

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672

7376 SENATE HEALTH EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

Profile for Parolee/Probationers

Most Serious Offense Committed as of December 31, 1991

Offense	Number of Offenders
Scheme to Defraud	10
Misapplication of Property	3
Falsifying Business Records	2
Defrauding Creditors	2
Criminal Nonsupport	1
Contribute Delinq of Minor	2
Bribery	2
Receiving Unlawful Gratuities	1
Perjury	8
Unsworn Falsification	1
Perj by Inconsistent Statemts	1
Escape - 2nd Degree	12
Unlawful Evasion - 1st	1
Permitting an Escape	1
Promote Contraband - 1st	12
Interfer Official Proceedings	2
Tampering with Witness - 1st	3
Tampering with Physical Evid	2
Resisting/Interfering with Arr	1
Hindrng Prosecution - 1st	8
Terroristic Threatening	3
Disorderly Conduct	2
Miscond w Weapons - 1st	39
Miscond w Weapons - 2nd	2
Cntrld Substnces - 1st	20
Cntrld Substnces - 2nd	25
Cntrld Substnces - 3rd	405
Cntrld Substnces - 4th	274
Cntrld Substnces - 5th	4
Cntrld Substnces - 6th	2
Cntrld Substnces - 7th	1
Manu/Deliv of Imit Cont Subs	4
Poss Imit Cont Subs to Sell	2
Deliver Imit Cont Subs Minor	2
Offense Not in Table File	12
Total	3,744

Division of Statewide Programs

Director's Overview

Responsibilities

The Division of Statewide Programs is responsible for a wide variety of inmate services and programs. Generally the activities of Statewide Programs can be divided into two areas, health care and rehabilitation services. Health care consists of Medical Health care and Mental Health care for inmates. Rehabilitation programs consist of educational, substance abuse, sex offender, anger management, prison industries, prison ministries, and community residential center programs.

Division Organization

The Division of Statewide Programs is organized along program lines. The organizational chart reflects the Division's organization as of December 31, 1991.

The most significant organizational changes during the calendar year of 1991 include the following:

1. Creation and staffing of a Medical Officer position to direct inmate health care services;
2. Establishment and staffing of a Substance Abuse Coordinator position (funded by a federal grant); and
3. Transfer of the Forensic Consultation Team from the Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Corrections.

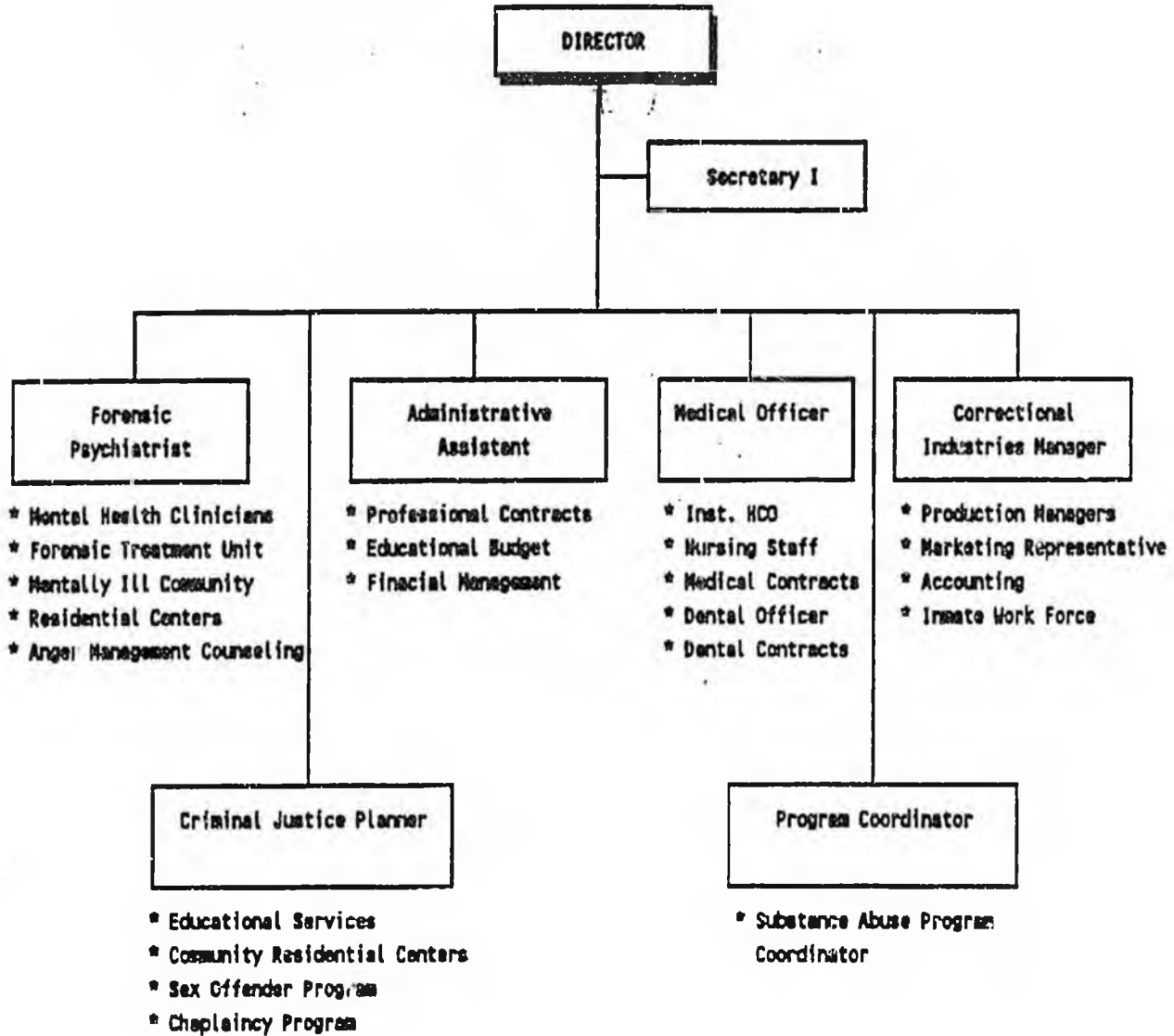


Richard Bentson
Director of Statewide Programs

Delivery of Service

The Division of Statewide Programs delivers program services in a number of different ways. The schedule below summarizes the delivery of services, the number of contracts managed by the division, and the dollar amount of contracts currently encumbered. While the Division of Statewide Programs has only 38 individuals charged to the division budget components, a much larger number of individuals are actually involved in the delivery of services. In a number of the programs, individuals carried within institutional budgets are managed by Statewide Programs staff and contracts are let with private enterprise contractors in a variety of forms. In some cases, such as Community Residential Centers and sex offender programs, contracts are for complete programs. In other cases, such as inmate medical services, the contracts are for professional or technical services managed and directed by Department of Corrections employees.

Division of Statewide Programs



Division of Statewide Programs

Statewide Programs Overview

Program	State Positions		Contract Positions *	Total Positions	Total Contracts	Contract Exp. **
	SWP	Other				
Administrative	4	0	0	4	N/A	N/A
Alaska Correctional Ind.	14	0	0	14	N/A	N/A
Inmate Health Care	13	35.5	78	126.5	22	\$3,354,793.20
Comm. Res. Ctrs.	0	0	81	81	6	\$5,136,457.00
Sex Offender Program	0	9	5.9	14.9	4	+ \$890,338.00
Education	0	16.5	3.7	20.2	63	\$155,312.00
Mental Health	6	15	1.4	22.4	9	\$210,443.00
Substance Abuse	1	0	17	18	2	\$781,340.00
Anger Management	0	0	3	3	1	\$121,200.00
Chaplaincy	0	0	2	2	1	\$127,000.00
Total	38.00	76.00	192.00	306.00	108.00	\$10,776,883.20

* Based on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 1920 hours annual (48 weeks X 40 hrs/wk).

** Based on actual encumbrances to date.

+ Based on actual encumbrances to date plus projection through 06/30/92.

Accomplishments and Significant Events

Current year accomplishments include the following:

1. Commencement of operation of special forensic treatment unit (Mike Module) at Cook Inlet Prerual Facility
2. Development and implementation of statewide educational standard
3. Opening of Mentally Ill Community Residential Center
4. National Institute of Corrections evaluation of inmate medical services component
5. Creation and staffing of Medical Officer position
6. Evaluation of Sex Offender Program services by independent consultant
7. Transfer of Forensic Consultation Team from the Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Corrections
8. Hiring of statewide Substance Abuse Program Coordinator
9. Commencement of development of Mental Health Quality Assurance and reporting system
10. Commencement of operation of the Spring Creek Correctional Center furniture plan

Division of Statewide Programs

Alaska Correctional Industries

Program Overview

Alaska Correctional Industries is dedicated to the rehabilitation of prisoners by providing a meaningful and realistic employment experience. The Correctional Industries program operates under Chapter 32 of the Alaska Statutes as approved by the legislature in 1982. Currently the program is operational at five correctional centers and is operating eight separate correctional industry operations.

The industrial operations employ 160 inmates or 15% of the incarcerated population at the participating correctional centers. A department task force is reviewing correctional industries to assess the best institutional placements for various operations. The task force's findings will be included in the department's Master Plan and will be completed by June 1992.

Current staffing consists of 14 full-time positions comprised of 11 production managers, 1 accountant, 1 marketing representative, and 1 general manager. The program operates under the supervision of the Director of Statewide Programs.

Correctional Industries Commission

Established by the legislature, the Correctional Industries Commission provides general policy direction to the correctional industries program through the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections. The original commission consisted of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the governor to serve staggered terms of four years. The initial appointments included a representative of private industry, organized labor, agriculture, the general public, and one ex-offender. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration is also a member, and the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections serves as chairperson of the commission.

The Correctional Industries Commission meets quarterly in different locations throughout the state. The public meetings are teleconferenced at requested sites. Public hearings are conducted by the commission to provide an opportunity for persons or organizations who may be affected by the proposed plans of the correctional industries program to appear and present testimony concerning those plans.

Division of Statewide Programs

Mission Statement

The mission of the Correctional Industries Program is to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners by providing realistic work experiences as much like those that prevail in private industry as possible. To accomplish this mission, the correctional industries program has the following goals:

1. To make a positive contribution to the Alaska economy through cooperative efforts with labor organizations and private businesses, and to minimize the negative impact of the Correctional Industries Program upon existing private enterprises and the labor force in the state.
2. To develop and operate agricultural, industrial, and service enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections.
3. To structure the correctional industries program and work environment to, increase the prisoner's financial responsibility, provide as many jobs for prisoners as possible, allow prisoners to acquire or improve work habits and occupational skills, and increase the probability of opportunities for employment after release.
4. To ensure that all aspects of the correctional industries program are consistent with proper penal administration and integrated with other programs and services within the Department of Corrections.
5. To maintain high standards of quality in all products and services generated through the correctional industries program.
6. To manage the correctional industries program so that it will be self-supporting, by generating a sufficient amount of money from sale of products and services to pay for all or most of the expenses of the program.

Division of Statewide Programs

Manufacturing/Service Operations

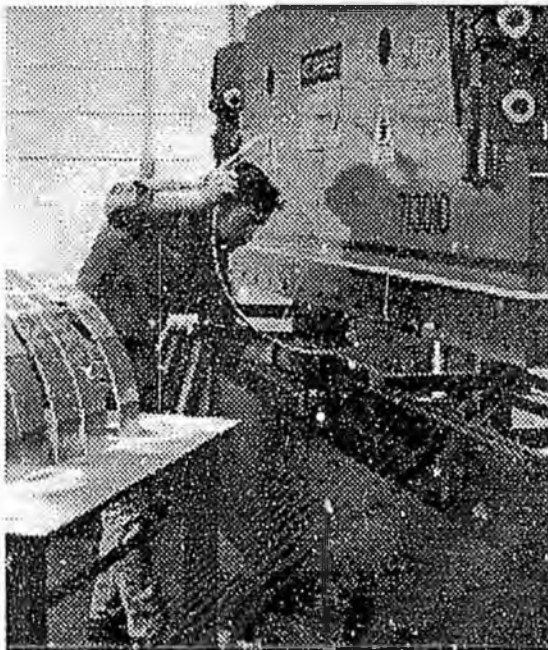
The Alaska Correctional Industries program operates the following industries:

Location	Correctional Facility	Industries Program
Juneau	Lemon Creek C. C.	Commercial Laundry
Kenai	Wildwood C. C.	Metal Plant
Kenai	Wildwood C. C.	Furniture/Office Systems
Palmer	Palmer C. C.	Farm/Greenhouse
Palmer	Palmer C. C.	Auto-Body Repair Shop
Palmer	Palmer C. C.	Meat Processing Plant
Fairbanks	Fairbanks C. C.	Garment/Flat Goods Shop
Seward	Spring Creek C. C.	Furniture Plant

Operations Overview

Juneau Commercial Laundry Operations

Located within the Lemon Creek Correctional Center complex, the operation continues to work for the Alaska Marine Highway System, as well as meeting the correctional center's needs and those of the Johnson Youth Facility. The Juneau Recovery Unit and the Shrine of St. Teresa are also active customers. 97% of the operation's business is generated by the Alaska Marine Highway system. The total operation's FY91 gross sales of \$272,728.00 surpassed the FY90 sales volume of \$270,531.00. The Commercial Laundry operation remain one of the mainstays of the Industries program. The operation is staffed by two production managers and 28 inmate employees.



Kenai Metal Fabrication Plants

This operation is located within the Wildwood Correctional Center complex. Operation began in 1986, but did not receive a large production order until 1987. At that time, the plant turned out metal cell furniture ordered for the Spring Creek Correctional Center at Seward. The shop continues to fabricate metal products that have typically been ordered outside the state. This industries operation did \$36,520.00 in sales in FY91 and the program is currently identifying new products for manufacture in FY92. The operation is staffed by one production manager and eight inmate employees.

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Kenai Furniture Plant

This operation is also located within the Wildwood Correctional Center complex. Operation began in 1986, with full on-line operation in 1987. Quality control measures have been improved and sales to state agencies have been successful. There were no wholesale sales to the private sector, although several inquiries from private sector vendors have been received. The private sector market is currently under analysis for development. In January 1991, the program received approval to manufacture office panel systems. This operation continues to manufacture institutional furniture, such as end tables, data tables, chairs, and conference tables. The Kenai Furniture operation attained a FY91 gross sales level of \$527,761.00. The operation is staffed by one production manager and 35 inmate employees.

Palmer Farm Operation

This operation is located within the Palmer Correctional Center complex. Operation began in 1984 and has made slow steady progress over the ensuing years. Additional acreage has been cleared to increase the harvest size to meet the needs of the Department of Corrections. The farm continued in FY90 and FY91 to sell potatoes and vegetables to southcentral correctional facilities and other state institutions. Sales in FY91 were \$82,648.00. A modest increase in FY91 was the result of increased potato sales to the Department of Corrections. The operation is staffed by one program manager and ten inmate employees.

Palmer Auto Body Shop

This operation is also located within the Palmer Correctional Center complex. Operation began as a correctional industry in 1984. With the purchase of new equipment, the shop began producing commercially acceptable and high quality repairs. The Auto-Body Repair Shop continues to do all body repair on state vehicles primarily in the southcentral region, providing fast turnaround and high quality work. The program is currently working in conjunction with the Department of Transportation/State Equipment Fleet staff to identify large vehicles that could be refurbished to expand the industry. The operation is staffed by one production manager and seven inmate employees.

Division of Statewide Programs

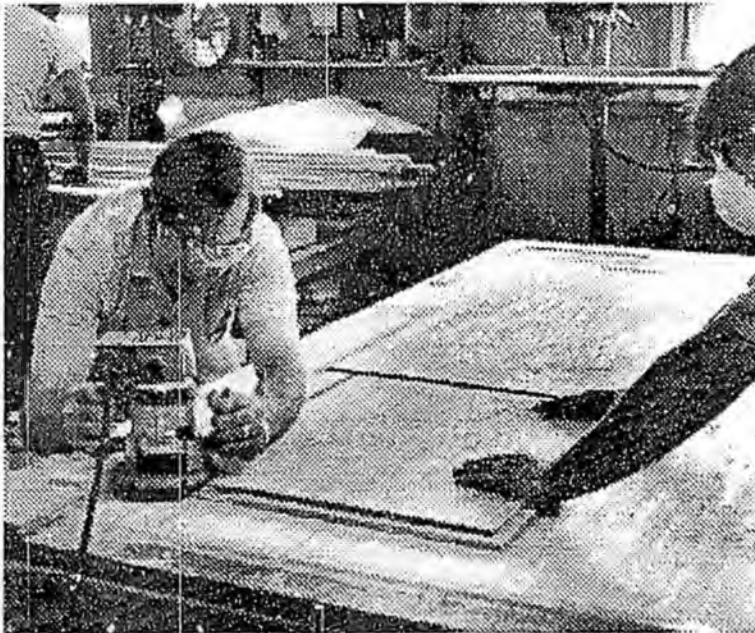
Mt McKinley Meat and Sausage Company

This operation operates in conjunction with the Palmer Correctional Center, but is located within the City of Palmer. It was acquired under a lease agreement with the Division of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources in 1987 and was brought back on line after sitting dormant for one year. While the correctional industry operation has lost money in FY-87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, it has continued to minimize losses and improve in its goal to be self-sufficient. The operation experienced \$868,641.00 in gross sales in FY91. Mt. McKinley Meats has been well received by the Alaska Farmers and Stockgrowers Association and the association supports its continuation in providing a stable wholesale market for Alaskan grown meat products. This operation is staffed by two production managers and 26 inmate employees.

Seward Furniture Plant

This operation is located within the Spring Creek Correctional Center complex. Full operation began in late FY91. This operation will manufacture a complete line of oak office furniture.

The new facility provided additional space and is more conducive to the manufacturing of wood furniture products. The purchase of capital equipment to open this plant was funded through revenues from the Correctional Industries program. The operation is staffed by two production managers and 29 inmate employees.



Woodworker at Seward Furniture Industry

Administrative Functions

The Correctional Industries General Manager is located in Juneau. The Marketing Representative and Accountant perform the day-to-day administrative functions necessary to manage and coordinate the Alaska Correctional Industries Program, and are located in Anchorage. Three inmate employees provide additional assistance in the clerical, marketing, and accounting functions.

Division of Statewide Programs

Revenue Sales

The following sales have been reported by the Alaska Correctional Industries program:

1.	FY-88	\$1,827,000
2.	FY-89	\$1,655,000
3.	FY-90	\$1,970,154
4.	FY-91	\$1,945,705

The products and services produced by Alaska Correctional Industries are available to local, state and federal government; school districts; non-profit organizations; and approved designated wholesalers. Projections for FY92 gross sales level is anticipated to approach \$2.3 million.

In producing the products and services offered by the Alaska Correctional Industries program, \$1,521,583.96 of raw materials and services were purchased from Alaska vendors. 86.6% of all Alaska Correctional Industries expenditures involved purchases from 397 individual private sector vendors within Alaska.



Garment Worker at Sewing Industry, FCC

Division of Statewide Programs

Anger Management Counseling

Mission Statement

The Anger Management Counseling Program provides services to inmates in correctional facilities who have been perpetrators of domestic violence (whether or not that is the crime for which they are incarcerated) or victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Services include assessment, individual and group educational and counseling sessions, and coordination with correctional personnel and with domestic violence programs in the community.

Anger Management Counseling Services

Counseling services are available in three correctional centers: Lemon Creek Correctional Center in Juneau; Anvil Mountain Correctional Center in Nome, and Fairbanks Correctional Center in Fairbanks.

Services are provided through grants with local domestic violence/sexual assault agencies and funded by the Department of Corrections through the Counsel on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Local agencies provide part time counseling staff who work within the correctional center.

The Department of Corrections developed a standardized anger management curriculum, Alternatives to Aggression, which forms the foundation for the anger management program. The program is organized in two phases. The first level is the basic educational component. The counselors organize and present a variety of workshops during this phase, including assertiveness training, conflict resolution, self care, empathy and various stress reduction techniques. More advanced anger management training occurs during the second phase, which includes individual and group counseling.

During Fiscal Year 1991, anger management services were provided to 129 males, and 7 females, for a total of 136 individuals. The following is a breakdown by race and age of those individuals participating:

Race	Asian	Black	White	Hispanic	Native	Native American	Unknown
#	0	13	46	1	2	70	4
<u>0-17</u>	<u>18-29</u>	<u>30-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>Unknown</u>		
0	83	41	11	0	1		

Division of Statewide Programs

Chaplaincy Services

Mission Statement

To provide services and religious programs which will enhance prisoner rehabilitation by encouraging responsible behavior; promoting spiritual growth and moral development; and focusing on improving the quality of relationship with God, family, self, and community. To offer pastoral care and support to the total institutional community, while being sensitive to the existing cultural and religious diversity. To acknowledge the constitutionally protected rights retained by Alaska Department of Corrections prisoners to believe, express, and exercise the religion of their choice and to provide those opportunities necessary to practice religious freedom that are consistent with the prudent requirements of facility security, safety, health, and orderliness.

Overview

The office of the Chaplaincy Coordinator directs chaplaincy services and religious programming for all Department of Corrections facilities. Chaplaincy programs and services are designed to meet diverse spiritual/moral needs and interests represented in the prisoner population. Churches and religious organizations are recruited to assist in the provision of human, material, and financial resources to address the pluralistic environment which exists within the correctional community. The chaplaincy program is designed as a non-denominational, inter-faith ministry, representative of the faith groups of the prisoner population. The chaplaincy mission encompasses the needs of inmates, their families, and staff.

Typical program services include: worship services, Bible and religious studies, pastoral care and counseling, lay counseling, group counseling, visitation ministry, literacy, and other special projects and events. After-care for ex-offenders as they re-enter the community is an integral program component.

Organization & Staffing

The chaplaincy program is provided by contract from the Alaska District Council of the Assemblies of God and its division, Prison Outreach Ministries. The contract provides for a full-time Chaplaincy Coordinator and an administrative assistant.

A strong volunteer program is a vital component in the delivery of chaplaincy services and activities. Each institution has an appointed volunteer chaplain who fulfills some of the role and responsibilities of an institutional chaplain. Augmenting the volunteer chaplains' efforts is a valuable cadre of volunteers involved in various program/ministry services. All volunteer chaplains and other religious volunteers are supervised by the Chaplaincy Coordinator.

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There are over 1,000 approved religious volunteers from over 180 different churches and religious organizations working in the Alaska Department of Corrections. All volunteers are screened, trained, and receive a Religious Authorization Card prior to initial involvement. The Chaplaincy Coordinator provides training workshops twice a year for religious volunteers as a form of in-service training.

23,448	Volunteer hours contributed
34,586	Number of prisoner attendance at religious services/activities
3,440	Religious activities
9,467	One-to-one religious volunteer contacts (counseling, visitation ministry, etc.)

Accomplishments & Program Statistics

The Chaplaincy Coordinator directed a massive Christmas package program which provided a Christmas box for each of the 2,650 inmates in the fourteen Alaska correctional facilities. Each box cost seven dollars and contained Christmas treats and cookies, letter writing materials, and an assortment of religious literature. Funds for the project were raised from Ketchikan to Prudhoe Bay. Over 150 volunteers contributed time on an assembly line putting the boxes together. This project was very meaningful to the prisoners at Christmas and demonstrated the concern of the community for the incarcerated.

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Future Direction

Included as part of the new Four Year Plan of the Department of Corrections is an objective for FY92 "to develop a plan to expand the Chaplaincy program in all insitutions." Consequently, a Chaplaincy Services Expansion Plan has been developed which recommends funding for a statewide chaplaincy program utilizing paid institutional chaplains consistent with American Correctional Association Standards.

Budget

State Resources:

\$119,937 Chaplaincy services contract

Private Resources:

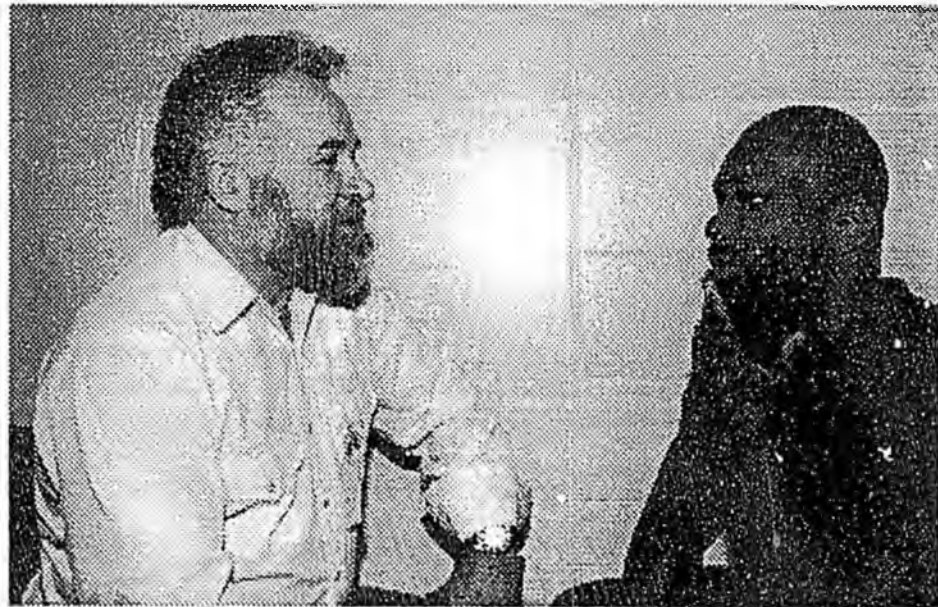
\$ 40,836 Donated funds

\$ 37,200 Grant funds for chaplain positions

\$235,887 Value of volunteer hours donated

\$313,923 Total of Private Resources

The above figures do not include the value of the vast amount of literature, materials, and ministry tools which were donated.



Over 9,000 one-to-one visits were made by religious volunteers in 1991

Division of Statewide Programs

Community Residential/Restitution Centers

Mission Statement

Community Residential Centers help facilitate the transition of offenders from institutional confinement to parole/probation supervision, as well as providing an "intermediate sanction" for confined misdemeanants and parolees/probationers who commit technical violations of parole/probation.

To facilitate the transition from institutional confinement back into the community, offenders may request and receive a furlough to a CRC. After placement in a CRC, offenders are restricted to the center except for specifically approved passes from the facility for the purpose of work, education, treatment and/or counseling activities. Residents must be engaged in approved employment, education or community work service projects, or some combination of these activities to constitute a full work week of at least forty (40) hours.

As an intermediate sanction for parole/probationers who commit technical violations of parole/probation conditions, CRC's serve as a 'halfway-in' facility to provide support, structure and more supervision than probation/parole supervision can provide. These individuals are allowed to continue employment in the community but must return to the facility when not at work.

Community Residential Centers also serve as an intermediate sanction for confined misdemeanants who are placed in the center in lieu of incarceration. These placements are not allowed to leave the facility unless they are participating in community work service with constant staff supervision, or other approved Department of Corrections supervision.

Community Restitution Centers were legislatively authorized in 1985. They differ somewhat from Community Residential Centers in that eligible inmates are not required to be furloughed from the institution in order to be housed in the center. Referrals to restitution centers, however, are limited to non-violent offenders who are placed there specifically to engage in outside employment or community work service projects.

Community Restitution Centers must provide a higher degree of security than is required of Community Residential Centers.

All placements in a Community Residential/Restitution Center in excess of thirty days (with the exception of confined misdemeanants) are

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expected to enter into, and progress through, a "multi-level" program. This program is designed to be responsive to residents' individual and collective needs and to provide increasing opportunities for residents' independence and responsibility.

The "multi-level" program provides incentives to offenders, through increased privileges, who demonstrate progress in learning skills and behaviors through participation in the program which will relate to successful functioning in the community.

All residents of Community Residential/Restitution Centers who are employed are required to return to the State of Alaska one third of their net earnings to help defray the cost of housing them in the center.

Organization/Staff

For fiscal year 1991, the Department of Corrections administered, through contractual agreements, six Community Residential/Restitution Centers which provided services to all categories of offenders. In addition, the Department of Corrections began the renovation of a facility to establish a specialized Community Residential Center for mentally-ill offenders.

The Department of Corrections contracted for a total of 269 community residential beds statewide, as follows: 160 beds in Anchorage, 55 beds in Fairbanks, 22 beds in Juneau, 20 beds in Bethel, and 12 beds in Kotzebue. The 16 bed Community Residential Center for mentally-ill offenders was initiated in fiscal year 1991, but placements were not made until August 1991 (state fiscal year 1992).

Cordova Center, Anchorage: was established in 1985 and has an operating capacity of 90 furloughees, probation/parolees, confined misdemeanants, and restitution placements. Located at 130 Cordova Street, the program is provided by Allvest, Inc. and has an established staff of 14.65 FTE (full time equivalent).

Glennwood Center, Anchorage: is designed as the State Restitution Center and was established in 1986. Glennwood Center has an operating capacity of 70 restitution placements and also accepts furlough, probation/parolee and confined misdemeanor placements. Located at 835 D Street, the program is provided by T.J. Mahoney and Associates and has an established staff of 14.0 FTE (full time equivalents).

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Northstar Center, Fairbanks: was established in 1989 and has an operating capacity of 55 furloughees, probation/parolees, confined misdemeanants and restitution placements. Located at 353.3 Parks Highway, the program is provided by Allvest, Inc. and has an established staff of 20.2 FTE (full time equivalents).

Glacier Manor, Juneau: was established in 1983 and has an operating capacity of 22 furloughees, probation/parolees, confined misdemeanants and restitution placements. Located at 5597 Aisek Street, the program is provided by Gasineau Human Services and has an established staff of 12.7 FTE (full time equivalents).

Tundra Center, Bethel: was established in 1986 and has an operating capacity of 20 furloughees, probation/parolees, confined misdemeanants and restitution placements. Located at 630 Ridgecrest Drive, the program is provided by Allvest Inc. and has an established staff of 6.25 FTE (full time equivalents).

Maniilaq Center, Kotzebue: was established in 1986 and had an operating capacity of 12 furloughees, probation/parolees, confined misdemeanants and restitution placements. Operating at Camp Sivunniigvik, the program was provided by Maniilaq Association and had an established staff of 11.0 FTE (full time equivalents). This program was discontinued on July 1, 1991, due to the low utilization of the program.

The following table is a cost comparison of Community Residential/Restitution Centers for FY91.

Program	FY91 Cost	Contracted Beds	Per Diem
Cordova Center, Anch.	\$1,178,059.72	32,085	\$36.72
Glennwood Center, Anch.	\$ 850,419.20	25,550	\$33.28
Northstar Center, Anch.	\$ 932,086.00	20,980	\$44.43
Glacier Manor, Juneau	\$ 517,529.99	7,662	\$67.55
Tundra Center, Bethel	\$ 479,750.00	7,300	\$65.72
Maniilaq Center, Kotzebue	<u>\$ 430,000.00</u>	<u>4,380</u>	<u>\$99.16</u>
TOTALS	\$4,387,935.91	97,957	\$ 44.79

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics that follow do not include the Maniilaq Social Rehabilitation Center, Kotzebue.

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Accomplishments

During fiscal year 1991, the Department of Corrections contracted for a total of 97,957 Community Residential/Restitution Center beds. A total of 71,045 bed days were utilized, representing an occupancy percentage statewide of 75.9%. Utilization of Community Residential/Restitution Centers ranged from a high in Fairbanks of 83.68% to a low in Bethel of 48.4%.

A total of \$272,809.89 was returned to the State of Alaska through subsistence deductions for employed residents, reducing the per diem cost to \$42.00 per bed day. In addition, a total of \$6,920.11 were collected towards court ordered restitution requirements.

A total of 340 furlongees, 168 probation/parolees, 878 restitution placements and 2,475 confined misdemeanants were placed in Community Residential Centers for the year. A total of 3,861 admissions were made, with 3,621 program completions, 119 program violations and 80 administrative removals for the year. Forty-one more individuals were residing in a Community Residential Center beginning this fiscal year, than were present at the beginning of fiscal year 1991.

A total of 3,021 urinalysis tests were administered to residents of Community Residential/Restitution Centers during the year with 58 total "positive" results. This represents a total of 1.9% of all residents tested who failed to pass the urinalysis testing and were subsequently violated from the program(s).

A total of twenty-four (24) walkaways were reported from Community Residential/Restitution Centers during the fiscal year, representing 0.6% of the total admissions to the programs during the year.

During fiscal year 1991, the Department of Corrections finalized agreements on the establishment of a Community Residential Center for mentally ill offenders. The program was established in Cordova Center, Anchorage and renovations were initiated to the facility to allow for separation of offenders placed in this program from other residents at Cordova Center. The program is designed to provide treatment and transitional services to offenders for which other mental health services are not available. (For additional information see Mental Health program).

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Legislative Inquiry

Q. How many residents in Community Residential Centers were employed or enrolled in school/training during their stay in the center?

A. During fiscal year 1991, a total of 923 residents (43.3%) were employed and 112 (5.2%) were enrolled in school/training. In addition, 642 (30.1%) were ineligible for employment and/or school/training due to their designation to the centers (These were confined misdemeanants who could not leave the premises).

Q. What is the racial composition of Community Residential Centers (by facility) reflected as a percentage of each center's total population?

A. This information is available as a "snapshot" of the residents taken on July 1, 1991. Following is a comparison of the ethnic breakdown as of this date with a comparison of the ethnic breakdown of the institution population.

	Cordova Center	Northstar Center	Tundra Center	Glennwood Center	Glacier Manor
Asian	1(1.5%)	0	0	0	0
Black	11(16.2%)	1(4.3%)	0	5(11.4%)	0
Hispanic	4(5.9%)	1(4.3%)	0	2(4.5%)	0
Native American	13(19.1%)	6(26.1%)	7(100%)	4(9.1%)	7(46.7%)
White	<u>39(57.3%)</u>	<u>15(65.3%)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33(75%)</u>	<u>8(53.3%)</u>
Total	68	23	7	44	15

	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native American	White
CRC's	1.6%	11.7%	4.3%	23.4%	59.0%
Institution	0.9%	12.3%	2.7%	32.3%	51.8%

Q. What is the total number of placements in each Community Residential Center by offender population, and what is the total number of violation, by center, during the last fiscal year?

A. The Division of Statewide Programs is currently maintaining data on the total number of placements in each Community Residential Center by offender population (i.e., misdemeanants, probationers/parolees, furloughees, resitutions) as it relates to program success. The following data, by facility, shows the success rate for all program placements for fiscal year 1991.

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	Furlough /Parolee	Probation	Confined Mis.	Restitution	Total
CORDOVA CENTER					
Admissions	75	80	1062	0	1217
Successful	69	44	1028	0	1141
Violations	7	14	5	0	26
Removals	3	8	19	0	30
NORTHSTAR CENTER					
Admissions	144	10	777	1	932
Successful	127	7	751	1	886
Violations	17	3	12	0	32
Removals	9	1	7	0	17
TUNDRA CENTER					
Admissions	59	46	7	1	113
Successful	58	39	4	4	105
Violations	5	4	0	0	9
Removals	0	6	0	0	6
GLENNWOOD CENTER					
Admissions	12	10	624	876	1522
Successful	10	2	597	810	1419
Violations	3	2	6	33	44
Removals	0	0	6	19	25
GLACIER MANOR					
Admissions	50	22	5	0	77
Successful	54	9	7	0	70
Violations	5	3	0	0	0
Removals	1	1	0	0	2

Future Directions

The Executive Committee of the department is in the process of reviewing the final report and recommendations of a task force charged with examining CRCs and furlough policies. The task force, comprised of department and community representatives, CRC contractors, and a legislative aide, has identified a number of ways to improve CRC utilization and offender reintegration. An implementation plan will be designed for each recommendation approved by the Executive Committee.

Division of Statewide Programs

Educational Services

Overview

Within the Department of Corrections, educational programs and services address the constitutional mandate for reformation. The department supports educational programs that meet the needs of individual students, the correctional system, and society.

Educational programs contribute to the security and management of the facility and coordinate closely with prison industry programs, probation/parole personnel, and other institutional programming. Education programs are tailored to meet identified educational, cultural, vocational, life skills needs, and interests of the inmate population.

Program

There are 18 statewide educational staff working within correctional facilities, providing the full range of educational services and programs to inmates. On an annual basis, each institution completes an individual institutional plan and educational budget. The plan includes written statements of expected, measurable performance outcomes in each educational component area. A statewide record keeping and reporting system has been developed for the purposes of tracking goals and objectives and compiling statewide information on services offered, numbers of program participants, completion statistics and expenditures.

The following table gives those statistics for fiscal year 1991:

Category of Service	Number of Students	Number of Hours
ABE	1,723	13,839
GED	957	21,980
Life Skills	7,151	50,094
Voc-Educ	2,657	68,420
Post Secondary	1,213	38,516
Other Ed. Services	1,994	17,676

Division of Statewide Programs

Educational Standards

Accomplishments for this fiscal year include the development of statewide Educational Standards. The purpose of these standards is to provide minimum standards of operation for educational programs within correctional facilities. These standards reflect current goals, concerns and practices in the field of correctional education. These standards were developed with the belief that strong system-wide coordination and direction enhance good institutional education programs.

Post Secondary Education

The department, working with the University of Alaska, developed and initiated a post secondary degree program in the latter half of fiscal year 1990. A statewide inmate needs/interest assessment resulted in the decision to offer an Associate of Arts degree in Business Computer Information System.

During this year, the program has expanded to include two additional sentenced facilities. The curriculum is offered utilizing a variety of innovative strategies. Many of the courses are presented through the Telecommunications Center and some are provided through live satellite transmissions. Individual institutional computer work stations are connected to the University computer network system, to enable students and instructors to work closely together.

Inmate interest in this program has been high, averaging about 75 students per semester. Inmates participating in the program are required to pay for their own tuition and books. Many of these inmates apply for federal Pell Grants, which cover the cost of tuition and books. The department assumed all administrative costs, as well as costs associated with equipment purchase and installation. For fiscal year 1991, administrative costs totaled \$78,900, and equipment costs totaled \$51,968.00.

Future Plans

The focus for this and coming years will be on developing viable vocational programs within sentenced facilities. A statewide assessment is underway to determine which vocational programs can and should be offered in these institutions. The correctional industries program in conjunction with the education program is cooperatively sponsoring the T.I.E. program (Training, Industry, Education) to integrate the training, industry and education functions of prisoner rehabilitation.

Division of Statewide Programs

Budget

The budget for education services with the department totals \$469,300.00 , which includes the individual institutional budgets managed by the education staff. These funds cover all aspects of providing educational services to inmates, excluding staff salaries.

Statewide Programs has secured additional funding, through grants from the Department of Education, for specialized services for: literacy tutoring; G.E.D. preparation for delinquent and neglected youth; adult basic education staff training; and Carl Perkins vocational education programming.

Division of Statewide Programs

Health Care Services

Mission Statement

Provide health care service necessary to prevent pain and harm, alleviate suffering, and maintain a humane level of care for persons incarcerated under the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Program and Activities

Inmate health care services ensure that essential health care is provided for inmates by licensed and certified professionals. Major services include intake screening, public inebriate screening and care, physical examination, scheduled sick call, and medication distribution.

Health care delivery includes the day-to-day care of approximately 2,500 inmates while meeting the requirements and standards established by judicial decisions, National Commission on Correctional Health Care, and the American Correctional Association. These standards require a health screening on intake of everyone booked into our institutions, a complete physical examination within 14 days of initial incarceration, and a complete dental examination within 90 days.

Significant Activities in 1991

- * A physician was hired to fill the newly created Medical Officer position to ensure improved management of health care services.
- * The role of the Medical Advisory Committee was expanded to review routine referrals and make policy recommendations.
- * The cost of X-ray services was reduced by expanded use of contract services.
- * A medical records manager was added to improve the quality and maintenance of health care records.
- * Contagious disease control standards were established and a medical staff orientation program and manual were developed.

Division of Statewide Programs

Medical Care Cost

<u>Item</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>	<u>FY91</u>
Hospital Days	864	686	584
Hospital Cases	185	134	162
Hospital Cost	\$1,600.0	\$1,394.0	\$1,632.3
Emerg. Rm Cases	184	185	222
Emerg. Rm Cost	\$71.8	\$77.2	\$130.3
Specialist Cases	2,192	1,738	1,910
Specialist Cost	\$630.0	\$590.0	\$683.8

[Dollar amounts are in thousands]

Personnel

The department customarily experiences a high rate of staff turnover in its medical section. This is caused by a shortage of qualified professionals who are willing to work in a correctional environment, a shortage of positions, and a pay scale for state health care practitioners which is lower than the same position available in the private sector. This continues to impact the ability of the department and its contractors to obtain and retain qualified medical staff.

A recent audit completed by KPMG Peat Marwick Consultants concluded that the department's medical services may be understaffed in some components of health care. Institutional medical staff are comprised of a combination of full and part-time state and contract employees. Health care staff includes the following:

1	Medical Officer
3	Pharmacists
8	Part-time Physicians
12	Physicians Assistants
84	Nurses (RN's and LPN's)
1	Dental Officer
8	Part-time Dentists
9	Part-time Hygienists and Dental Assistants
1	3 support staff

Division of Statewide Programs

Pharmacy and Medical Supply

The department's central medical supply and pharmacy serves adult correctional facilities, some youth facilities, and provides protection equipment for all adult correctional staff. This unit manages 846 lines of medical supplies and 714 pharmaceutical products. In FY91, over 48,000 prescriptions were filled, 720 purchase requests processed, and 480 requests for supplies processed and shipped. This unit also handles the disposal of contaminated medical waste.

Budget

The FY91 budget was similar to previous years in that the approved budget had a project shortfall of \$2,347.7 million before the year began. The budget supplement for FY91 was \$2,610.5 million.

FY91 Budget

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Personal Services	\$871.1
Travel	\$43.4
Professional Services:	
Medical Contract Staff	\$2,430.0
Dental Contract Staff	\$645.8
Hospital/Surgery	\$1,632.3
Specialist Services	\$638.8
Emergency Room	\$130.3
Laboratory	\$104.0
Security Guard	\$143.1
Other	\$152.7
	\$5,922.0
Supplies	\$766.1
Capital	\$20.1
Total	\$7,622.7

Division of Statewide Programs

Division Goals

The Health Care Service goals for FY92 include efforts to reduce operational costs while continuing to provide professional quality health care, and protection of the public by:

1. Providing equipment and space to accomplish more services and procedures inside the facilities, such as medical examination, treatment, and diagnostic testing equipment; x-ray units and film processors; infirmary beds, etc.;
2. Providing a post operation, long term, geriatric, and chronically ill care unit;
3. Automating the medical supply and pharmacy inventory and stock accounting system;
4. Providing a rapid response computer and facsimile equipment in each medical unit; and
5. Obtaining accreditation of all medical units by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Division of Statewide Programs

Mental Health Services

Mission Statement

The mission of the Department of Corrections Mental Health Services Program is to provide:

- * Rapid mental health screening for every detainee booked into a correctional facility.
- * Timely, comprehensive, and appropriate mental health evaluations and treatment for every individual suffering from a major mental illness.
- * The least restrictive treatment alternatives for those suffering from a major mental illness.
- * Timely and appropriate discharge planning to transfer care from the institutional mental health providers to community mental health providers.

Program Description

Phase I

Mental Health Programming for the Department of Corrections begins with a mental status screening of every inmate within 24 hours of admission to the correctional system.

Phase II

When the mental health screening indicates the presence of a mental illness, the inmate is promptly referred for evaluation and diagnosis by a clinical psychologist or clinical psychiatrist and/or qualified mental health professional acting under the clinical supervision of a psychologist or psychiatrist.

Phase III

Treatment includes the use of psychotherapy, psychotherapeutic medications, educational treatments, work therapy, anger and stress management, and drug and alcohol treatment. The use of involuntary medications and/or physical restraints is specifically excluded as a standard treatment medium except under circumstances where imminent danger may befall the patient or those around him/her as a consequence of an untreated psychotic disorder.

Division of Statewide Programs

Phase IV

For Mentally Ill Offenders who cannot be stabilized in a general prison population, the department developed a Mental Health Unit at the Cook Inlet Pretrial Facility in 1991. The unit has the physical capacity of 30 beds. Though this Unit was designed to be an acute psychiatric unit, it has evolved into an intermediate and chronic unit in addition to serving as an acute psychiatric stabilization unit.

The Cook Inlet Mental Health Unit, otherwise known as Mike Module, has been operational for approximately one year. It functions on a medical model, implementing a treatment and levels system. It is under the direct supervision of the department psychiatrist. This unit has ten full-time mental health staff who provide 24 hour coverage of the unit. Treatment planning is initiated by a multi-disciplinary treatment team which includes a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a psychiatric nurse, a psychiatric social worker, physicians assistant, institutional and community probation officers, institutional mental health clinicians, correctional officer, and special guests as needed, including the Director of the Mentally Disordered Offenders Community Residential Center, Community Mental Health Clinic personnel, and community caseworkers who will eventually be assigned the chronically mentally ill patient upon release.

Phase V

When patients are stable, they are transferred to one of the six correctional centers in the state that have Mental Health Clinicians. The department has contracted with several mental health providers in the private sector to provide care to inmates in settings where there are no Mental Health Clinicians. Additionally, a forensic team is available for clinical consultation by telephone to every correctional center in the state.

Phase VI

A significant proportion of the Department's Mental Health Programs services are in the hands of its Mental Health Clinicians who screen, evaluate, and develop initial treatment plans for inmates suffering from mental disease or defect. In addition, Mental Health Clinicians coordinate the educational and vocational elements of the treatment plans. Mental Health Clinicians assist in the classification process and are active in discharge planning for Mentally Disordered Offenders leaving institutions after the completion of their sentences. Mental Health Clinicians also conduct individual therapy, counseling, anger management, stress management, and group therapy. Mental Health Clinicians also provide training and continuing education classes for institutional staff.

Division of Statewide Programs

Phase VII

For severely mentally ill prisoners who have completed their sentence, the Mentally Disordered Community Residential Center is an important transition step.

Organization/Staffing

Frank Criswell, M.D. supervises and directs the Mental Health Programs for the department. Dave Sperbeck, Phd. supervises the Mental Health Clinicians. Greg Hildebrandt, MSW is the Quality Assurance Coordinator for the department, as well as providing clinical oversight of the Mental Health Unit at Cook Inlet Pretrial.

There are a total of 15 Mental Health Clinicians, two psychological counselors, and ten nursing staff who provide insititutional mental health services.

Accomplishments & Program Statistics

A number of significant accomplishments were realized by the Department of Corrections during 1991 in the area of mental health programs:

In January, the Mental Health Unit at Cook Inlet Pretrial became operational. Over the past year, there have been 102 prisoners admitted to the Mental Health Unit for a total of 6,866 number of treatment days provided. The average length of stay per prisoner on this unit has been 67.3 days with an overall utilization rate (based on 23 bed capacity) of 89.1%. 65% of the patients admitted to the Cook Inlet Pretrial Mental Health Unit were ~~former~~ API patients.

In July, the department acquired the full-time services of the Forensic Consultation Team after they were transferred from the Department of Health & Social Services. This five member team conducted approximately 900 written clinical consultations for the Department of Corrections, 5,000 telephonic clinical consultations, and approximately 250 hours of formal clinical supervision of Departmental Mental Health Clinicians.

Division of Statewide Programs

In August, the department commenced operation of the Mentally Disordered Offenders' Community Residential Center, contracted through Allvest Inc. at Cordova House in Anchorage. Severely mentally ill offenders who graduate from the Mental Health Unit at Cook Inlet Pretrial are eligible for referral to this program, which consists of a 16-bed residential treatment setting programmatically designed after the Mike Module Program. The Community Residential Center has a 16-bed total capacity, and presently has six of these beds filled. Within six months it is expected that most of these beds will be filled. The referral and admission process to this Community Residential Center is slow due to the need to closely evaluate, screen, and stabilize the severely mentally ill for whom it was designed.

In September, professional clinical supervision of department Mental Health Clinicians was initiated. This has been previously unavailable in the Department of Corrections and represents a significant increase in the degree of professionalization of mental health services. Approximately 250 hours of formal, scheduled clinical supervision time has been provided to Mental Health Clinicians around the state since September. Clinical supervision sessions focus on a review of each clinician's caseload, diagnostic and management problems, in depth analysis of treatment problems, programs, and necessary revisions.

In October, clinical supervision was extended to include increased monitoring, accountability, and Quality Assurance Review of contract mental health providers. Contract providers are now required to provide better documentation of the quality of services being provided.

In November, an audit of Mental Health Clinicians' clinical case loads was completed. Mental Health Clinicians are currently treating 601 prisoners. Of these 601 prisoners, 352 met the criteria for being diagnosed as suffering a chronic and/or acute mental disorder, with approximately 80% of these individuals having previously required acute psychiatric hospitalization. These findings indicate that the Department of Corrections may be the largest provider of psychiatric services and mental health inpatient programming in the State of Alaska.

In December, a computerized monitoring and patient tracking system was developed to assist the department in identifying, managing, and tracking Mentally Disordered Offenders throughout the state. This new system will also allow the department to analyze, evaluate, and project needs for its mentally ill population.

Division of Statewide Programs

Sex Offender Treatment Services

Mission Statement

In an effort to address the problem of sexual assault and sexual abuse in the State of Alaska, the Division of Statewide Programs is committed to providing a comprehensive system of sex offender assessment, treatment, aftercare, and community supervision for convicted sex offenders in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

The department funds and operates sex offender treatment programs based upon the premise that sex offenders can change and are therefore treatable. This change process, however, is complex and difficult. Treatment can significantly lower, but not completely eliminate, the sex offender's risk to the community. Offenders in treatment are encouraged to accept the treatment reality that there are no "cures" for sex offenders, and that recovery is a lifelong process.

Treatment Modalities

There are currently three sex offender treatment programs funded and operated by the Department of Corrections through three separate Professional Services Contracts. The programs are located at Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek Correctional Centers, Eagle River; Lemon Creek Correctional Center, Juneau; and Fairbanks Correctional Center. In addition to the prison treatment component, each contractor also provides community treatment.

Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek Correctional Center

This program was established in 1982 and houses 70 offenders in a milieu program setting. It is the largest of the three programs and also offers specialized treatment for low functioning sex offenders and female sex offenders. This program utilizes specially trained Correctional Officers as program counselors, under the clinical supervision of contracted treatment professionals. Community aftercare treatment is provided to 60 sex offenders in the Anchorage area.

Lemon Creek Correctional Center

This program works with 12 male offenders in a milieu program setting and provides community based treatment for 32 sex offenders in the Juneau area.

Division of Statewide Programs

Treatment Modalities Continued

Fairbanks Correctional Center

This program houses approximately 32 offenders in a milieu program setting and provides community based aftercare treatment in the Fairbanks area for 15 sex offenders.

Because sexual deviance is a complex and multi-faceted behavior, a variety of treatment approaches are required. Different types of treatment may be appropriate at different stages in the treatment process. Essentially, five treatment modalities are utilized in the program and include: interpersonal techniques, psycho-educational modules, cognitive restructuring, behavioral techniques, and relapse prevention.

All programs have an identified treatment sequence. The first phase of treatment consists of initial screening, intake, and assessment of offenders entering the program. This phase will have both evaluation and treatment components. During the evaluation component, the offender will be assessed for his motivation to participate in treatment. A psychological work-up is conducted and a psychosexual history taken and a treatment plan developed.

Intermediate and advanced treatment are the next phases of treatment that occur in the correctional facility. Aftercare referral occurs as part of overall pre-release planning and may include a pre-release furlough to a community residential center. Because the department feels so strongly that aftercare is a critical component of treatment, offenders are provided one full year of community aftercare treatment by the department.

Organization/Staffing

Sex offender treatment services are provided primarily through Professional Services contracts with local specialized mental health providers. Langdon Psychiatric Clinic holds the contract for the Anchorage program. Their staff includes one medical doctor, one licensed clinical psychologist, three licensed clinical social workers, three masters level clinicians and a behavioral lab technician.

In addition to the Langdon Clinic staff, the Anchorage program also utilizes Correctional Officers as housing unit counselors. Currently there is one supervisory Correctional Officer functioning as program coordinator and supervising eight other officers. Typically, one Correctional Officer is assigned to a housing unit of ten offenders. These staff receive ongoing specialized training on all aspects of sex offender treatment, as well as clinical supervision from the Langdon Clinic staff.

Division of Statewide Programs

Tongass Community Counseling Center holds the contract for the Juneau program. Their staff includes one clinical psychologist, four masters level clinicians, and a behavioral lab technician.

Fairbanks Treatment Associates holds the contract for the Fairbanks program. Their two primary therapists are licensed clinical psychologists. They utilize a bachelor level paraprofessional to provide the education modules and work with offenders on various assignments.

Accomplishments

The most significant accomplishment during this fiscal year has been the completion of the Sex Offender Statement of Standards. These Standards were developed to insure a uniform approach to the treatment of sex offenders. They are designed to provide standards of assessment and treatment for both institutional and community based sex offender treatment programs.

In an effort to identify appropriately trained and experienced mental health professionals to provide aftercare services to offenders releasing to the community, the Division has designed and implemented an Approved Provider evaluation process. Interested mental health professionals submit application materials and are reviewed by a team of professionals who then make recommendations to the Director of Statewide Programs. The department maintains and distributes a list of approved providers from which sex offenders under departmental supervision must select when participating in community based treatment.

Legislation recently passed enables the court to order a defendant, while incarcerated, to participate in treatment programs related to the defendant's offense. Responding to this new legislation has also been a major focus during this fiscal year. Professional contracts have been amended to accommodate new activities and responsibilities, as well as new policies and procedures to implement this legislation.

Future Directions

In addition to responding to increased requests for sex offender treatment services, the department is examining the overall way in which services are delivered. Long term sentenced facilities may be the most appropriate placement for residential treatment programs.

Division of Statewide Programs

The Division is in the process of evaluating the statewide delivery of sex offender treatment services. This evaluation encompasses a review of the overall program design and major components of the current delivery of sex offender (treatment) services within institutions and in Community Corrections.

The Division has made data collection and analysis a priority for the coming year. A consultant will be developing a data collection framework to provide guidelines for data management, analysis, and interpretation to assist in determining program effectiveness.

Budget

The budget for sex offender treatment services for fiscal year 1991, totaled \$872,888.00. For the most part, these were direct clinical services provided to offenders within institutions and in the community.

Funding By Location and Cost Per Day:

	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Juneau
	\$488,200.00	\$192,348.00	\$192,340.00
<u>Institution:</u>	\$21.82	\$13.00	\$35.52
<u>Community:</u>	\$ 2.41	\$ 6.87	\$ 2.68

Man/Day cost based on projected participation at full utilization of treatment slots and full expenditure of contractual allocations.

Division of Statewide Programs

Substance Abuse Program

Mission Statement

The institutional substance abuse treatment program provides a comprehensive blend of alcohol and drug education and treatment within each correctional facility. All inmates impacted by alcohol and drug abuse should be provided the opportunity of recovery, in the hopes of reducing the likelihood of recommitment upon release into society. The Institution Substance Abuse Treatment programs (ISAT), in cooperation with department staff, help to provide secure, safe, drug-free environments to ensure effective delivery of substance abuse services in all Alaskan correctional centers.

Program Description

The Department of Corrections provides a comprehensive alcohol and drug program of prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation for inmates. In order to impact this pervasive problem, (an estimated 85% of all inmates have a substance abuse problem) counselor(s) are assigned at each of our 14 facilities. The programs are divided into three phases: Phase I involves basic alcohol and drug education and referral; Phase II is an outpatient therapeutic treatment model with a duration from 30 to 60 days; and Phase III, an aftercare program.

Organization/Staffing

The ISAT program is organized through a memorandum of agreement between the Department of Corrections, Division of Statewide Programs, and the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (ADA). ADA operates the program through reimbursable service agreements with non-profit agencies that provide substance abuse programs and counselors. Each program is required to meet the ADA Standards and is inspected at least annually by an ADA Site Surveyor and the DOC Substance Abuse Program Coordinator. Clinical supervision is provided by the providing agency in conjunction with input from ADA staff and the DOC Substance Abuse Program Coordinator.

Division of Statewide Programs

Accomplishments/Program Statistics

A meaningful forward step made by the department this year is the hiring of a Substance Abuse Program Coordinator. This position is funded through a Federal Anti-Drug Abuse grant on a three year renewable basis. In the past this position was maintained by an Agency that also provided substance abuse counseling services. The Substance Abuse Program Coordinator's responsibilities include: coordination of all substance abuse services provided by contract agencies within the department; program evaluation and development; training; and liaison between the contract agencies, ADA, and the Department of Corrections.

Future Direction

The department is looking to the future by evaluating current treatment efforts and by developing more appropriate treatment efforts for our diverse population. One avenue that is being considered is the establishment of a residential treatment center within an institution. However, it is apparent that a variety of treatment modalities are necessary to adequately address this problem, (e.g., outpatient services, intermediate residential programs, long term residential programs, therapeutic communities, etc.). No one program meets all the needs of our diverse population.

Division of Institutions

Director's Overview

"To put people behind walls and bars and do nothing to change them is to win a battle but lose a war. It is wrong. It is expensive. It is stupid."

Chief Justice Warren Burger

Philosophy

Imprisonment is often necessary. Unnecessary imprisonment is injustice, at best. Imprisonment without providing the imprisoned an opportunity for reformation is counterproductive. This largely incorporates my philosophy of corrections, and is consistent with the mission of the Division of Institutions which is *"..to ensure the safety and protection of the public through the safe, secure, and humane treatment of offenders entrusted to the Departments's care and custody and to strive to assure that all offenders have opportunity to develop the skills necessary to lead crime-free lives."*



Richard H. Franklin - Director of Institutions

Division Objectives

In the pursuit of its mission, the division's central office has been (in addition to daily operations and numerous specific objectives) pursuing some important general objectives that are reinforcing our conceptual foundation and will enable us to confidently explore new and better ways to do the work that is ours to do and be more effective and efficient in doing it. These objectives include:

1. *To understand the population we serve.*

An accurate profile of the offender population, particularly as related to needs/risk and custody/security is essential to optimum use of the alternatives available at the various custody levels, including, of course, community custody. It is also necessary for the designing of appropriate program interventions at the various custody levels.

2. *To assess the systems, their impact and outcomes, and modify as appropriate.*

The classification, disciplinary, and grievance systems have significant impact on the operation of the institutions, movement of inmates through the system, release dates, eligibility for pre-release placement, and inmate outlook and attitude. Understanding the operation, impact and "needs" of these systems and refinement of them to achieve the desired outcomes is critical to the long-term improvement of service delivery and achieving the goal of "least restrictive custody".

Division of Institutions

Director's Overview Continued

3. *To determine the "best use" of existing facilities and plan capital improvement that ensures their utility into the next decade.*

Responsible management and care of the State's resources requires judicious planning that will avoid unjustified long-term facility modifications. It also requires the pursuit of capital funds to preserve or extend the life of the facilities.

These objectives, though ongoing, are providing insights that will enable us to take some bold steps. With the support of the Classification Validation Study, Master Plan, Department Task Force Reports, Peat Marwick study, Legislative Audit reviews and other input, we expect to improve our service to the inmates, their families, and the citizens of the State of Alaska.

It is hard to imagine a more challenging or complex task than the custody and control of men and women whose freedom has been denied them and who anticipate months and years of confinement. But, it is more than a challenging and complex task; it is an awesome responsibility that some of Alaska's finest citizens accept daily and to which they have dedicated their lives. I salute them and thank them for the outstanding job they do, often under very difficult circumstances!

Richard H. Franklin, Director
Division of Institutions

Division of Institutions

Classification

An objective classification system is a management tool and cornerstone of correctional administration. Its purposes are to promote rational, consistent, and equitable methods of assessing the needs and risk of each inmate and then assign agency resources accordingly. By use of data collected in classification, system planning and design becomes more deliberate and less impulsive or intuitive.

The goal of classification is to ensure placement of each individual at the least restrictive level of custody consistent with security and public safety. To measure the extent to which the department is meeting this goal, correctional consultants were asked to study the Alaska classification system and its application. That study, now complete, suggests a significant degree of "overclassification" (placement of prisoners at higher levels of security than warranted by their degree of risk) and offers suggestions for system modification. These recommendations are under review and will likely result in modifications that will result in a downward custody shift, placing more offenders at lower levels of custody.

Grievance Program

When incarcerated, individuals are placed in a position of having little control over their lives. Minor problems take on a significance that is disproportionate to their real importance. If not addressed, these grievances "fester," have a debilitating effect on the inmate and environment, and often lead to conflict. Too, grievances unresolved at the institution level are soon elevated to the courts and result in great litigation costs.

The grievance program in Alaska is called the "Compliance Program" and the staff are referred to as "Compliance Officers." Although the process is one of resolving grievances, the anticipated outcome is full compliance with policy, procedure, and regulations by both staff and inmates. The Compliance Program is also a mechanism through which the department monitors compliance with the Final Settlement Agreement (*Cleary vs Smith*).

Many grievances are handled informally, however, when this is not possible, Compliance Officers seek to obtain a formal resolution. During fiscal year 1991 there were 3390 grievances filed at first step in the correctional facilities. Of these, 506 were grieved to the Division office (Second Step). About 5% of this number were affirmed and many others led to clarification of policy, greater understanding of divergent points of view, and resolution of disputes.

Most grievances concern staff-inmate interactions, policy and procedures, diets, medical services, and property.

Division of Institutions

Inmate Discipline

Frequently an offender's inappropriate behavior continues after incarceration. It is through the disciplinary process that the Department attempts to establish the parameters of its expectations and demonstrate that societal expectations will be enforced, controls can and will be imposed to the degree required, and that violation of regulations has sure and predictable consequence. The disciplinary process must demonstrate a sense of fairness and due process in order to effectively meet the goals of modern penology.

An offender may contest the process or outcome of a disciplinary action to the Superintendent and the Director. In the past 18 months a total of 739 disciplinary appeals were received by the Director. Just over 3% of the Disciplinary Committee decisions were overturned. It is significant to note that inmates who have exhausted their administrative remedies may appeal to the Superior Court for resolution of disputes with the department. The entitlement consumes an ever increasing amount of legal, court system, and department resources. It is therefore, critical that the department maintain meaningful lower level conflict resolution mechanisms.

Special Incidents

Not uncommon to correctional institutions, numerous special incidents have occurred in the past year including assaults on staff, prisoner suicides, escapes, drug seizures, deaths, disturbances, etc. Each incident is reviewed by management and scrutinized to determine the contributing factors and whether procedural modifications should be implemented to reduce the likelihood of reoccurrence.

During 1991, there was one (1) escape (a "walk away" from a minimum security facility). Two (2) suicides occurred, one of whom was a sentenced prisoner and the other was in booking status. There were no serious assaults on staff, although a number of staff were intentionally injured by offenders or while attempting to subdue violent inmates.

Drug Surveillance

An active program of surveillance for drug use by prisoners has been maintained. Through random urinalysis testing and testing for cause, we have discouraged drug use and trafficking in the institutions and reduced the number of related incidents. In addition, a canine unit continues to be active at the maximum security facility in Seward. The canines are trained in drug detection and have been used in several other facilities when the presence of drugs has been suspected. Correctional staff receive ongoing training in security practices which aid them in the early detection of problems and intervention.

Division of Institutions

Women Offenders

Historically, there has been a disparity in program and service availability and delivery to women offenders as compared to that provided to male offenders. In many states, this issue has culminated in court judgments that order parity (program and services "substantially equivalent [to men's] in substance, if not in form" *Glover v. Johnson*, 478 F. Supp. 1075 [E.D. Mich., 1979]). In Alaska, the *Clery* Final Settlement Agreement provides for a prison facility for women through construction or conversion of an existing facility, by July 1, 1994, to ensure the equal access to program and services to which they are entitled.

Nine of our facilities are co-ed. Institution staff are attempting to provide equal access to available programs and services but because of crowding, proportionately low numbers of women, and necessity of gender separation, equal and adequate housing and opportunity for women is lacking in most, if not all, facilities.

The Master Plan will address this issue with specific recommendations for addressing this serious, perplexing, and potentially costly problem.

Time Accounting

When an individual is sentenced, he/she is eligible to receive statutorily authorized good time which reduces the original sentence by one-third. For example, a prisoner who receives a 5 year sentence will serve 3 years and 4 months at which time release is mandatory. With multiple sentences, forfeiture of good time through misconduct, and changes in good time requirements, calculation of good time has become a complex task. The department has entered into a contract to rewrite its time accounting policy and procedures. This work is expected to be completed early this spring (1992).

Prisoner Transportation

The Department of Corrections currently shares the responsibility for prisoner transportation with the Department of Public Safety under a Letter of Agreement. Although transportation of prisoners between facilities, to and from courts, hospitals, and clinics is costly, it is necessary in carrying out the care and custody responsibility of the department. In addition, transfer of prisoners is often required to keep facility population within the established capacity and responsibly manage the population in a safe, sanitary, and humane environment. In calendar year 1991, the Department of Corrections completed 4,620 prisoner transports of which 1,752 were for medical and dental care in the Anchorage area. There were no significant incidents that occurred during these trips.

Division of Institutions

Accreditation

In July of 1989 the Cook Inlet Pretrial facility became the department's first accredited adult detention facility, accredited by the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation. In June, 1990, the Anvil Mountain Correctional Center also obtained accreditation status with an assessment score of 99%. At the present time, the Cook Inlet Pretrial facility is preparing for their reaccreditation audit.

Currently in preparation for accreditation review are the Palmer and Wildwood Correctional Centers. We anticipate that both will undergo their initial audits in August of 1992. Accreditation not only provides a measure of operations by use of the most current gauge of sound correctional practice, but also gives reasonable assurance of compliance with many of the requirements of the Cleary Final Settlement Agreement.

Employee Assistance Program

In an effort to provide assistance to employees experiencing difficulty in their private or professional lives, an Employee Assistance Program was initiated at the Spring Creek Correctional Center during the past year. This pilot program has already demonstrated its worth in helping employees in trouble. It will be supported this spring through training sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections and staff representatives from the other units of the department will be invited to participate so that they may begin a program in their office or facility.

Booking

A significant activity in 9 of our facilities that is often overlooked is the booking activity. During 1991 there were 21,941 individuals remanded to these facilities. Hundreds more who posted bail within the first hour are not included in the statistics. In addition, hundreds of "non-crim." persons remanded for protective custody because they are too intoxicated to care for themselves, were received for care and treatment as needed. Sixth Avenue Correctional Center, alone, received 621 non-criminal remands during the past year.

The collecting of bail bond for the courts is a time consuming activity. During a 3 month period at years end, booking officers received, processed, and forwarded over 1.5 million dollars of bail money to the courts. In this same period, staff billed other agencies (FBI, Federal Marshals, municipalities, etc.) for more than 1 million dollars for over 10,000 days of care and custody of persons for which the State was not responsible.

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Facilities Management

The Facilities Management Unit is responsible for capital planning, construction of new facilities, building renovation and major repair projects throughout the State. The Unit also supports the statewide computerized preventive maintenance program and hazardous materials management for the Department.

Budget

In FY91, the total capital budget under management by the Unit was \$6,250,000. The department received \$2.7 million for renovation, repair, and remodeling of facilities. A master plan was funded with \$500,000. The third phase of the renovation of the Palmer Minimum Correctional Center totalled \$2.8 million. The Unit is overseeing expenditures of \$250,000 for capital equipment replacement.

Administration

Two significant changes during the year affected the Unit. The Unit now reports to the Director of Institutions in Anchorage. This change enhanced direct support to the facilities. The other change was the addition of a Facilities Manager. The additional staff enabled the department to increase its role in direct contracting for projects over \$10,000 under a delegation of authority from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

Innovation

Department of Corrections Facilities Management, with the cooperation of the Alaska Council on the Arts, took a new approach in procuring art for new DOC facilities. Artists submitted proposals as part of the 1% for Art requirement at Spring Creek to involve inmates in the creation of the art work. The response was excellent.

Charlotte Van Zant recently completed a series of quilted banners with the assistance of the Fairbanks prison industries sewing shop. Sandy Stolle completed a carving with the border made by Meadow Creek inmates and she is now directing the finish work on a set of wall carvings made at Spring Creek. A large metal wall hanging was fabricated by the Wildwood metal shop under the guidance of Susie Bevins. Dot Bardarson collaborated with Spring Creek on a huge wall piece, and Carolyn Strand taught another group how to produce a tapestry.

Palmer Minimum

In October, the Palmer Minimum Housing project was completed and 176 inmates were moved from old barracks and trailers. The vacated barracks will be remodeled into program and support space. The first phase of this work will be bid in early 1992.

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Master Plan

The contract for The Statewide Population Management and Facilities Master Plan was awarded to Christopher Murray and Associates of Seattle and ECI/Hyer of Anchorage is providing architectural support. The plan will identify the department's facility needs over the next ten years. A component of the study is the demand for use of alternatives to incarceration to minimize the institutional bed space. The plan is to be completed in June, with preliminary recommendations for the legislative session.

Capital Equipment

Funds allocated in FY91 were spent to replace old equipment at our institutions and buy new equipment to support Community Corrections and other departmental components. The FY92 appropriation has been allocated and equipment orders are being processed.

Funds were spent on large and small projects, both planned and emergency. There was some construction activity at each institution.

Renovation, Repair, and Remodeling

Work has continued on the Department's Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Program. The six facilities with asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) now have individualized O&M plans. These plans give specific direction on where the ACBM is located and how to properly handle it. The plans also outline the records that must be kept to meet regulations. In January of 1992, Facilities Management will sponsor a training class of institutional personnel designated to oversee the implementation of the plan.

The bids to repair the roof of the Anchorage Administrative Office far exceeded the available funding. The hope is that the bidding climate in spring of 1992 will be more favorable. A change in the state asbestos regulations may also have a positive effect when the project is rebid.

Cook Inlet Pretrial converted one of its housing units into a unit for chronically mentally ill offenders. Heavy metal mesh panels were installed to prevent falls from the second floor balcony and several contracts were issued to upgrade and improve fire life safety systems.

Sixth Avenue is very close to having a more secure control room and improved medical and program space. Modifications to these areas are designed and the project bids early in 1992. This will be one of the largest construction contracts DOC has managed under its delegation of authority.

Hiland Mountain has major system components failing. Maintenance staff can barely keep up with the problems. The roof repair project, started in the fall should be completed in the Spring of 1992. This will correct one major

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problem. Failure of the underslab plumbing in the kitchen occurred late in 1991. This is a major repair that will be combined with the renovation of the kitchen. New hot water heaters are being installed in the housing units.

There were several small contracts to improve Mat-Su Pretrial. The vehicle sallyport was modified to improve vehicle access and security. A new loading dock cover is being designed and will increase safety when completed in 1992. Headbolt heaters proved to be a necessity for vehicle support.

Palmer added eight new maintenance positions. This greatly improved the ability to provide maintenance and repair service necessary to keep 19 buildings, each with their own mechanical systems, properly functioning. The Palmer staff is currently working on several projects to correct mechanical system deficiencies in the Medium complex.

Facilities Management will be assisting Yukon-Kuskokwim in resolving problems that have developed with the water treatment, heating, generator, and security control systems.

Wildwood is in the midst of several major projects. The basement of the gym is being remodeled into industrial arts space that will resolve the fire safety concerns of the existing location. Reroofing of the Medium Security Building (Building 10) and the gym are in progress. The upgrade of Building 10's heating and ventilation system is nearing completion. This project involved asbestos abatement work.

Ketchikan must move its maintenance shop from the enclosed loading dock area. A new building is in design for summer construction. The institution has undertaken small projects to improve security and control room ventilation.

Lemon Creek has undertaken in-house improvements and DOT/PF has been working with a consultant to design the replacement of the roof. The first phase of construction will begin next year. Additional funding is required to complete the next phase of the work.

Spring Creek occupied its new correctional industries and industrial arts additions. The two new areas significantly increase the space available for inmate work programs. The maximum security recreation yard was regraded as an interim measure while waiting for the major drainage problem to be corrected. DOT/PF issued a contract for replacement of rusting window frames too late in the year for work to begin. Correctional Industries will fabricate the new frames for installation in the spring.

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Anvil Mountain had to replace a hot water heater which failed due to hard water conditions.

The final draft designs of the Fairbanks control room upgrade and booking renovation projects were completed. To start the project, DOC hired a temporary electrician to trace and eliminate all the unused wiring in the facility. This must be completed before new control panels can be ordered, converting the antiquated control room into a modern control center.

After the final design changes are made for the booking renovation, the first phase of this work can be bid by DOT/PF. The project will improve the efficiency of the very limited intake area at the state's second busiest booking facility.

Future Direction

The Master Plan will provide a direction for the future building program. It will also be a comprehensive summary of modifications required to bring institutional support facility and housing capacities into balance.

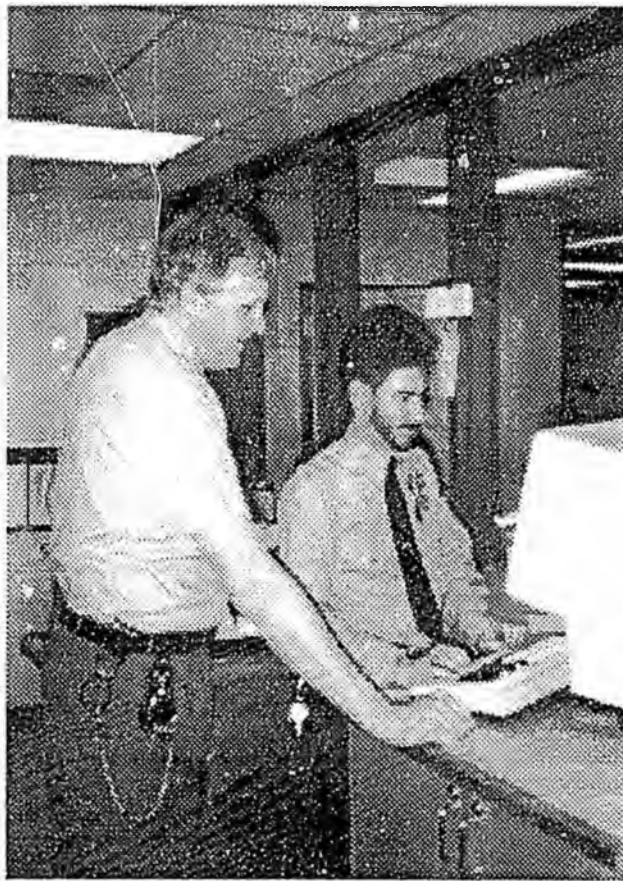
In addition to this construction, the department's need for renewal and replacement of building components will grow in proportion to the age of the facilities. The maintenance program attempts to anticipate problems before they occur, but with limited financial and man-power resources, DOC is like many other departments that cannot keep pace with the facility aging process.

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Institutions

Lemon Creek Correctional Center

Lemon Creek Correctional Center (LCCC) is a multi-function, 170 bed facility housing male and female pre-trial, misdemeanor and felony offenders, and sentenced felons of all security and custody levels. LCCC operates, in part, as a sister facility to the Spring Creek Correctional Center (SCCC), located in Seward, housing long-term sentenced offenders when it becomes necessary due to crowding at SCCC or when it becomes necessary to separate inmates.



The booking office at
Lemon Creek Correctional Center, Juneau

LCCC offers a variety of work assignments throughout the facility. The Correctional Industries Laundry offers year round employment and is the most desired employment. A community service work crew performs a variety of community service projects under the supervision of correctional officers. During the past year, this crew rebuilt porches and steps for cabins belonging to the Southeast Alaska Council of Boy Scouts of America, repaired hiking trails for the State Parks Division, assembled and installed back stops at the new city baseball park, and other community projects. In addition, the crew handles snow removal, and various construction and landscape projects for the facility.

Inmates are offered opportunity to participate in numerous self-improvement programs including Adult Basic Education, GED studies, life skills, vocational training and a post-secondary program. Life skills programs include pre-release planning, health, and cross-cultural studies, assertiveness training, First Aid/CPR certification, parenting skills, and stress management.

Vocational programs include Department of Labor apprenticeship programs in Maintenance Repair, Landscape Technician, and Baker. A certified Office Skills program is offered in the facility by the Alaska Vocational

Institute and a two year degree program in business computer information systems is available from the University of Alaska.

On special occasions throughout the year the facility offers inmates and their families the opportunity to celebrate cultural events and special holidays.

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Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek Correctional Centers

Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek (HM/MC) is a two part medium security facility for men and women located in Eagle River, just north of Anchorage.

Hiland opened in 1974 with a capacity of 80 general population beds and 20 special treatment beds for sentenced male prisoners. The original

mission of the facility was to focus on rehabilitation programs especially for younger, first-time offenders within five years of release. Since then, the facility has been expanded to a maximum capacity to 225 with an emergency capacity of 230 and houses a much more diverse population.



Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek Correctional Center, Eagle River

Hiland Mountain houses the largest sex offender treatment program in the state, dedicating two housing units or seventy beds, to that program. Other programs for men include: a male offender program, substance abuse, anger/stress management and religious services. Classes include: ABE/GED college courses, computer, welding, and cook/baker school.

After nearly twenty-five years of operation, the facility has a number of needs. Renovations are necessary in the areas of sewage treatment; security gates; electrical, plumbing, and heating systems; and roofing and exterior siding.

Meadow Creek, for women opened in 1981 with a capacity of 28. It has since been expanded to a maximum capacity of 62 with an emergency capacity of 66.

Meadow Creek houses 60% of Alaska's female prisoners. With the exception of the male offender program, the programs offered to men at Hiland are available to women at Meadow Creek, as well as, parenting, co-dependency, and relationship classes.

While many services are shared and general programming is similar, there is a functional separation between Hiland and Meadow Creek. Unit

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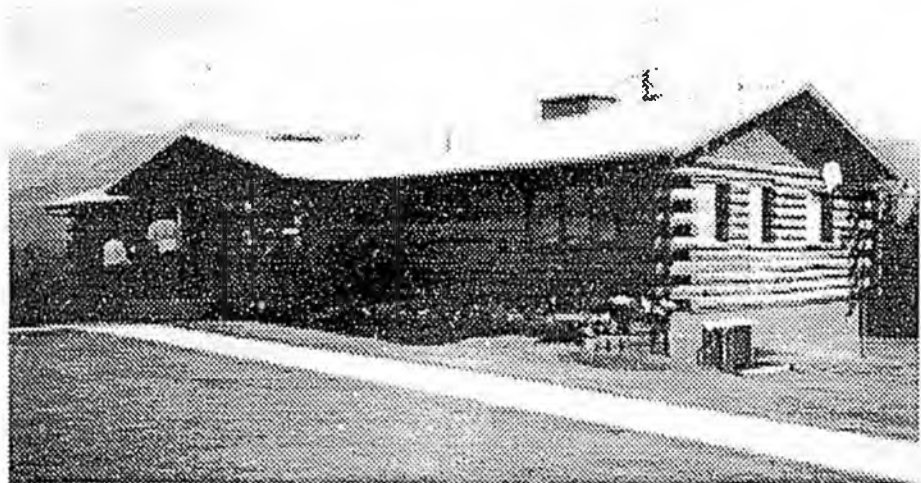
management was recently implemented at Meadow Creek and has resulted in a more uniform and consistent approach.

Recent overcrowding has resulted in more unsentenced and pretrial inmates being sent to this facility. That category currently represents 22% of the female population and coupled with a high volume of short term offenders, has placed a great strain on programming efforts.

The institution has also experienced an increase in the number of inmates with significant mental health needs. Currently 12% of the population is on medication for mental health treatment. Another 11% are developmentally disabled, while an additional 11% are problematic personality disordered inmates. All of these inmates demand significant extra time and attention.

The facility successfully provides security and programs to these diverse populations due to the efforts of a dedicated and professional staff.

Palmer Correctional Center



Administrative building Palmer Correctional Center, Palmer

"The mission of Palmer Correctional Center is to integrate security and programs into a comprehensive unit that assists prisoners in developing attitudes and conduct that are consistent with established community values."

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Palmer Correctional Center is administered by a Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents and a staff of 116. The institutional annual budget is approximately \$9 million with an annual payroll of approximately \$7 million. The majority of staff reside in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

The Palmer Correctional Center opened in 1952 as a minimum security facility. In 1982 a medium security facility was added to the compound. In September 1991, construction was completed on a new 176 bed minimum security housing unit that replaced the 130 bed barracks building. The old barracks building is currently being renovated into program/support space. Palmer has a maximum capacity of 341 sentenced adult male prisoners with custody levels of medium, minimum, and community.

Programming at Palmer is designed to provide a variety of opportunities for the prisoner population while, at the same time, emphasizing the "work ethic." Currently, the following programs are available: apprenticeship training in culinary service, meat cutting, wastewater treatment, and farm worker, all certified by the United States Department of Labor. Courses are also available from the University of Alaska, via satellite telecommunication, in Business Computer Information Systems, leading to an Associate degree. College level correspondence courses are available through Ohio State University in a variety of disciplines. Vocational training is available in heavy equipment operation and repair, plumbing and heating, residential wiring and, through the Alaska Correctional Industries (ACI), training in auto body repair. Palmer also offers Adult Basic Education (ABE), General Equivalency Diploma (GED), Life Skills, Anger Management, Cognitive Skills, substance abuse counseling, and counselling for mentally ill offenders. A wide variety of religious programming is also available: multi-denominational meetings, Prison Outreach, and Prisoner Match programs.



Grazing cattle at
Palmer Correctional Center, Palmer

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Daily, approximately 23 prisoners are transported to the ACI Meat Plant located in the City of Palmer. The Meat Plant supplies meat products to all institutions statewide. Palmer provides potatoes, year round, and other vegetables, in season, to institutions and charitable organizations. The ACI Auto Body Shop provides complete auto body service for all State owned vehicles. Prisoner labor is also provided for community projects such as recreational trail maintenance for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Division of Forestry, Alaska Fish and Game, and Museum of Alaska Transportation.

Palmer Correctional Center utilizes the "Unit Management" system in managing the prisoner population. This approach enables staff to more efficiently use the resources available to effectively manage the prisoner population by decentralizing, or "flattening out" the hierarchical pyramid. This places the responsibility for decision making in the hands of the staff who have the most knowledge of the prisoners and the day to day functioning of the facility.

Success at this facility rests with its programming and the dedication, work, and commitment of its staff.



Potlatch at Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center, Bethel

Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center

Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center (YKCC) opened in October 1984 and has an operating capacity of 88. It houses male and female felons, misdemeanant, pretrial, sentenced, and all security classification prisoners. In addition, Title 47 (noncriminal mental and intoxicated) individuals are temporarily held. YKCC services the entire Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

A number of programs are offered, with some difficulty, as the population changes on a daily basis. Adult Basic Education and General Educational Development classes are made available to the population on a daily basis. The Institutional Education Instructor, contract agencies, and volunteers provide classes that include, four week stress management, six week anger management, eight week Yup'ik reading and writing, fur grading, safe boating, and ivory carving.

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Inmates subsistence fishing

The Inmate Native Culture Club sells ivory to the carvers and with the proceeds provide all the tools for the carvers. Profits from other activities buy a Christmas tree and decorations yearly, small gifts, snack type food for guests at the Christmas potlatch, and donations are made to nonprofit agencies.

The safe boating class is offered to a few inmates who participate in subsistence fishing so that it may enhance sober subsistence fishing skills and provide cost effective traditional food for the inmates. YKCC has its own boat and an inmate crew that participates in subsistence netting to provide

fresh fish for the population, decreasing meal costs. A prisoner outside crew and crew supervisor provide community services aside from their daily duties. These include snow removal for various state and nonprofit agencies during the winter, community clean-up during the spring, sandbagging, and excavating during the summer months. YKCC also provides services annually to the Kuskokwin 300 Dog Mushing Race. The prisoners are responsible to help mark the trail, house and feed the dogs that are dropped off, carve the ivory trophy, and assist in other ways as needed. There are many other community service projects completed throughout the year. The Community of Bethel has learned that it can depend on the YKCC crew. We are proud of the innovative staff and the participation of the prisoner population in making these programs work for the institution, community, and department.

Wildwood Pretrial Facility

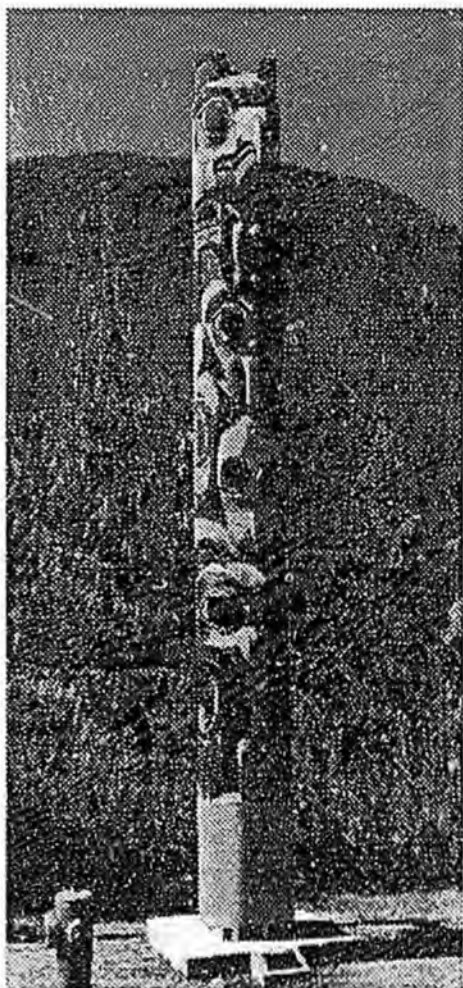
Wildwood Pretrial is located in a building which was originally constructed in 1953, as a power station house for the United States Air Force, Wildwood Air Station, in Kenai. When the Air Force closed the site in 1966, it was turned over to the Kenai Native Association. In 1983 the Department of Corrections leased several buildings, opening the Wildwood Correction Center sentenced facility in October 1983.

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It was realized that a comprehensive pretrial facility was needed to serve the needs of the surrounding area. The power house was identified as a possible site and reconstruction began in August 1984. On February 11, 1985, Wildwood Pretrial was opened at a cost of \$3.8 million. The facility has a maximum prisoner capacity of 114 prisoners and employs a staff of 33.

Wildwood Pretrial holds adult male and female prisoners for felony and misdemeanor crimes, sentenced and unsentenced. Often over 50% of the prisoners are sentenced, generally in transit to the Wildwood Correctional Center. Custody levels range from community custody, the least restrictive, to maximum, the highest.

Due to the restrictive nature of a pretrial facility, programming is limited. For those who wish to continue or improve their education Adult Basic Education, General Educational Development, life skills, and computer skills classes are provided. Substance Abuse programs are also provided for those who need and want help. An Institutional Counselor and Mental Health Clinician are available to all prisoners. Medical staff are on duty in the facility 24 hours a day.



A totem Pole at Ketchikan Correctional Center

Ketchikan Correctional Center

Ketchikan Correctional Center (KCC) is a multi-level intake facility that can house up to 59 prisoners of all classifications. The correctional center is located within the Tongass National Forest in the southeastern portion of Alaska where only two methods of transportation are available into the area, either by airplane or by boat through the "inside Passage." During the summer months approximately 700,000 people visit Ketchikan from all nationalities. Historically such increases place greater demands upon the criminal justice system and immigration services.

The facility is located within a residential area of the community and was constructed in 1982. KCC is one of the smallest correctional centers operated by the Department of Corrections, with the highest staff-to-inmate ratio due to the design of the facility. A benefit of the staff-to-inmate ratio is the reduction of assaults and injuries to inmates and staff. Since no community residential centers exist in Ketchikan, such intermediate services are provided at the correctional center for appropriately classified inmates. Due to the lack of space, focus is placed on educational services versus recreational or hobby craft activities. In addition to on-site educational courses, inmates may enroll in post secondary correspondence courses.

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through the University of Alaska or other approved universities at no cost to the state.

Alcohol and drug education is an important program at the correctional center and is accomplished by individual and group counseling sessions. As part of an initial orientation, all inmates are encouraged to attend substance abuse information classes. Mental health, dental, and religious services are contracted from local community resources as well as collaborative medical assistance. An interactive relationship exists within the community criminal justice system, mental health, and the Ketchikan Alcohol Rehabilitation program. As a result of this work numerous alternatives to incarceration have been developed and benefited KCC in controlling over-population problems.

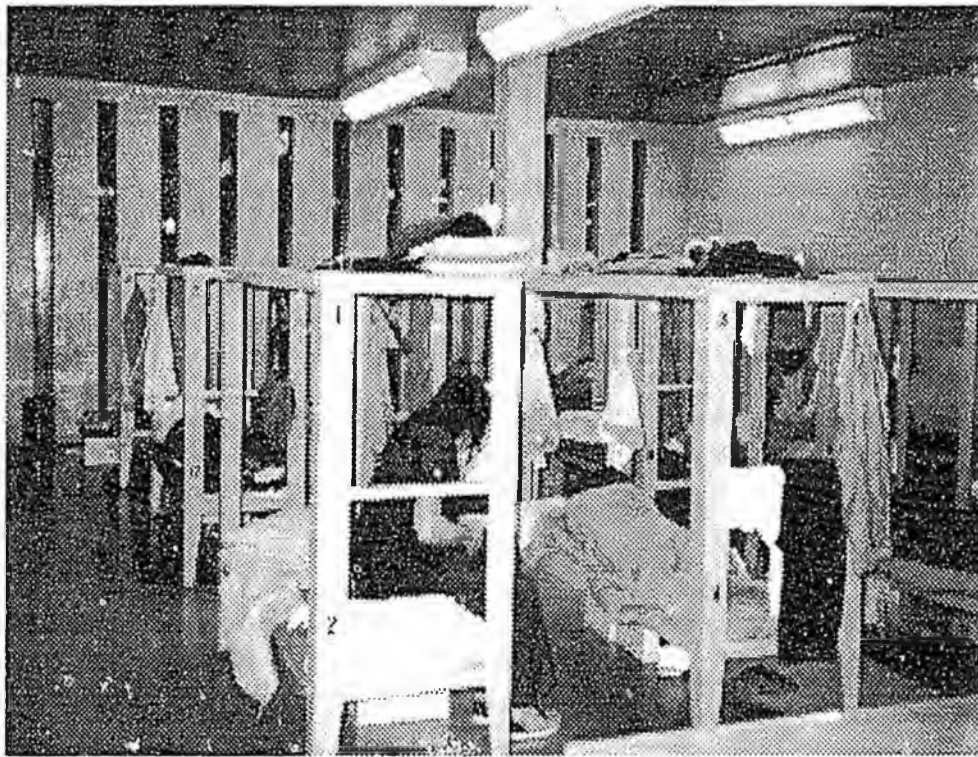
There were several KCC accomplishments since the last yearly report. The 18 foot Totem Pole carved in 1990 by KCC inmates was made into a post card for sale to the tourism industry. All proceeds goes to the local non-profit Native Arts Council. No escapes occurred during 1991, nor serious injuries to staff or inmates. All staff accomplished 100% of the police training standards requirements. Administrative reporting functions have been computerized and have substantially improved accurate information submittal. Staff morale remained high and due to the belief that funding would be marginal, many innovative ideas from staff have directly benefitted the correctional center operations.

Fairbanks Correctional Center

Fairbanks Correctional Center (FCC) serves as a receiving center for those incarcerated in northern Alaska. This region - 2/3 of the land mass of Alaska - extends from the Canadian border to the Seward Peninsula, from Barrow to Mt McKinley. 500 to 600 individuals are booked monthly. The majority of sentenced prisoners are moved to Southcentral Alaska to serve their sentences. Built in 1966, the Fairbanks Correctional Center has half of its beds in dormitory units. Twelve female inmates can be housed at any time.

Alaska Correctional Industries, Flat Goods/Garment Division, located at the Fairbanks Correctional Center, manufactures bath towels, bed sheets, pillow cases, pillows, long sleeve chambray shirts, pullover V-neck shirts, work pants and aprons. The industry employs between 10 and 20 inmate workers. The shop has 14 industrial sewing machines. The objective of the program is to structure a work environment that will allow prisoners to acquire or improve effective work habits and occupational skills, and increase the probability of opportunities for employment after release.

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Dormitory at Fairbanks Correctional Center, Fairbanks

The Learning Center at FCC offers a variety of educational opportunities: adult literacy, GED preparation and testing, and an Associate of Arts degree from the University of Alaska. Anchorage in business computer applications. Life skills classes include tax preparation, resume writing, job search skills, and a variety of high interest subjects on Alaska. Newspaper and creative writing classes publish inmate writings.

In the Hobby Shop, Alaskan Natives and non-Native artisans and hobbyists refine and develop skills in ivory carving, woodworking, sled building, and jewelry.

Artists create a portfolio representing their work and enter shows and competitions. Sales of arts and crafts benefit the inmate and pay for the materials.

A sex offender program utilizes milieu therapy with 32 inmates in an 18-36 month program. Also available are programs in substance abuse, alternatives to violence, and religious counseling. Voluntary groups include Alcoholics Anonymous, Alcoholics Victorious, Narcotics Anonymous, the North Star Chapter of Jaycees, and the Full Gospel Businessmen's Association. Open to all, but emphasizing Native American and Alaska Native cultural values, are the Talking Circle and Native Cultural Awareness Club.

Cook Inlet Pretrial

Cook Inlet Pretrial (CIPT) is accredited by the American Correctional Association. It is of modular design and has an operational capacity of 397 and a maximum capacity of 403. The facility will begin its ninth year of operation, February 7, 1992, as an intake facility for all adult male felons

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detained in the Anchorage area. In addition, it is a temporary holding facility for sentenced prisoners awaiting placement in other facilities. In 1991, 2,871 prisoners were received and 2,848 released.

This past year emphasis was on continued compliance with accreditation standards, facility maintenance, expansion of education programs, and creation of a Mental Health Unit. Education programs include, adult basic education, general education development, life skills, college correspondence, and refresher classes in math, English, and typing. This year a mini-grant was obtained through the State Department of Education to fund an English as a Second Language (ESL) Course. The goal of this class is to enhance the reading/literacy skills of ESL students by teaching functional reading skills, comprehension, phonics, and life skills. Twelve prisoners were enrolled in the program in December 1991. Life skills encompasses a variety of topics: health, stress management, communication, parenting, budgeting, and pre-release planning.

The institution provides medical and dental treatment on site. Twenty-four hour medical coverage is available and has been expanded to include sick call for prisoners placed in Community Residential Centers in the Anchorage area.

Traditional therapy programs are ongoing through the Mental Health department. In January 1991, a thirty-one bed module was converted into a thirty-bed Mental Health Unit/Designated Treatment Module. The unit was designed to be an acute psychiatric unit, however has evolved into an intermediate and chronic unit as well.

The success of the institution's operation in maintaining high levels of security and population management is attributed to dedication of staff and the direct supervision concept utilized in the management of the institution.

Wildwood Correctional Center

Wildwood Correctional Center (WCC) opened in 1983 as a medium security prison for 204 adult males. The original complex was a military communication base constructed in 1963. In 1974 it was turned over to the Kenai Native Association as part of the Native Claims Settlement. WCC occupies 10 buildings on approximately eight acres of land on the north end of Kenai. Since the complex was not designed as a prison, a great deal of renovation was required and a lot of the work was completed with prisoner labor.

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Programs at WCC include ABE, GED, Substance Abuse Awareness, access to an arts and crafts shop, and various life skills classes. A satellite dish is being installed to accommodate college courses by computer. WCC is a work oriented institution with two correctional industries: furniture and metal works. It also has three Department of Labor Apprenticeships for cooks, bakers, and maintenance repair.

With the slowdown in the economy, it has been difficult to sustain the prisoner jobs in industries. A viable industries program is critical to the welfare of WCC, because the security of the institution relies heavily on keeping prisoners busy with productive activity.

In addition to the work at the institution, prisoners provided over 6,000 hours of community service this past year, including restoration of park trails. The most significant project was the bridge access viewing stand, built almost entirely by prison labor.

A large yard provides opportunities for jogging, baseball, volleyball, skiing, and ice skating. A full size gymnasium is used for basketball, weight lifting, and other activities. Prison baseball and basketball teams compete in city league sports. (All competitions are held at the institution.)

During this past year the institution has begun an employee assistance program, recognizing that corrections work is stressful, and that staff sometimes need a place to turn with personal problems. As part of the effort to keep good mental health and morale, one of the out buildings has been made available for staff recreational activities such as aerobics, weight lifting, and archery.

The basic structures at WCC are in acceptable condition. The constant need for maintenance and upgrading is time consuming and costly, but essential.



MatSu Pretrial, Plamer

Mat-Su Pretrial

Mat-Su Pretrial Facility is a relatively new facility located in downtown Palmer. Construction was completed in October 1986 at a cost of approximately four million dollars. Mat-Su Pretrial replaced an older facility which had been at the old Army missile site at Goose Bay. The new facility operates primarily as a "county jail" for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. Its secondary mission is to

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house overflow inmates from other institutions. Generally, overflow prisoners are in transit to sentenced facilities. Mat-Su Pretrial handles all custody level prisoners, men, women and juveniles. Women are held for short periods, usually while awaiting court appearances. Juveniles are held briefly, while in transit to the State's juvenile facility. Title 47 non-criminal and mental health remands are routinely housed in the facility.

Mat-Su Pretrial has a maximum capacity of 79 inmates and employs a staff of 40. It is self contained and provides a full spectrum of support to inmates and staff. The staff includes, in addition to a full complement of Correction Officers, food service, medical, probation, maintenance and education professionals.

Inmate programs at Mat-Su Pretrial include General Education Development, anger, stress management, computer and parenting classes, and substance abuse counseling. Religious opportunities are made available for all inmates.

The facility's work program provides paid skill development opportunities for inmates in the food service, laundry, janitorial and maintenance fields.

Sixth Avenue Correctional Center

The Sixth Avenue Correctional Center (SACC) is clearly the busiest jail in the State of Alaska. In 1991 more than 12,000 individuals were remanded to the facility. Because they arrive at all hours of the day and night and in varying degrees of cooperation and coherence, the facility and its staff have great demands placed upon them.

The institution receives male and female misdemeanants, female felons, persons with citations or violations, and non-criminal holds who are too intoxicated to care for themselves and have no one else to care for them. During the past year the staff processed 7,351 new offenses and bench warrants, 2,024 window bails, 621 non-criminal holds, and 72 federal offense remands. There were 2,181 persons ordered by the court to report to the Jail Reporting Officer to be scheduled to serve a sentence. On January 1, 1992, there were 709 persons scheduled to report to serve a sentence in 1992. During 1991, there were 1,190 "no shows" and the required bench warrants for their arrests were issued.

A variety of program activities are coordinated by institutional staff for offenders however, due to the pretrial mission of the facility, few resources have been provided. Educational, religious, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health services are among those offered. Medical staff are on duty

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around-the-clock and examine each remand to determine immediate and intermediate-term health care needs. Institutional staff also provide Department supervision of inmates placed in local Community Residential Centers.

Because it is an aging facility that operates continually at capacity, the maintenance needs of the facility are great.

Anvil Mountain Correctional Center

Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (AMCC) is a regional facility for sentenced and unsentenced adult felons and misdemeanants, both male and female. It provides Nome and the surrounding region with pre-trial, short-term sentenced and re-entry programs. Being a fully accredited facility ranks it in the top 10% of correctional facilities in the nation.

AMCC serves a huge geographical area from Point Hope to the North, to St. Michael to the South. This area encompasses approximately 30 villages and towns, including Nome and Kotzebue. The inmate population at AMCC is predominately Alaska Native.

Northwest Alaska has a high percentage of alcohol related crimes. Most incoming prisoners are intoxicated at the time of booking. They are frequently combative and somewhat unmanageable and require a high degree of security. This need is fairly brief, however, and after sobering up they are normally quite tractable. Although the facility is rated as a medium security facility, it is serving the needs of Northwest Alaska quite well.

Our bedspace is impacted by the short-term detention of non-criminal holds who usually need only to sleep off their intoxication. Many are transients with no place to stay and are frequently too unruly to remain at large or to be admitted to the detox facility.

Because of the transitory nature of its inmate population, programming efforts are primarily designed to instill awareness and to promote participation in longer term treatment programs available elsewhere. The institution offers inmates the opportunity to acquire good work habits and skills through institutional job assignments, varied community service work projects, and vocation oriented workshops and mini-training courses. Extensive life skills programming is offered to encourage a sense of responsibility and to support the inmate in a crime-free life upon release.

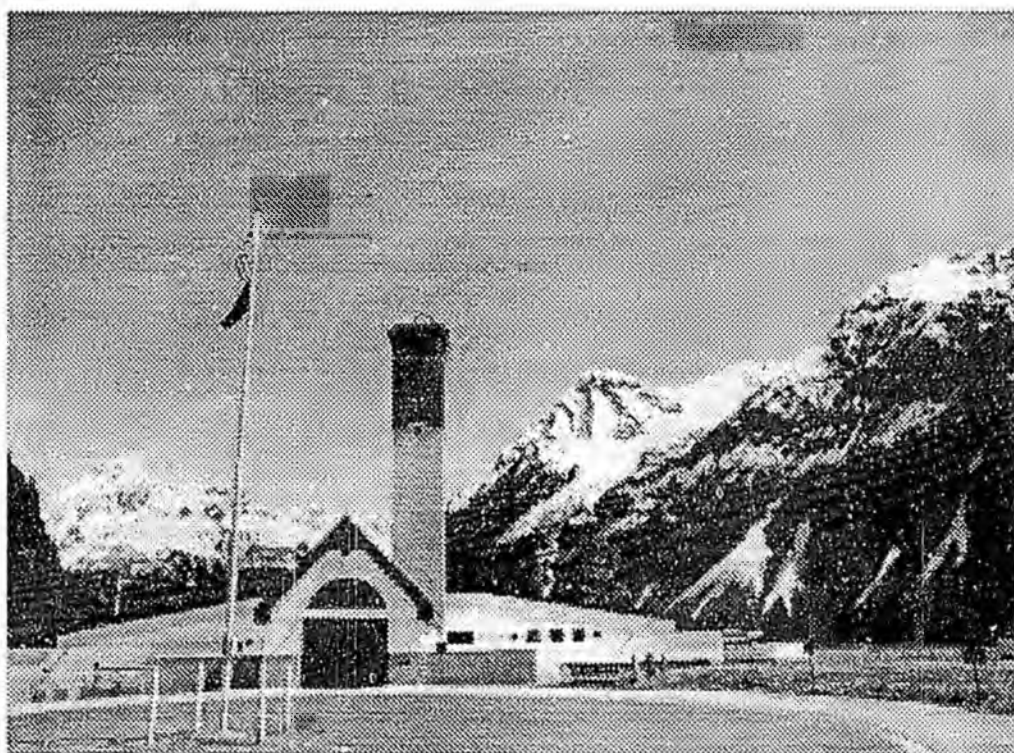
Recent program innovations that are being well received include a Nurse's Aid training program and a series of classes in parenting skills. A Speak Out Program has been established through which inmates visit junior and senior high schools and discuss their experiences and insights, particularly

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as related to the impact of alcohol, drugs, criminal activity, and incarceration on their lives. They have visited schools in numerous cities and villages and have been well received.

Spring Creek Correctional Center

Spring Creek Correctional Center (SCCC), Alaska's first maximum security prison, is in its fourth year of operation. Operating at near-capacity from its inception, it currently houses about 425 male felons. After a turbulent beginning, the facility's operation has begun to mature, staff turnover has decreased, and understanding of long-term prison operations has increased.



Spring Creek Correctional Center, Seward Alaska

Virtually all of the SCCC inmates are classified maximum or close custody and, as could be expected, a significant portion of the population are serving very lengthy sentences. A recent review of records revealed that 227 inmates have a release date beyond the year 2000, 170 inmates are more than 20 years from their release date (2012), and 23 others can never be released. Given this population profile, it is not difficult to understand the importance of a positive prison environment in which there is meaningful work, constructive

Division of Institutions

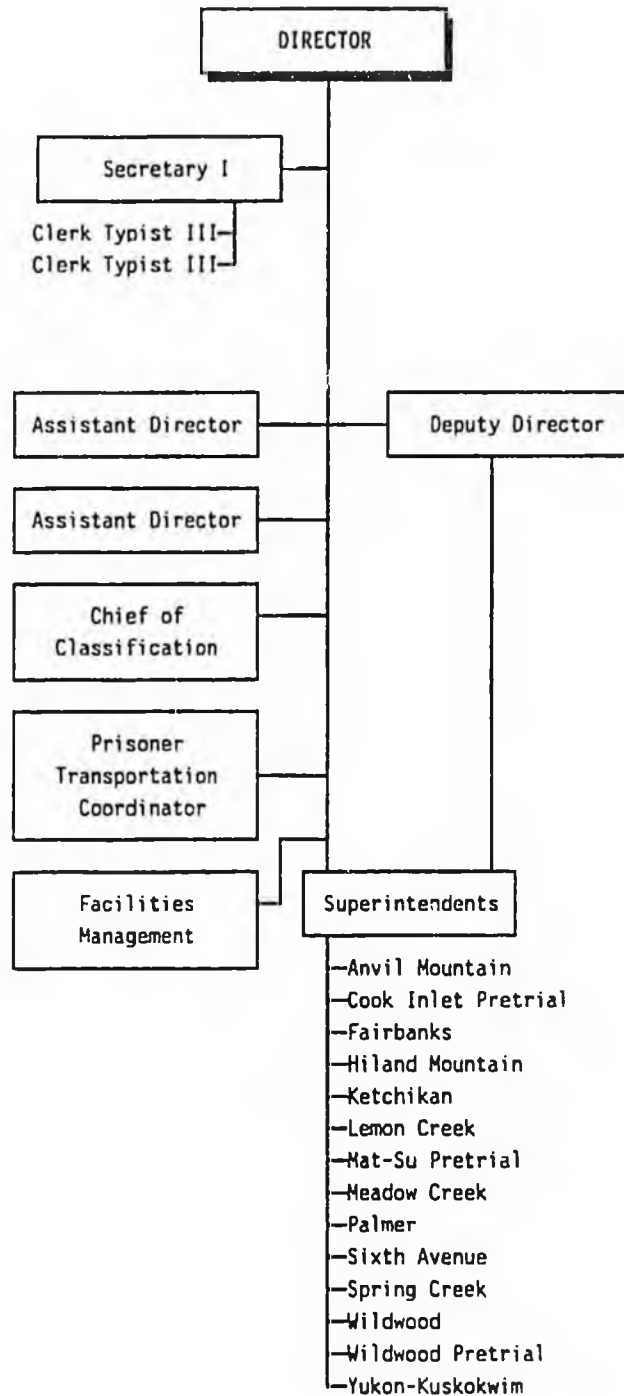
leisure-time activity, opportunity to develop skills, and services to ameliorate the debilitating effects of incarceration.

Spring Creek offers traditional therapy programs including substance abuse, spiritual, domestic violence, anger management, and mental health counseling services. In addition, basic education and post-secondary courses are available although the resources and services available are insufficient given the size and needs of this population. An active Arts and Crafts Program enables inmates to develop or learn skills that enhance their use of leisure time or, in some instances, enable them to develop business/industry potential. A Corrections Industries Program employs about 30 inmates in construction of furniture.

There are currently nine prisoner organizations that are sanctioned by the facility administration. Some have contributed to the local community in very positive ways, such as the sponsoring of a Little League baseball team, donations to a local nursing home, and crafting and donating toys for a "Breakfast With Santa" program. Other prisoner groups have made contributions to institution programs for the benefit of all inmates.

Safety and security continue to be a primary focus of the SCCC staff. An ongoing, aggressive drug testing program, supported by the Canine Unit, has helped to control the drug traffic in the facility. That there have been no escapes and violence has been controlled to a large extent, is attributable to the vigilance of a very dedicated staff.

Division of Institutions



Formal and policy-related supervision of Superintendent fall under the Director while supervision of day-to-day operation is the responsibility of the Deputy Director.

*Division of Institutions***Fiscal Data**

Supervision Cost per/day for FY 91

<u>Institution</u>		<u>Per Inmate Day Average Daily Cost</u>
Fairbanks		\$ 99.39
Anvil Mountain		\$ 127.01
Yukon- Kuskokwim		\$ 126.64
Palmer		\$ 73.11
MatSu Pretrial		\$ 109.19
Hiland Mountain/Meadow Creek		\$ 69.41
Cook Inlet Pretrial		\$ 62.19
Sixth Avenue	(1)	\$ 99.21
Wildwood		\$ 76.41
Spring Creek		\$ 86.16
Lemon Creek		\$ 102.05
Ketchikan		\$ 128.55
Statewide Services	(2)	\$ <u>11.16</u>

(1) Includes cost of lease which is paid by the Department of Administration.

(2) Daily cost of health care, contractual education and supplies, mental health/psychiatric care, chaplaincy and special treatment programs are not included in the institutional daily cost of care, above.

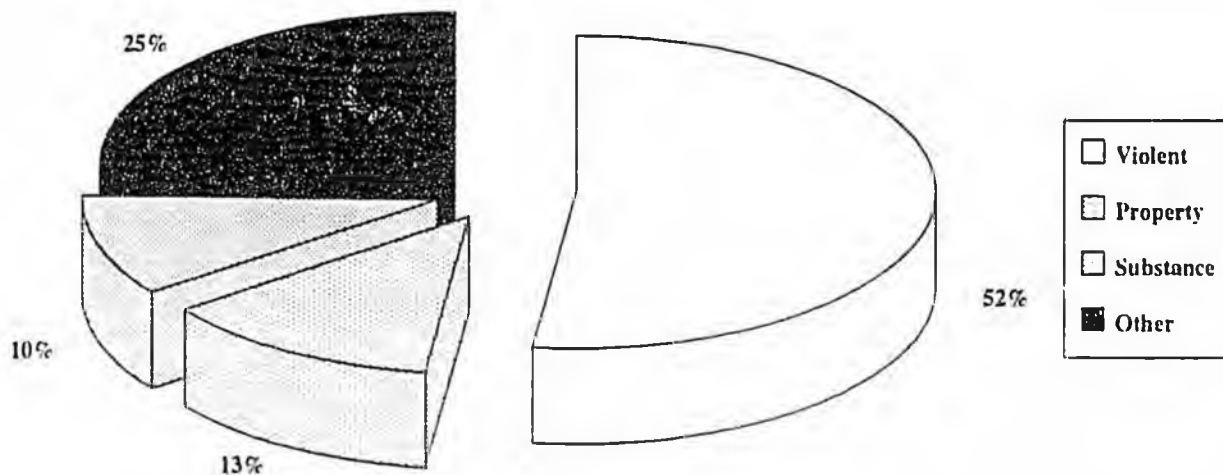
Note: Average daily cost is computed based on the institutional budget divided by the total number of mandays. Daily cost does not include Director of Institutions or cost from Administrative Services Division or the Commissioner's office.

Inmate Profile

The Department of Corrections utilizes an on-line, statewide offender tracking system to gather data about the inmates being held in institutions. The system was implemented in the fall of 1983, and the data base now contains over seven years of historical booking and release data. The data is entered into the computer system at each institution as persons are booked or released, so the information is always current. In addition to institutional booking and release information, the system has been expanded to collect detailed sentence data, probation and parole caseloads, community residential center placements, inmate fund accounting and automated time accounting.

On December 31, 1991, there were 2,483 inmates being housed in institutions under the custody of Alaska's Department of Corrections. This number includes persons being held in institutions in Alaska, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the States of Minnesota and North Dakota. 20% of these persons were being held for sexual offenses, 13% for homicide, eight percent for assault, eight percent for burglary, 16% for parole/probation violations and six percent for robbery. Violent offenders accounted for 52% of the population, property offenders for 13%, substance abuse offenders for 10% and all other offenses for 25%.

Crime Category Comparison for Inmates as of December 31, 1991



Inmate Profile

<i>Offense Comparison</i>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Assault	160	202	198	228	221	297	275	234	240
Attempt to Commit a Felony	11	15	31	30	30	24	27	26	27
Burglary	137	180	188	200	187	195	207	187	194
Criminal Mischief	22	15	25	36	29	36	31	2	36
Driving While Intoxicated	88	105	70	77	70	60	49	78	82
Controlled Substances	91	108	105	115	127	163	198	184	164
Failure to Appear	9	27	33	27	32	38	52	42	34
Kidnapping	28	31	34	32	33	37	33	33	31
Misconduct w/ Weapons	19	16	21	27	22	31	25	23	29
Homicide	198	224	250	260	271	275	290	299	319
Parole Violation	20	28	39	54	69	89	117	162	176
Probation Violation	136	135	137	138	170	183	209	203	217
Robbery	124	147	167	171	167	155	146	133	137
Sexual Assault/Sexual Abuse	282	377	530	564	605	628	595	497	500
Theft	82	87	82	85	58	88	96	83	79
Totals	1407	1697	1910	2044	2091	2209	2350	2186	2265

<i>Custody Level</i>	Inmates		Total	Percentage
	Sentenced	Unsentenced		
Maximum	61	34	95	3.83%
Close	609	274	883	35.56%
Medium	615	171	786	31.66%
Minimum	366	68	434	17.48%
Community	99	6	105	4.23%
Unclassified	46	134	180	7.25%
Total	1,796	687	2,483	100.00%

*Inmate Profile**Most Serious Offense Committed as of December 31, 1991*

Offense	Number Of Inmates	Offense	Number Of Inmates
Arson 1st	7	Issuing of Bad Check	2
Arson 2nd	3	Scheme to Defraud	3
Assault 1st	63	Theft 1st	4
Assault 2nd	4	Theft 2nd	63
Assault 3rd	81	Theft 3rd	4
Assault 4th	49	Theft 4th	5
Attempt to Commit Felony	27	Theft by Deception	1
Coercion	1	Theft of Lost Property	1
Criminally Negligent Homicide	5	Theft by Receiving	1
Incest	2	Bribery	1
Kidnapping	31	Carrying a Concealed Weapon	1
Manslaughter	25	Contempt of Court	3
Misconduct with Weapons 1st	26	Contribute Delinq of Minor	1
Misconduct with Weapons 2nd	2	Criminal Mischief 1st	2
Misconduct with Weapons 3rd	1	Criminal Mischief 2nd	28
Multiple Deaths	1	Criminal Mischief 3rd	5
Murder 1st	197	Criminal Mischief 4th	1
Murder 2nd	91	Custodial Interference	1
Rape	3	Disorderly Conduct	2
Robbery 1st	114	Driving w/ Suspended Licence	12
Robbery 2nd	23	Escape 1st	2
Sexual Abuse of a Minor 1st	175	Escape 2nd	9
Sexual Abuse of a Minor 2nd	83	Escape 3rd	1
Sexual Abuse of a Minor 3rd	8	Escape 4th	1
Sexual Abuse of a Minor 4th	5	Failure to Appear	34
Sexual Assault 1st	188	Failure to Satisfy Judgement	18
Sexual Assault 2nd	35	Federal Offense	42
Sexual Assault 3rd	1	Fish & Game Violation	2
Solicit to Commit Crime	1	Fugitive from Justice	16
Alcohol - other	2	Harassment	2
Controlled Substances 1st	16	Hindering Prosecution 2nd	1
Controlled Substances 2nd	17	Immigration	2
Controlled Substances 3rd	91	Interfering/Resisting Arrest	2
Controlled Substances 4th	34	Interfering With Official Proceedings	2
Controlled Substances 5th	4	Neglect or Refuse to Aid Officer	1
Controlled Substances 6th	2	Noncrim	5
Illegal Liquor	4	Other	1
Importation	1	Parole Violation	176
Manufacture/Deliver Imit Control Substance	3	Perjury	4
Minor Consuming	2	Probation Violation	217
OMVI	82	Prostitution	2
Refusal	2	Promote Prostitution 2nd	1
Burglary 1st	105	Terroristic Threatening	1
Burglary 2nd	89	Trespass 1st	6
Concealment of Merchandise	13	Trespass 2nd	6
Forgery 1st	2	Violation of City Ordinance	1
Forgery 2nd	23		
		Total	2,483

Inmate Profile

<i>Level of Offense</i>	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
Felonies	2,243	90.33%
Misdemeanors	237	9.54%
Violations	3	<u>0.12%</u>
Total	2,483	100.00%

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
City Charges	80	3.22%
State Charges	2,336	94.08%
Federal Charges	<u>67</u>	<u>2.70%</u>
Total	2,483	100.00%

<i>By Race</i>	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
White	1,283	51.67%
Alaska Native	794	31.98%
Black	303	12.20%
Hispanic	71	2.86%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<u>32</u>	<u>1.29%</u>
Total	2,483	100.00%

<i>By Marital Status</i>	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
Married	509	20.50%
Separated	26	1.05%
Divorced	262	10.55%
Widowed	20	0.81%
Single	1,637	65.93%
Cohabiting	11	0.44%
Unknown	<u>18</u>	<u>0.72%</u>
Total	2,483	100.00%

Inmate Profile

By Age Group

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
65 and over	24	0.97%
60-64	33	1.33%
55-59	40	1.61%
50-54	94	3.79%
45-49	168	6.77%
40-44	237	9.54%
35-39	360	14.50%
30-34	538	21.67%
25-29	509	20.50%
20-24	423	17.04%
19 and under	<u>57</u>	<u>2.30%</u>
Total	2,483	100.00%

Place of Residence at time of Admission

	Number of Inmates	Percent of Inmates
Interior Region	367	14.78%
Cook Inlet Region	1,292	52.03%
Southeast Region	250	10.07%
Bristol Bay Region	49	1.97%
Seward Peninsula	59	2.38%
Kotzebue Region	40	1.61%
North Slope Region	91	3.66%
Western Region	163	6.56%
Kodiak Region	34	1.37%
Aleutian Chain	21	0.85%
Pacific Rim	34	1.37%
Copper River Region	13	0.52%
Other U.S. States	70	2.82%
Foreign Countries	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>
Total	2,483	100%

Inmate Profile for Female Offenders

<i>Offense Comparison</i>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Robbery	5	3	2	2	8	3	4
Criminal Mischief	1	3	0	1	1	0	1
Forgery	5	3	7	7	9	9	8
Sexual Abuse of a Minor	4	4	3	5	4	1	1
Theft	11	5	5	7	12	8	8
Probation Violation	7	5	3	8	8	12	11
Drugs	11	11	17	15	24	20	13
Assault	10	18	11	10	20	8	7
Homicide	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
Totals	69	71	70	74	109	85	77

<i>By Class Custody</i>	Inmates Sentenced	Inmates Unsentenced	Total	Percentage
Maximum	1	3	4	3.45%
Close	5	1	6	5.17%
Medium	25	29	54	46.55%
Minimum	22	11	33	28.45%
Community	3	1	4	3.45%
Unclassified	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12.93%</u>
Total	59	57	116	100.00%

<i>Crime Category</i>	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
Violent	40	34.48%
Property	20	17.24%
Substance	18	15.52%
Other	<u>38</u>	<u>32.76%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

Inmate Profile for Female Offenders

Most Serious Offense Committed as of December 31, 1991

Offense	Number of Inmates
Assault II	1
Assault III	3
Assault IV	3
Attempt to Commit Felony	3
Criminally Negligent Homicide	1
Manstaughter	4
Murder I	16
Murder II	4
Robbery I	3
Robbery II	1
Sexual Abuse of a Minor I	1
Controlled Substances II	3
Controlled Substances III	8
Controlled Substances IV	2
OMVI	5
Burglary I	1
Burglary II	1
Concealment of Merchandise	2
Forgery I	1
Forgery II	7
Theft I	1
Theft II	6
Theft III	1
Contempt of Court	2
Criminal Mischief II	1
Driving While Susp/Revkd	2
Failure to Appear	6
Failure to Satisfy Judgement	1
Federal Offense	9
Fugitive From Justice	2
Hindering Prosecution 2nd	1
Parole Violation	4
Probation Violation	7
Prostitution	2
Trespass	1
Total	116

Inmate Profile for Female Offenders

Level of Offense

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
Felonies	92	79.31%
Misdemeanors	24	20.69%
Violations	0	<u>0.00%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

By Jurisdiction

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
City Charges	8	6.90%
State Charges	96	82.76%
Federal Charges	12	<u>10.34%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

By Race

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
White	64	55.17%
Alaska Native	29	25.00%
Black	20	17.24%
Hispanic	1	0.86%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<u>2</u>	<u>1.72%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

By Marital Status

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
Married	25	21.55%
Separated	1	0.86%
Divorced	18	15.52%
Widowed	6	5.17%
Single	<u>66</u>	<u>56.90%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

Inmate Profile for Female Offenders

By Age Group

	Number of Inmates	Percentage of Inmates
65 and over	1	0.86%
60-64	1	0.86%
55-59	0	0.00%
50-54	5	4.31%
45-49	5	4.31%
40-44	8	6.90%
35-39	17	14.66%
30-34	36	31.03%
25-29	30	25.86%
20-24	10	8.62%
19 and under	3	<u>2.59%</u>
Total	116	100.00%

Place of Residence at time of Admission

	Number of Inmates	Percent of Inmates
Interior Region	18	15.52%
Cook Inlet Region	77	66.38%
Southeast Region	7	6.03%
Bristol Bay Region	0	0.00%
Seward Peninsula	1	0.86%
Kotzebue Region	0	0.00%
North Slope Region	4	3.45%
Western Region	3	2.59%
Kodiak Region	0	0.00%
Aleutian Chain	0	0.00%
Pacific Rim	0	0.00%
Copper River Region	0	0.00%
Other U.S. States	6	5.17%
Foreign Countries	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Total	116	100%

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Summary

The Department of Corrections has an integrated jail and prison system. The components of Alaska's inmate population have unique management, security and housing needs. The department's policy makers have stratified the inmate population into four components: prison males, prison females, jail males and jail females. The forecasting process was revised in the spring of 1991 to facilitate the forecasting of these components.

The components of the department's inmate population have unique patterns of fluctuation. If viewed in aggregate, trends for individual components are obscured and their management frustrated. The population forecasting process considers the historical patterns and trends for each component. In addition, numbers for a component may fluctuate greatly over short periods of time. To account for these spikes in population, a "peaking factor" was computed for each component. Forecasts were adjusted by the "peaking factor" to compensate for monthly variation not accounted for in the projection model.

Two critical assumptions were used in preparing the forecasts: no significant legislation affecting our inmate population or individual components would occur for the next five years; and no policy decisions in the department or other criminal justice agency would significantly effect the inmate population or its components for the next five years. The effects of violating these assumptions are addressed in the Introduction section of this document.

Total Inmate Population

In the last decade, the Department of Corrections experienced a 300% growth in total inmate population. The month average for the total inmate population reached a peak in February of 1990. From February of 1990 monthly averages have continued to decline. If this trend continues, the projection for the next five years indicates the total inmate population could decline by as much as 4.6% or show a modest increase of 1.2%.

Jail Male Population

During FY91, the jail male population was 28.2% of the total inmate population. This component is characterized by extreme fluctuations and may vary as much as 10.3% from the monthly average for this group. It is estimated that the jail male component will grow from a monthly average of 759 in FY91 to 854 during FY96.

Jail Female Population

During FY91, the jail female population was 2.6% of the total inmate population. Like the jail male population, this component is characterized by extreme fluctuations. This group shows the greatest fluctuation with a peaking effect of 13.5%. This is due in part to the small size of the group. It is projected that this component will decrease from a monthly average of 69 in FY91 to 62 in FY96.

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Prison Male Population

The prison male population is the largest component of the State's inmate population at 66.3%. During recent years, the rate of increase for this group has slowed. During FY 90 to FY91 the component has decreased in size. The peaking effect for this group has been computed to be only 3.6%. The forecast for this component indicates the number of inmates will decrease from a monthly average of 1,785 in FY91 to 1,709 in FY96.

Prison Female Population

With a monthly average population of 81 during FY91, this component is 3% of the total inmate population. This is the only group that has seen sustained growth. The peaking effect for this group is estimated to be 13.2%. It is projected that this component will grow by 25% over the next five years to a monthly average of 102 inmates.

Introduction

“Forecasting is a critical component of criminal justice and correctional planning. While it rarely provides the answer to any particular planning question, a forecast can introduce a measure of objectivity (data) into a decision making process ... The forecasting process also establishes a useful population monitoring system, even if the forecast is not precise.”

Population forecasting is necessary for long-range planning and adequate budget development. Without population forecasting the department's ability to meet its mandated mission of public protection and offender reformation are frustrated. Over the last twenty-five years, Alaska has used architectural firms, consultants and university programs to assist in the forecasting process. This has been a difficult task. In the late 70's and early 80's projections underestimated population growth. Projections made during a major growth period significantly overestimated current population levels. Each forecast was made with the best information available.

Forecasts of future prisoner populations have many factors which affect their outcome. Past projections for the Department of Corrections have been for the total number of inmates. This meant that trends for specific target groups were difficult (if not impossible) to determine. The usefulness of these projections was limited. Another fact that is frequently ignored is the life span of a projection. Most correctional systems issue 10 year projections, but only with extreme caution. Agencies are beginning to evaluate the usefulness of projected numbers over such a long time period. With possible changes in legislation, sentencing and departmental policy, the department has determined that a five-year time period is needed for budgeting and planning.

Trends in Alaska Corrections

Population Projections

Challenges and Goals in Forecasting

The department is continuing to change and improve its approach to population forecasting. One recent change is in how it views its population. The various needs of the department have forced it to stratify its population into components. We have begun this process by dividing the population into four major components:

Prison Male Population: consisting of those male prisoners sentenced to serve one year or more.

Prison Female Population: consisting of those female prisoners sentenced to serve one year or more.

Jail Male Population: consisting of those male prisoners in pretrial status or sentenced to serve less than one year.

Jail Female Population: consisting of those female prisoners in pretrial status or sentenced to serve less than one year.

Administrators reasoned early in the process that if the department's employees and policy-makers were to become directly involved in data collection and analysis, the forecast would be properly understood and not extended beyond its intended use. Three employees of the department were sent to the National Institute of Corrections in Boulder, Colorado to receive training on how to forecast jail populations.⁹ We applied a combination of correctional and research/statistical experience to review available data and determine a method of forecasting.

Incarceration Rate

The department reported to the Legislature in February of 1991 that the rate of incarceration for the State of Alaska ranked 4th in the nation. This was information published by the *U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin* in 1989. The most recent information available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that Alaska has dropped to 8th in the nation. Alaska's incarceration rate dropped from 354 per 100,000 in 1989 to 348 per 100,000 in 1990.

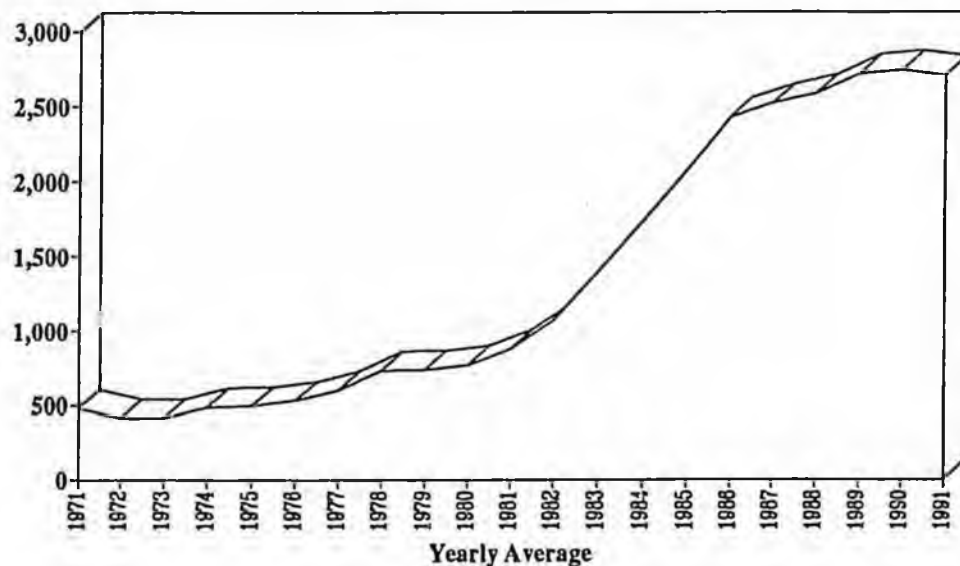
Presumptive Sentencing

The following graph illustrates the average inmate population from 1971 through 1990. As the graph indicates there was little growth in population until 1981. In 1980, Alaska adopted presumptive sentencing. Presumptive sentencing established mandatory sentence lengths for certain crime categories. The effects of this legislation are dramatically illustrated in the graph below. Presumptive sentencing produced a "stacking effect" by mandating a minimum time to be served for the affected crime categories. As the graph indicates, there was a rapid rise in population beginning in 1981 and continuing to 1986. From 1986, the rate of increase slowed and Alaska's inmate population reached a peak in February of 1990. A study of presumptive sentencing conducted by the House Research

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Agency in 1986 predicted the inmate population would reach a plateau as those first sentenced under presumptive sentencing became eligible for release. In effect, the population line would return to its original slope, but at a higher level.

Total Population 1971 - 1991



Currently, sentenced admissions for many of our larger crime categories such as sex offenses, controlled substance, robbery, and theft are declining or show small increases over time. In turn, the number of releases from prison have increased for the last three years 1988(903), 1989(968), 1990(1,306). The net effect has been a plateauing of our total inmate population.

Population Projections

As in the case of a 1985 study by the University of Alaska, no demographic indicators would account for the growth in the total prisoner population. Several traditional indicators (i.e., state population, unemployment rate) used in other states were used as independent variables. These variables showed weak correlation to the State's inmate population.

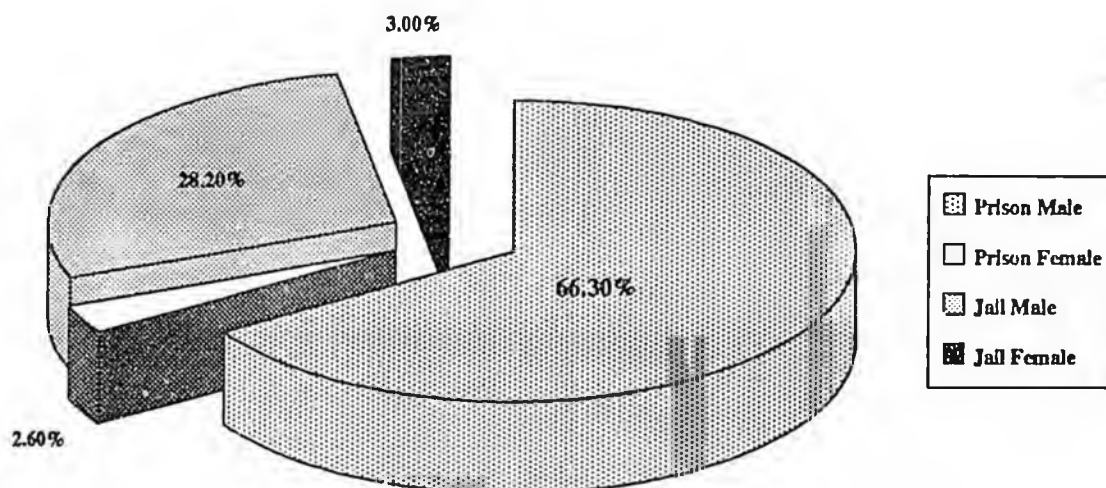
The department's forecasting process produced the following population projections for their respective components. Given the limitations of the data, these projections represent our best estimate of the Department of Corrections' component populations for the next five years. These projections will be recom-

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

puted as more data is available or as changes in population trends occur.

Prison Male Population

Clearly the largest component for all years was the Prison Males. Prison males are men who have been sentenced to one year or more. The pie graph represents the distribution of prisoners within this component.



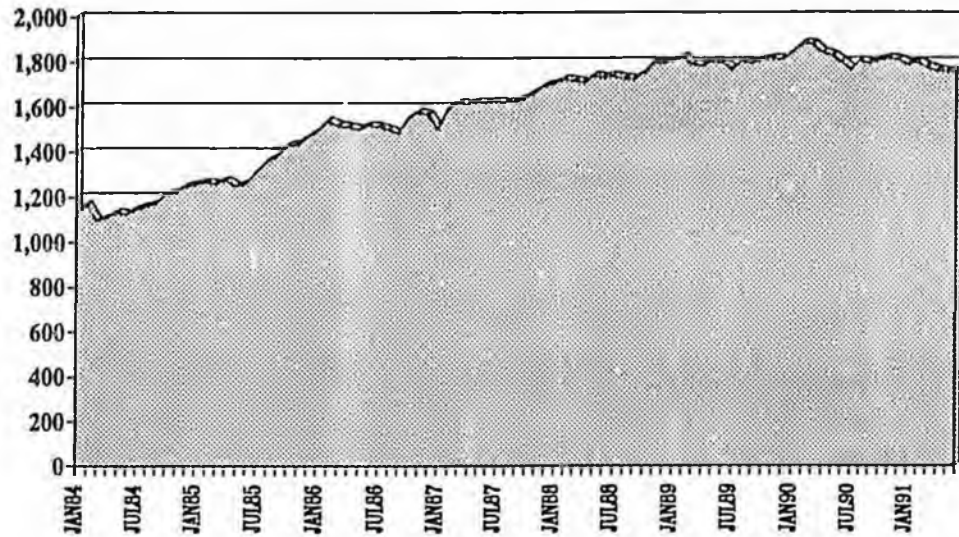
This population component grew from a monthly average of 1,095 in March of FY 1984 to an FY 1990 high of 1,880 for the month of February. Since that time monthly averages have declined. Comparing the month of February in FY 1990 with the same month in FY 1991 shows a decrease of 83 inmates.

The monthly average population for Prison Males from January 1984 through June 1991, is presented on the following page. The graph shows a lower monthly average for Prison Males in recent months. This decrease in the number of prison males is due to an increase in the number of releases and fewer admissions for several crime categories which contribute to this component.

The Prison Male component has grown from 1,125 (FY84) to 1,321 (FY91). The highest monthly average was 1,880 in March of FY 1990. It is projected that this component will decrease over the next five fiscal years to an average of 1,709 in FY 96.

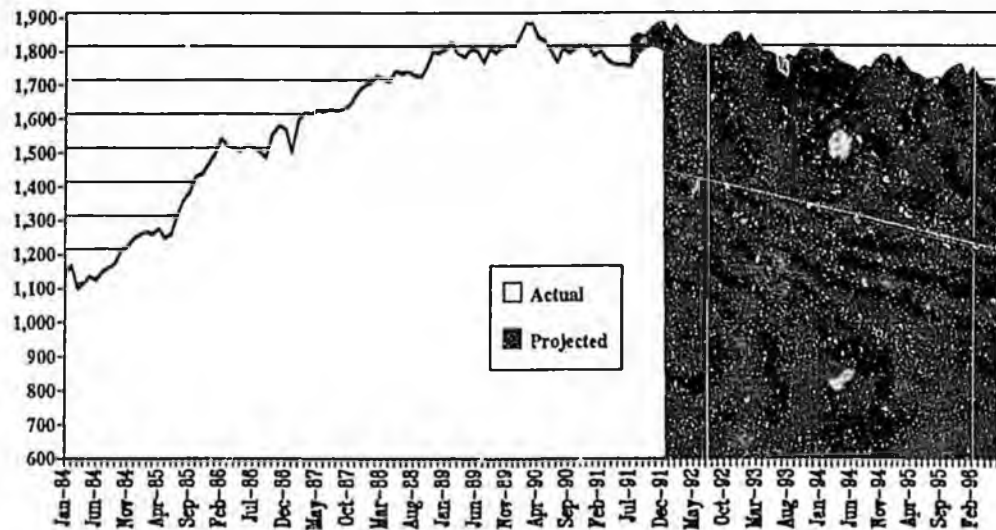
Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Inmate Population for Prison Males January 1984 - June 1991



The forecasting process produced the following projection for the Prison Males.

Inmate Population for Prison Males January 1984 - June 1996

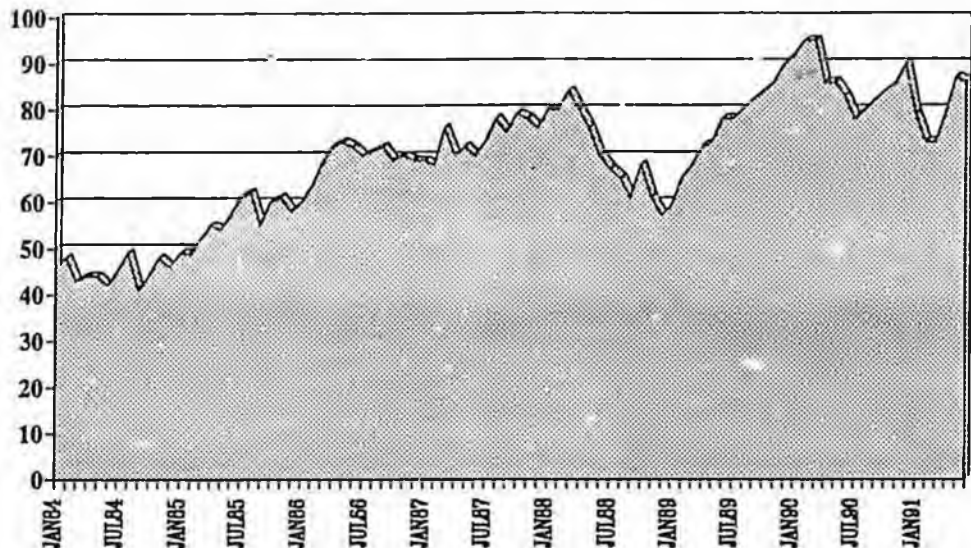


Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Prison Female Population

The female prison population is approximately three percent of the total inmate population. This fact alone makes this component a more difficult population to manage as well as forecast. The numbers of female prisoners show more variation than those of their male counterparts. The monthly average population for prison females from January 1984 through June 1991, is presented below:

Inmate Population for Prison Females January 1984 - June 1991

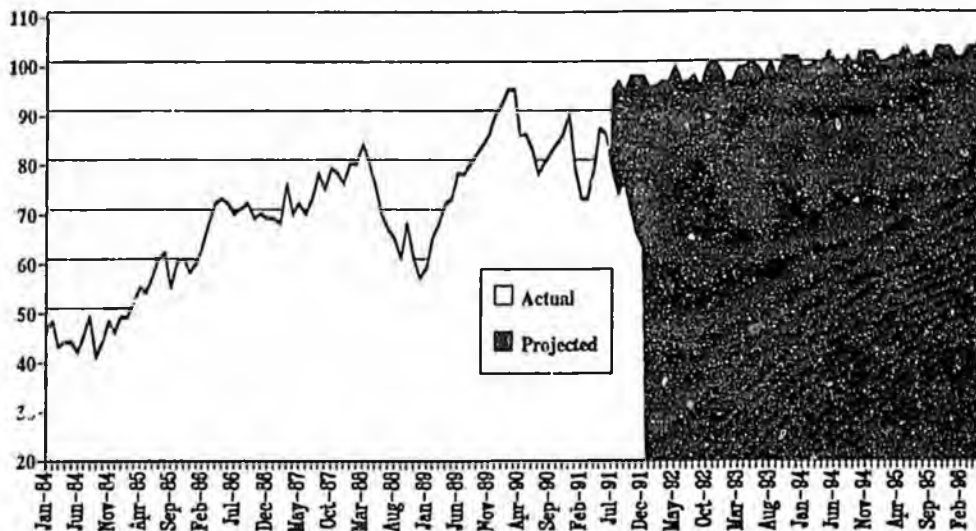


The Prison Female component has grown from 45 (FY84) to 81 (FY91). The highest monthly average was 95 in March and February of FY 1990. It is projected that this component will grow over the next five fiscal years to an average of 102 in FY 96. Caution is given on these numbers as there are so few individuals that it takes very little to change outcome of the forecast. This is an area requiring careful review and adjustments as needed.

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

The forecasting process produced the following projection for Prison Females.

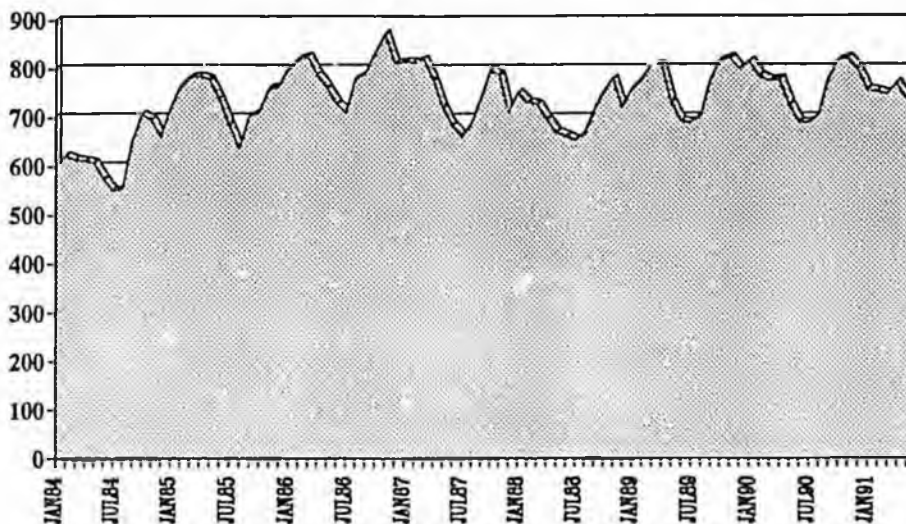
Inmate Population for Prison Females January 1984 - June 1996



Jail Male Population

It is the Jail Male component which causes the greatest challenge for the department in controlling population levels around the State. The daily and season fluctuations in this component produce dramatic change rapidly. A graph of the monthly averages from January 1984 through June 1991 for the Jail Male component illustrates the variation within this group.

Inmate Population for Jail Males January 1984 - June 1991

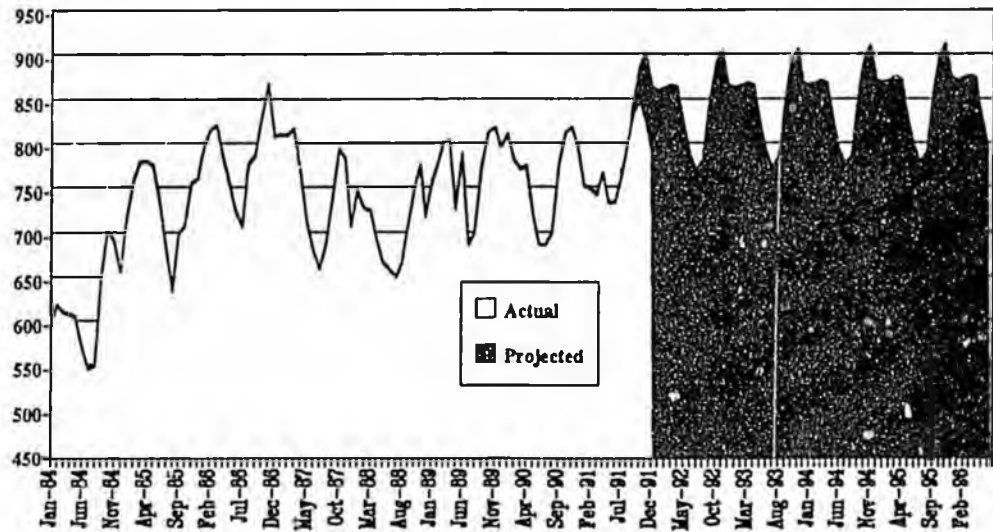


Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

In the interval between January of 1984 and June of 1991, the Jail Male component has fluctuated from 575 in June of 1984 to a low of 550 in July of 1985 to a high of 871 for November of 1986. It is projected that this component will grow to 854 in FY96.¹⁸

The forecasting process produced the following projection for the Jail Males.

Inmate Population for Jail Males January 1984 - June 1996

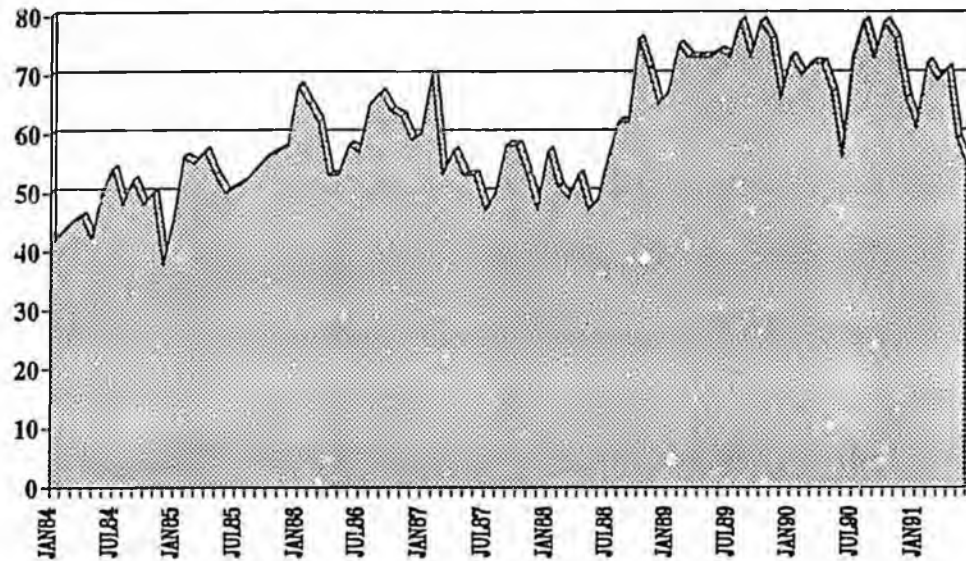


Jail Female Population

Between January of 1984 and June of 1991, the high monthly averages have generally been in the months of August and October although no real patterns have been set. Conversely, one may expect low counts during the month of December. The following graph reflects the monthly average population fluctuation.

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Inmate Population for Jail Females January 1984 - June 1991

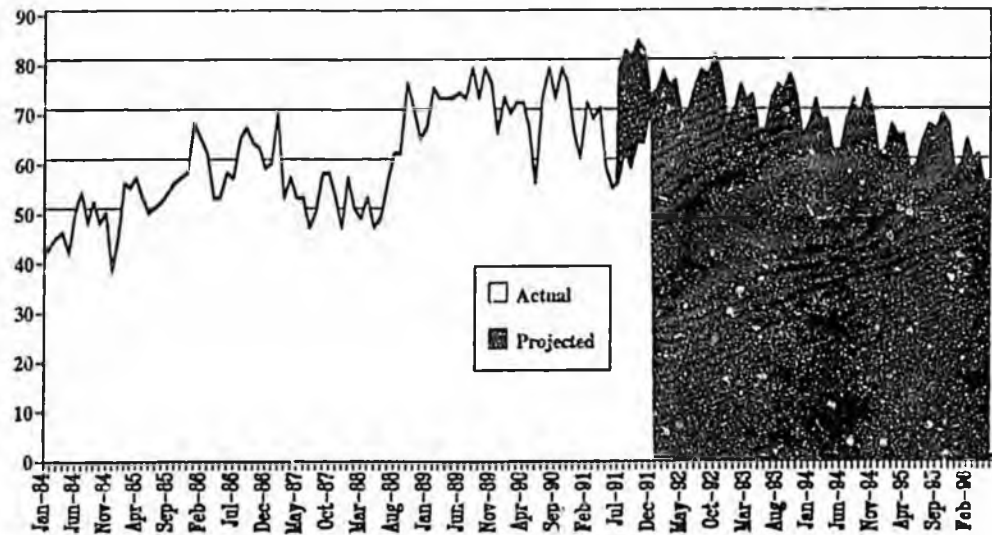


It is projected that this component may decrease in numbers by as much as 10%. Caution is given on these numbers as there are so few individuals that it takes very little to change outcome of the forecast. This is an area requiring careful review and adjustments as needed.

Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

The forecasting process produced the following projection for the Jail Females.

Inmate Population for Jail Female January 1984 - June 1996



Trends in Alaska Corrections Population Projections

Total Inmate Population

The forecasting process produced the following projection for the Total Inmate Population.

Total Inmate Population January 1984 - June 1996

