation, or adult misdemeanants and felons on probation or parole. Although seldom observed by the public, the field services staff effectively helps hundreds of clients and their families learn how to function each day outside of jail and inside the law.



Staffers test electronic door.

Some Key Questions

Q. ARE PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS WELL TRAINED UNDER CURRENT LAWS?

A. Probation/Parole Officers are well trained in counseling and interview techniques. They meet with each client as often as possible and monitor their personal and financial situations. Officers also unexpectedly drop in on their clients at work or home. Anything unusual is immediately checked out. Violations of probation or parole conditions can result in a client's immediate incarceration.

Q. WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROBATION AND PAROLE?

A. Probation is granted by the courts instead of a jail sentence. It is a contract between the court and the offender. Parole may be granted by the State Parole Board after an offender serves

1/3 of his total sentence. It also contains conditions of behavior that must be met. The offender returns to prison if parole is revoked. D.O.C. field services staff supervise both probationers and parolees.

Q. IS THERE HOMOSEXUALITY IN OUR INSTITUTIONS?

A. Generally, convicted offenders represent all lifestyles found in the community. If there is homosexuality "outside" it is likely that it can be found inside our institutions. When such behavior is discovered, action is taken to prevent other prisoners from being bothered or offended.

Q. HOW LONG DO PRISONERS STAY IN OUR INSTITUTIONS?

A. The average stay for convicted felons is usually three years. Pre-trial suspects normally remain in one of our Centers two or three days.

Q. DOESN'T EDUCATION AND TRAINING COBBLE CRIMINALS?

A. These programs are offered nationwide at state and federal prisons. Many Alaska offenders are poorly educated with few job skills. Education and vocational training may offer the first chance to earn a legal livelihood after release.

Q. WHAT IS THE RACIAL AND SEXUAL BREAKDOWN OF ALASKA'S CONVICTED OFFENDERS?

A. About one-half are Caucasian. Approximately 40% are Native, 10% are Black or other minorities and 4% are women.

Q. WHY NOT BUILD OUR PRISONS FAR AWAY FROM THE CITIES IN THE BUSH?

A. Most states are closing large isolated prisons because they have proven to be very dangerous to the staffs and prisoners. Maintaining one of these mini-cities is also very expensive.

Q. WHERE DO ALASKA WOMEN SERVE THEIR SENTENCES?

A. Centers at Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, and Ketchikan provide women's short-term detention. Those with longer sentences are usually transferred to federal women's institutions.

Q. HOW ARE ESCAPES PREVENTED?

A. Regular searches for contraband, 24-hour supervision and competent use of sophisticated electronic security equipment are standard procedures. Each institution also has its own meticulously followed security rules. In addition, every prisoner is carefully classified to the institution matching his security and treatment requirements.

Q. DO TAXPAYERS BUY "LUXURIES" FOR PRISONERS?

A. No. Normally, comfort and entertainment items are purchased with profits from inmate operated commissaries. These mini-stores stock personal toilet articles, cigarettes and sundries bought by offenders with their own money.



The future means going home.

For further information on Alaska corrections, please contact S.C.C. offices at: Fairbanks, 442-4030; Anchorage, 274-1036; Juneau, 465-3370; S.C.C. at Fairbanks, 462-3176; S.C.C. at Palmer, 745-4267; S.C.C. at Eagle River, 694-9511; S.C.C. at Anchorage, 277-7651; S.C.C. at Juneau, 486-6070.



This project funded under Alaska Criminal Justice Planning Agency IJAA grant number 73-A-034.

Corrections

On August 1, 1979, I met with Michael Gilbert and Commissioner Charles Campbell of the Division of Corrections. While our discussion is still fresh in my mind I thought I would get them on paper. Since this was an introductory type of meeting our topics were not too specific, but I did get a "feeling" for the two men and what they are doing.

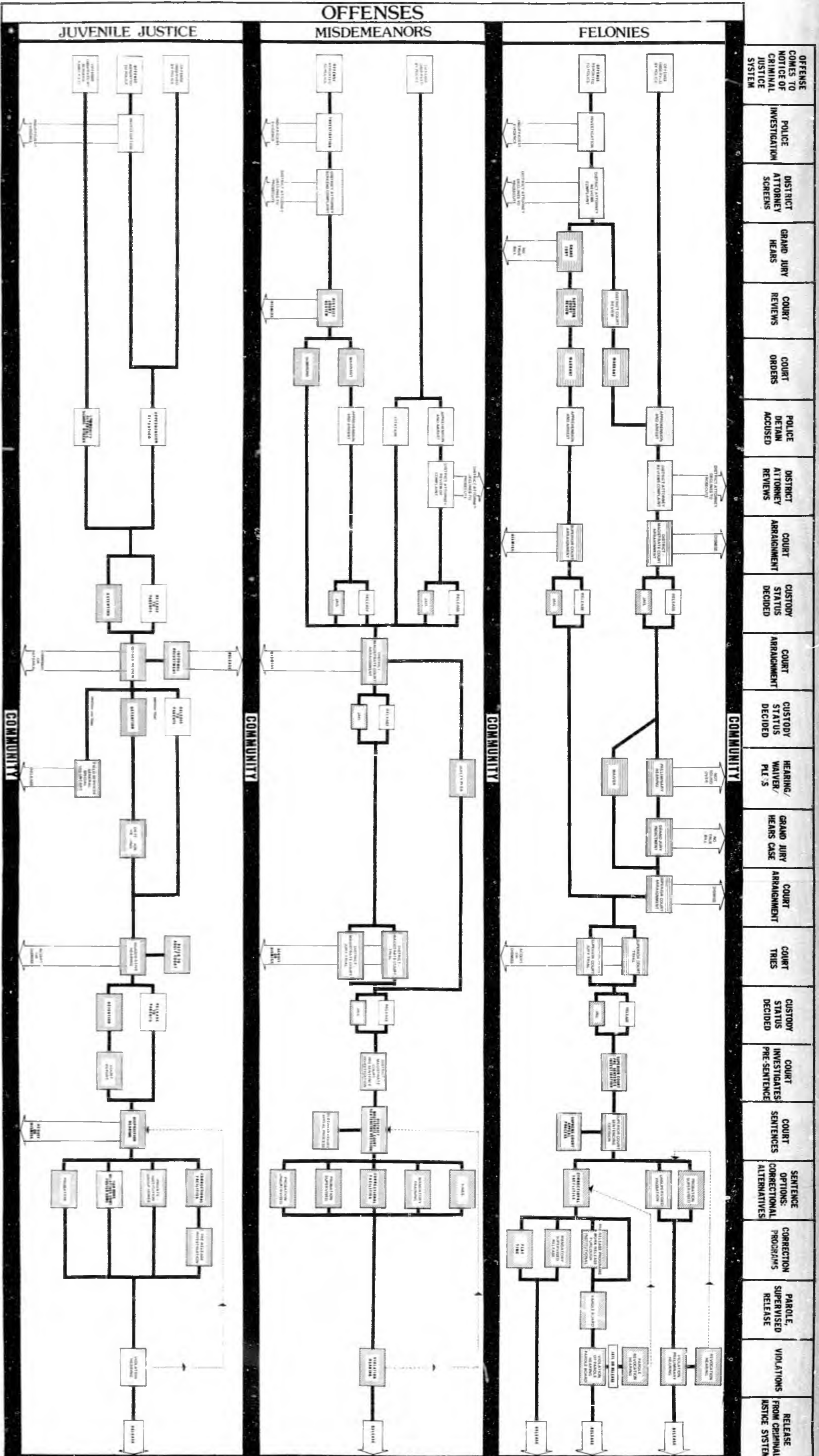
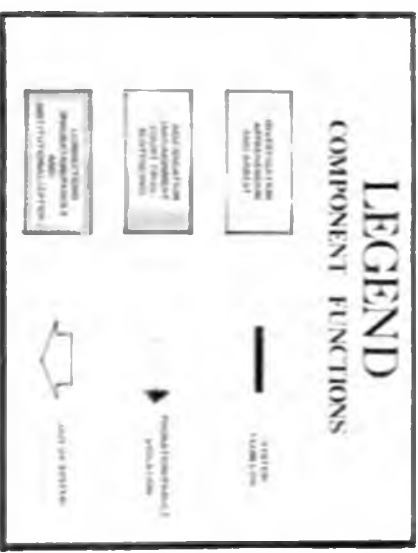
- 1) They were very glad someone from the legislature is willing to listen to them - to learn about their problems and goals.
- 2) Ridgeview Women's Center will be closed in 1983.
- 3) They want to have more training for their officers, but say they need more funds to do it properly.
- 4) They have some control in the writing of job descriptions and applicants are screened through them as well as with the Division of Personnel.
- 5) They would like to implement some kind of prison industry, but say they need authority (as well as funding) from the legislature to implement it.
- 6) Campbell, along with Charlie Adams from CJPA, is on a sub-committee of the master plan committee to look at bush justice.
- 7) Campbell wants to talk to Charlie P... and Fred Brown about the negative articles in the All-Alaska Weekly about weapon and set the record straight.
- 8) There will be a new classification code coming out eventually, but probably not until 1980.
- 9) Not very many Blacks or Alaska Natives apply for positions or currently work for the Division of Corrections. There is not any kind of affirmative action being implemented.
- 10) In general, both men seemed cooperative and expressed a willingness to provide me with the information needed.
- 11) There was a concern of a possible law suit because of the poor conditions of the facilities in this state. The officer/prisoner ratio is bad. Recreation is often a problem in some facilities.

Rocky

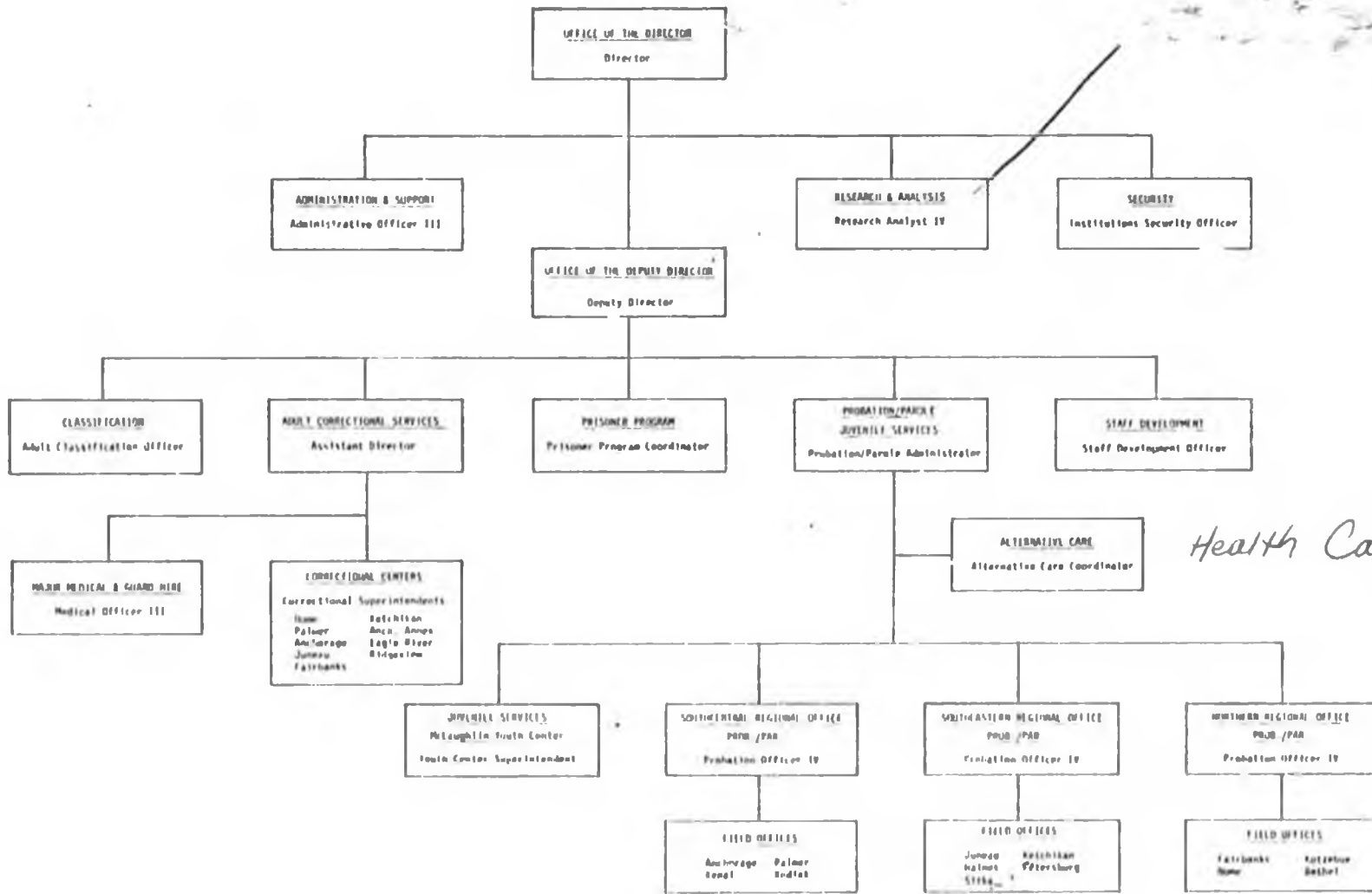
ALASKA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

Prepared by:

Alaska Criminal Justice
Planning Agency



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



Health Care Coordinator?

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Parole Administration BRU

PAROLE ADMINISTRATION

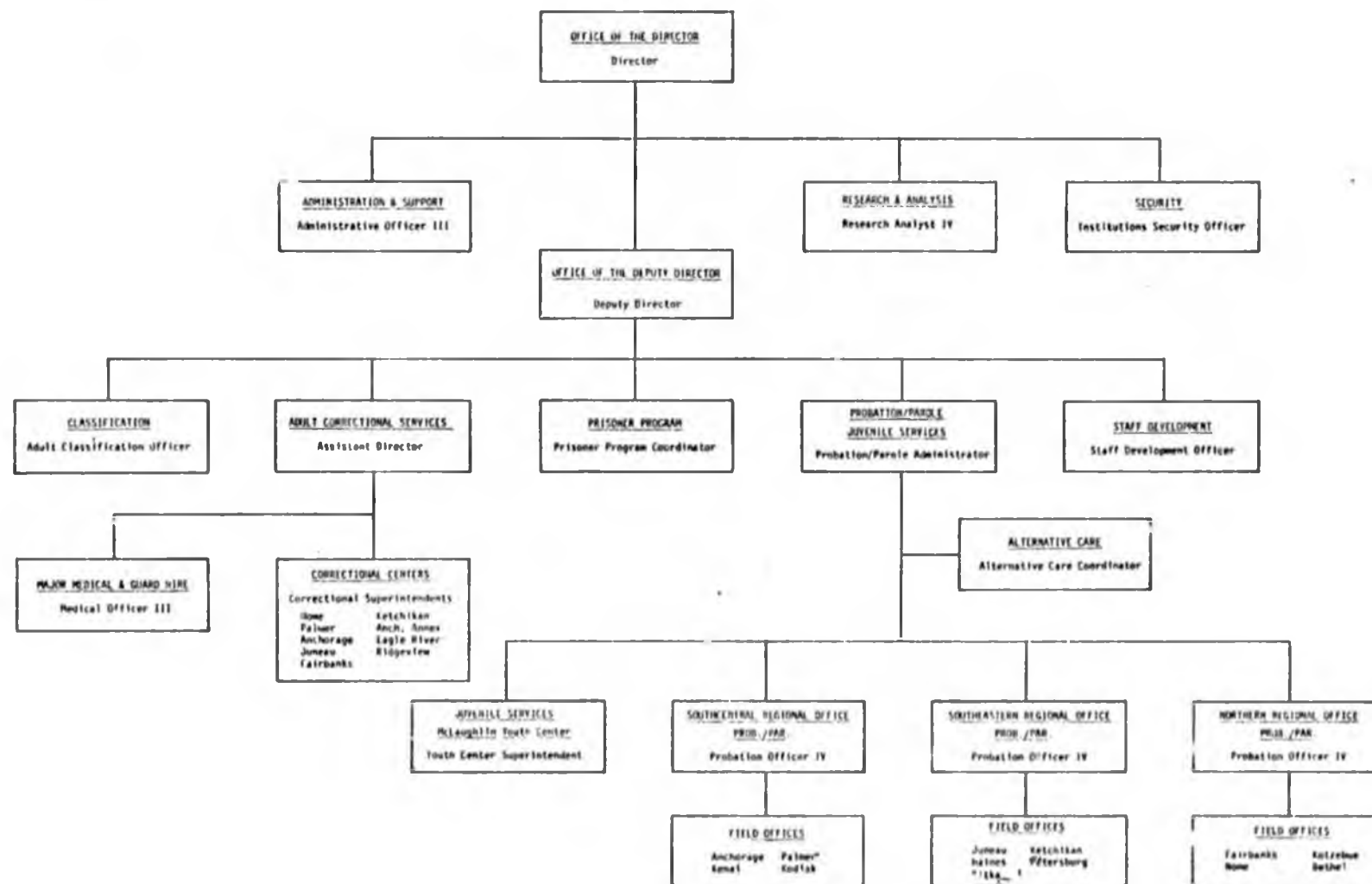
Executive Director, Alaska Board of Parole	R/21	0235
Parole Board Officer	R/16	0236
Clerk Typist III	R/8	0264

RECAP - AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

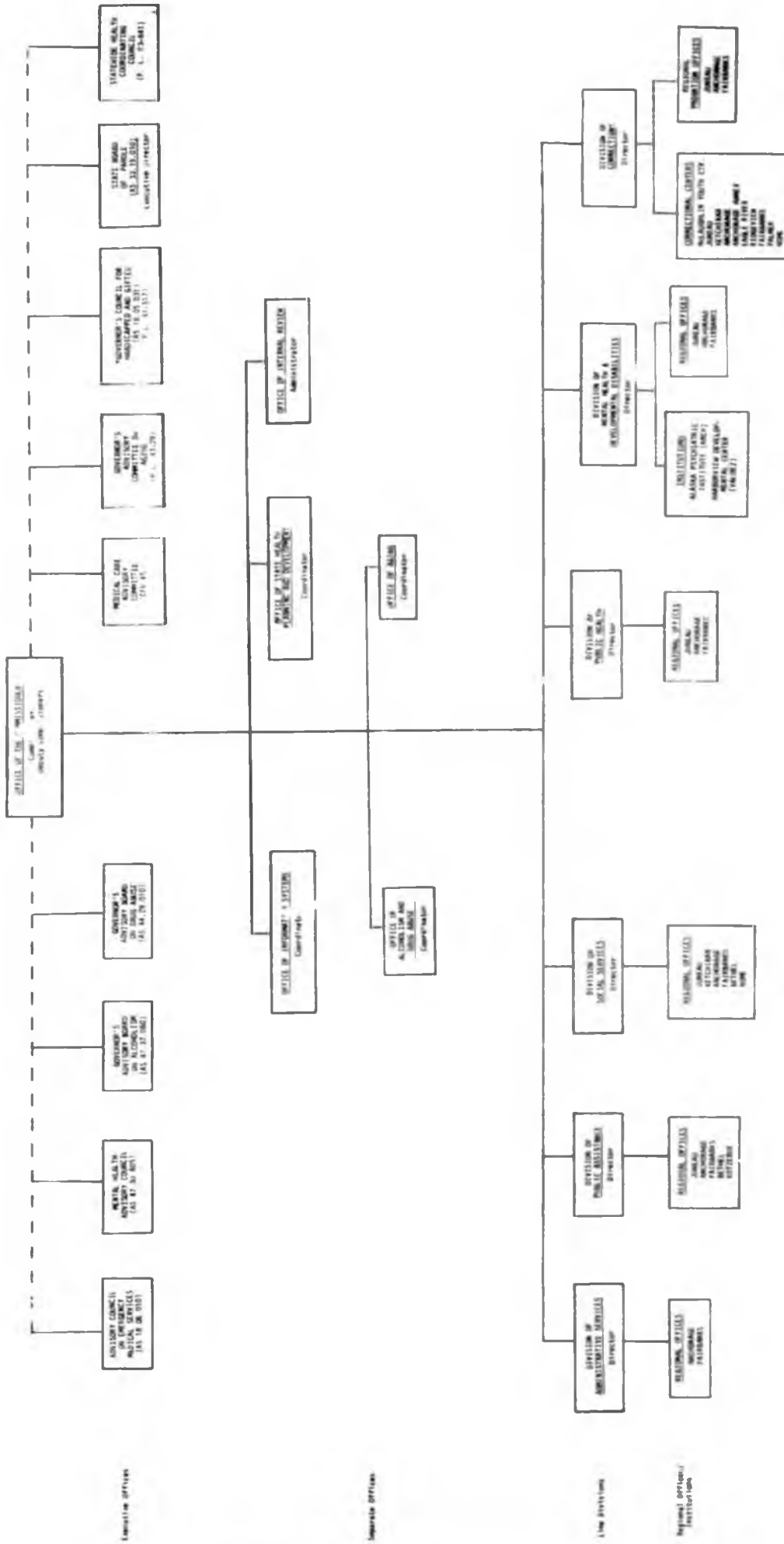
TOTAL POSITIONS 3

August 1, 1978

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
 UNIT ORGANIZATION CHART



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
 New Organization Chart



APPROVED: *Robert W. [Signature]*
 Director, Department of Health and Social Services
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: *William S. [Signature]*
 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE - JUNE 10, 1970

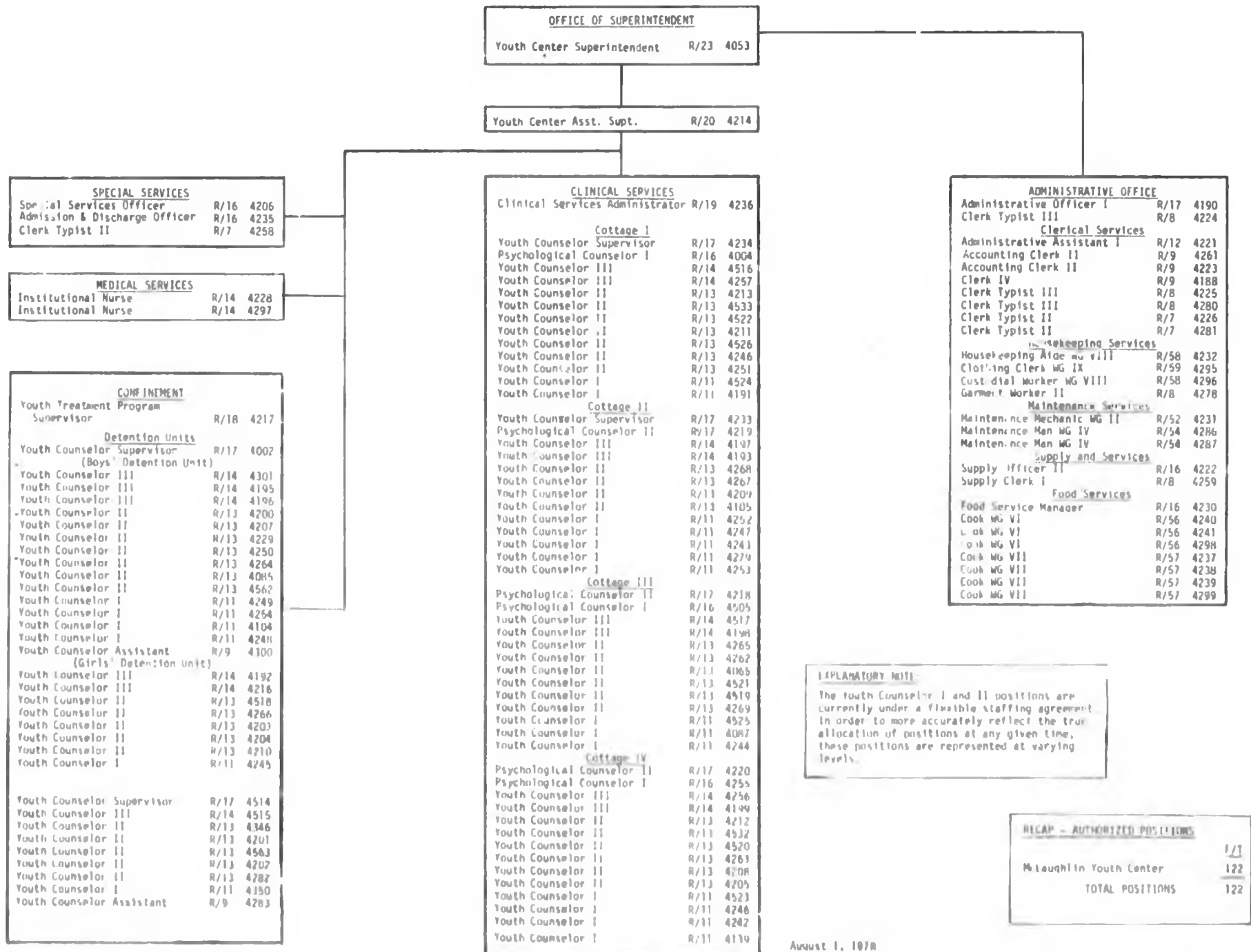
(174-5010) - This edition is the Department of Health and Social Services

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Division of Corrections

Juvenile Confinement BRU

(MYC)



EXPLANATORY NOTE
The Youth Counselor I and II positions are currently under a flexible staffing agreement. In order to more accurately reflect the true allocation of positions at any given time, these positions are represented at varying levels.

HCAP - AUTHORIZED POSITIONS	
McLaughlin Youth Center	122
TOTAL POSITIONS	122

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Division of Corrections

Probation/Parole BRU

PROBATION/PAROLE ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHEASTERN REGION (First Judicial District)			
<u>Administrator</u>			
Probation Officer IV	R/20	4013	
<u>Juneau</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4316	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4121	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4341	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4357	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4015	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4358	
<u>Haines</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4349	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4335	
<u>Petersburg</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4012	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4285	
<u>Sitka</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4469	
*Probation Officer II	R/16	4291	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4284	
<u>Wrangell</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4314	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4011	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4342	
Probation Officer I	R/13	4141	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4014	
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4569	

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION (Third Judicial District)			
<u>Administrator</u>			
Probation Officer IV	R/20	4016	
<u>Anchorage Adult</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4470	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4337	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4109	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4276	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4018	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4019	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4164	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4108	
*College Intern III	R/10	4292	
<u>Sentencing</u>			
Probation Officer II	R/16	4383	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4318	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4471	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4021	
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4308	
<u>Anchorage Juvenile</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4344	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4317	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4330	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4323	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4338	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4017	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4366	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4163	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4574	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4472	
Probation Officer I	R/13	4162	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4325	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4039	
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4179	
<u>Anchorage Program Support</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4312	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4539	
Social Worker III	R/16	4544	
Community Counselor	R/14	4388	
Community Counselor	R/14	4545	
Administrative Assistant II	R/14	4020	
Accounting Clerk II	R/9	4260	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4333	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4475	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4496	
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4010	
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4371	
<u>Edith</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4122	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4538	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4371	
<u>Palmer</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4313	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4568	
<u>Seward</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4277	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4307	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4363	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4322	

NORTHERN REGION (Fourth Judicial District)			
<u>Administrator</u>			
Probation Officer IV	R/20	4022	
<u>Fairbanks</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4270	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4064	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4160	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4340	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4473	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4023	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4474	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4497	
Probation Officer II	R/16	4537	
*Probation Officer Trainee	R/10	4289	
Clerk IV	R/9	4307	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4026	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4038	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4334	
<u>Bethel</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4547	
Program Service Aide III	R/9	4329	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4332	
(Second Judicial District)			
<u>Barrow</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4326	
<u>Nome</u>			
Probation Officer III	R/18	4025	
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4027	
<u>Kotzebue</u>			
Program Service Aide III	R/9	4328	

RECAP - AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

	Full	Part
1st Judicial District	10	
2nd Judicial District	4	
3rd Judicial District	49	2
4th Judicial District	17	1
TOTAL POSITIONS	80	3

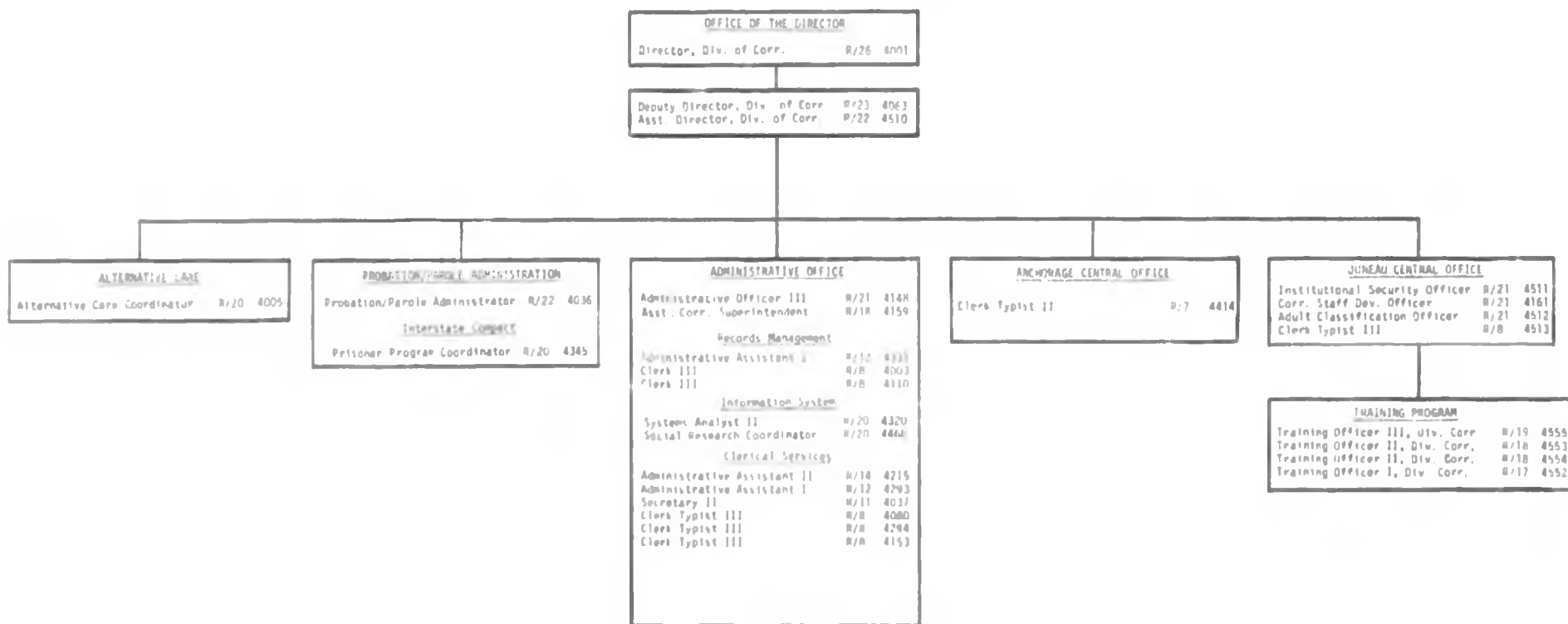
August 1, 1978

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Probation Officer I and II positions are currently under a flexible staffing agreement. In order to more accurately reflect the true allocation of positions at any given time, these positions are represented at varying levels.

* - Permanent Part-time positions.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Corrections
Administration and Support B R U



Recap - Authorized Positions	
Administration and Support	28
Other Positions	28

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**Division of Corrections
Adult Confinement BRU**

JUNEAU CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4177
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4176
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4180
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4310

(Support)

Probation Officer II	R/16	4182
Probation Officer II	R/16	4311
Vocational Educ. Instructor	R/16	4509
Institutional Instructor	R/14	4319
Maint. Mechanic MG II	R/52	4189
Cook MG III	R/53	4187
Maint. Man MG IV	R/54	4337

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4304
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4084
Correctional Officer II	R/16	4054
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4083
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4123
Correctional Officer II	R/16	4169
Nurse II	R/13	4157
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4154
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4155
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4156
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4158
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4165
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4166
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4167
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4168
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4170
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4171
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4172
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4173
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4174
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4302
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4303
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4304
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4305
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4362
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4494

ANCHORAGE ARMS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4124
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4382
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4389
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4572
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4227

(Support)

Probation Officer II	R/16	4353
Maint. Mechanic MG II	R/52	4397
Cook MG III	R/53	4391
Cook MG VI	R/56	4373

(Security)

Psychological Counselor	R/16	PC
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4394
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4410
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4411
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4412
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4413
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4488
Correctional Officer II	R/15	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4395
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4396
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4398
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4399
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4400
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4401
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4402
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4403
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4404
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4408
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4407
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4409
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4503
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4534
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4531
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC

EAGLE RIVER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4385
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4125
Food Service Manager	R/16	4620
Clerk IV	R/9	4116
Clerk IV	R/9	7
Clerk III	R/8	4390

(Support)

Psychological Counselor II	R/17	4418
Psychological Counselor II	R/17	4419
Probation Officer II	R/16	4423
Probation Officer II	R/16	4424

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4128
Correctional Officer II	R/16	4129
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4130
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4452
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4453
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4454
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4455
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4456
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4457
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4458
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4132
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4135
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4142
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4144
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4177
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4425
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4427
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4428
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4429
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4430
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4431
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4432
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4433
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4434
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4436
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4437
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4438
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4439
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4440
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4441
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4442
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4443
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4444
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4446
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4447
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4448
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4449
Correctional Officer Trainee	R/9	4450
Correctional Officer Trainee	R/9	4451

FAIRBANKS CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4088
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4118
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4106
Clerk Typist II	R/7	4061

(Support)

Probation Officer II	R/16	4094
Institutional Instructor	R/14	4351
Community Counselor I	R/14	4508
Maint. Mechanic MG II	R/52	4099
Cook MG III	R/53	4099
Maint. Man MG IV	R/54	4567

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4090
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4098
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4119
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4120
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4163
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4186
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4499
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4564
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4565
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4081
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4091
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4092
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4093
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4094
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4095
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4096
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4098
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4100
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4101
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4102
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4103
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4117
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4181
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4184
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4185
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4271
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4272
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4273
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4274
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4278
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4500
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4501
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC

DELTA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4080
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4082

(Support)

Cook MG VI	R/56	4088
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(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4044
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4040
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4041
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4042
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4043
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4050
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4051
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4057
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4058
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4059
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4067
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4068
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4069
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4071
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4072
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4073

HELD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4375
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(Support)

Cook MG VI	R/56	4508
Clerk Typist II	R/7	507

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4577
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4578
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4579
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4580
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4581
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4582
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4583
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4584
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4585
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4586

MAJOR MEDICAL & GUARD WING

Medical Officer III	R/27	4529
Medical Officer III	R/27	4530
Chief Pharmacist	R/19	4531
Physician Assistant	R/17	4532
Physician Assistant	R/17	4533
Physician Assistant	R/17	4534
Physician Assistant	R/17	4535

PALMER CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4084
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	1087
Clerk IV	R/9	4086

(Support)

Probation Officer II	R/16	4088
Institutional Instructor	R/14	4150

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4040
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4078
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4079
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4072
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4111
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4112
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4113
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4074
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4075
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4076
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4077
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4078
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4079
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4114
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4115
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4116

ROGUEVIEW CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4514
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4564

(Support)

Maint. Mechanic MG II	R/52	PC
Cook MG VI	R/56	4511

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4499
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4143
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4144
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4494
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4495
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4500
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4501
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4502
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4503
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4504
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4505
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4506
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4507
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4508
Correctional Officer I	R/13	PC

ANCHORAGE STATE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

(Administration)

Correctional Superintendent	R/20	4677
Asst. Correctional Supt.	R/18	4133
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4563
Clerk Typist III	R/8	4146

(Support)

Probation Officer II	R/16	4476
Probation Officer II	R/16	4551
Maint. Mechanic MG II	R/52	4541
Cook MG VI	R/56	4464

(Security)

Correctional Officer II	R/15	4478
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4536
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4136
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4170
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4180
Correctional Officer II	R/15	4180
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4140
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4140
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4140
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141
Correctional Officer I	R/13	4141

ALL-CORRECTIONAL POSITIONS

Anchor Arms Corr. Center	61
Anchor State Corr. Center	75
Eagle River Corr. Center	48
Palmer Corr. Center	39
Palmer Corr. Center	22
Palmer Corr. Center	21
Palmer Corr. Center	14
Palmer Corr. Center	10
Palmer Corr. Center	13
Palmer Corr. Center	10
Palmer Corr. Center	13

LAW ENFORCEMENT NOTICE:
Law Enforcement Officer I and Correctional Officer Trainee positions are currently under a flexible staffing arrangement. It may be noted that the true allocation of positions at any given time shown on this chart are represented at varying levels.
PC - Pending Classification

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

POUCH H-03
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

March 19, 1979

The Honorable Don Bennett
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Bennett:

In response to your request of March 15 to Deputy Director Charles Sothan of the Alaska Division of Corrections, we have compiled the following information:

- (1) There are now 166 Alaska prisoners housed in the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- (2) Approximately 5% of these prisoners were very short time residents of Alaska prior to their arrest and conviction.

The attached list was manually extracted from the case files by examining each of the pre-sentence reports for our 166 F.B.P. placements. Not less than 3% of the offenders (four cases) were resident in Alaska less than thirty days prior to their offense. The other five cases found were less clearly described but all indicated a very limited residency prior to arrest.

If you have need of further classification or additional statistical information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Charles F. Campbell
Director

attachment

CFC:mb

1. Wallace Creer - In Alaska 60 days before committing crime.
2. Vern Wagner - Offense and arrival during the same year, no specific dates.
3. Harriet Pittman - committed crime 5 days after arrival in Anchorage.
4. Thomas Johnson - crime committed 3 days after arrival in Alaska.
5. Tony McCabe - approximately 1 month after arrival in state.
6. Allen Smith - came to Alaska sometime in 1977, committed crime in September, 1977.
7. James Sparks - offense within 2 weeks of arrival.
8. William Collins - crime committed within 1 month of arrival.
9. Lee Jones - Extradited.

Conclusion: Between 3 and 5 percent of our current MBP case file are definite "transients" (i.e. new arrivals) - There is no systematic source for this kind of data. Information was extracted manually by reading each pre-sentence report.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS
A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL FILE.

DRAFT

NOT FOR RELEASE OR PUBLICATION

Alaska Corrections Master Plan:
A Preliminary Draft Summary

Prepared for the

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
Committee on Finance

Chairman: Representative Russ Meekins

by

Roger Endell
University of Alaska
Criminal Justice Center

July 11, 1979

INTRODUCTION

The following summary of the Alaska Correctional Master Plan has been prepared in order to facilitate a more easily digestible overview of the various sections of the plan prior to the final meeting of the joint Master Plan Advisory Committee.

Because the plan itself is not yet in final approved form, this summary only reflects the plan as it exists prior to finalization. Certain potential weaknesses may be inherent in any summary of a major planning document which attempts to provide a comprehensive blueprint for public policy action over the next twenty year period. At stake are costs, or savings, to Alaska taxpayers of tens of millions of dollars and goals and objectives for the humane and secure treatment of Alaskan offenders.

It is suggested that reviewers begin with reading the section titled "Criminal Justice Decision Making" before reading other sections of the summary.

Finally, the summary makes every attempt to provide to the reader the essence of the material in objective fashion for each section. It is possible that fine details and supportive arguments contained in the master source document are essential to full understanding of the summary sections.

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PHILOSOPHY, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The planners have presented a historical perspective of the evolution of the Alaska Division of Corrections. The D.O.C. philosophy and goals are stated with emphasis on cost effectiveness, diversion from incarceration, least possible custody and community interaction and involvement.

Based upon the mandate of the Alaska Constitution (article 1, section 12): "[P]enal administration shall be based upon the principle of reformation and upon the need for protecting the public," it is stressed that protection of the public can be accomplished through focusing on rehabilitation of convicted offenders as well as through an emphasis on institutional security. A reintegrative approach is recommended based on five "moderate" but basic principles which will "help to maximize the cost effectiveness of a corrections system through limiting use of correctional institutions" without detracting from the overall goal of protecting the public.

CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT

This section emphasizes participatory management concepts in order to implement a management by objectives (MBO) strategy. Recommended are that the D.O.C. remain located in the DHSS, elimination of the current deputy director and the creation of four units under the director, each headed by an administrator: technical services, youth services, adult community services and adult institutional services (responsibilities and supervision of each defined).

The D O.C. should take over all jail contracts and eliminate Public Safety entirely from this activity; regionalize (three regions) superintendents (Anchorage, Juneau, Fairbanks) who manage all institutions including jail contracts; create prison industry coordinator, program coordinator, legal counsel (assistant attorney general), public information officer, citizens' advisory board for D.O.C. (five members), prison industries advisory board, citizens' advisory boards for three major regional areas.

The management structure should not be statutorily prescribed but authority should be given to the director of D.O.C. to organize and reorganize as necessary. Restructuring as recommended in the management scheme can form the basis for translating philosophy into action.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES

The D.O.C. should reorganize current field services (probation/parole) units to include probation and parole supervision, restitution and community services monitoring, presentence assessments and investigation, pretrial release assessments and supervision, and pre-release programs and facilities based on regionalization (three regions: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau).

Included is an analysis of probation and parole personnel clients and practices. Within the discussion of pretrial assessment and supervision is the critical statement that "the overall statewide impact of speedier pretrial release is potentially quite significant." The report goes on to state:

Because construction and operation of facilities to house pretrial detainees is so much more expensive than the salaries of community corrections staff who would operate the pretrial release screening services to reduce the needed capacity of these facilities, the implementation of such a program in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan certainly seems justifiable. Further legislation prescribing a uniform policy and procedure will be necessary to initiate such a program. Particularly needed is a uniform method of screening and investigating persons waiting trial as to their suitability for pretrial release, and provision for the supervision of any persons granted pretrial release who are deemed to require it. Beyond authorizing community corrections staff to undertake this added responsibility, adequate funds to obtain needed staff must also be appropriated.

There must be transitional programs provided as pre-release mechanisms available to about-to-be-released and released offenders through community residential centers. Approximately 18 percent (100 persons) of the present inmate population were found to be eligible for pre-release program status, i.e.: an obvious impact on critical institutional space, particularly in Anchorage (45) and Fairbanks (24).

Development of programs which would enable the courts to sentence offenders directly to community residential centers should also be carefully considered. Halfway Houses could be used as an alternative to total incarceration for those who would otherwise be imprisoned but should not be used for persons who are now successfully placed on probation. It is suggested that the D.O.C.'s community corrections staff focus its efforts on developing pre-release, transitional programs for inmates.

Central Office Community Services staff must be increased in order to design, implement and administer these programs (two people).

From 15 to 24 additional probation line staff may be required but may be added on a prioritized sequential basis as programs develop.

Consider converting the Annex to use as a pre-release facility and housing for Anchorage adult community services staff in that facility.

"Community corrections centers" which would include in one complex the various facilities required for all correctional purposes -- probation and parole staff offices, secure confinement of offenders and even halfway house sectors -- provides a promising proposal for smaller communities and may be particularly cost effective where new institutional construction seems indicated (e.g., Ketchikan, Bethel and Barrow). The planners state:

The reductions in the incarcerated population (and thus the capacity required to be provided in facilities) to be attained through even partial or gradual implementation of expanded community service programs are substantial enough to justify addition of needed staff and funds for providing and contracting for services. The long-term cost benefits of maximal use of alternatives to incarceration, particularly in Alaska where new construction can potentially be minimized or avoided, are undeniable (emphasis added).

ADULT INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES -- INTRODUCTION

It is anticipated and recommended that the state will not continue the practice of placing sentenced inmates with long sentences in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities. Alaska faces the prospect of replacing or renovating most of its major state correctional facilities in order to house inmates in accordance with national and state program and facility standards.

SENTENCED INMATE PROFILE

Of the 547 total sentenced offenders incarcerated in Alaska's state operated facilities (including 134 state offenders incarcerated in federal institutions) on August 9, 1978: 94 percent were male; one-half of the inmates were Caucasian; 70 percent were under age 30; 62 percent had never been married; 53 percent had obtained a high school diploma or equivalent; 80 percent had no vocational training; only 25 percent had been employed full-time at intake; 25 percent were not considered to have been in the labor force; 43 percent were considered unemployed; 31 percent were reported to have a drug abuse problem; alcohol abuse was a problem for 53 percent and especially among older inmates and among both Eskimos and Indians (82 percent). There is a high correlation between unemployment and being sentenced to a term of incarceration and between alcohol and drug abuse and unemployment.

Nearly 85 percent of the inmates had been arrested at least once prior to being arrested for the current offense. About one-third of all inmates had no prior misdemeanor convictions, and nearly one-half had no prior felony convictions. Sixty percent of female inmates had never been incarcerated prior to their current offense. The single most serious current offense of the largest proportion (54 percent) of sentenced inmates could be classed as assaultive felony. Non-assaultive felony offenses were characterized by 37 percent of the inmates.

In general, it is apparent that females are incarcerated for relatively less serious offenses than are males. The presence of

either an alcohol or drug abuse problem does not appear to be associated with the likelihood of committing an assaultive felony.

Despite the generally low level of educational achievement, the lack of vocational training and the high levels of intake unemployment and alcohol abuse among Alaskan inmates, few were reported to be participating in any self-improvement programs during their current incarceration. Fully 28 percent of the total state inmate population did not have a current work assignment and were not participating in any program. This represents nearly one-third of the total Alaskan sentenced inmate population who apparently had no productive way to use their time while incarcerated.

The majority of Alaska inmates (60 percent) are either low or very low assaultive risks while about the same proportion (62 percent) are low property risks. Among female inmates an even larger proportion (73 percent) are low or very low assaultive risks while a slightly smaller proportion (58 percent) are low property risks. Fully one-third of Alaska inmates have a 64 percent or better chance for success on parole. An even larger proportion of female inmates (43 percent) have at least a 64 percent chance of success.

Utilizing an approach to custody classification of sentenced inmates developed by Moyer Associates as applied to the 547 inmates surveyed, it was found that 181 persons would be housed in maximum security, 175 persons in medium security, 93 in minimum security and 98 in work release statewide with obvious implication for types of facilities and programs.

Ten correctional service areas are defined and the offender group profile originating from each service area is described with obvious resulting implications for facility and program needs.

PRISONER CLASSIFICATION

In Alaska the development of an effective classification policy and procedure is impeded by a preoccupation with custody; the needs of individual prisoners have low priority and, in any event, programs intended to meet potential needs are rudimentary. Substantial improvements in policy and procedure can be made.

Eleven recommendations are made for improving the Division's classification policies and procedures, many of these to be implemented through relatively simple changes in current practices and increased authority given to the chief classification officer.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

Characteristically, prison programs exist more on paper than in reality. They are usually badly underfunded and equipment and space are often inadequate. The desirability of prison rehabilitation programs is obviously agreed to by the State of Alaska. The state constitution provides for them and they are reflected in the Alaska Administrative Code and the regulations of the Division of Corrections. They are also substantially supported by the citizens of Alaska.

The institutional programs of the Division of Corrections are seriously deficient, the budget is inadequate and most of the

the offender
described with
as.

limited in their capabilities, actual or standards, manuals and the Alaska Administration as each institution are analyzed with regard program services, i.e.: education, vocational, substance abuse, recreation, libraries, work and programs.

The realization of the full potential for the development of programs in Alaskan institutions must await new construction (because of presently inadequate facilities). Certain steps can be taken by the Division in the near future that will bring about some measure of improvement. Among them: 1) the central office of D.O.C. should be allocated funds for development and staffing of the position of chief of programs to furnish leadership and direction for program development within the institutional system; 2) each institution should be authorized a program director; 3) sufficient funds should be requested and budgeted each year to support program development and operation including personnel, equipment and contractual program arrangements, on the basis of annual plans prepared by the chief of programs in consultation with the institutional program directors; 4) a process evaluation at least every three years of institutional programs by an outside agency, public or private; 5) the emphasis in program development should be in the direction of community, i.e., education and work release, furloughs, halfway houses; 6) consideration should be given to legislation which would assign to the public school

facilities are severly limited in their capabilities, actual or potential.

Various reports, standards, manuals and the Alaska Administrative Code as well as each institution are analyzed with regard to the provision of program services, i.e.: education, vocational training, counseling, substance abuse, recreation, libraries, work and pre-release programs.

The realization of the full potential for the development of programs in Alaskan institutions must await new construction (because of presently inadequate facilities). Certain steps can be taken by the Division in the near future that will bring about some measure of improvement. Among them: 1) the central office of D.O.C. should be allocated funds for development and staffing of the position of chief of programs to furnish leadership and direction for program development within the institutional system; 2) each institution should be authorized a program director; 3) sufficient funds should be requested and budgeted each year to support program development and operation including personnel, equipment and contractual program arrangements, on the basis of annual plans prepared by the chief of programs in consultation with the institutional program directors; 4) a process evaluation at least every three years of institutional programs by an outside agency, public or private; 5) the emphasis in program development should be in the direction of community, i.e., education and work release, furloughs, halfway houses; 6) consideration should be given to legislation which would assign to the public school

system the responsibility for providing educational instruction through the 12th grade within correctional institutions (contracting with local colleges and universities should be retained and, where possible, expanded); 7) budgetary provision should be made for the early development of fully equipped and adequately staffed vocational training programs at Eagle River and Palmer; 8) the counseling program is in immediate need of revamping and counseling positions should be established at Nome and Ketchikan; 9) there should be a concerted effort to provide alcoholism treatment to all inmates requiring such care, services should be provided to inmates by the State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (with additional funds allocated to this office for this specific purpose); 10) the chief of programs should address recreation needs at all institutions; 11) improve existing library services through contracting with local public libraries or the state library; 12) major improvement is required in effective implementation of pre-release programming including furloughs for educational and vocational training purposes, work release and halfway houses; 13) when new institutions are constructed the existing institutions that are unable to develop organized work programs due to unalterable physical plant limitations or an inmate population that is too small should not be used for very long-term prisoners, and a newly enacted federal law (Revenue Act of 1978, Targeted Jobs Tax Credit provision which modifies the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977) which provides that liberal dollar credits

may be granted employers who hire persons in seven specified categories, including ex-offenders, should be fully advertised and utilized.

Only with the appropriation of adequate funds to provide for inmate treatment and re'habilitation programs will the Division be able to fulfill the mandate of the state constitution which asserts that reformation of offenders should be a primary aim of the corrections system.

Not addressed by the plan are the Rust and the Abraham Alaska Supreme Court decisions which mandate treatment for arrested persons with alcohol or other treatment problems.

PRISON INDUSTRY

The analysis indicates that prison industries would be appropriate in Alaska and it is recommended that such operations be introduced to a number of facilities by the Division of Corrections. Long term centralized facilities seem to be most appropriate as settings for medium or large scale industrial shops while short term rural facilities are appropriate as settings from which to operate community service and/or public works projects.

Recommendations linking specific product/service lines with the most appropriate institutional sites for prison industry operations in Alaska are as follows:

	Eagle River	Fairbanks	Juneau	Palmer	New Centralized Facility
1. Highway signs				X	X
2. Office furniture					X
3. Decals/ stickers	X				X
4. Laundry			X		
5. Tire recapping				X	
6. Keypunch			X		
7. Janitorial supplies					X
8. Furniture refinishing					X
9. Agriculture				X	
10. Dairy				X	
11. Small engine repair	X	X	X	X	
12. Handicrafts	X	X	X	X	X

Before an industrial operation can be implemented in Alaska's prisons enabling legislation should be passed by the state legislature to give the D.O.C. authority to market prison industry products and services. Enabling statutes should address the following issues:

1. establishment of a "Prison Industry Advisory Board" whose members should be appointed by the Governor;

2. establishment of a "Prison Industry Revolving Fund";
3. authority to sell prison industry goods on the open market;
4. authority to lease prison facilities and grounds to private businesses which would employ prisoner workers;
5. exemption of prison industry workers from the \$3.00 per day ceiling on wages established in law by AS 33.30.225.

Short range (startup) and long range staffing recommendations offered are:

Staffing -- <u>Short Range</u>	<u>Long Range</u>
Industry Director	Salesperson
Cost Accountant	Industrial Engineer
Shop Supervisor	Planner/Analyst
	Assistant Accountant
	Industry Manager

The planners recommend that wage plans be styled so as to be incentive for maximum production. Five goals are recommended for adoption: 1) financial self-sufficiency for the total industrial operation; 2) enhanced employability for prison workers; 3) autonomy of operation for industry management within the legitimate constraints of a total institution; 4) protection of the human rights of prisoner workers, i.e., prison industry employment should not be used for punishment, compensation should be at a level sufficient to encourage and sustain high levels of productivity and serve as a motivating force, employment should be voluntary, the work environment should meet prevailing safety and health standards; and, 5) expansion of productive work opportunities within the institution, i.e., meaningful work, no featherbedding.

An initial market and profitability analysis has been included on each of the recommended products/services and their potential institutional location. Jails and correctional facilities in such places as Barrow, Bethel, Kotzebue and Nome, while not appropriate as hosts for prison industry projects, should offer an institutional work orientation reflecting the Native Alaskan lifestyle of the area in which the facility is located. Natives should become involved in the design of work programs in rural facilities. The IKAJURTRUVIK program at the Baffin Correctional Center in Canada's Northwest Territories is cited as an example to follow in rural Alaska, stressing in three phases, cross-cultural adaptation, alcohol management and counseling and pre-release community interaction.

The Division of Corrections could make a substantial contribution to the development of Alaska's agricultural potential by providing labor to that industry during the summer months. Representative of the D.O.C., Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Council and Native Alaska corporations should meet to discuss what role the D.O.C. could play in Alaska's agricultural development.

Properly supervised public work crews can provide a number of benefits to the institution, the offender and the public.

Among the benefits are:

1. offender public work crews offer a cost effective way of providing services to a community which otherwise might be constrained or neglected due to state and/or local budget constraints;
2. offenders are given the opportunity to provide general restitution to the community;

3. positive relations can be developed between the correctional facility and other state and local government agencies;
4. good relations can be fostered between the correctional institution and the surrounding community.

Specific issues to consider in drafting legislation are detailed as are issues in general management and organization and prisoner worker pay plans. It is strongly recommended that the legislature is not the appropriate place to fix prisoner wages. However, the specific purposes for which prisoners' wages can be disbursed should be spelled out in prison industry legislation, including:

1. support of the prisoners' dependents;
2. reimbursement to the state for an award made for violent crimes compensation;
3. payment of a court award;
4. reimbursement to the state for room and board, but the amount should not exceed the average daily cost of incarceration;
5. purchase of clothing and commissary items;
6. enforced savings to assure that funds will be available upon release.

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section describes the health care now being provided in each of the Division's institutions. Following that are a series of recommendations concerning staffing needs, written policies, service delivery systems, space needs and information needs for health care with particular attention to the guidelines of the American Correctional Association and the American Medical Association.

Since the Commissioner of Health and Social Services has had reporting to that office the director of Corrections, the director of Mental Health, the director of Public Health and the director of Social Services, all of which are under the Commissioner's management, a significant sharing of professional talent could be realized. The State Office of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse could provide needed assistance in developing drug and alcohol programs. It is recommended that the resources for the delivery of services flow through the Division of Corrections.

In terms of personnel needs, it is recommended that a full time health professional (physician or public health administrator) be identified as the manager of the health delivery system within the central staff (technical services unit) of the Division of Corrections. In addition to general health services, it is recommended that this individual (already hired by D.O.C.) also manage the mental health intervention and the drug and alcohol programs. The remainder of needed physicians should be placed under contract for coverage of each facility. A full time registered nurse should be assigned to each facility. A system-wide dietician or nutritional specialist should be available under contract.

The Anchorage area medical resources are singled out for attention including the potential resources of the School of Nursing at the University of Alaska. "It is evident that the medical community in Anchorage needs to be convinced that their professional interests would be well served by responding to the needs of the correctional client."

Especially noteworthy and of current interest is a reference to a 1975 study of the impact of alcoholism in Alaska which points out that the cost of alcohol related crime to Alaska's criminal justice system during that year was \$15.2 million. The study points out that "funds spent on effective treatment and rehabilitation for alcohol offenders would ultimately save the criminal justice system money" by "contributing to the prevention of future offenses that would not occur without the excessive consumption of alcohol."

Funds for alcohol and drug treatment should be provided so that the medical manager can contract with available drug and alcohol intervention services to provide treatment for offenders.

This treatment should not be limited to only incarcerated offenders, but should involve community corrections clients (probationers, parolees, work releases) as well.

The study urges greater cooperation between courts, alcohol treatment and rehabilitation agencies and corrections in order to develop systematic sanctions that would enable early identification of individual problems and designation of available treatment resources. It is essential that all inmates entering the system be evaluated, not only from a medical standpoint but also from a psychological standpoint.

Personnel needs, written policy/procedures, service delivery and space needs are addressed. Significantly, the Alaska Supreme Court decisions in the Rust and the Abraham cases which mandate/empower the Commissioner to provide treatment services are not mentioned by the master plan consultants.

FEMALE INMATES AND CO-CORRECTIONS

[Unfortunately, this appears to be one of the weakest sections of the correctional master plan. It is suggested that the evaluation of women offender needs in Alaska now being completed by criminologist/consultant Esther Heffernan be included here as soon as it is available.]

In general the master plan consultants conclude that although coeducational corrections facilities may experience unique problems, their advantages in Alaska would outweigh any potential difficulties, particularly if facilities are designed, staffed and programmed with co-corrections in mind.

In the short run, temporary modular housing for women inmates (sentenced and unsentenced) on the grounds of Eagle River offers the best solution to the problem posed by an imminent need to vacate Ridgeview. The most optimal long term housing of female inmates could be accomplished through designing both the new pretrial detention facility and the proposed new sentenced inmate institution to accommodate unsentenced and sentenced women, respectively.

STAFFING ALASKA'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In general, the number of security and program staff required to operate a given correctional institution is determined by the number of inmates to be housed there, the custody level(s) to be provided them, the programs to be offered and the physical design of the facility. In Alaska, security staff-to-inmate ratios vary

across the nine major facilities from a low of 1:5 at Fairbanks and Juneau to a high of 1:2 at Eagle River, Ridgeview and Ketchikan. The table below summarizes the number of correctional officer positions authorized for each institution on August 1, 1978, the total number of inmates confined as of October 30, 1978 and the resultant staff-inmate ratios (rounded to the nearest one inmate):

Institution	Correctional Officers Authorized	Inmate Population 10/30/78	Security Staff: Inmate Ratio 10/30/78	Inmate* Population 3/28/79	Security Staff:* Inmate Ratio 3/28/79	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ave./ Shift</u>				
Juneau	25	5	115	1:5	111	1:4
Fairbanks	33	6	160	1:5	105	1:3
Anchorage	17	3	69	1:4	79	1:5
Anchorage Annex	31	6	94	1:3	88	1:3
Nome	10	2	25	1:2	21	1:2
Palmer	17	3	36	1:2	50	1:3
Eagle River	39	8	81	1:2	85	1:2
Ridgeview	15	3	27	1:2	22	1:2
Ketchikan	15	3	26	1:2	28	1:2
			<u>633</u>		<u>589</u>	

*In order to assess fluctuations in security staff -- inmate ratios, a second date not included by master plan consultants, are used here to demonstrate impact on final staff through changes in inmate housing or transfer policies. Source: Institutional weekly count sheets, D.O.C.

The average number of correctional officers on duty during each of the three shifts (second column) is perhaps even more informative than the general ratios. It must also be kept in mind that the actual staffing pattern varies with more officers on duty during the day and in the evening than on the night shift and that at least one officer is normally confined to a secure control center..

Each facility, no matter how small, should have one full time staff member who is given the responsibility of being program director for that institution. It is essential that classification decisions, contractual and in-house program offerings, and work programs all be coordinated and administered by one individual in each facility. Full time program staff should continue to be supplemented with community agency and/or volunteer part time personnel who provide program opportunities for inmates. Contractual arrangements with other agencies and programs already providing such services should also be continued and expanded.

A systematic method for determining reasonably accurate numbers of security staff required to operate each institution safely and effectively is included. Such a priority rating system, which rates positions according to how essential they are to institutional operations, can allow more rational budget preparation. Providing institutional management with the opportunity to project optimal staffing needs (rather than simply the minimal necessary to operate a facility) can encourage planning for future flexibility.

EXISTING FACILITIES

All corrections facilities presently utilized by the Alaska Division of Corrections have been assessed in order to establish the extent to which these facilities are adequate to serve both present and projected need under a variety of policy options. As a result, it is possible to estimate the level of capital resource requirement which is generated under the various policy options. A multitude of national standards have been utilized to evaluate these existing facilities as well as the recent Alaska court decision (Moseley v. Beirne). In summary form the following conclusions are drawn:

Third Avenue, Anchorage: This facility is totally inadequate in its present utilization for the housing of sentenced inmates. The functional obsolescence of this building would not be significantly alleviated by redefining its conditions of use. It is recommended that this facility not be considered for major renovation or improvement for long term utilization although the property upon which this building is located might be viewed favorably for the construction of a pre-release or work release center.

Anchorage Annex: Although this facility was built as recently as 1956 the Annex fails to comply with recognized requirements for correctional facilities today. Various short range improvements should be made to provide a more satisfactory accommodation of inmates under the present conditions, but this facility should not be viewed as providing acceptable secure bedspace for the

long term future. It is recommended that this facility be considered for future use as a pre-release center (a potential pre-release clientele in the Anchorage area of between 70 and 113 individuals has been identified). Current expenditures made possible by the November 1978 bond package would have long term validity under this option and additional funds for more extensive improvements to this facility would not be required.

Eagle River: This facility is wholly in compliance with virtually all current standards for correctional facilities -- it is viewed as exemplary. A limited amount of construction is necessary in order to accommodate a work program.

Juneau: Spaces provided for the various support functions are basically adequate. Dormitory housing is, however, inadequate for the proper surveillance of medium or maximum security inmates. An option suggested is to upgrade the housing portions of the physical plant so that they can accommodate the number of inmates at various security levels which the rest of the facility components are designed to provide for, i.e., construction of new single room residency and dayroom spaces as well as the construction of program space is less expensive than it is to establish equivalent bedspace at other locations where the support component must also be constructed.

Fairbanks: Improved housing, consistent with current standards is recommended. The same mixture of components is found at Fairbanks as in Juneau and the same observations are suggested.

Ketchikan: This facility is totally unsuitable for its present use in the housing of sentenced or unsentenced inmates.