

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
6896 HOUSE JUDICIARY

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Frank Prewitt
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September 18, 1991

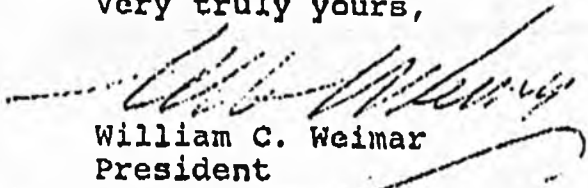
It is also clear that along with fewer felony furlough placements, those placements that are made, are for less time.

There has been an increasing use by the Department of Cordova and Northstar Centers as a jail annex.

I hope you find this information useful.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,



William C. Weimar
President

cc: Emma Byrd
Richard Bentson
Richard Franklin

CRC OPERATING STATISTICS

NORTHSTAR CENTER FAIRBANKS

	12 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	28.8% under 30 days	34.3% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	48.89% under 60 days	65.38% under 60 days
Probation & Parole	23 placements for a 1 year period	5 placements for 6 months
Misdemeanant furloughs, Confined Misdemeanants	87% of all placements	92% of all placements
Misdemeanant furloughs, Confined Misdemeanants Less than 5 days	55.9% of all placements	57.6% of all placements

TUNDRA CENTER - BETHEL

	18 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	23.68% under 30 days	52.18% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	53.94% under 60 days	86.96% under 60 days
Felony Furloughs	9.21% over 120 days	0% over 120 days
Probation & Parole	51 for 18 month period	18 for 6 month period

CORDOVA CENTER - ANCHORAGE

	18 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DEC. 31, 1990	6 MONTH PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1991
Felony furloughs	7.95% under 30 days	0% under 30 days
Felony furloughs	33.12% under 60 days	27.78% under 60 days
Felony Furloughs	66.89% under 120 days	50% under 120 days
Probation & Parole	95 placements for 18 month period	43 placements for 6 month period
Confined Misdemeanants	77.1% of all placements	90% of all placements
Confined Misdemeanants Less than 5 days	42.5% of all placements	63.4% of all placements
Confined Misdemeanants Less than 15 days	55% of all placements	76.7% of all placements

WHAT IS ASAP?

The Alcohol Safety Action Program began in 1977 as a model program in Anchorage. At that time it was managed by Highway Safety Planning Agency in the Department of Public Safety.

In 1986 ASAP was moved into the Department of Health & Social Services in the Division of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse.

In the early 1980's the program expanded into grants around the state. At the present time 15 communities have operating ASAP offices.

WHAT DOES ASAP DO?

ASAP provides the alcohol screening and case management of misdemeanor cases in District Court.

When the ASAP program was developed it was a specific goal in Alaska to have an objective statewide criteria where the defendant screened in Anchorage would receive the same classification and assignment as the defendant seen in Bethel, Kodiak, Dillingham, etc. With a unified court system, Alaska had an opportunity not available in other states, and a statewide ASAP system was developed.

The screening is a triage of objective material. The Mortimer-Filkins questionnaire and interview is used, along with the Blood Alcohol Content, and the prior traffic and criminal record.

The goal of the screening is to refer the defendant to the proper agency, either education or treatment. The treatment chosen for the defendant is chosen by a clinician working for a state approved treatment program. A defendant is allowed to choose among approved agencies and can visit these agencies prior to making a selection.

The most important ASAP function is the case monitoring. In acting as the monitoring agency for the court, ASAP assigns the defendant to education or treatment, providing referral paperwork for the agency, and receiving continuing reports on the defendant's participation and level of compliance.

This gives the court immediate access from one source regarding current case status information on each defendant, no matter where that defendant lives.

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WHO DOES ASAP SERVE?

In the last ten years over 64,000 new cases have been referred to ASAP statewide.

The majority of the cases are DWIs, but other alcohol related offenses are referred to ASAP as well. The second largest number referred are Assault cases.

The average ASAP client is between the ages of 22 and 39. He is male, caucasian, single, has a high school education, and is a service worker.

DOES IT WORK TO SEND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERRALS TO TREATMENT?

Treatment works. Those individuals in the system know that without treating the root of the defendant's problem there is little hope of making a long lasting difference in his/her behavior. Sentencing must speak to rehabilitation as well as punishment. The court's response is to match the defendant with the type of clinical intervention which would do this.

Courts never see the successes; never see those individuals for whom treatment has made a difference. This group moves through the courtroom and back into society's mainstream. It is only those for whom the changes have not been long lasting that come back into the criminal justice system.

But limited success one time does not mean that continued efforts will not result in making a difference. Treatment may not have an immediate effect, but an individual's exposure and experience in treatment may make a difference later when he/she turns to treatment as a known entity, solely because the court sent them to treatment at an earlier date.

It is important to remember that felonies often grow from a history of misdemeanors, and the costs incurred by the state in apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating felons may be reduced, controlled, or at the very least impacted, with intervention at the misdemeanor level.

The majority of alcohol related criminal justice cases are now sent to treatment. Where would we be if they were not? What increase in caseloads, or escalation of severity of individual problems would occur if treatment were not a part of routine sanctions?

ALASKA ASAP OFFICES

Anch. ASAP Misdemeanor Services
Emily McKenzie, AK ASAP Coord.
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424-8300

Dillingham ASAP
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Dillingham, AK 99576
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835-2838

11/91

Budget cuts force end to inmate aid program

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — Budget cuts have led the state to discontinue a program in Fairbanks and Juneau that helps inmates prepare to leave prison.

But the deputy commissioner of the state Corrections Department says the services of the New Start program are needed, and the state may provide them through private contractors.

Inmates often are ordered to perform volunteer community service as part of their sentences. New Start helped them find that work and monitored their performance.

The program also helped newly released inmates find jobs and housing and adjust to life outside prison.

Since the Corrections Department closed the program's Juneau office early this summer, the work has been handled by the state probation officers, as it was before the program was created four years ago.

One worker was laid off, and three other employees were transferred within the department or elsewhere in state government. Only the program's Anchorage office remains open.

Gastineau Human Services is seeking a state contract to take over the program in Juneau. The non-profit agency has 25 years' experience operating

halfway-house programs.

Executive Director Greg Pease said society has a strong interest in ensuring that inmates succeed when they are released.

"It sure makes a lot more sense than releasing them with no skills right out of prison — that's how you end up with a repeat offender," he said.

There are almost 3,000 men and women imprisoned in Alaska, and an additional 3,000 under the supervision of the Corrections Department through parole and probation.

About 800 inmates are released each year from Alaska prisons, some after serving short sentences, others after years behind prison walls. Their world may have changed, and the job market may demand different skills.

Deputy Commissioner J. Frank Prewitt Jr. said the department supports release programs.

"It's an idea that makes sense," he said. "As a person comes closer to his release date, you hope you can slowly take the restraints off them so they can learn to cope and function in the outside world."

Department staff is studying the effect of eliminating New Start on probation offices, to help determine whether the job should be contracted to private agencies.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS FY 91

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
CIPT	N/A	Cross Cultural Communication Skills Life Skills	AKCIS Stress Management CPR/First Aid Educational/ Career Development Men's Roles In Society Problem Solving Fathering in the 80's Suicide Prevention Pre-Release (Resume and Job Skills) Cross Cultural Presentation Skills Relationships Science Classes Travel Creative Writing Business	None	Correspondence only	Mentally ill offenders specialized treatment unit Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
ANCHORAGE ANNEX	All programs are available to both male and female inmates	None	New Start Transitional Planning Employment Skills Family Counseling Social Interaction Stress Reduction Anger Management Women of the Wilderness CPR/First Aid Cross Cultural Pre-Release GED/ABE Some college	None	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
HNCC/MCCC	Abuse Education Program for Women - 5 HPW S.M.A.L.L. (Separated Mothers Actively Learning to Love) Inmate council Women Who Love Too Much Langdon therapy for women with child victims Journal writing - self exploration 1 HPW Phase program GED/ABE Lifeskills Psychological counseling Dynamics of Abuse Lamaze - when needed	Weekly meetings, fund raisers, potlatches, speakers Native Culture Group- weekly 2 HPW Special courses periodically - crafts, dance, native current issues American Indian and Native studies	1.5 HPW Communication skills 4 wks. 1.5 HPW Relationships 1.5 HPW Anger Management 10 HPW Pre-release (1 Wk. per qtr. - budgeting, resumes, jobs) 1 HPW Stress management 2 HPW Grief group 1 HPW Self-esteem Relaxation Thinking Errors	Welding 5 inmates Auto Mechanics 3 inmates Greenhouse/Horticulture 2 HPW New Start 2 hrs. monthly Educational Opportunity Center 2 hrs. monthly Business English 12 hrs - 3 times annually Computer: D-Base 30 hrs annually Word Perfect 30 hrs 2 times per year Advanced Word Perfect Word Star MacIntosh	Associate of Applied Sciences in Business Computer Information Systems	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program Milieu sex offender program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
HMCC/MCCC (Cont.)	Aerobics and weight lifting Hobby crafts Inmate corporation Black culture group Latin American council Computer user's group Inside-out group Alcohol blackout group		1 HPW Parenting 2 HPW Horticulture 2.5 HPW Literacy volunteers 1.5 HPW Creative writing Daily weight training and aerobics 2 X year CPR/First Aid			
PALMER C.C.	N/A	Yupik language classes Native culture council Cross-culture awareness Talking circle Potlatches, 2 per year	5 HPW Anger management 5 HPW Stress management 5 HPW Parenting 5 HPW Personal finance 5 HPW Pre-Release (Resume development, job interview techniques) 36 Courses - all year computer, Plato, high school level math, english and science 10 inmates	2 HPW wood shop tool safety - 12-15 inmates 4 HPW Blueprint reading- 12-15 inmates 3 HPW Construction math- 8-10 inmates 3 HPW Typing-8 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X per year Business math-15-18 inmates 8 Hrs. per month Defensive driving 12-15 inmates 15 Hrs. per month Business communications - 10-12 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X per year- Auto brake repair - 10-12 inmates 32 Hrs. ea. 3 months- auto shop safety- 10-12 inmates 45 Hrs. 2 X yr. House wiring - 12-15 inmates 45 Hrs. 1 X yr. Homebuilding- 12-15 inmates 8-10 HPW ea. 2 month Gold mining 15-18 inmates 4 HPW 2 X per wk. Frontier energy 12 inmates 2 HPW Architectural drafting-2 inmates 16 Hrs. 2 X per yr. net repairing- 18-20 inmates 30 Hrs. Food handling - 10-12 inmates DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Cooking and Baking	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
KAT-SU PRE-TRIAL	All programs are available to both male and female inmates. Average length of stay is five days.	None	12 HP Quarter Pre-Release planning 9 HPW Communications 6 HPW ABE 6 HPW GED testing 12 HPW Anger and stress management 6 HPW Money management 12 HPW Parenting 6 HPW Job skills 3 HPW Classic Literature 9 HPW A.I.D.S. awareness	7.5 HPW Computer Skills 3.5 HPW Alaska career information system- once per month Food service program planned	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
WILLOWOOD C.C. AND WILLOWOOD PRE-TRIAL	Substance abuse Alcoholics Anonymous ABE/GED Computer literacy Stress management Wellness Narcotics Anonymous Special Life Skills programs	Native Culture Club -Sporadic interest Native culture films Native A.A., weekly Pre-Release - one session is devoted to services provided by native tribes and corporations	Anger management 3 times per year, total 32 hours Stress management 3 times per year, 16 hours Enhancing self-esteem, 2 times per year, 16 hours Men, women, and relationships, 3 or 4 times per year, 32 hours (not offered at PT) Wellness, once per year, 16 hours Aerobics Stained glass	DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Cooking Baking Maintenance repair Metal fabrication Electricity Computer skills Accounting-non credit	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
SPRING CREEK C.C.	N/A	Cross-cultural classes Native heritage group once per week Talking circle - once per week Sweat lodge - once per week Potlatch - twice per year	5 HPW Stress management 5 HPW Cross cultural 5 HPW Pre-Release 5 HPW Family skills Planned: Consumer education Effective communication Self-esteem Personal finance Microwave cooking Investments CPR/First Aid	Introduction to forestry Refrigeration DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Cooking and Baking Maintenance Repair Material Coordination	See HMCC	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
FAIRBANKS C.C.	Same programs available for women as to male inmates	Native issues 3 HPW Native cultural awareness 3 HPW Talking circle Native potlatch annually Native dance group - Outside Sweat lodge in planning Community Day, annually Elder appreciation Preparation of Native food Native art instruction Native beading Inupiat Dance Group	1 HPW Suicide prevention Pre-Release/pre-employment 6 HPW Alternatives to violence Tax preparation- (March only) Parenting Aerobics Intro. to Spanish I and II 12 HPW Black history February only Small business Drama workshop Transition to work Tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. Nutrition - How to eat better for less CPR/First Aid (adult and infant) Budget/monthly management Resume writing Men and women roles Role of the Father in the family Stress management Communication Public Speaking Career Planning Values (Social skills) Creative writing Music reading Music instruction Current events Personal health and hygiene	20 HPW computer literacy Spread sheet Data Base Programming Alaska art instruction Small engine repair Safety use of power tools	Correspondence only	Milieu sex offender program Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
LEMON CREEK C.C.	All programs are available to women, except arts and crafts 2 HPW Classes in domestic violence and sexual assault provided through the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	8 to 10 HPW Cross-cultural awareness Native culture club -Button blankets -Tlingit language -Northwest Indian art -Museum traveling exhibit kits Native culture videos	8 to 10 HPW Pre-release 8 to 10 Money management, anger management, Men, Inc. 8 to 10 HPW Health education	8 to 10 HPW Employment Skills Basic Electricity class Computer Literacy class DOL Certified Apprenticeships in: Maintenance Repair Cooking and Baking Greenhouse Management and Landscaping	Correspondence only	Milieu sex offender program Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
LEMON CREEK C.C. (Cont.)		Native culture guest speakers -Arts, issues and service agencies Potlatch - annual Awards banquet Native dancers				
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM C.C.	Sentenced women are sent to half-way house or to Meadow Creek. Few (or no) women are located at YKCC, but education and alcohol programs can be made available if requested.	Native culture films Subsistence boating and fishing safety Ice safety Snow machine safety Native Land Claim issues Fish & Game Regulations and You Elder guest speakers Native Culture Club Potlatches (Note: 90% of inmates and 60% of staff are native, so all operations and programming are native oriented)	CPR/First Aid Prenatal New inmate orientation Consumerism Job seeking and keeping Home and family Parenting Stress management Anger control Pre-Release Child sexual abuse prevention AIDS education Yupik ETT class Self-esteem Male awareness Job service Computer skills	Fur grading Ivory carving Basic woodworking Craftwork marketing Business math Oil furnace maintenance	Correspondence only	Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program
ANVIL MOUNTAIN C.C.	Substance abuse programs Mental health counseling Adult basic education and GED classes General and law library Computer programs and audio/visual resources Hobby shops/crafts programs Vocational classes Post-Secondary classes Life skills programs Pre-Release programs Potlatches and special events Institutional work assignments	Routine program: Native culture group-weekly Eskimo dancing/drumming weekly Talking circle-weekly Ivory carving - daily Eskimo Olympics-yearly Potlatches Audio transcribing stories of elders Cross-cultural awareness Native issues Have offered: Job service Consumer skills	Anger control Resume writing Career planning Suicide prevention Family skills Parenting and communication Nutrition Health Stress management Environment Money and taxes Probation/Parole Public assistance Alaska legal services BIA programs Mine safety	Carpentry - 1 X yr./3 hrs. Ivory carving 5 X yr./4.5 hrs. each Building maintenance and janitorial 2 X yr./6 hrs. each Welding 3 X yr./4 hrs. each Furnace repair 1 X yr./4 hrs. Auto maintenance 2 X yr./4 hrs. each Small engine repair 1 X a yr./4 hrs. Plumbing 1 X yr./4 hrs. Net mending 1 X yr/4 hrs.	Correspondence only	Anger management counseling program Institutional Substance Abuse Treatment Program

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Programs Open to Women</u>	<u>Native Programs</u>	<u>Education/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Vocational Education</u>	<u>Post-Secondary Degree Programs</u>	<u>Special Treatment Programs</u>
ANVIL MOUNTAIN C.C. (Cont.)		Subsistence issues Village life and raising children String stories Traditional weather forecasting Native elder guest speakers Arctic survival/ First Aid Plants of the region Net hanging/mending	First Aid CPR Driver's education Consumer education	Trapping and tanning 1 X yr./each, 4 hrs. each Inmates labor projects include: Welding Alaska legal services Carpentry BIA Cooking Janitor/building maintenance Landscaping Nurses Aide 80 hours per year		

Alaska Department of Corrections

Four Year Plan

FY92--FY95

Goals and Strategies

FY92

Objectives

June 15, 1991

Introduction

The Department's Four Year Plan is a statement of what we hope to accomplish, and how we intend to go about it. The purpose of the plan is to keep the Department focused on its priorities and to provide a reference point against which to measure progress. Planning gives a sense of direction and positive momentum. It helps us purposefully move past crises, rather than being driven by them.

This plan is the product of a process that involved several stages:

- Reviewing and restating the Department's mission as defined by the Alaska State Constitution;
- Defining the goals, objectives, and needs of each division as identified by the Directors of Institutions, Community Corrections, Statewide Programs, Administrative Services, and the Parole Board.
- Identifying values and management principles that should guide the Department in carrying out its mission;
- Considering the Department's history and the lessons that can be learned from the past; and
- Contemplating the social, technological, political, economic, and environmental elements that are likely to impact the Department in the future.

Departmental Four Year Goals

Department goals over the next four years:

- **ENHANCE PUBLIC PROTECTION**
- **USE FACILITIES AND MATERIAL RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY**
- **USE HUMAN RESOURCES MORE EFFICIENTLY**
- **DEVELOP MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND PLANNING SYSTEMS**

Strategies

Strategies were outlined to work toward these goals over the next four years. Strategies involve placing special emphasis on particular issues or areas within the Department. For instance, one strategy to enhance public protection is to "*place more emphasis on effective rehabilitation programs.*"

Annual Objectives

Specific, measurable objectives will be determined for each strategy. Some strategies do not involve objectives this year, but objectives will be designed for each strategy within the next four years.

The individual, team, or task force responsible for each objective will execute a step-by-step action plan in order to accomplish the objective during the fiscal year. The individual action plans are not included in this report.

Progress Reports/Updates

The plan will be updated each year. Progress on the past year's objectives will be measured and reported. Departmental objectives for the upcoming year will be added to the plan.

Planning Process

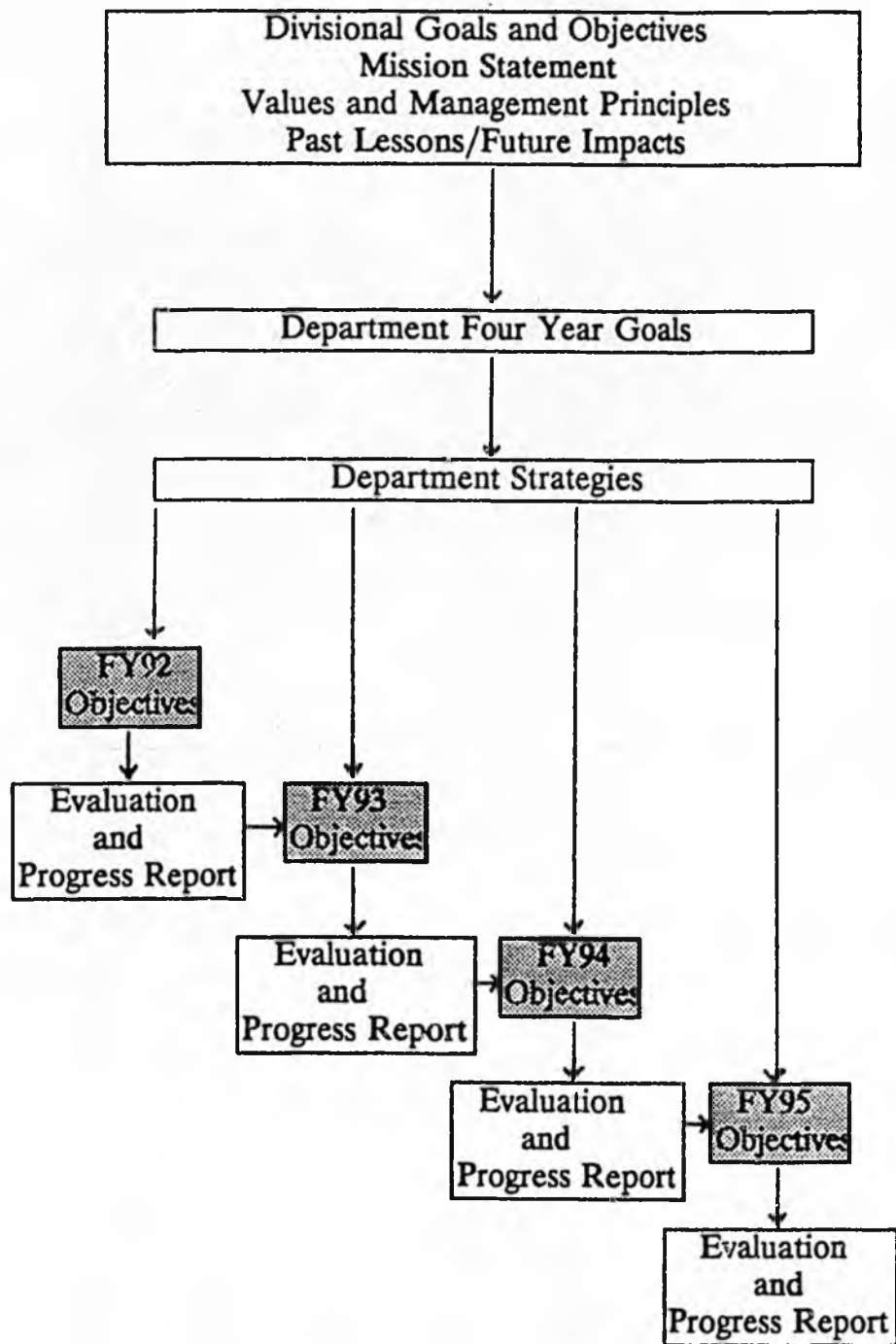


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MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Alaska Department of Corrections is to protect the public and provide opportunities for the reformation of offenders who are under the lawful care, custody, and control of the Commissioner.

Department Values

INTEGRITY

- Operating safe, secure, humane institutions and providing community corrections services that protect the public
- Upholding ethical professional standards based on honesty, fairness, compassion and objectivity
- Providing leadership by example in adhering to laws, regulations and policies

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Building credibility through responsible management
- Holding offenders accountable for their behavior

OPTIMISM

- Recognizing accomplishments and successes as well as unresolved problems
- Striving to understand and reduce the impact of crime, helping offenders understand the consequences of their behavior, and supporting their efforts toward behavioral reformation
- Maintaining a sense of humor

Department Management Principles

- Using lessons from the past and future predictions to strategically plan
- Basing policy decisions on reliable, factual information
- Basing fiscal decisions on the principle of lowest long-term cost to the public
- Remembering the Department's most valuable resource is its staff
- Empowering employees to reach their full potential
- Effectively communicating goals and objectives to employees, other interested agencies, and the public

Lessons From The Past

- Management studies have been under-utilized
- Data collection and analysis have been lacking
- Strategic planning has often given way to crisis management and reactive policies
- State demographic changes and legislative priorities have influenced offender profiles
- Organization has vacillated between regionalized and centralized management
- Most publicity has been negative; accomplishments have received little attention
- Lack of self-regulation and direction have resulted in intervention by other agencies, and oversight by the court system
- Funding has fluctuated based on a volatile economy
- Overcrowding has driven management decisions and funding priorities
- There has been limited interaction with the general criminal justice community

Expected Future Impacts

- Less rapid growth in population
- Aging facilities
- Continued substance abuse
- Increasing special needs populations: mentally/chronically ill, elderly, gangs, hard drug abusers
- Increasing female offender populations and demands for parity in programs
- Growing employee expectations regarding health and safety
- Trends toward alternatives to incarceration
- Growing victims' rights movement
- Environmental concerns
- Technological advances

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- **Effective rehabilitation programs**
- **Recidivism data and research**
- **Meaningful involvement with other criminal justice agencies**
- **Community supervision**
- **Victim notification**
- **Community awareness and education/involvement**

Continue the SAME Emphasis On:

- **Operation of safe, secure, humane institutions with low rates of escape/violence**

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on effective rehabilitation programs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
FY92 The Director of Statewide Programs will develop a clear mission statement for each statewide program and specific criteria to measure each program's compliance with its mission.	06/01/92		
FY92 The Commissioner will issue Department Policy and Procedures to implement 1990 legislation regarding court-ordered participation in rehabilitation programs during incarceration.	08/01/91		
FY92 The Director of Statewide programs will develop a plan to expand the Chaplaincy program in all institutions.	08/01/91		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on recidivism data and research

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
4 FY92 The Director of Statewide Programs will seek grant or alternative funding for technical assistance to complete a recidivism study based on data collected on the Hiland Mountain Sex Offender Treatment Program.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on meaningful involvement with other criminal justice agencies

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
5 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will survey each institution and office to identify and evaluate current interagency committees, task forces, or working groups in which DOC employees are participating to assess future needs.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on community supervision

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
6 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will develop a philosophy and mission statement for the Division of Community Corrections.	12/31/91		
7 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will request technical assistance to determine the feasibility of automated case management for community supervision.	06/01/92		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on victim notification

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
8 FY92 The Commissioner will issue revised Department Policy and Procedures addressing victim notification issues.	08/01/91		

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Place more emphasis on public awareness and community education/involvement

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
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(deferred to FY93)

GOAL I: Enhance Public Protection

Strategy: Continue the same emphasis on operation of safe, secure, humane institutions with low rates of escape/violence

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
7 FY91 The Director of Institutions will oversee American Correctional Association accreditation of Wildwood and Palmer-Medium Correctional Centers.	06/01/92		
10 FY92 The Director of Institutions will evaluate the remaining recommendations of the 1990 Prisoner Transportation Task Force and implement those deemed appropriate.	06/01/92		
11 FY92 The Director of Institutions will develop a plan to address the housing needs and parity issues of female prisoners.	09/01/91		
12 FY92 The Director of Institutions will complete a report on the feasibility, costs, and impacts of implementing live-scan, automated fingerprinting at booking institutions.	01/01/92		
13 FY92 The Director of Institutions will review prisoner activity levels at each institution and implement recommendations to reduce idleness.	06/01/92		
14 FY92 The Compliance Administrator will work with the Director of Institutions to resolve the outstanding issues related to the Final Settlement Agreement so that continued oversight by the Court will no longer be necessary after February, 1992.	10/01/91		

**GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material
Resources More Efficiently**

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- **Facilities maintenance management and identification of physical plant requirements**
- **Security and custody classification systems to insure appropriate institutional placement of prisoners**
- **Effective institutional placement of statewide programs**
- **Alternatives to incarceration and intermediate sanctions for probation/parole violators**
- **Cost-efficient purchasing/procurement**

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on facilities maintenance management and identification of physical plant requirements

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
15 FY92 The Facility Planner will see that the existing deteriorated Palmer Minimum Correctional Center housing units are replaced by a new housing building.	12/31/91		
16 FY92 The Facility Planner will initiate the renovation of the existing Palmer Minimum housing and support building into a program and support facility that meets program needs and current building code requirements.	12/31/91		
17 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will identify resources required by each institution to adequately maintain the physical plant to prevent deterioration of the buildings. Physical plant requirements will be specifically addressed in the Departmental budget process. This information will be incorporated into the operating and capital budgets.	10/01/91		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on security and custody classification systems to insure appropriate institutional placement of prisoners

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
18 FY92 The Director of Institutions, with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections, will conduct a validation study of the prisoner classification system.	12/31/91		
19 FY92 The Director of Institutions will evaluate current institutional placements of prisoners based on the validated classification system and the DOC 1990 security audit.	06/01/92		
20 FY92 The Director of Institutions will revise classification policies and procedures to insure the least restrictive custody and placement of each prisoner, consistent with sound correctional management.	03/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on effective institutional placement of statewide programs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
21 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will evaluate and make recommendations on the most effective institutional placements of substance abuse, sex offender, and Prison Industries programs.	06/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on alternatives to incarceration and intermediate sanctions for probation/parole violators

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
22 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will study the feasibility of instituting boot camps, day treatment centers, and electronic monitoring/home confinement programs to alleviate demands for hard beds.	12/31/91		
23 The Task Force will design pilot program models for each alternative assessed to be feasible.	06/01/92		
24 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will review current community residential center definitions and functions, and will propose changes to statutes, regulations, and policies as needed to maximize the use of community residential beds within acceptable levels of risk to the public.	01/01/92		
25 FY92 The Executive Director of the Parole Board will insure that the Board operates such that the percentages of released parolees returned to custody within one year are: less than 6% for a new felony conviction (currently 2%); less than 2% for a new violent felony conviction (currently .5%); less than 20% for a new non-felony conviction (currently 22%).	06/01/92		

GOAL II: Use Facilities and Material Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on cost-efficient purchasing/
procurement

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
26 FY92 The Director of Institutions will develop a plan for purchasing prisoner clothing from Prison Industries and addressing the clothing needs of long term prisoners.	01/01/92		
27 FY92 The Commissioner will develop a plan to improve cost-effectiveness and inventory control with regard to institutional purchasing procedures.	07/01/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- **Reorganization along functional lines**
- **Management skills and supervisory training**
- **Staff utilization studies and job classification**
- **Employee health and safety needs**
- **Staff turnover**
- **Identification and use of employee skills/talents/interests**
- **Feasibility of volunteers**

Continue the SAME Emphasis On:

- **New hire recruitment and staff training**

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on reorganization along functional lines

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
28 FY92 The Commissioner will update Department Policy 102.03, <u>Organization Chart</u> , reflecting reorganization from regional to functional lines.	07/01/91		
29 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will restructure current PCNs, update job descriptions, reclassify/ relocate positions, and request new positions as needed to complete the shift from regional to functional organization.	08/01/91		
30 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will study the feasibility of creating an Internal Affairs investigative unit and make recommendations on implementation if feasible.	08/15/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on management skills and supervisory training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
31 FY92 The Training Co-ordinator will insure that a 40-hour comprehensive supervisory skills training program in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau is made available to all supervisory employees.	06/01/92		
32 FY92 The Training Co-ordinator will insure that a 24-hour course on management skills is available for Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents.	06/01/92		
33 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will establish and implement a minimum level of supervisory training to be completed by community corrections supervisors, including certification in a "Training for Trainers" course for all Probation Officer IIIs.	06/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on staff utilization studies and job classification

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
34 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will develop a plan to implement the recommendations of the Peat Marwick staff utilization audit conducted between May and July, 1991.	12/31/91		
35 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will review the recommendations of the Director of Institutions regarding the reclassification of the Correctional Officer job series, and the recommendations of the Director of Community Corrections regarding the Probation Officer job series, and will submit final recommendations to the Department of Administration, Division of Personnel.	09/01/91		
36 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will process requests for analyzing the relative costs/benefits of private vs. governmental responsibility for selected DOC functions. Initial requests for analysis include: internal on-site versus contracted drug testing for Community Corrections offenders; restitution and possibly probation fee collection.	06/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on employee health and safety needs

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
37 FY92 The Director of Institutions will insure that an Employee Assistance Program is in place at Spring Creek Correctional Center that includes employee health components.	01/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on employee turnover

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
38 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will assess levels of turnover at each institution and office, determine acceptable levels of turnover, and make recommendations to achieve acceptable levels in each unit.	04/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on the identification and use of employee skills/talents/interests

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
39 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will conduct an employee survey, catalogue results, and develop a system for updating and utilizing the information in order to involve more employees in special projects/assignments relevant to their skills/interests.	02/01/92		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Place more emphasis on the feasibility of volunteers

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
40 FY92 The Commissioner will issue a Department Policy establishing a Student Intern program	11/01/91		
41 FY92 The Director of Community Corrections will insure that at least one student intern is placed in the Community Corrections offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks.	11/01/91		

GOAL III: Use Human Resources More Efficiently

Strategy: Continue the same emphasis on new hire recruitment and staff training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
42 FY92 A Departmental Task Force will make recommendations to improve training officer recruitment.	12/30/91		

GOAL IV: Develop Management Information and Planning Systems

STRATEGIES

Place MORE Emphasis On:

- Data collection/analysis and research
- Reliable offender population forecasting systems
- Executive staff training
- Regular, systematic audits
- Comprehensive annual report
- Analysis and response to proposed legislation

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on data collection/analysis
and research

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
43 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will create an Office of Research and Planning to serve as a central clearinghouse for data collection/analysis and research.	07/01/91		
44 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will publish a description of its functions and outline procedures for requesting technical assistance, grant funding, data, research materials, policy and procedure revisions, and other information from the office.	12/01/91		
45 FY92 The Director of Administration will develop procedures and data processing controls to insure accurate, reliable, and protected data entry into the OBSCIS and HOFA systems.	09/01/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on reliable offender forecasting systems

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
46 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will develop a standardized prisoner population forecasting method. The forecasting method will be based on data from jail and prison populations and will provide valid forecasts for budget and planning purposes.	09/01/91		
47 FY92 The Deputy Commissioner will develop a Statewide Facilities Master Plan, projecting the facility needs of the Department over the next five years and recommending facility modifications that will be required to meet forecasted offender needs. Distinction between jail and prison facilities and parity for female offenders will be incorporated into the plan.	12/31/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on executive staff training

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
48 FY92 The Commissioner, Deputy Commissisoner, Special Assistants, and Directors will participate in a follow up training session addressing strategic planning.	06/01/92		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on regular, systematic audits

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
49 FY92 The Director of Administrative Services will revise budgeting and accounting policies and procedures and institute regular fiscal audits of each Department component to improve budget planning and accountability.	12/31/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on comprehensive annual report

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
50 FY92 The Office of Research and Planning will develop a timeline and a format for collecting and compiling information for an annual report to be published at the end of each calendar year. The annual report will be used as an internal planning document and will provide the Governor and Legislature with timely information appropriate to their needs.	12/31/91		

**GOAL IV: Develop Management Information
and Planning Systems**

Strategy: Place more emphasis on analysis and response to proposed legislation

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>Target Date</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>	<u>% Completed</u>
51 FY92 The Commissioner will direct the Department's legislative liaison to develop a system to insure that all proposed legislation affecting the Department is reviewed by the appropriate staff and that a Department position paper and fiscal note, if applicable, are submitted to the Legislature in a timely manner.	12/31/91		

Contract Jails Management

Report 12-58

October 1991
Division of Audit and Management Services

OMB

STATE OF ALASKA

STAFF PAPERS AND REPORTS

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUMMARY

The Department of Public Safety's (DPS) contract jails allows the state to hold pretrial detainees and short term prisoners in 19 rural jails. Contracts for jail services are necessary because the state does not have its own facilities in many rural areas where incarceration is needed.

This report discusses three general areas related to contract jails: (1) departmental program management, (2) cost standards and reporting, and (3) insurance.

We audited seven municipal contractors which represented 57 percent of the FY91 disbursements for the program. Most other contractors were contacted by telephone as questions arose. Interviews were held with police chiefs, jail administrators, municipal officials, and the commissioners and staff of both DPS and the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Our data analysis included prisoner populations, prisoner days served, number of correctional officers, size of jail, and municipal demographics.

EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

Historically, DPS has not provided the budgeted management position needed to implement effective and efficient management practices in the contract jail program. A full time position has been appropriated in the contract jail budget component since FY82. The department designates a coordinator who manages the program on a part time basis because other duties are also assigned. Part time program direction has caused several problems.

The department has provided only limited budget directions to contractors and does not monitor contractor expenditures with reference to budgets. Without more comprehensive budget instructions, contractor budgets supplement local law enforcement costs rather than provide solely for the incarceration expenses related to contracts. Some municipalities may use contract budget increases as a means to raise revenue from the state. Unrestrained contractor demand for more money is the principle reason for budget increases. Regarding contractor costs, the department does not require contractors to report their jail expenditures and does not have a program to audit contract expenses.

The department sometimes does not determine or enforce compliance with contract terms. For example, one contractor failed to carry the required liability insurance. And as a result of a claim, the state may be responsible for the entire settlement.

The department negotiated contract terms that varied greatly between contractors. In FY91 prisoner day costs ranged from \$78 at one facility to \$880

at another. Because of this, some contractors reported that they believe they are not treated equitably because they provide similar services.

In the absence of improved jail facility planning and more operational guidance, the municipalities may eventually face court-mandated changes for jail facilities and operations similar to those imposed on DOC in the Cleary decision.

STANDARD COSTS AND EXPENDITURE REPORTING

The department has not determined the standard costs the state will pay for incarcerating prisoners. Overstated budget proposals by some contractors in combination with under-funding by the state, has resulted in supplemental appropriations for each of the last five years.

Only beginning in FY91 did the department began a rudimentary effort to have contractors link their budget requests to their expected costs. This was done by asking contractors to budget in 12 line item categories. Expenditure reporting by budget was not required.

Our analysis of FY92 contractor budget requests showed considerable differences among contractors for the same budget category. For example, the time contractors claimed that police chiefs devoted to state detainees ranged from five to 60 percent. As another example, budget requests for prisoner food averaged \$13.81 but ranged from \$5.77 to \$32.36 per prisoner day.

The department continues to contract with municipalities where the budget requests are very high on a prisoner day basis. The high per capita cost is a result of very low prisoner counts when compared to high budget requests. In FY91 the average cost per prisoner day was \$150 but the cost of one low volume contractor was \$880 per prisoner day .

There is also a difference between the budgets contractors submit to the department and what the Office of Management and Budget is requested to approve for funding. That is, the department is not entirely basing its budget proposals on the requests of contractors. In FY92, the variance between contractor-submitted budgets and the budgets the department requested for those contractors ranged from -\$80,658 to +\$150,766. The department's total request was \$104,126 greater than the sum of all contractor requests.

Additionally, as eleven contractors demanded more money for jails, the department sought more services from the contractors for the increased funds. The department negotiated special services agreements, separate from the contracts, to justify the increases. These services include telephone dispatch, clerical support and prisoner transport. The amount paid for services vary from contractor to contractor. This variation is one of the reasons some contractors charge the department with favoritism. Some of these services are even provided free by some contractors.

INSURANCE

In FY91, the department increased the state's liability risk. A department change made the state responsible for the excess of \$300,000 per occurrence of liability risk in 18 contracts. This change was made without the full knowledge of the Department of Administration's Division of Risk Management. These changes were also made without fully consulting the Department of Law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report recommends a number of changes in the way the contract jail program is managed. In addition, we support the possible transfer of the program to DOC. The changes we recommend are summarized below.

Management Practices

The department should make changes which include:

- Assignment of a full time program manager
- Audits of contractor expenditures
- Updates to operational standards
- Scheduling of facility improvements
- Evaluation of contract compliance
- Consideration of private sector alternatives
- Scheduling of training classes and updating jail operation manuals
- Elimination of high cost but low volume jails
- Resolution of the Title 47 detainee problems
- Automation of record keeping

Insurance

The department should coordinate with DOA Risk Management to standardize the amount of insurance contractors are required to carry. The department should verify insurance is in force and receive notice from the insurance carriers if the policies will lapse or not be renewed.

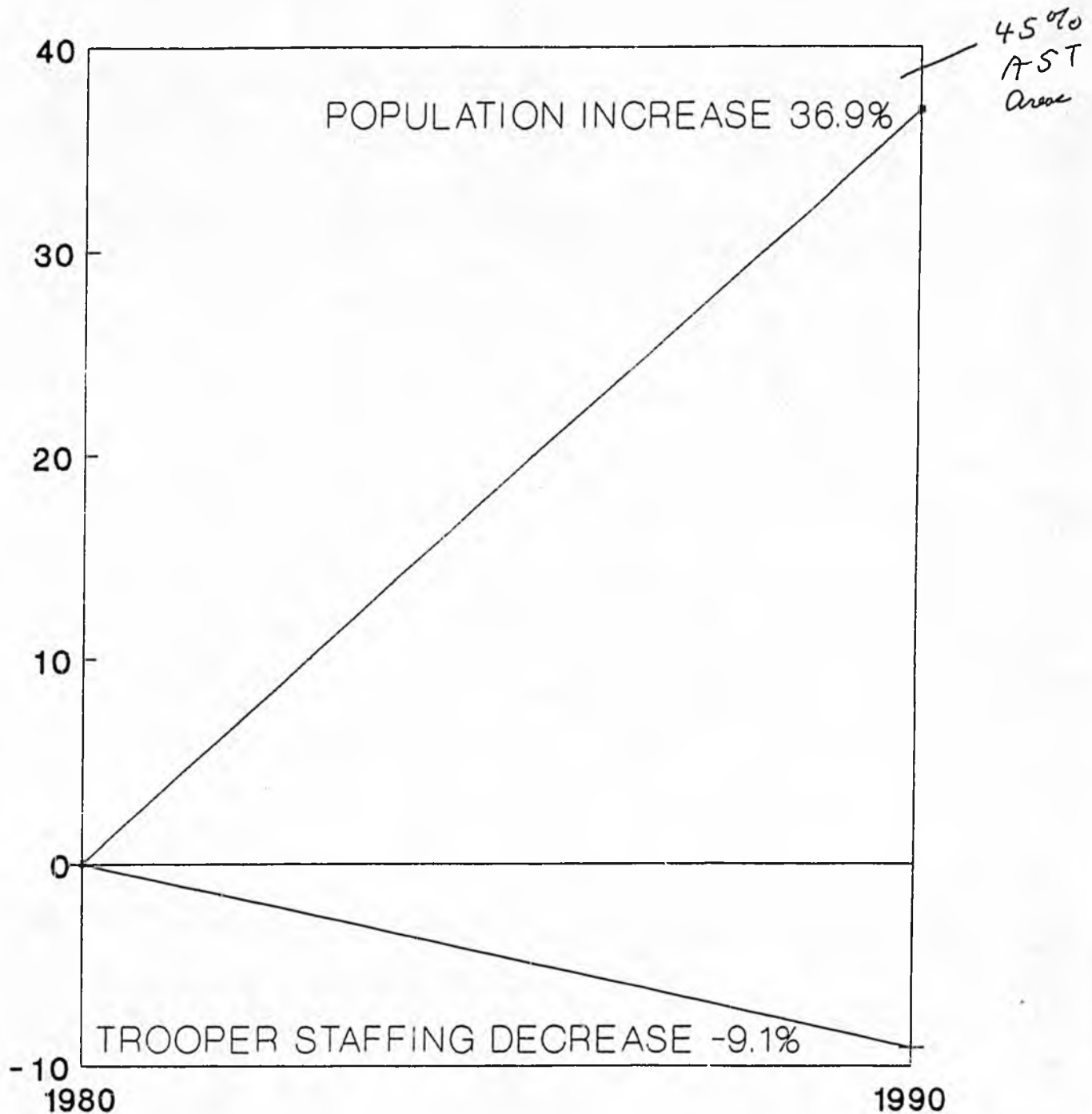
Cost Management

The department should establish standard costs the state will pay for incarcerating prisoners. Contractors should be required to report jail expenditures after budgets have been approved.

DPS RESPONSE

The department generally agreed with the recommendations and noted that some parts of the recommendations have been initiated. The department's response is contained in Appendix G of the report.

STATE POPULATION GROWTH RELATED TO TROOPER STAFFING



LINES REPRESENT PERCENTAGE CHANGE

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT - RURAL ALASKA

Alcohol abuse continues to be one of Alaska's most devastating problems, which impacts or contributes to many other criminal incidents.

Many family abuse incidents begin with the abuse of alcohol.

Many violent crimes result from the abuse of alcohol.

There are few support groups or state agencies actively combating alcohol abuse and alcoholism and with very little impact at rehabilitating the alcoholic or abusive drinker.

Even dry villages or communities continue to experience the full range of crimes which can be triggered or compounded by abuse of alcohol.

Year to date there are 217 pending alcohol criminal cases.

There were 290 bottles of whiskey seized.

There were 20 cases of beer seized.

There were 24 bottles of wine seized.

There were 19 deaths in "dry villages", attributed to alcohol.

3 were suicide

7 were drowning

1 was choking

2 were homicides

2 were fire fatalities

3 were motor vehicle accidents

1 was an unattended infant

Assaults are common
Disorderly conduct
Minor consuming
Discharging firearms
Burglary

Additionally, many search and rescue cases result from alcohol abuse.

There is a very limited impact on alcohol abuse through criminal charges.
of 217 cases investigated, 130 were assigned court numbers
49 are pending
35 defendants pled to charges or amended charges

The average sentence of "guilty" defendants is 48 days with 14 to serve.

The average fine was \$275.00 with \$125.00 suspended.

VPSO PROGRAM OVERVIEW

9/6/91

Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) provide a tremendous service to rural Alaska communities and the Alaska State Troopers, mainly because of their physical location in the communities in which they serve. They are public safety officers whose effectiveness in a community is not always easily measured. They are a great resource to a variety of State, private, and other service agencies such as DFYS, Health & Social Services, and Job Corp. They also provide assistance to their local community officials and self-help programs such as, school prevention programs, talking circles, spirit committees, mental health and suicide programs, women's shelters, and safe houses. VPSOs handle misdemeanors, local ordinance violations, secure crime scenes for felonies, investigate burglaries, conduct initial interviews, hire emergency jail guards and provide prisoner escort services from villages to regional centers. They are often utilized in alcohol, drug, and fish & wildlife enforcement efforts in villages.

In calendar year 1990, VPSO service calls totalled 14,008 (see attached listing). Without VPSOs, Trooper workload would increase accordingly, depending upon service call and priority given. VPSO response often prevents minor incidents from becoming major incidents requiring Trooper response.

Although the service call list reflects only 42 search and rescue missions, they have participated in many more search and rescues that are logged by the Troopers. In many cases they are instrumental in organizing local search and rescue teams. They insure that purchases are authorized and that proper billings are submitted for the appropriate search and rescue cases. They also assist with body recovery after a search.

VPSOs play an important part in presenting the Safety Bear Program in the local schools. They also assist with other safety programs such as fire drills and the "Learn Not To Burn" Program. Additionally, they assist the Fire Marshall's office in fire code and building code inspections on State buildings such as schools.

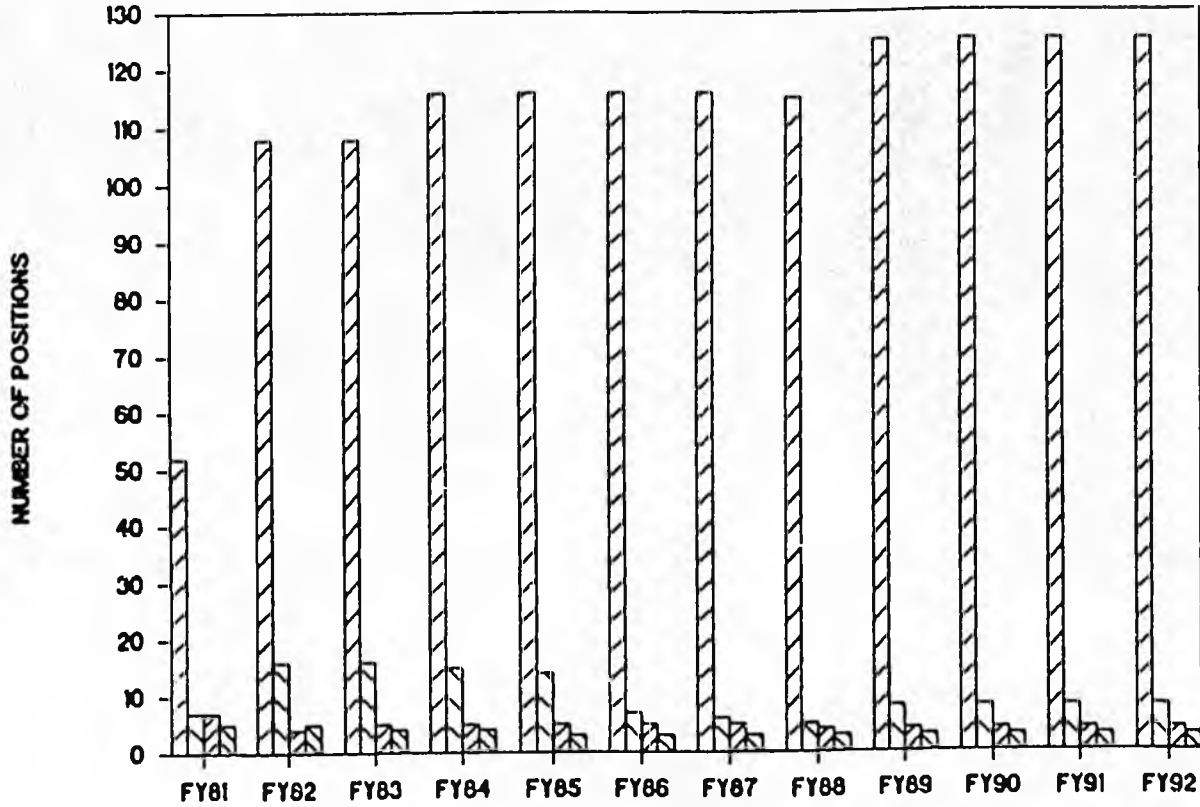
Without VPSOs the Troopers will either directly or indirectly be required to respond to problems and complaints normally handled by VPSOs. Trooper call outs, overtime and transportation costs will increase. Routine visits to villages for public relation purposes and to assist Councils will be eliminated.

The FY92 VPSO contract distribution is as follows:

Corporation	Budget FY92	Vacancy %	Amount Assessed	# Pos. Avail.	# Pos. Vacant	Current Vacancy
Ak Native Found.	30,764	33.08%	8,212	1	1	100%
Aleutian Pribilofs	355,703	17.34%	49,614	8	2	25%
AVCP (Bethel)	1,223,812	27.90%	339,753	34	5	15%
Bristol Bay Native	639,304	32.48%	205,364	17	5	29%
Kodiak Native Assn	206,692	21.27%	37,935	6	2	33%
Kawerak (Nome)	648,918	17.29%	90,355	15	3	20%
Maniilaq (Kotz.)	389,351	21.94%	69,458	10	1	10%
North Pacific Rim	139,397	16.6%	16,553	4	2	50%
Tanana Chiefs	716,213	21.78%	150,292	18	2	11%
Tlingit Haida	456,646	22.13%	76,814	12	2	17%
TOTALS	4,806,800	23.18% (avg)	1,044,350	125	25	20%

VPSO FUNDED POSITIONS

10/25/91

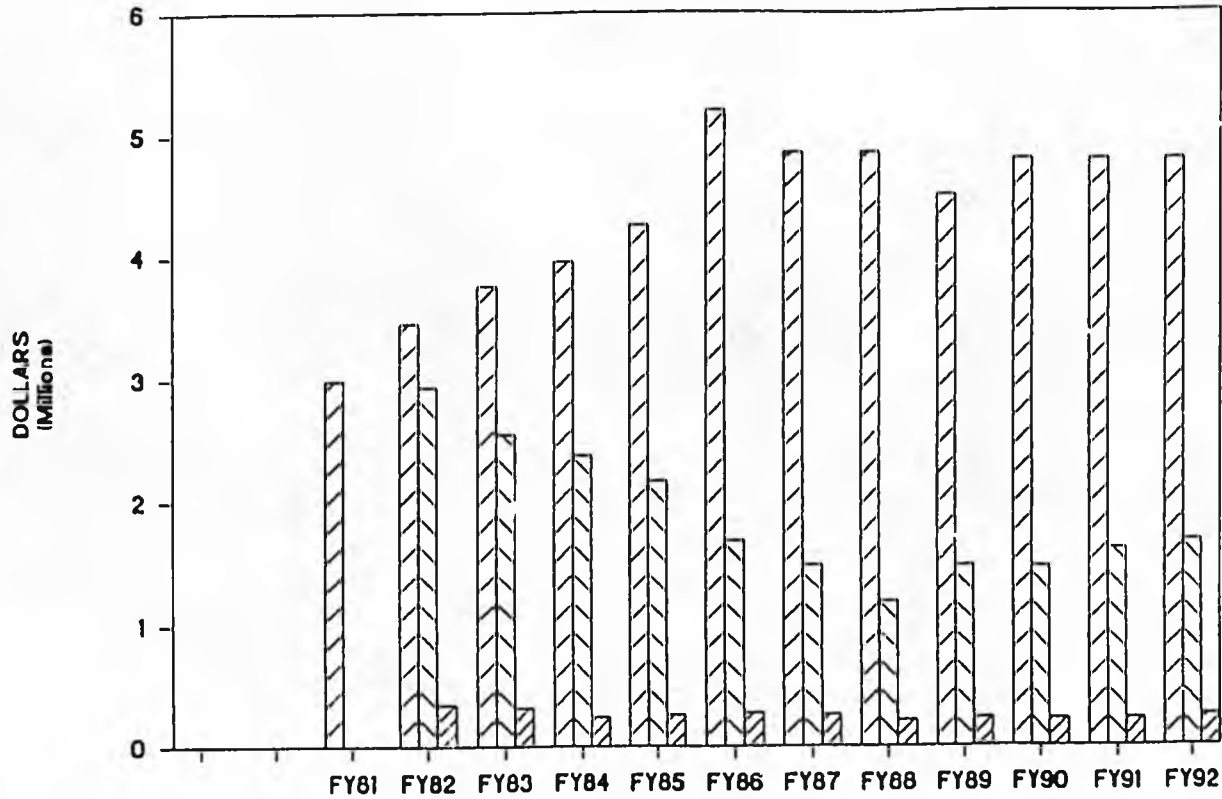


VPSO
 OVERSIGHTS
 CLERKS/PILOTS
 ADMIN

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
VPSO's	52	108	108	116	116	116	116	115	125	125	125	125
OVERSIGHTS	7	16	16	15	14	7	6	5	8	8	8	8
CLERKS/PILOTS	7	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
ADMIN	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTALS	71	133	133	140	138	131	130	127	140	140	140	140

VPSO AUTHORIZED FUNDING

10/25/91

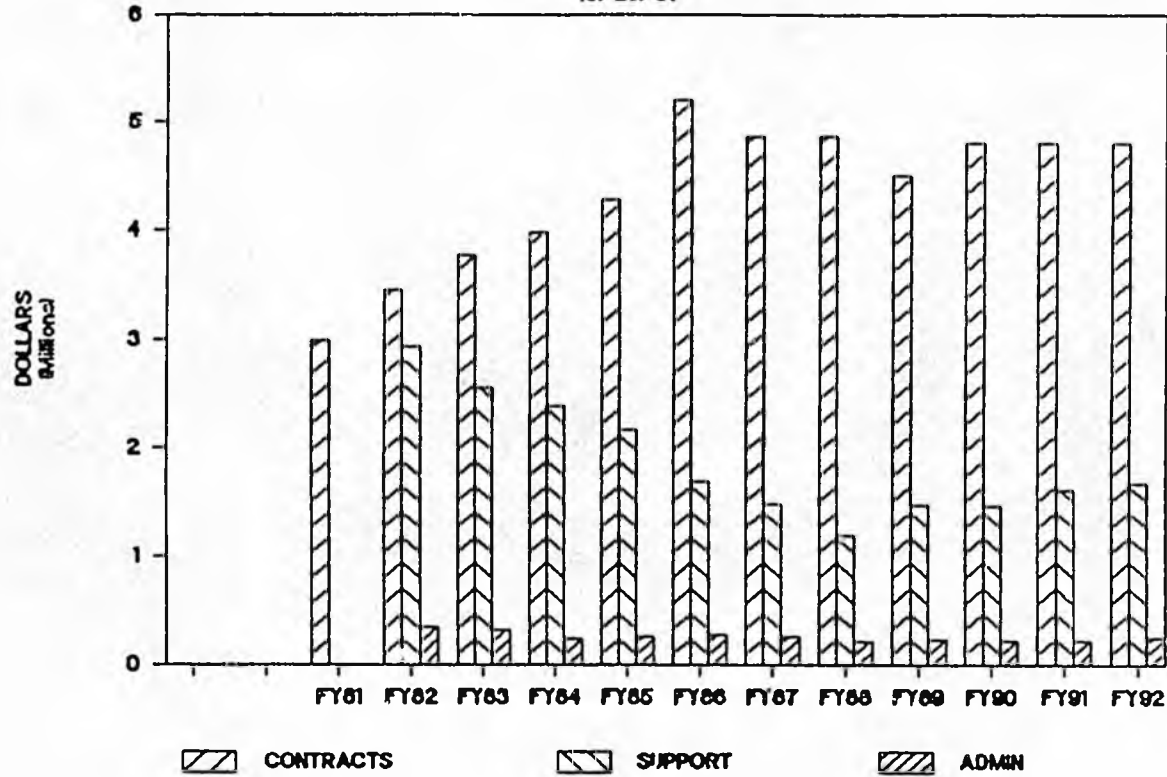


CONTRACTS
 SUPPORT
 ADMIN

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
CONTRACTS	2994700	3457200	3768400	3973100	4272800	5208500	4866200	4865200	4506800	4806800	4806800	4806800
SUPPORT		2928500	2549500	2380500	2166300	1685800	1481700	1181900	1472200	1462200	1612200	1674100
ADMIN		344000	316300	238900	260000	272800	258400	212170	228400	223400	223400	249160
TOTALS	2994700	6729700	6634200	6592500	6699100	7167100	6606300	6266900	6207400	6492400	6642400	6730000

VPSO AUTHORIZED FUNDING

10/25/91



	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
CONTRACTS	2994700	3457200	3768400	3973100	4272800	5208500	4866200	4866200	4506800	4806800	4806800	4806800
SUPPORT		2928500	2549500	2380500	2166300	1685800	1481700	1187900	1472200	1462200	1612200	1674100
ADMIN		344000	316300	238900	260000	272800	258400	212800	228400	223400	223400	249100
TOTALS	2994700	6729700	6634200	6592500	6699100	7167100	6606300	6266900	6207400	6492400	6642400	6730000

PRISONER TRANSPORTATION

Prisoner transportation and lack of jail space continue to pose ongoing drains on man power and finances.

A recent prisoner transport to Unalaska for trial resulted in the following:

Transportation Costs:

1 Prisoner	
3 Court Service Officers	\$4080.00
3 CSO's Per Diem	509.00
1 Meal for Prisoner	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$4664.00

The city Jail at Cordova is now no longer accepting prisoners.

The State Troopers are negotiating with the Contractor from which office space is leased, to also build a temporary prisoner holding facility within the office area.

Final costs will not be known until an architect completes an approved set of plans.

The City of Anchorage is attempting to compel the State to begin moving City Police prisoners by it's Warrant Unit.

The impact on the resources of the State could be severe.

News Release

Alaska Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK
99811-3100



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House of Representatives Majority Coalition

For Immediate Release

Nov. 4, 1991

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TO HOLD HEARING ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ANCHORAGE--The House Judiciary Committee will conduct a public hearing on the state of the criminal justice system in Alaska on Friday, November 8, 1991 at 9 a.m. in the Anchorage Legislative Information Office at 3111 C Street.

"We want to learn whether government is doing enough to protect the public's safety," said Rep. Dave Donley, D-Anchorage, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. "Any person or group interested in criminal justice issues is encouraged to appear before the committee and give us their perspective on how the system can be improved."

The following are examples of the types of issues the Judiciary Committee is interested in hearing about:

- investigation delays of sexual assault and other felony offenses;
- decisions not to prosecute drug possession and bad check offenses;
- decisions to enter into sentence agreements for sexual abuse of a minor and sexual assault cases;
- failure of the system to pursue defendants who do not make restitution payments;
- the absence of a system to supervise misdemeanor probationers, particularly those convicted of domestic violence offenses;
- the lack of adequate and appropriate rehabilitation programs both within and outside of Alaska's correctional institutions;
- the closure of New Start Centers by the Department of Corrections; and
- decisions to limit or suspend municipal prosecutions of offenses that are crimes under state law.

-MORE-

The above list is not intended to be an exhaustive catalog of the issues in which the committee is interested. It is to assist those who have been asked to address the committee.

Representatives from the Departments of Law, Corrections, Public Safety, the Anchorage Police Department, the Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office, the Fairbanks Department of Public Safety, the state's Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault have all been asked to appear before the committee.

The hearing will be teleconferenced with sites on-line in Fairbanks, Juneau and Soldotna. For more information contact Laurie Otto, Staff Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee at 561-7629.

caseload statistics provided
by GENE Branchflower, ASST DA.

	1989			1990			1991			1992			1993		
	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ	New Cases	BY Δ	GT Δ
JAN	81	110	24/27	105	124	15/17	107	127	12/15						
Feb	83	96	43/47	77	83	20/20	89	95	17/17						
MARCH	93	112	25/31	98	114	17/19	112	133	11/12						
APRIL	76	99	13/13	122	140	19/24	100	119	15/17						
MAY	90	109	24/36	109	122	21/28	51/19 93	ER. 166	15/17						
JUNE	84	98	12/14	97	109	8/9	80	98	15/15						
July <small>anch. 11/17 GT ↓ most wht.</small>	80	93	10/11	96	107	14/15	98	114	11/13						
Aug <small>ANCH ONLY</small>	101	115	26/33	87	106	16/20	96	108	19/20						
Sept	75	97	7/9	92	112	8/8	105	121	14/17						
Oct	113	133	14/15	115	130	15/18	96	131							
Nov	68	79	20/16	104	124	8/9									
Dec.	73	82	14/16	70	91	20/31									
			235/268			181/218									
	101	1219	235/268	1172	1352	181/218									

to
FALS

* 100% cases in Intelle

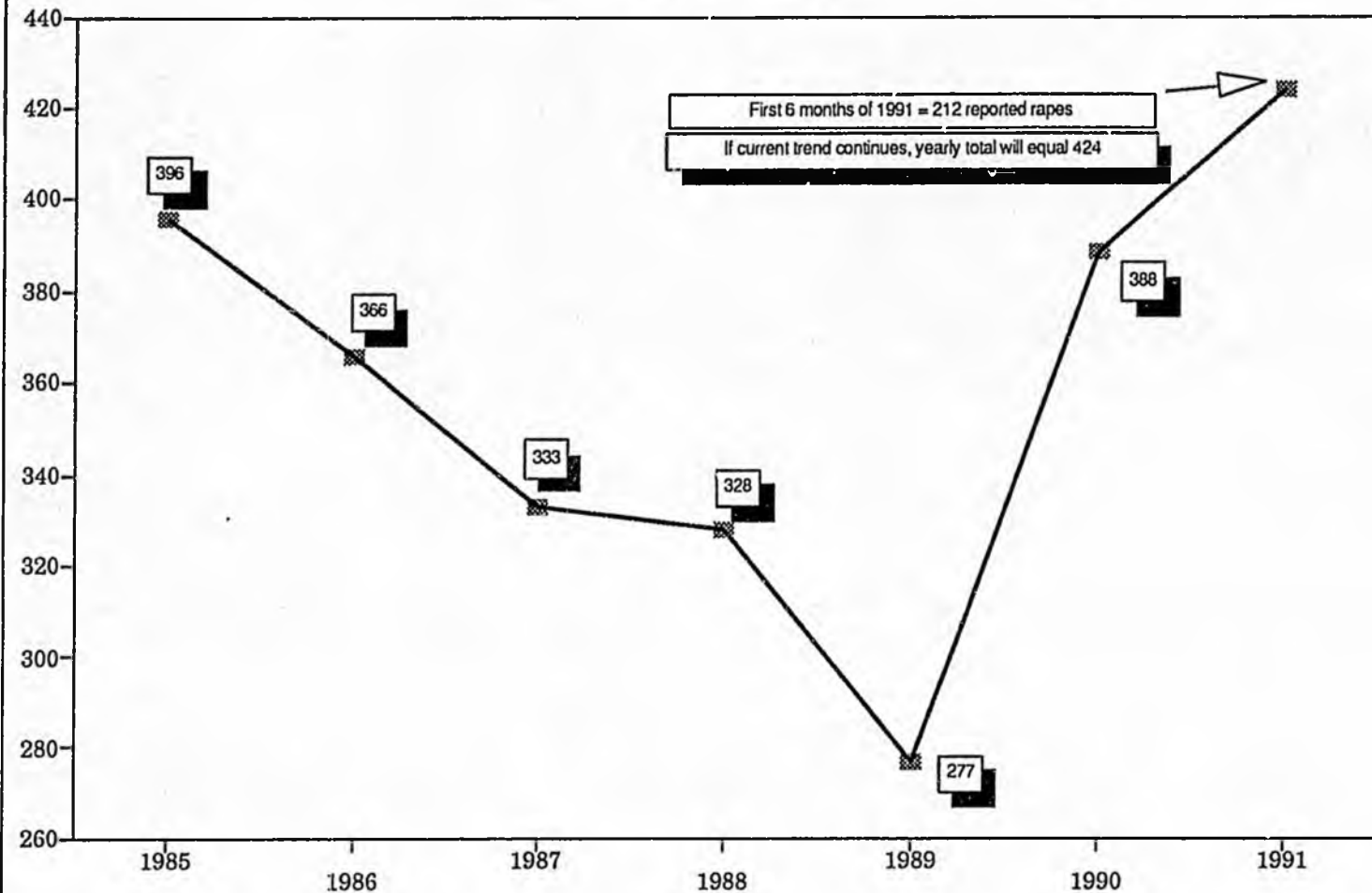
1146-86 to 1146-97
RUELL
1147
156

	1984			1985			1986			1987			1988		
	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ	NEW CASES	BY Δ	GT Δ
JAN	103	125	23/30	82	90	37/40	108	121	24/29	115	143	14/17	89	105	19/23
Feb	77	91	22/25	97	110	23/30	93	116	22/30	93	109	31/42	98	112	15/20
MARCH	103	135	19/30	105	119	28/31	99	128	52/75	104	115	37/48	94	115	21/32
APRIL	101	113	27/31	102	113	31/36	94	106	35/47	103	117	28/36	83	94	17/19
MAY	92	94	41/43	97	107	24/26	105	128	25/30	91	104	39/46	97	108	46/52
JUNE	98	125	24/24	106	122	45/53	78	88	39/48	85	95	29/32	94	118	24/38
July	93	101	28/30	92	110	34/45	99	104	37/38	104	121	29/33	88	115	30/40
AUG	100	117	18/21	129	144	38/51	93	103	15/15	98	108	24/29	108	120	30/54
Sept	88	101	56/59	98	112	26/32	95	105	26/29	72	84	27/33	95	106	31/37
Oct	124	161	15/37	103	132	31/43	110	125	27/29	96	108	24/30	101	123	32/38
Nov	106	122	22/22	88	97	22/30	93	98	27/30	* 66	73	13/18	87	100	27/31
Dec	93	103	33/46	120	123	37/57	100	111	15/16	83	95	18/24	118	132	34/39
TOTALS	1178	1388	328/398	1225	1379	376/474	1167	1333	344/416	1110	1272	313/388	1152	1348	526/623

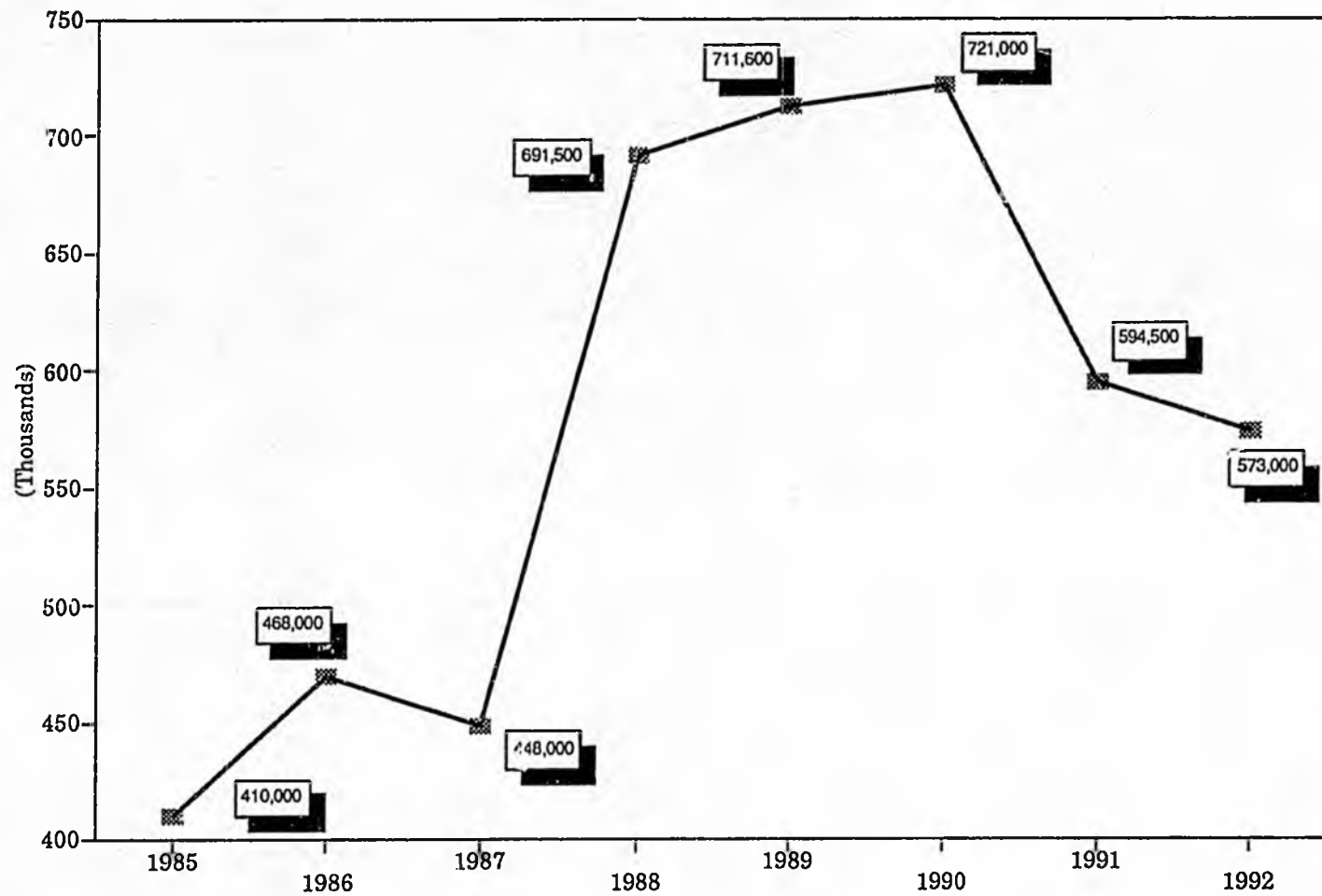
* 100% cases in Intelle

1116-86 to 1116-87
 Rule 11
 1112
 R1119
 156

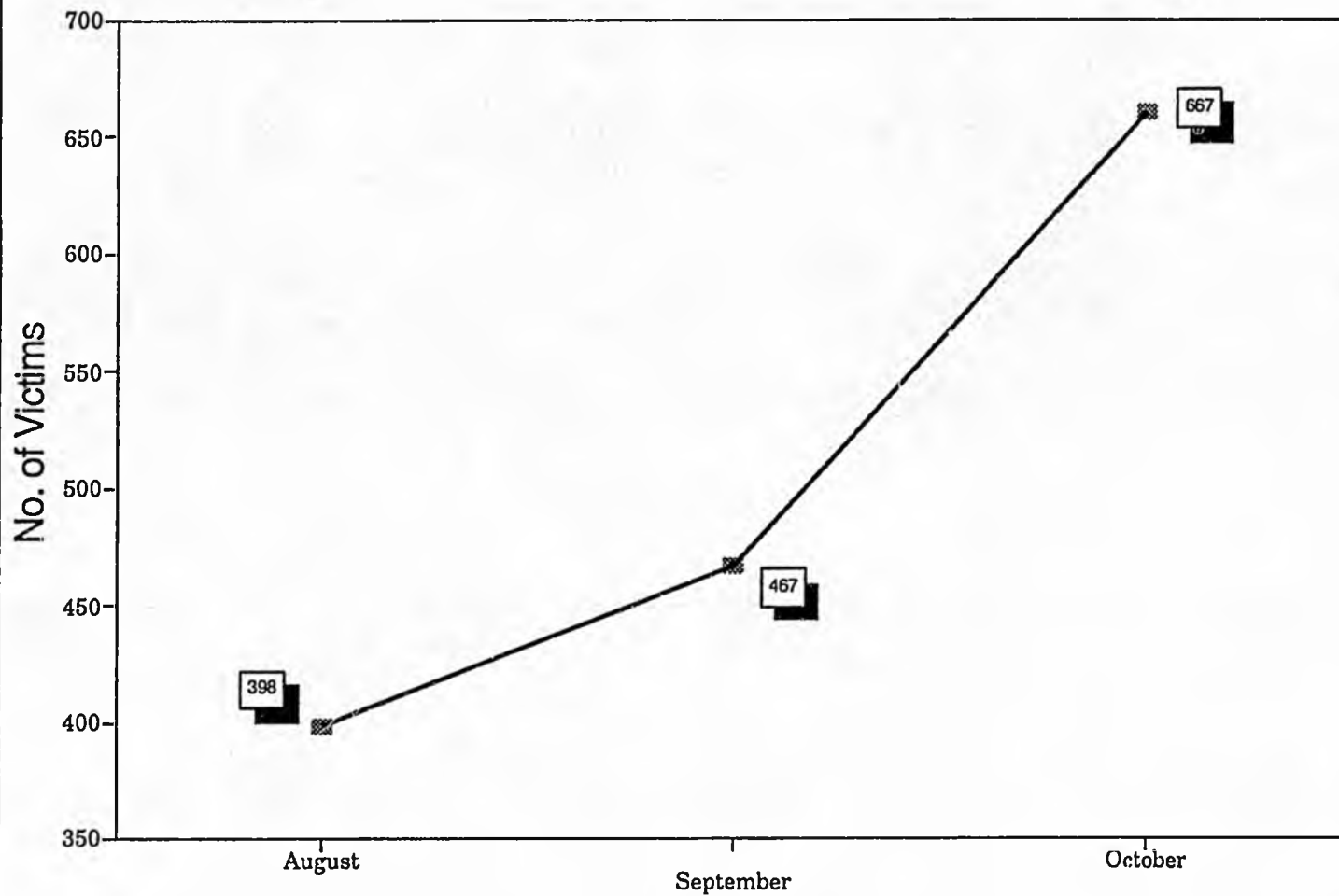
Incidence of Rape in Alaska 1985 - 1991



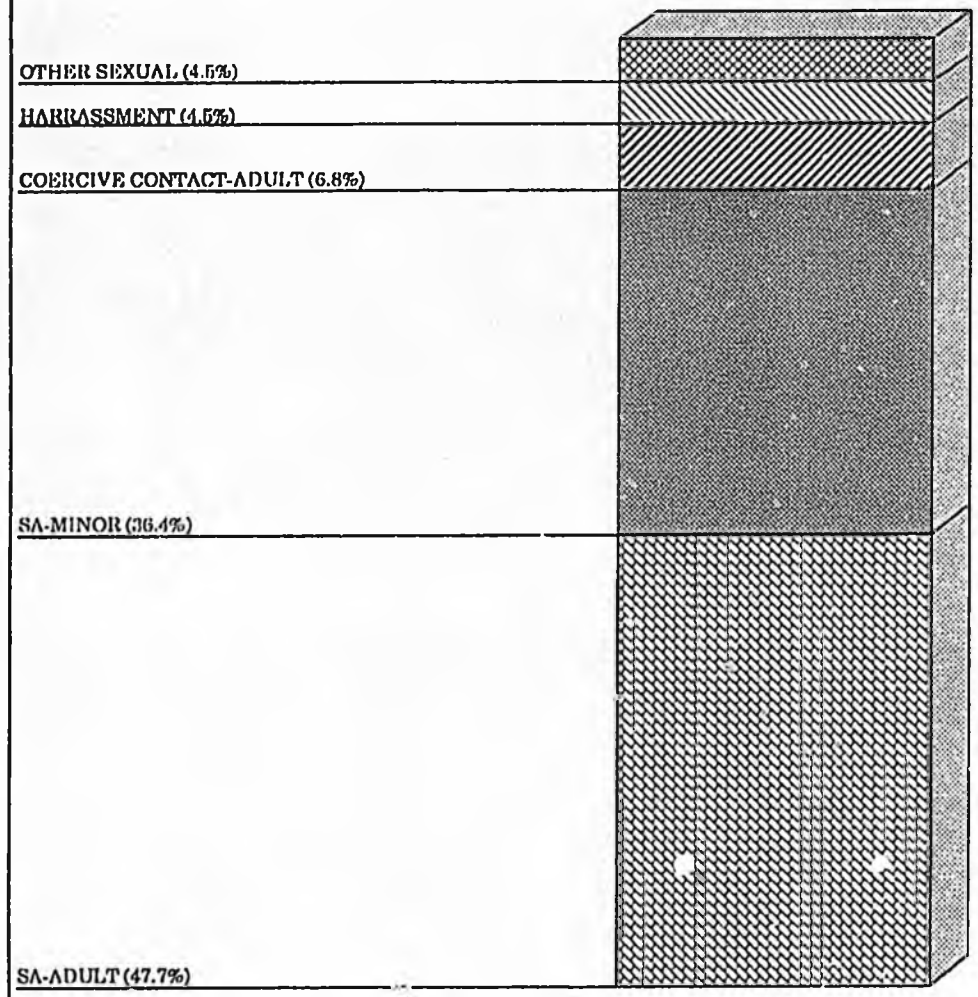
S.T.A.R. Funding FY 1985 - 1992



Rape Victims Assisted by S.T.A.R. August - October, 1992

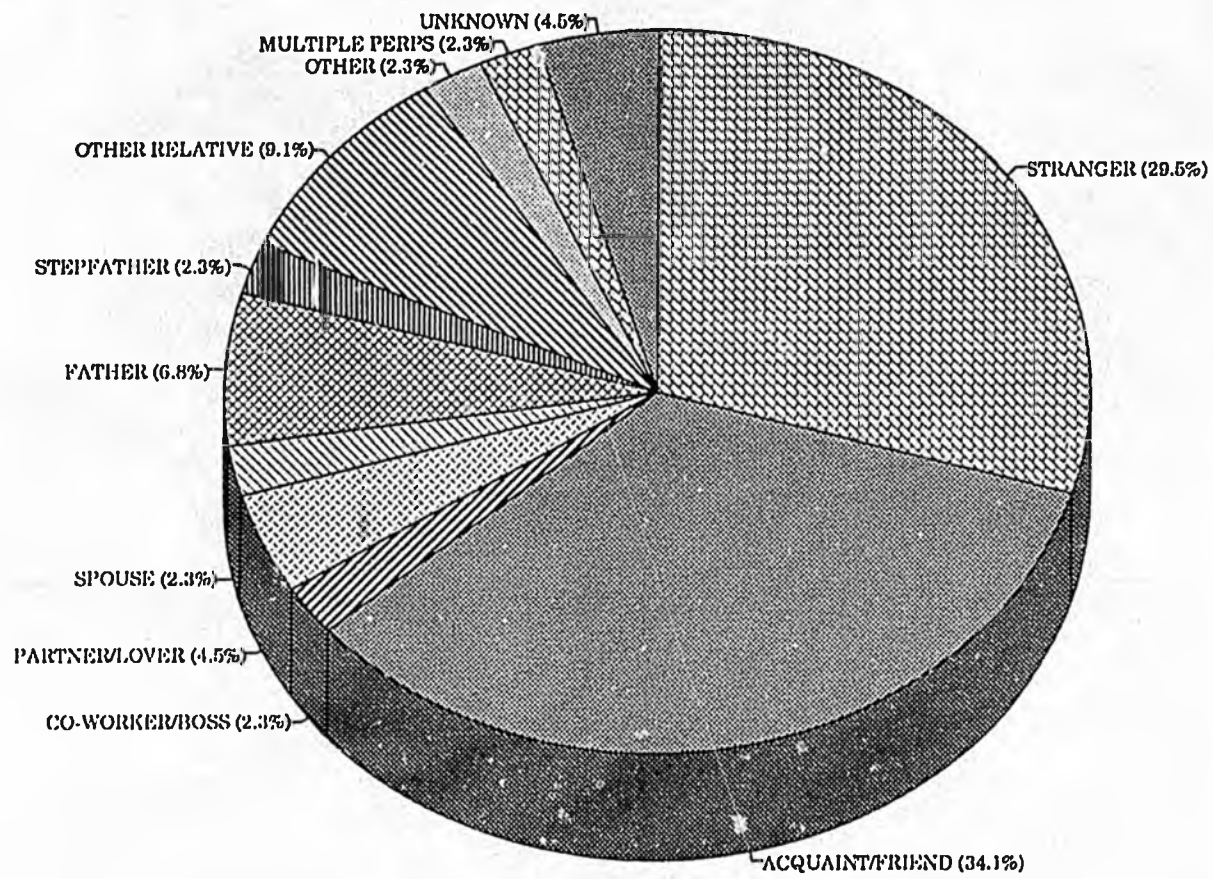


TYPE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT S.T.A.R. DATA 1992



RELATIONSHIP OF PERP TO VICTIM

S.T.A.R. DATA 1992



USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE
S.T.A.R. DATA 1992

