



- **Opinions, Appeals and Ethics:** The division provided legal advice on over 100 ethics issues, rendered several Ethics opinions and memoranda of advise on topics such as outside employment, post-state employment, gifts, and contracts, and investigated and resolved several ethics complaints.
- **Statehood Defense:** The state filed 8 new applications with the Bureau of Land Management for recordable disclaimers of interest for lands underlying navigable waters. The state has now filed a total of 13 applications to BLM for 31 waterbodies. BLM has issued Recordable Disclaimers of Interest for two water bodies in Alaska. These are the first in the nation that have been issued to a state for waterbodies.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Office Lease Procurement

- In cooperation with the Division of General Services, completed relocation of the Fairbanks District Attorney's Office into new leased office space.
- In cooperation with the Division of General Services, negotiated the Section 83, lease extension for our Anchorage offices and completed remodeling project associated with the reconfiguration of the Anchorage Criminal Division offices.

Contracting & Supply Procurement

- With Legislative approval of several special appropriations, initiated the carpet replacement project on the fifth floor of the Dimond Courthouse and the procurement and installation of a high capacity records storage system for the Fairbanks DAO.
- Undertook the procurement of outside legal and expert witnesses to assist the State in new and ongoing litigation and administrative disputes including: the cancellation of the State's contract with ACS; oil and gas royalty re-openers; the victims rights challenge, Murtaugh v. State; the U.S. Supreme Court appeal, State v. EPA; and the abortion/parental consent appeal to name just a few.
- In the wake of the Enron, WorldCom, and other corporate governance scandals, the section continues to facilitate the expedited procurement of securities litigation counsel on behalf of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation and its Board of Directors.

Information Technology

- Continued to improve power systems at critical locations to protect servers from power interruptions. This will not only result in increased availability of the servers, it will help guard against lost or corrupted data associated with power failures.
- Continued installation of a new Help Desk system and began its configuration. When fully implemented, it will improve response time to user issues, help identify trends and/or weak spots in our support structure and ensure no problems "fall through the cracks".
- Upgraded network backbone in several locations to increase bandwidth and network reliability.
- Upgraded Network operating systems to latest version (approximately 50% completed) for our file and print servers. The upgrade has provided a much more stable platform for our servers resulting in less downtime as well as allowed us to take advantages of new features of the operating system such as greater remote server management and troubleshooting resulting in greater efficiency of the IS staff.
- Upgraded email/calendar software to the latest version. (approximately 50% completed) The upgrade provides a greater reliability of the email/calendar system, resulting in less downtime for Department staff and less maintenance time by IS staff.
- Installed wireless access points in a few trial locations in both Juneau and Anchorage. Initial trials were successful and could lead to larger deployment and access to data and email by Department employees from wireless devices.

Prioritization of Agency Programs

(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

The mission of the department of law is to provide legal services to state agencies and prosecute crime. In defining the priority order of services delivered, we looked to the mission statement and listed those services which most directly impact public protection first.

Contact Information

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**Administrative
Services Director:** Kathryn Daughhetee
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E-mail: kathryn_daughhetee@law.state.ak.us

Department Budget Summary by RDU

All dollars shown in thousands

	FY2004 Actuals				FY2005 Management Plan				FY2006 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Formula Expenditures	None.											
Non-Formula Expenditures												
Criminal Division	14,391.7	886.7	1,454.3	16,732.7	16,577.3	761.0	2,043.2	19,381.5	18,027.4	654.3	2,199.0	20,880.7
Civil Division	15,574.3	0.0	14,786.1	30,360.4	13,042.9	0.0	19,359.4	32,402.3	13,543.4	0.0	18,279.5	31,822.9
Administration and Support	1,252.5	0.0	622.2	1,874.7	1,860.9	0.0	969.4	2,830.3	1,932.9	0.0	998.3	2,931.2
Agy-wide Unallocated Reduction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	31,218.5	886.7	16,862.6	48,967.8	31,481.1	761.0	22,372.0	54,614.1	33,503.7	654.3	21,476.8	55,634.8

Funding Source Summary

All dollars in thousands

Funding Sources	FY2004 Actuals	FY2005 Management Plan	FY2006 Governor
1002 Federal Receipts	886.7	761.0	654.3
1003 General Fund Match	129.3	165.8	169.2
1004 General Fund Receipts	30,546.3	30,836.2	32,846.0
1005 General Fund/Program Receipts	392.8	412.0	420.8
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	14,069.4	16,684.0	17,457.3
1018 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement	117.6	1,382.4	
1037 General Fund / Mental Health	150.1	67.1	67.7
1055 Inter-agency/Oil & Hazardous Waste	485.2	508.1	508.6
1092 Mental Health Trust Authority Authorized Receipts			12.5
1105 Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation Receipts	1,477.0	1,477.0	1,477.0
1108 Statutory Designated Program Receipts	567.8	844.5	550.3
1114 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund	73.0	27.0	
1134 Fish and Game Criminal Fines and Penalties	72.6	135.7	135.7
1141 RCA Receipts		1,313.3	1,335.4
Totals	48,967.8	54,614.1	55,634.8

Position Summary

Funding Sources	FY2005 Management Plan	FY2006 Governor
Permanent Full Time	501	508
Permanent Part Time	9	10
Non Permanent	0	0
Totals	510	518

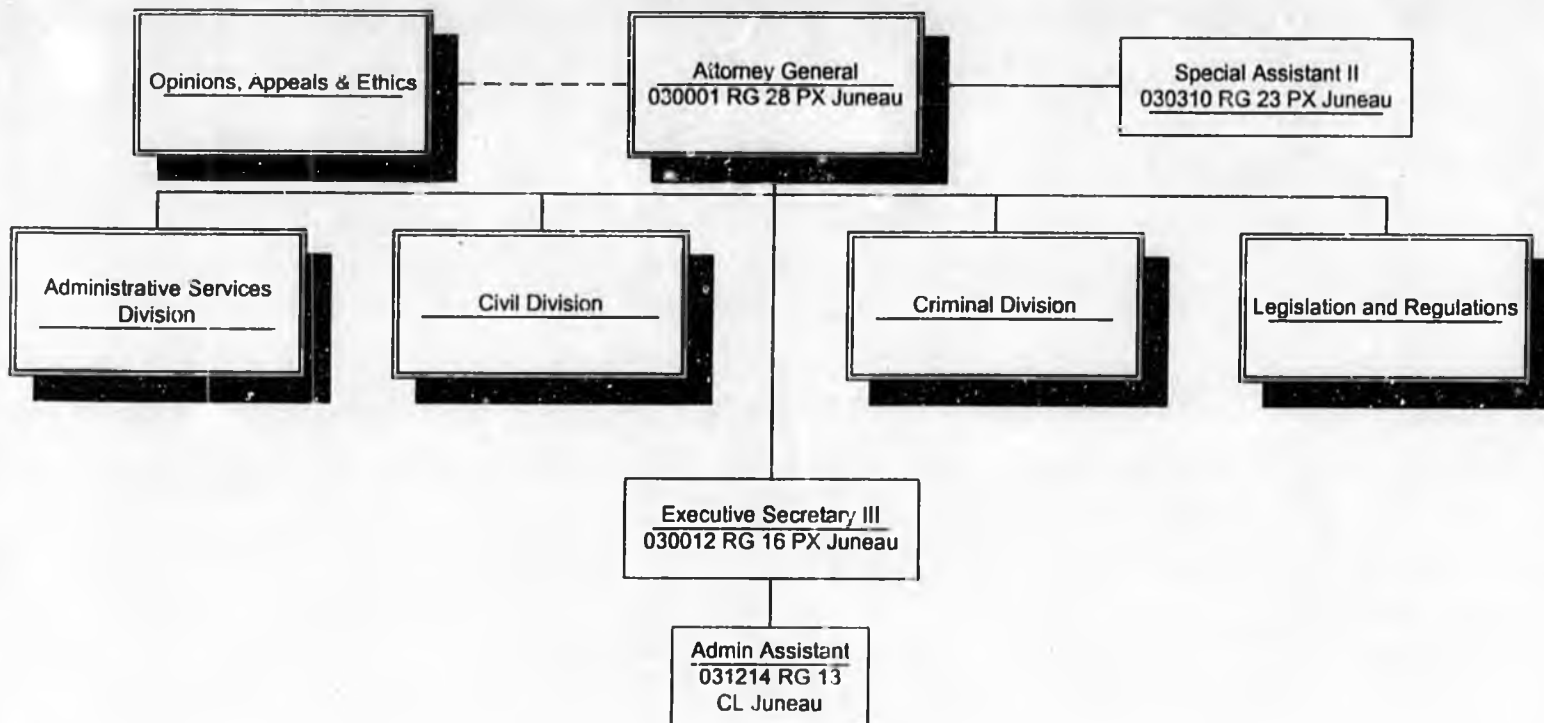
FY2006 Capital Budget Request

Project Title	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
Management Information System	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Collections Database	250,000	0	0	250,000
Department Total	250,000	0	1,000,000	1,250,000

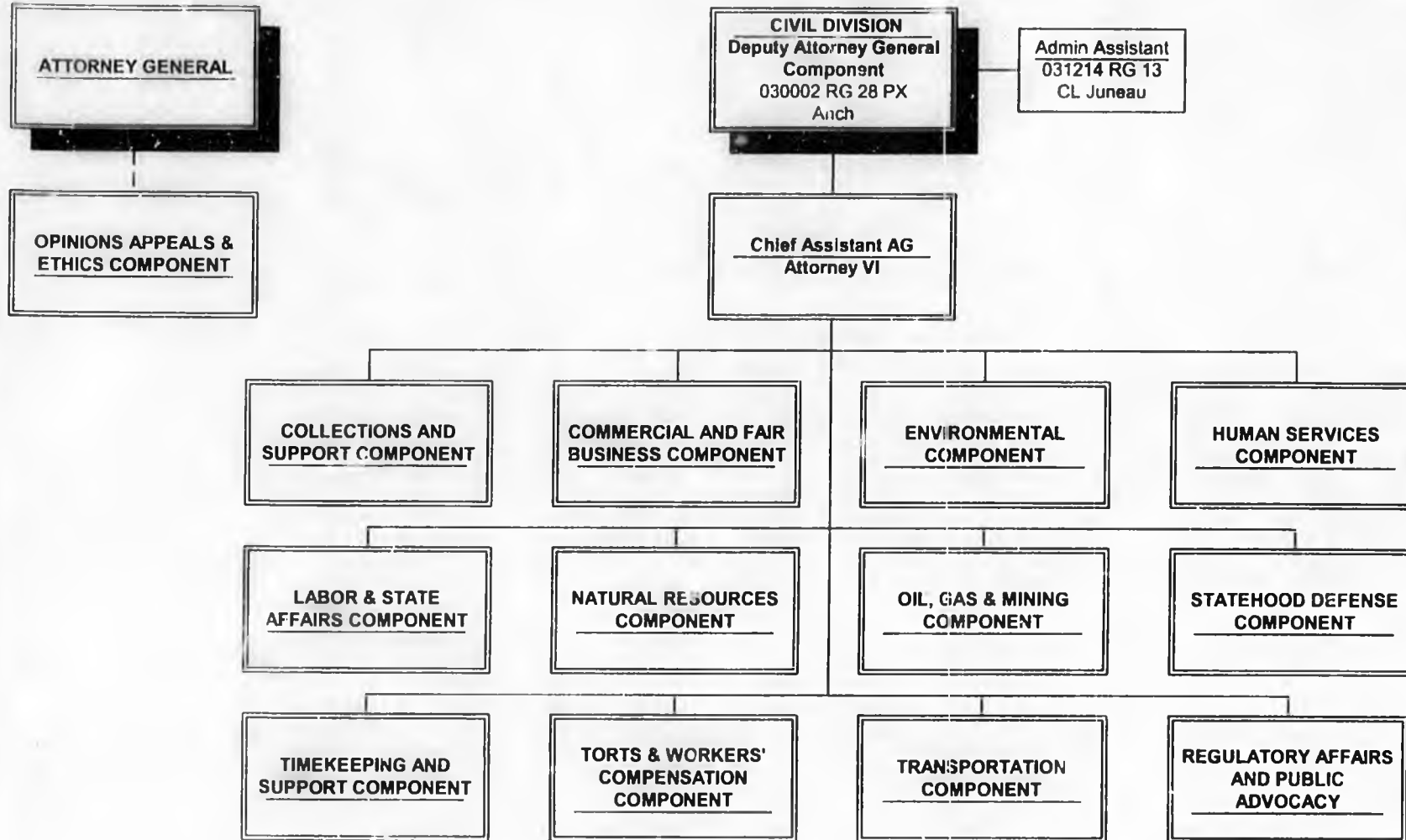
This is an appropriation level summary only. For allocations and the full project details see the capital budget.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

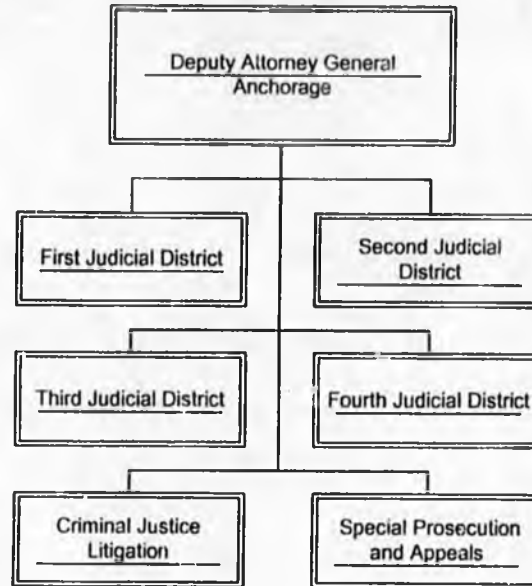
Attorney General



CIVIL DIVISION



CRIMINAL DIVISION
Criminal Division



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Legislative Overview



Presented To
24th Alaska State Legislature

STATE OF ALASKA

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *Office of the Commissioner*

P.O. Box 112000
Juneau, AK 99811-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-4652
FAX: (907) 465-3390

Department Mission: *To Protect the Public by Incarcerating and Supervising Offenders*

To Accomplish its Mission, the Department will:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

House Judiciary Overview

Wednesday, January 12, 2005

I. Mission of the Department

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

II. Institutions

Institution Counts

The Division of Institutions housing contracts

Community Jails

Population Trends

III. Probation and Parole

Probation and parole offices locations

Emphasis on officer safety and offender supervision at workplaces and residences

Absconder Website

IV. Offender Programs

Medical Services

Mental Health Services

Substance Abuse Treatment

Education Programs

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs

Youth Offender Program

Chaplaincy Program

Sex Offender Assessment

Re-Entry Grants

Southcentral Foundation MOU

Cook Inlet Tribal Council

Social Security

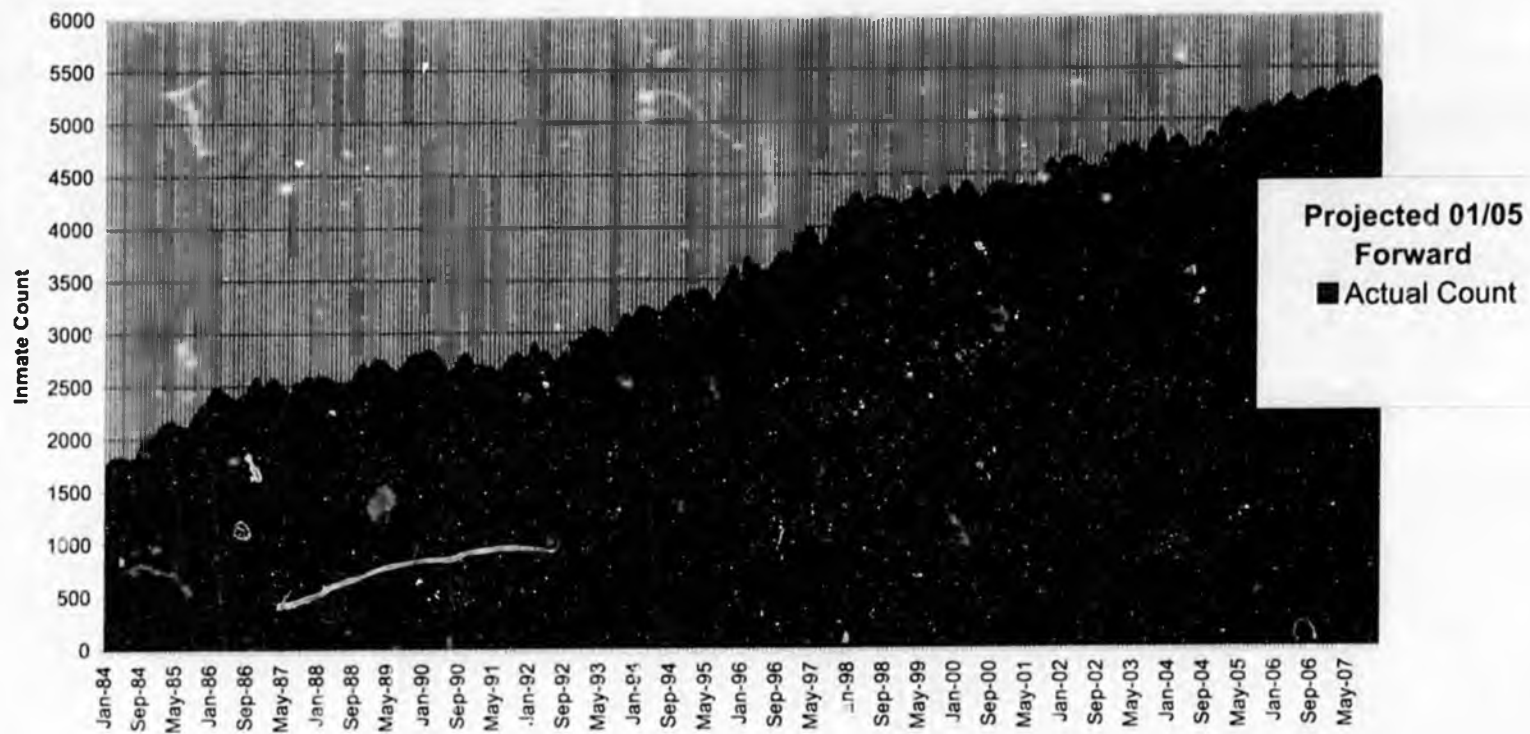
Veterans Administration

Prisoner Work Programs

V. DNA Testing

VI. Recruitment/Retention

Inmate Population Statistics



Instate Inmate Count – Alaska Department of Corrections – January-2005

	416	104	403	211	233	58	170	85	78	214	176	112	486	255	113	92	Emer Cap		3206
	388	102	397	200	225	52	164	82	78	207	176	112	466	249	112	88	Max Cap		3098
Day	ACCE	AMCC	ACCV	FCC	HMCC	KCC	LCCC	MSPT	MCCC	PCC Med	PCC Min	PT Mac	SCCC	WCC	WPT	YKCC	Emer Cap	Totals	%
1	401	102	406	224	205	65	175	97	70	209	172	97	492	230	115	127	3206	3187	99%
2	420	102	406	230	203	66	175	91	70	209	170	97	489	230	113	120	3206	3191	100%
3	412	97	403	231	213	67	175	93	72	209	168	99	489	232	111	118	3206	3189	99%
4	387	104	408	227	219	71	173	91	71	200	174	99	490	232	114	118	3206	3178	99%
5	402	104	404	233	217	73	176	92	71	199	175	99	490	231	118	120	3206	3204	100%
6	403	104	409	239	215	74	181	95	71	201	175	98	490	235	125	116	3206	3231	101%
7	414	105	407	240	216	73	185	93	71	196	176	97	490	236	119	115	3206	3233	101%
8	414	100	414	247	213	68	196	96	71	187	176	94	489	235	126	110	3206	3236	101%
9	420	102	414	247	215	62	192	96	70	181	176	94	485	238	124	107	3206	3223	101%
10	427	103	418	230	213	63	193	102	70	190	176	94	486	238	124	109	3206	3236	101%
11	410	104	418	230	220	63	190	95	70	205	176	93	486	236	117	109	3206	3222	100%
12																	3206	0	0%
13																	3206	0	0%
14																	3206	0	0%
15																	3206	0	0%
16																	3206	0	0%
17																	3206	0	0%
18																	3206	0	0%
19																	3206	0	0%
20																	3206	0	0%
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22																	3206	0	0%
23																	3206	0	0%
24																	3206	0	0%
25																	3206	0	0%
26																	3206	0	0%
27																	3206	0	0%
28																	3206	0	0%
29																	3206	0	0%
30																	3206	0	0%
31																	3206	0	0%
Avg	410	102.45	409.73	234.36	213.55	67.727	182.82	94.636	70.636	198.73	174	96.455	488.73	233.91	118.73	115.36	3206	3212	100%
10 dy	0	0	8	11	0	46	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	800			
30/90	38	37	66	55	49	85	87	81	0	15	0	2	18	0	53	90			

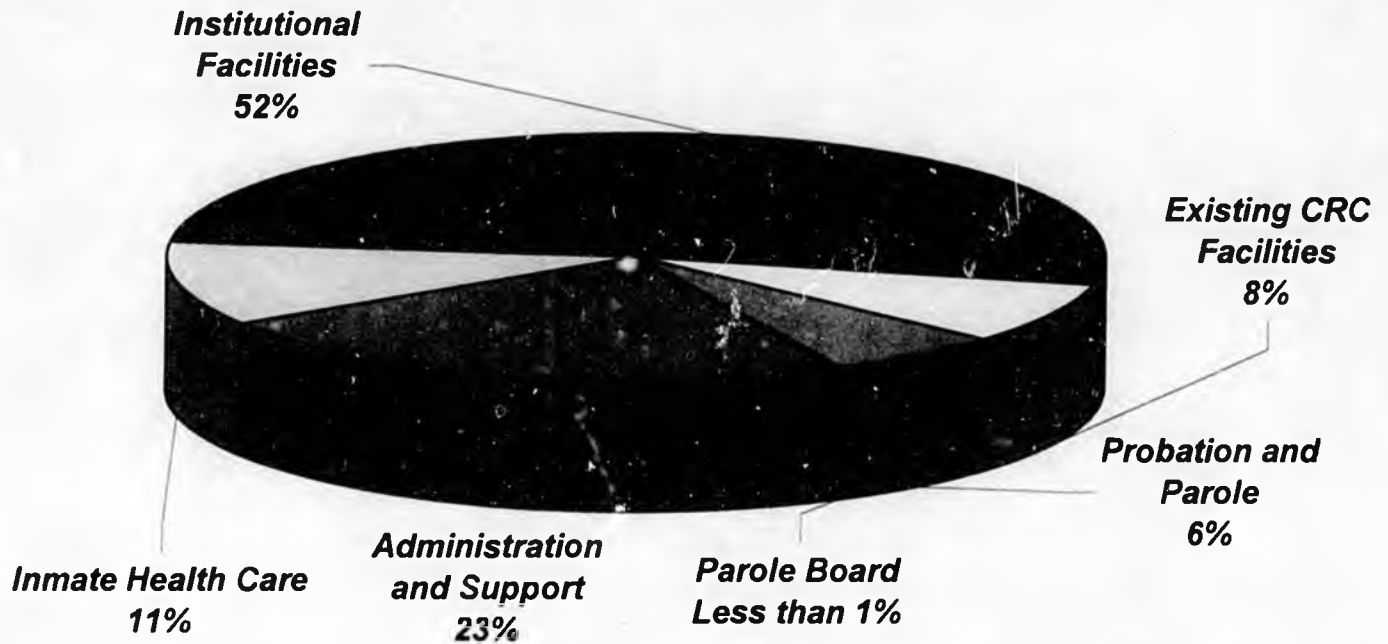
Community Residential Program - Treatment Beds								1/11/2005	
						Safe			
	G.H.S.	Cithara	Akeela	RCAOA	YKHC	Harbor	Maniliq		
Total Contract Beds								1/2/2004	
	2	13	5	4	1	1	1	Allotted	27
Institutional Beds									
Beds Assigned		11	5	3	1	1		Allotted	21
Furlough	0	6	5	0	3	0	0		14
Confined Med.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Restitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Unsentenced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
3rd Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total Filled	0	6	5	0	3	0	0	Filled	14
Field Beds									
Beds Assigned	2	2		1			1	Allotted	6
Probation	1	3	0	4	4	0	0		12
Parole	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		2
Total Filled	1	5	0	4	4	0	0	Filled	14
JAIL ALTERNATIVE SERVICES									
Jail Alt. Serv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	0
TOTAL TREATMENT BEDS									
Total Filled	1	11	5	4	7	0	0	Total Filled	28

Community Residential Center Beds											January 11, 2005
	Cordova	Parkview	Midtown	Glennwd	N S	Tundra	Glacier	A.La	Seaside		
Total Contract Beds											
	140-27-187	86-17-112	27-5-32	74-14-88	81-12-22	72-13-86	64-11-76	4-2-78	41-7-48		608(735)
Institutional Beds											
Assigned	150	96	27	62	69	65	63	4	28	Allocated	565
Furlough	76	37	0	21	30	9	44	5	12		234
Conf Misd	42	32	31	2	15	19	2	0	34		177
Rest/son	1	1	0	0	11	0	12	0	0		25
Unsent	18	30	0	4	4	31	0	0	0		87
3rd Party	23	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0		37
Filled Beds	160	100	31	36	60	64	58	5	46	Filled	560
Field Beds											
Assigned	0	0	0	14	15	10	10	0	6	Allocated	55
Probation	0	0	0	16	15	0	8	1	0		40
Parole	0	0	0	29	6	0	8	0	0		43
Filled Beds	0	0	0	45	21	0	16	1	0	Filled	83
TOTAL CRC BEDS											
Total Filled	160	100	31	81	81	64	74	6	46	Filled	643
TOTAL CRC SUPERVISION-OSP											
		12-8-70		13-7-20	10		11-4-16			46-10-65	
Furlough	0	3	0	4	6	0	1	0	0		14
Probation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1
Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
TTI SUPV	0	3	0	4	6	0	2	0	0	Total	15
Trk. 1,2											
	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	Total	8
Summary											
					3222	INSTITUTIONAL					
					751	CADC					
					20	OTHER: OUT OF STATE					
					643	CRC					
	EM	EM	EM		28	TREATMENT BEDS FILLED					
	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Ketchikan		15	CRC OFF SUP					
	103	15	2		120	EM					
					0	INST TENTS					
				Total	4799						

* Per Usam Slots

Institution	MEN	MEN	WOMEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
	Sent.	Unsent	Sent.	Unsent	
Anchorage Jail	84	303	7	16	410
Anvil Mt. (Nome)	63	31	6	4	104
Cook Inlet PT	85	333	0	0	418
Fairbanks CC	39	161	9	21	230
Hiland Mt. CC	0	0	139	81	220
Ketchikan CC	2	36	3	3	63
Lemon Creek CC	108	60	12	10	190
MatSu Pre-Trial	9	79	0	7	95
Meadow Creek	69	1	0	0	70
Palmer Med.CC	155	50	0	0	205
Palmer Min.CC	176	0	0	0	176
Pt. Mac	90	3	0	0	93
Spring Creek CC	481	5	0	0	486
Wildwood CC	211	25	0	0	236
Wildwood PT	36	66	4	11	117
YKCC (Bethel)	18	85	1	5	109
Total	1645	1238	181	158	3,222
		Unsent		Sent.	
Total		1396		1826	3,222
		43%		57%	

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



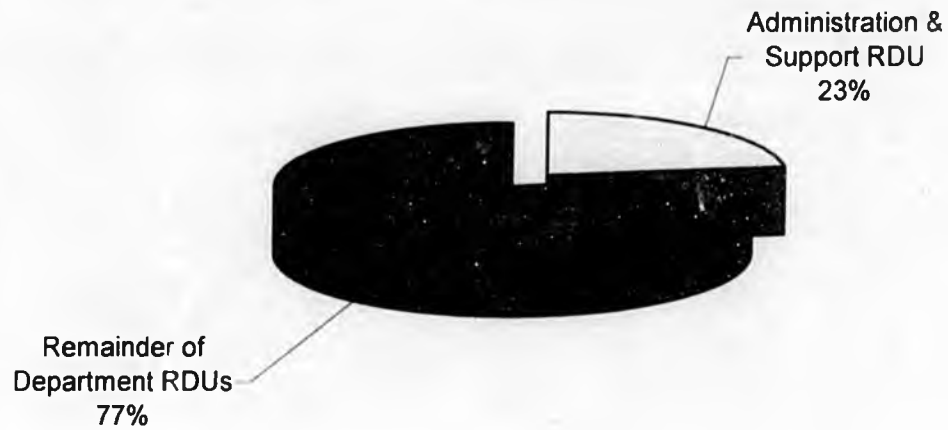
Department of Corrections RDUs

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

Department of Corrections RDUs Total

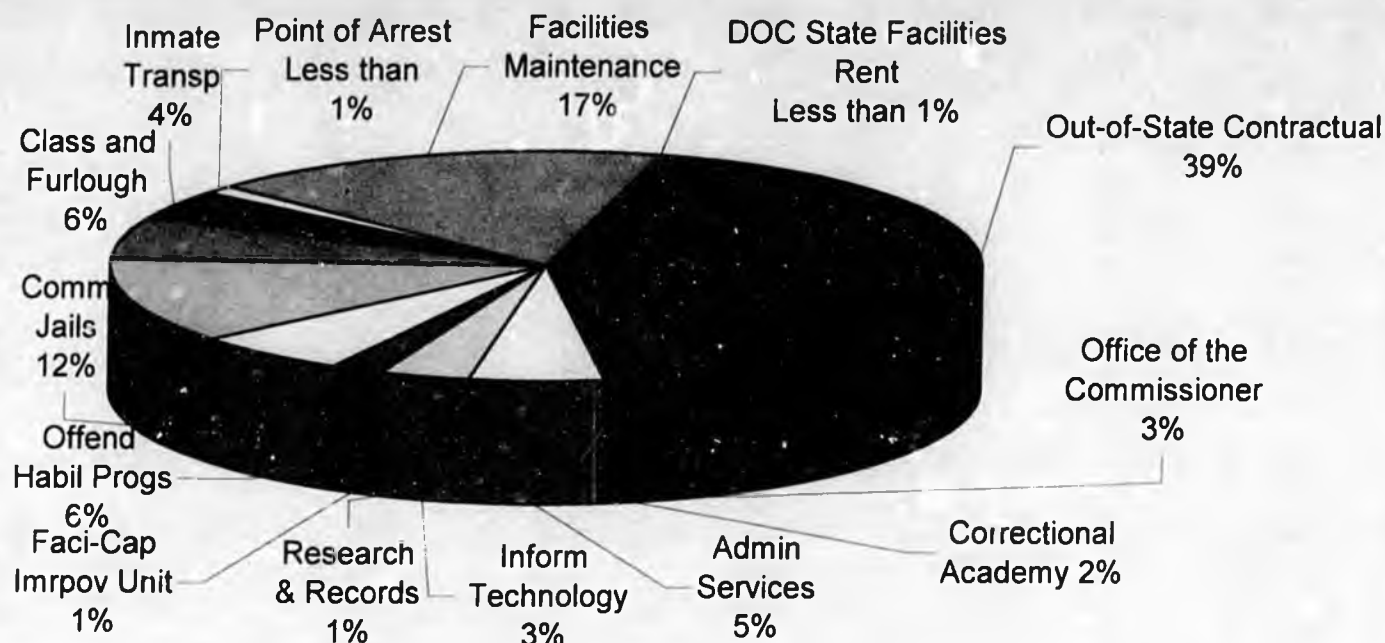
\$196,044.3

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



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

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



Administration & Support RDU:

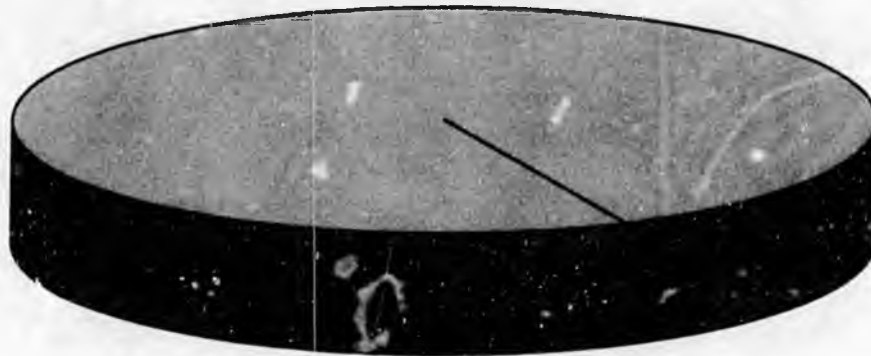
<i>Office of the Commissioner</i>	\$1,196.9
<i>Correctional Academy</i>	\$878.8
<i>Administrative Services</i>	\$2,238.0
<i>Information Technology MIS</i>	\$1,487.9
<i>Research and Records</i>	\$227.8
<i>Fac-Capital Improvement Unit</i>	\$655.9
<i>Offender Habilitative Programs</i>	\$2,669.1
<i>Community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

Administration & Support RDU Total

\$44,863.3

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

Inmate Health Care



Inmate Health Care RDU:

Inmate Health Care \$21,761.2

Inmate Health Care RDU Total \$21,761.2

Remainder of
Department
RDUs
89%



Inmate Health
Care RDU
11%

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

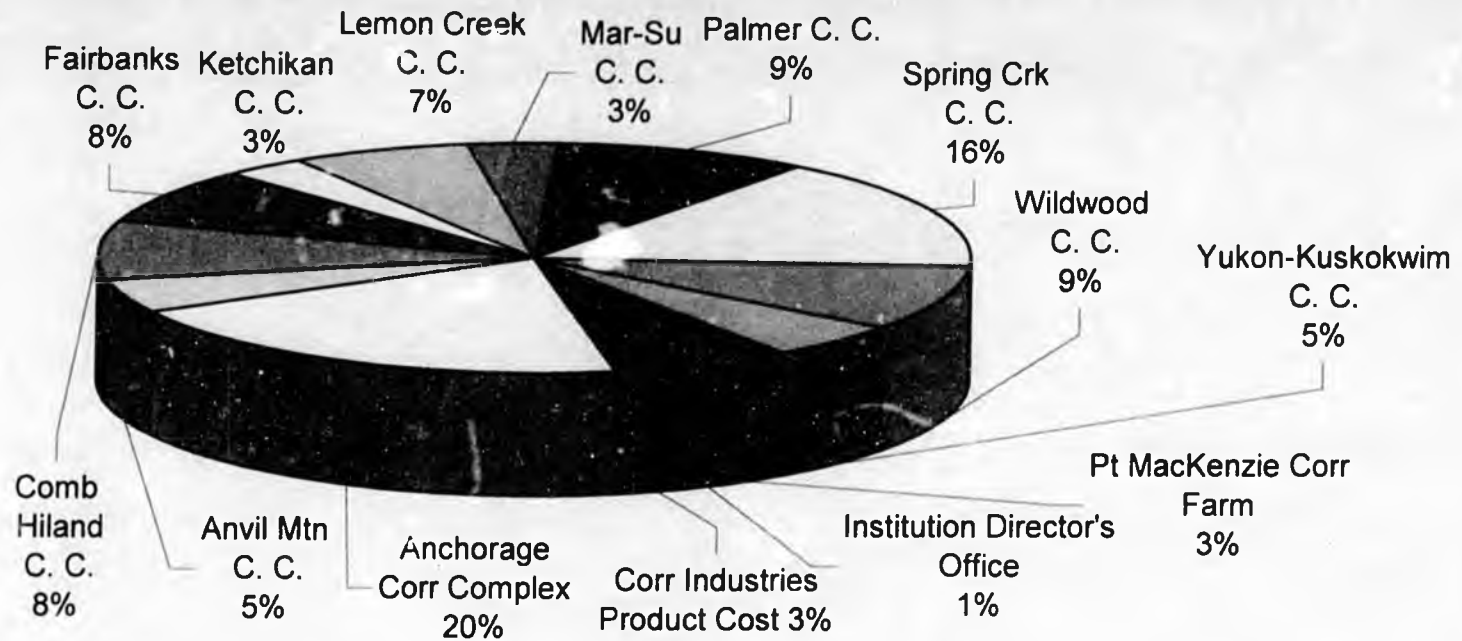
Department of Corrections Total \$196,044.3

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



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

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



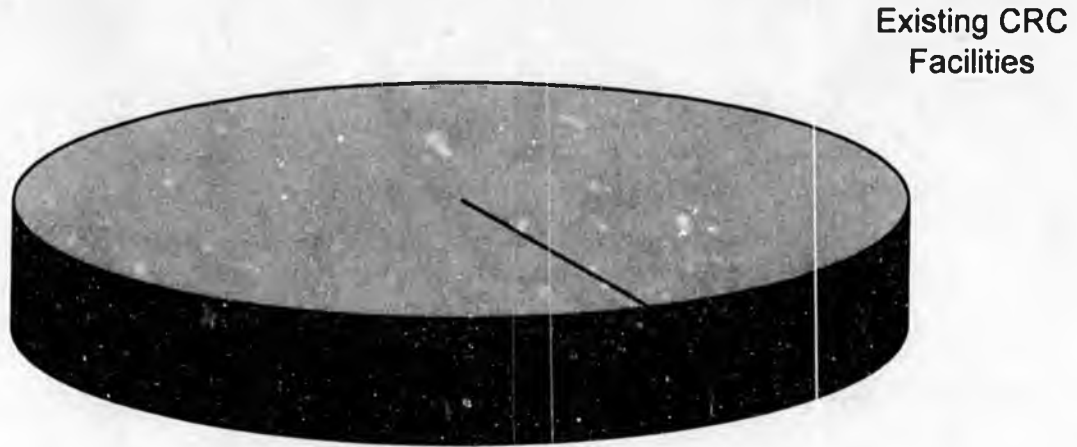
Institutional Facilities RDU:

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

Institutional Facilities RDU Total

\$101,311.9

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



Existing CRC Facilities RDU:

Existing CRC Facilities \$15,598.4

Existing CRC Facilities RDU Total \$15,598.4

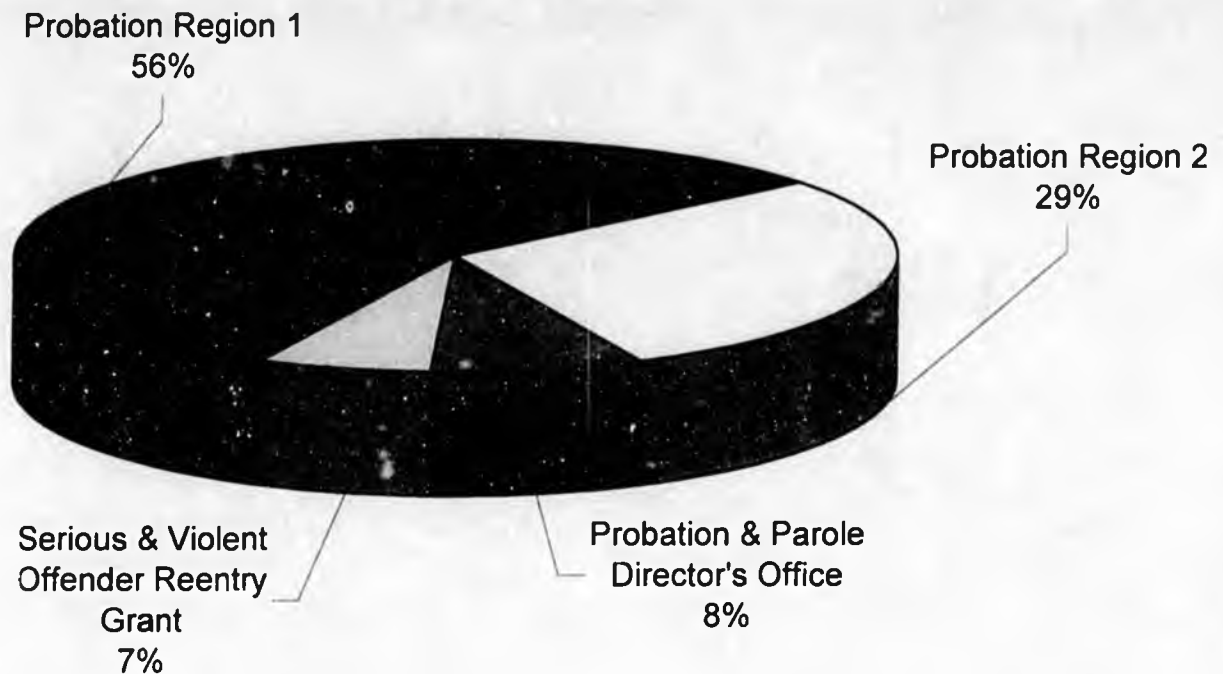
Remainder of
Department
RDUs
92%



Existing CRC
Facilities RDU
8%

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

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



Probation and Parole RDU:

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

Probation and Parole RDU Total

\$11,920.7



Probation and Parole RDU
Remainder of Department RDUs

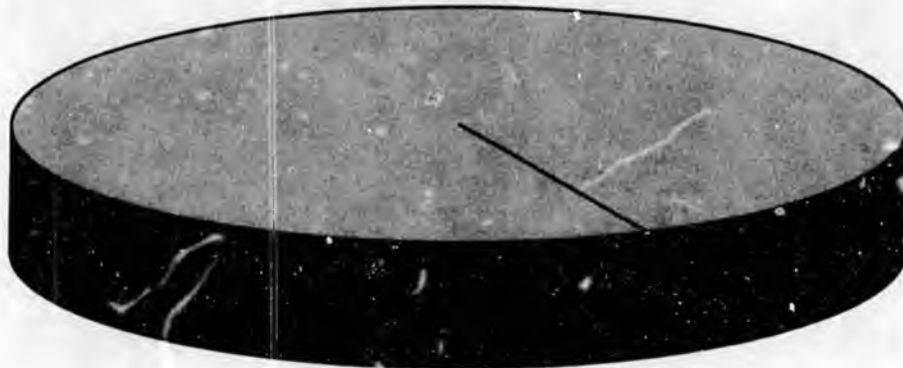
\$11,920.7
\$184,123.6

Department of Corrections Total

\$196,044.3

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

Parole Board

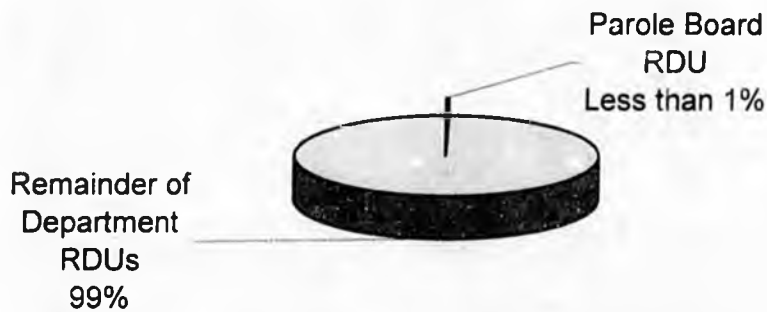


Parole Board RDU:

Parole Board \$588.8

Parole Board RDU Total

 \$588.8



Parole Board RDU
Remainder of Department RDUs

 \$588.8
 \$195,455.5

Department of Corrections Total

 \$196,044.3

Department of Corrections

Contribution to Department's Mission

To protect the public by incarcerating and supervising offenders.

Core Services

- Offender Confinement
- Offender Supervision
- Behavioral Intervention

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

Performance Measure Detail

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

Target #1: Reduce the number of new crimes against persons by offenders while incarcerated in institutions or under supervision in the community by 20%.

Measure #1: Percentage changes in new crimes against a person committed by offenders while incarcerated or under supervision.

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

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

institutions or supervision by 20%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Division of Institutions Component

Contribution to Department's Mission

To incarcerate and supervise in-custody offenders.

Core Services

- Offender Confinement
- Behavioral Intervention

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

Performance Measure Detail

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

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

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

State of Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.

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

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

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

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

programs.

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

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

Division of Probation and Parole Component

Contribution to Department's Mission

To enhance public protection by supervising offenders in the community.

Core Services

- Offender Supervision
- Offender Habilitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B: Result - Increase offender accountability.

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

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

B1: Strategy - Increase behavioral interventions and referrals.

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

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

C: Result - Increase offender productivity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CT Strategy - Build results-driven case plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OVERVIEW:
DEPT.
OF
CORRECTIONS
CONTAINMENT
MODEL**

Sex Offender Containment

Prepared for
The House Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature



on behalf of the
Alaska Department of Corrections

Kim English, Peggy Heil, Jeff Jenks

Wednesday, March 16, 2005, 1:00pm - 3:00pm
Juneau, Alaska

U.S. Dept. of Justice Study

"About 45% of state prisoners participating in the 1991 Bureau of Justice Statistics Survey committed the crime while they were on probation or parole."

•24% of prisoners serving time for RAPE

•19% of prisoners serving time for SEXUAL ASSAULT



L.A. Greenfeld, Sex Offenses and Offenders, Feb. 1997, 75

Agenda: The Containment Approach

- The Need for Specialized Sex Offender Management Practices
- Rape Victims Don't Report the Crime
- The Containment Approach: The Goal is INFORMATION!
- What We Can Learn From Sex Offenders?
- Using the Polygraph Examination
- Treatment Provides Information
- A few words about housing, quality control and cost benefit of containment
- Questions?



Forcible Rapes in 2000

Alaska ranked **first** in rapes per capita in the United States.



Alaska's reported rape rate is twice the national average.*

www.dhs.gov/center/crime/akcrime.htm

*Alaska had 70.3 reported rapes per 100,000 inhabitants compared to 32 reported rapes US average

2003 Reported Crime Frequency in Alaska

One forcible
rape every
15.25 hours



(This rate represents an annual average)

Alaska Dept. of Public Safety, 2003 Uniform Crime Reporting

Forcible Rapes  Increased 21.7%

**Reported rapes in Alaska
increased 21.7% from 2000 to
2003**

There were 521 reported forcible rapes and 54 reported attempted rapes in 2003.

There are approximately 4300 registered sex offenders in Alaska communities.

Alaska Dept. of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting

Personal and Social Costs Of Sexual Assault Are Very High

- More than half of victims have been raped more than once.
- 6x more likely to develop PTSD.
- 3x more likely to develop major depression.
- 13x more likely to attempt suicide.

Rape in America: Report to the Nation, 1992



Alaska's Cost of Victimization

521 victims x \$86,500*

\$45,066,500

per year in costs to victims

* National Institute of Justice calculated the victim cost of one sexual assault at \$86,500

**Only 16% of victims
in the
Rape in America
study reported
the rape.**

Kilpatrick, et al., 1992. Medical University of South Carolina
N-4008 *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*

Who Reports?

- Younger age
 - Knowing the perpetrator
- Delay Disclosure

*Smith, Letourneau,
Saunders, Kilpatrick,
Resnick, Best, 2000*

- Life threat
 - Physical injury
 - Stranger perpetrator
- Increase Likelihood of Disclosure

*Hansen, Resnick,
Saunders,
Kilpatrick, Best, 1999*

Arrest Rates are Low

27% of reported
sex crimes resulted
in an arrest



NIBRS 1991-1996, Snyder, 2000

In Colorado, between 1994-98, 54%-70% of those charged with a felony sex crime were convicted of a sex crime.

Sex Offender Recidivism Rates: Artificially Low

- Incest: 4-10%
- Rapists: 7-35%
- Child Molesters with female victims: 10-29%
- Child Molesters with male victims: 13-40%
- Exhibitionists: 41-71%



Marshall and Barbaree (1990)

Why don't victims report the crime?

Why Don't Children Report?

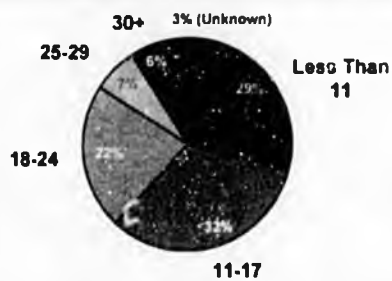


In one study, children ages 3-12 explained delayed disclosure by saying they feared being disbelieved, punished or unprotected



Lawson & Chaffin 1992

Age at Time of Report



Adult Victims

71% concerned about family knowing.
68% concerned about others knowing.
69% concerned about being blamed by others.

Rape In America Report to the Nation (1992)

A goal of
The Containment
Approach
is to obtain and share
information.



For the purpose of
protecting the public and
potential victims.

The Containment Approach Containment Policies



The Criminal Justice System Provides the Hammer



The Hammer Is On the Back of the CJS

- Consequences for Failed Polygraph Examinations Must Be:
 - Immediate
 - Linked to the Implied Risk
 - Include Increased Surveillance
 - Involve Obtaining Corroborative Information
 - Include Informing Others of Poly Results

Sex Offenders Who Failed Supervision

- Sees self as no risk
- Diverse Victim Types
- Fewer months in the community
- Access to victims
- Sexual entitlement
- Poor social influences



Hanson and Harris, 1998

What Can We Learn From Sex Offenders ??

Studies with...



- Guaranteed Confidentiality,
- Anonymous Survey, or
- Polygraph

Secrets Revealed

Polygraph Research at the Colorado DOC
Comparing Court Information v. Polygraph

	<u># of victims</u>	<u># of offenses</u>
Information at Sentencing	2 (1)	7 (1)
Sex History	83 (21)	394 (50)
1 st Polygraph	165 (24)	511 (95)
2 nd Polygraph	184 (26)	528 (95)

Ahlmeyer et al., 2000 studied 35 sex offenders in treatment and polygraph testing at the CO Dept. of Corrections

Polygraph Research at the Colorado DOC

Comparing Court Information v. Polygraph

Admissions of Hands-on Crossover Offending
223 Sex Offenders Participating in SOTMP TC at the Colorado Department of Corrections

<u>Type of Crossover</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>Polygraph</u>
Adult & Child Victims	7%	70%
Male & Female Victims	9%	36%
Multiple Relationships	20%	86%

Hel, Ahlmeyer, Simons (2003)

180 convicted sex offenders on probation and parole in TX, WI, OR

Current Conviction Crime: Incest

n=80

Ever assaulted...



Assaulted strangers	35%
Assaulted from position of trust	57%
Assaulted adult victims	36%

Average Age of Onset

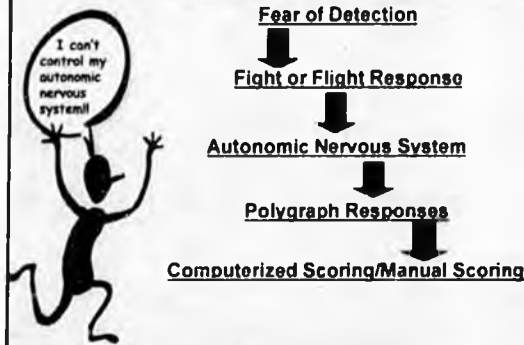
<u>Study</u>	<u>Type of Offender</u>	<u>Age of Onset</u>
Freeman-Longo(1985)	Rapist	18
	Child Molester	15
Elliot (1984)	Juvenile Rapists	16 peak
Emerick & Dutton(1993)	Juvenile Child Molesters	13 median
Ahlmeyer et al.(2000)	Inmates	12
English et al.(2001)	Supervised on Parole or Probation	12

Average Lag Time in Detection

<u>Study</u>	<u>Type of Offender</u>	<u># of Years</u>
Freeman-Longo (1985)	Rapist	6
	Child Molester	13
Elliot (1986)*	Paraphiliacs	10
Ahlmeyer et al.(2000)	Rapists and Child Molesters	16

* as cited by Abel, Wisniewski, Training Topics


How Does the Polygraph Work?



Accuracy of the Polygraph Test
National Academy of Sciences
(2003) set median accuracy
at 89%
with a range of 70 to 99%

Page 125

Information from Raymond Nelson & H. Lawson Hagler (2004)
 Picture: www.vsp.state.va.us/bci_old_polygraph.htm



1. Pre-Test

- Review medical conditions
- Sign release and consent forms
- Explain purpose of exam
- Review equipment
- Review terminology
- Develop final questions
- Calibrate instrument


2. In-Test

- 2-4 relevant questions tucked inside 10-20 comparison questions
- Relevant questions must be specific
- Run 3 sets of charts
- Score and interpret chart markings (pen tracings)

3. Post Test

- Conducting an in-depth interview with examinee, giving him/her an opportunity to explain deceptive findings

The Purposes of the PC Exams Vary



- **Sex History:** Obtain information on past victims and past methods used to access those victims. Need to know age of onset, frequency, extent of crossover behavior.
- **Specific Issue:** Offender may be in denial about the crime...or may be facing a new accusation...or may have failed a recent examination...
- **Maintenance:** Check out assault patterns and behaviors regarding supervision conditions. *Looking for precursor behaviors!!!*

*Fantasies are tantamount to planning sessions...
© William Fisher, 1998

Sex History Exam

- Types of past victims (gender, age, relationship)
- Frequency of assaults
- Types of behaviors (voyeurism, rape, child molesting, internet)
- Modus Operandi !!!!
 - Did they get friendly with parent?
 - Go to church to find single, exhausted moms?
 - Always engaged in obscene phone calls before rape?
 - Lured child with puppy?



Specific Issue Exam

- Used when offender is denying offense or significant aspects of the offense
- Used when there is an allegation
- Used to clear up a past deceptive test



Monitoring Polygraph

- To monitor problem behavior...
- Since entering treatment
 - While on probation/parole
 - Since the last polygraph exam
 - Conducted every 3-6 months



Monitoring Testing

• Provides information on whether the offender is changing his lifestyle and applying what they are learning in treatment

• Provides information on whether he is continuing to engage in high risk behaviors



Specific-Issue Tests Are Used to Clarify Risk Concerns

A specific-issue exam should be scheduled when concerns persist even after increasing surveillance.



Polygraph as a Deterrent

Abrams and Ogard, 1986

Studied the deterrent effect of polygraph on offenders on probation:

- Supervision with polygraph - 69% successful compliance with probation
- Supervision without polygraph - 26% successful compliance with probation



Only 2-4 Questions Allowed

- There can be NO surprise or trick questions.
- Questions must focus on BEHAVIORS.
 - No mental state questions.
 - No intent questions.
- No emotionally laden language

"rape" "murder" "molest"

Examiner Qualifications

- Graduated from APA accredited polygraph school.
- Colorado Standards: Minimum of 150 criminal issue exams.
- Minimum of 50 clinical exams in 12-month period.
- 40 hours of specialized training every 3 years.



Implementation Considerations

- Develop procedures
- Educate therapists
- Develop sex history questionnaires
- Set examiner qualifications and requirements
- Videotape exams
- Develop system to track and use results
- Educate stakeholders
- Develop consequences




Simons, Hesi, Ahimayer, 2003

SUMMARY: Value of Polygraph Testing in Risk Assessment

- Increase information on past offenses
- Evaluate treatment effectiveness/compliance
- Evaluate risk of child contact



Without the poly,
we're operating
blind



Caution

Polygraph testing should never be used in isolation

Multiple methods should always be used


Polygraph + treatment = more information than Polygraph or treatment alone

Admissions made in the process of polygraph testing should be confirmed through collateral sources or retesting

Heil, 2004

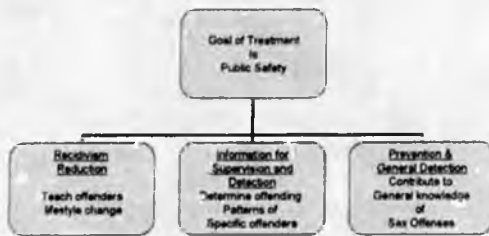
Options for Processing Information on Past Crimes

<p>No Immunity</p> <p>Specific information (i.e. date, place, name of victim) would not be collected on past crimes</p> <p>Information on the range, type and pattern of sex offenses would be collected</p> <p>Information on the range and types of past crimes would be reported in an M.O. database that could be queried by law enforcement</p>	<p>Sentencing limitations</p> <p>Specific information on past crimes would be obtained and reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency</p> <p>If District Attorneys decide to prosecute they would utilize sentences which increase the length of supervision but still allow for the possibility of community supervision when the offender is complying with treatment and monitoring requirements</p> <p>Sentence options could include lifetime probation, sex offenders act (1 day to life) or deferred sentence</p>	<p>Limited Immunity</p> <p>Specific information on past crimes would be obtained and reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency</p> <p>Offenders would sign a limited immunity agreement which would include provisions that they would not be prosecuted on the offense as long as they complied with recommended treatment and did not reoffend</p>	<p>Full Immunity</p> <p>Specific information on past crimes would be obtained and reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency</p> <p>Offenders would not be prosecuted for past crimes</p>
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Heil, 2000

Value of Treatment: Public Safety



Admitted # of Sex Crime Victims

Source	Mean (Median)	
	Inmates (n=35)	Parolees (n=25)
PSIR	2(1)	2(1)
Sexual History	83(21)	4(2)
1 st Poly	165(24)	6(3)
2 nd Poly	184(26)	7(3)

Includes victims of contact and non-contact sex offenses

Ahlmeyer, Heil, McKee, English, 2000

Sex Offender Treatment

- **Offense Specific**
 - Non-trust basis/external verification of statements
 - Verify changes in behavior
 - Client's responsibility to change
 - Client has choices
 - CONSEQUENCES if directives are not followed
 - Focus on present
 - Limited confidentiality
 - Behavior change req'd
- **Traditional Therapy**
 - Accept client statements as truth
 - Client has choice to change
 - Non-judgment and supportive of client choices
 - No consequences for choices
 - Focus on insight regarding the past
 - Complete confidentiality
 - No change required

In Colorado

"The client is the community."



Protecting known victims and potential victims

Does Sex Offender Treatment Work?

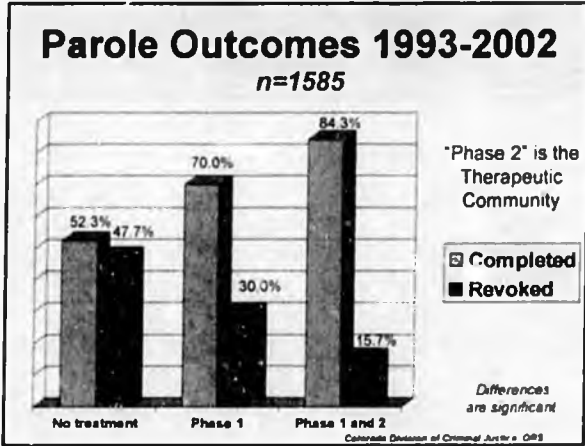
Washington State Institute for Public Policy

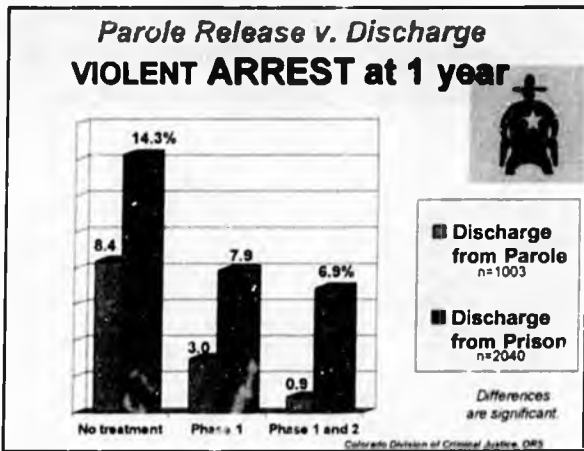
Type of Treatment	Recidivism Rate	
	Without	With
Cognitive-Behavioral	6.4%	3.5%
Psychotherapy	6.4%	11.2%
Behavioral	6.4%	5.5%

Intensity and length of treatment had a measurable effect on outcome

English, 2003

This finding is similar to drug and alcohol research findings





Success is in the combination of prison and community containment

Twin Rivers Correctional Center in Washington

- After 2000 days, 40% of sex offenders receiving only prison treatment failed
- After 2000 days, 15% of sex offenders receiving prison treatment and community treatment and supervision failed

Gordon & Packard, 1999

Where will sex offenders live after their release from prison?



Research Regarding Living Arrangements

- Sex offender probationers living with their families in Denver were more likely to have a criminal & technical violation than those living in other types of residences
- For high-risk offenders, those with no support and living with a family member or friends had the highest numbers of violations
- Living with a family member or friends does not necessarily mean that he or she is living in a supportive or healthy environment

Colorado Sex Offender Management Board, 2004

Research Regarding Living Arrangements

- Those who had support in their lives had significantly lower numbers of violations than those who had negative or no support
- Recommendation - Efforts should be made to ensure that the sex offender's support is positive in order to aid in his or her treatment

Colorado Sex Offender Management Board,
2004

Positive Support Defined

- Awareness of the cycle, offense patterns and early abuse signs.
- Familiarity with the offender's schedule and whereabouts.
- The ability to enhance and encourage application of the offender's treatment tools outside of the therapy setting.
- A working relationship with the treatment provider and criminal justice supervisor.
- The ability to acknowledge the seriousness of the offending behavior.
- The ability, skills and tools to hold the offender accountable early in the onset of risky behaviors.
- Willingness to report non-compliance to the containment team.



The Containment Approach: Quality Control

- Training training training
- Written protocols
- Adequate supervision
- Standards for practice
- Regular team meetings
- Individual treatment plans
- Measures of progress/program evaluation



Or how will you know if you are getting anywhere?

Cost Benefit

Considering benefits to crime victims in addition to taxpayer, each taxpayer dollar spent on a cognitive-behavioral program for adult sex offenders returns between \$1.19 and \$5.27 in victim and taxpayer benefits

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Questions?



Current Issues in Community Corrections

By Donald G. Evans

The Ontario Halfway House Association held its annual training conference for front-line staff in Kingston, Ontario, Sept. 15-16, 2004. The focus of the two-day session was current issues in community corrections. More than 100 front-line staff members from halfway houses and community residential facilities participated in workshops covering a number of critical areas that included discussions on aboriginal offenders, respecting diversity in re-integration strategies, working with gang-involved youths, understanding the victim's perspective and an update on risk assessment. Three presentations were especially useful for front-line staff: managing sex offenders in the community, the treatment of high-risk violent offenders and working with mentally ill offenders.

Managing Sex Offenders In the Community

Dr. Robert J. Wilson, chief psychologist with the Correctional Service of Canada, Ontario Region, led this workshop. He discussed the issues of risk, re-integration and registration. Risk factors take three forms: static, stable and acute. Examples of static risk factors include prior sex offenses, convictions for noncontact sex offenses, nonsexual violence, unrelated victims or stranger victims, whether there were male victims and age of the offender. Stable factors might include intimacy deficits, social influences, attitudes, sexual self-regulation and general self-regulation. Acute factors include substance abuse, negative mood, anger and hostility, and access to victims. Wilson noted that static factors are unlikely to change and that stable factors should be reassessed every six months. He added that the supervisor should consider acute factors at each and every contact.

Given the threat to public safety that sex offenders pose, it is important to manage the risk in the most effective and efficient manner possible. Wilson explained that most new

research suggests that collaborative approaches work best. For him, teamwork is critical, especially across agencies. Wilson gave an example in which the Correctional Service Canada and its halfway house partners share information and supervision strategies, and participate in police-parole partnerships that include information sharing and team supervision. Wilson feels that it is important that the offenders understand that law enforcement and corrections work together. The free flow of information results in less secrecy and overt manipulation by offenders and contributes to swift identification and management of emergent problems in supervision.

Wilson concluded his presentation by stressing that research has clearly shown that a collaborative approach that includes representation from all stakeholders can assist considerably in enhancing public safety and offender accountability. He firmly believes that if agencies work together, the risk of sexual re-offending can be managed effectively.

Treatment of High-Risk Offenders

Dr. Jeffery Abracen, another psychologist with Correctional Service Canada, working out of the Toronto District Parole Office, spoke to the issues involved in treatment and supervision of high-risk offenders, especially those who meet the diagnostic criteria for psychopathy as indicated by the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). According to Abracen, the PCL-R was designed as a measure of personality (i.e., to assess the personality constructs associated with psychopathy). These personality characteristics include glibness and superficial charm, manipulation, irresponsibility and shallow affect. According to Abracen, the checklist also contains a number of behavioral characteristics that include a poorly integrated sex life, early criminal behavior and varied adult criminal behavior. In the research to date, high

scores on the PCL-R by offenders have been indicative of higher rates of recidivism than those with lower or more moderate scores. Abracen concluded that psychologists are effective in diagnosing who is a psychopath, but not so good at figuring out whether such offenders are responsive to treatment.

It should be clear to correctional employees that those offenders who exhibit features that are indicative of psychopathy are difficult to supervise. The question arises as to whether these offenders can be treated, Abracen said. He offers a ray of hope by noting that recent studies have shown that with appropriate treatment, psychopaths may in fact benefit from counseling. In a study he and colleagues conducted, Abracen found that the high-scoring PCL-R group that received treatment recidivated at approximately half the rate of the untreated, matched, high-scoring PCL-R group. The follow-up time for this study was about eight years.

From his work with this group of offenders, Abracen suggests that cognitive-behavioral approaches are preferred to other treatment modalities and he specifically feels that relapse prevention is well-suited to these offenders. In dealing with the manipulative behaviors of these offenders, there is a need for team communication, meetings with the offender and all those involved. Abracen noted that effective treatment of these high-risk offenders recognizes the importance of rapport, the need for a long-term intervention (short-term interventions do not work well with this group of offenders) and the fact that lapses will occur.

In closing, Abracen asked the workshop participants to remember the personality features associated with psychopathy, namely, that these offenders are very skilled at manipulation and are very glib and superficially charming. However, he believes, they can be effectively treated.

Continued next page

Probation and Parole Forum

Continued from previous page

Working With The Mentally Ill Offender

Crystal Grass and David Champagne from the Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario), Correctional Service of Canada presented a workshop on the prison-community transition needs for offenders with mental illness. For Grass and Champagne, discharge planning was an essential element of an effective supervision strategy for offenders with mental illness. They listed the following as specific needs of offenders at the time of release:

- Legal considerations;
- Identification documents;
- Housing requirements;
- Income sources;
- Health care;
- Employment;
- Support systems; and
- Transportation requirements.

The fact that they were giving this presentation to the staff of halfway houses seemed to influence the discussion about housing options or requirements. In particular, Grass and Champagne addressed the on- and off-site considerations and the challenges for halfway house workers. Key considerations are health care/treatment, boundary setting, legal accountabilitys and training for staff. In terms of off-site issues, the need for partnerships with local mental health resources, social and community services and the inclusion of family members/support systems in the work with mentally ill offenders was highlighted by the presenters. To meet the needs of the mentally ill offender, halfway house providers will need to provide for:

- Long-term community re-integration strategies;
- Access to social and community services;
- Knowledge, training and resources for staff;
- Manage expectations and presumptions about mental illness; and
- Influence public opinion.

In concluding their presentation, Grass and Champagne said that although there can be no guarantees of success, teamwork and collaboration will go a long way to improving conditions for the mentally ill offender.

Other Conference Highlights

Although the Rev. Pierre Allard, president of the International Prison Chaplains' Association, opened the conference, it appears that his comments were an important conclusion to the training sessions. In his keynote speech, Allard discussed current challenges facing community corrections, including the fact that one-half of new admissions to prison in Canada serving a term of three years or less are not in long enough to receive programs before returning to the community. The life sentence population is increasing and aging offenders are becoming a social problem within institutions. When released to community supervision, they have medical problems that halfway house providers are not able to manage. Allard challenged the assembled participants to be more creative, courageous and, above all, create a sense of hope for the residents. For him, places like halfway houses should be places of hope. When offenders are sent there, they need to see that the staff believe in their potential for change. Allard explained that there were two sides to the concept of hope:

- Anger about those things in the community that are not as they should be for victims of crime and the re-integration of offenders; and
- Courage to take risks to remove barriers to change and improve the situation of offenders and victims.

It is indeed encouraging that research results, practice innovations and program efforts are bringing a measure of hope to communities and to correctional work in the community.

Donald G. Evans is president of the Canadian Training Institute in Toronto.



Collaboration Among State and Federal Agencies Benefits Mentally Ill Offenders Reentering Society



By Denise Tomasini and Karen Imas

Every year, more than 600,000 adults leave prison and reenter their communities. Additionally, jails release more than 7 million offenders yearly. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, approximately 16 percent of these individuals have a mental illness. Many offenders with serious mental illnesses are eligible to participate in Medicaid but leave prison (and jail) without this and other benefits integral to their successful reentry into the community. For offenders with mental illnesses, who have even greater challenges to successful re-integration, the inability to connect to these programs has major public safety, fiscal and human costs.

Many states and localities have recognized this problem and have begun implementing innovative programs to ensure that offenders with mental illnesses are promptly connected to benefit programs upon release from prison. At this past fall convened Council of State Government Ministers of these states came together to explore innovative state strategies and possibilities for increased federal collaboration.

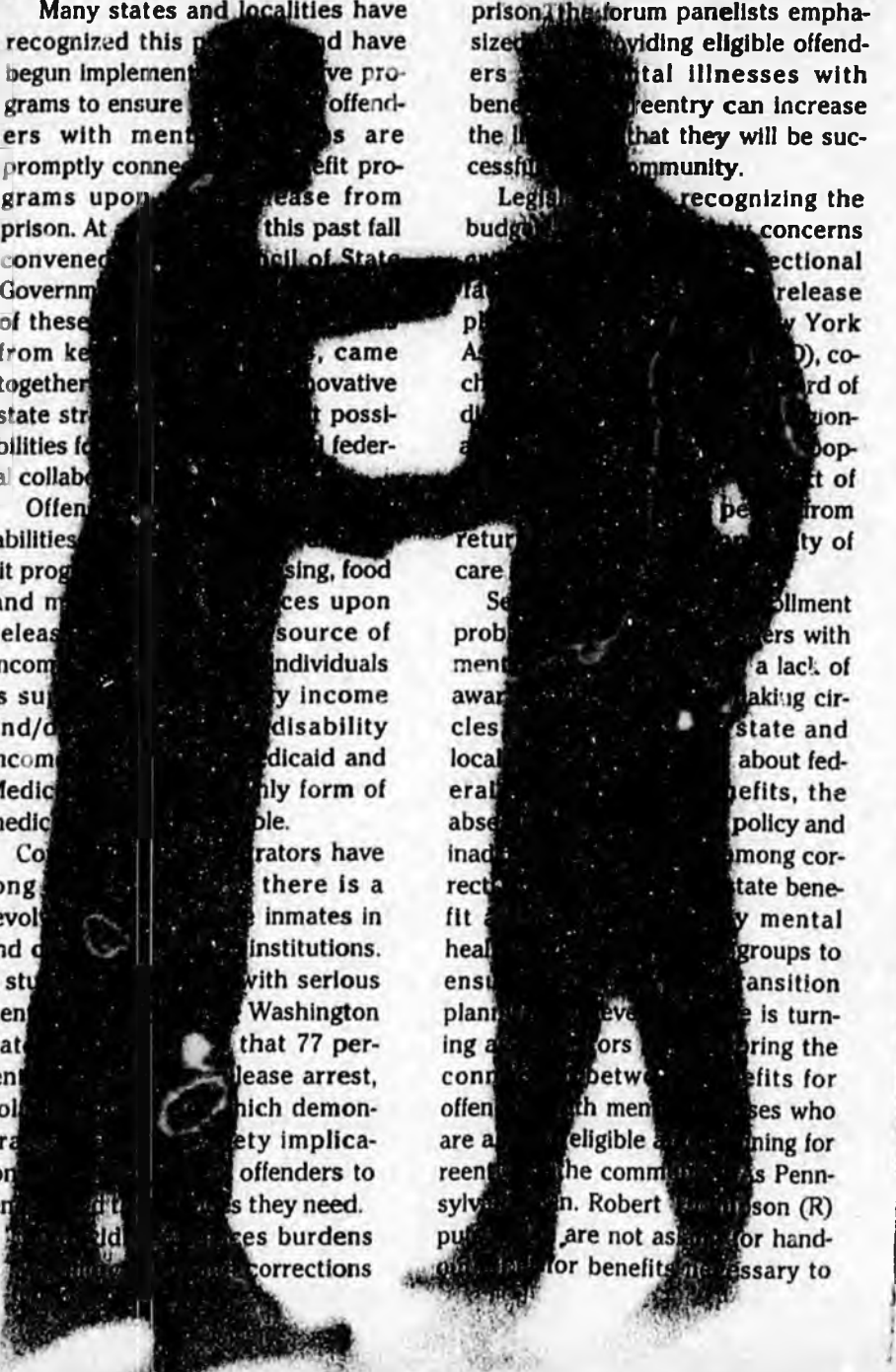
Offenders with mental illnesses often lack the financial resources to pay for housing, food and medication. These resources upon release are a major source of income for many individuals. If a person has no family income and/or is disabled, Medicaid and Medicare are the primary form of medical coverage available.

Correctional administrators have long recognized that there is a revolving door of inmates in and out of correctional institutions. A study conducted with serious mental illness offenders in Washington state found that 77 percent of those released were arrested, violent or involved in other safety implications within 90 days of release. Offenders to benefit from the services they need. The current system places burdens on the state and local corrections

that can be measured in several ways, including monetarily. The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections estimates that a person with serious mental illnesses costs \$140 per day to incarcerate, as opposed to \$80 per day for an average inmate. When taking into account that nearly half the inmates in prison with mental illnesses were incarcerated for committing a nonviolent crime, these numbers suggest that these funds could contribute more to public safety if reserved for offenders who committed more violent offenses. While many at the forum agreed that it is less expensive to treat offenders with mental illnesses in the community than when they are going in and out of prison, the forum panelists emphasized that providing eligible offenders with mental illnesses with benefits upon reentry can increase the likelihood that they will be successful in the community.

Legislators recognizing the budgetary concerns of their constituents and the need for a more effective release process, New York Assembly Speaker (D), co-chair of the New York State Board of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and a member of the New York State Council on the Judiciary, discussed the impact of returning offenders to the community of

Several state and local officials discussed the challenges of providing state and local benefits, the absence of a uniform policy and the need for collaboration among correctional and state benefit agencies. Many mental health groups to ensure a smooth transition planning. There is turning attention to providing the connection between benefits for offenders with mental illnesses who are also eligible and training for reentry into the community. Pennsylvania. Robert Johnson (R) public safety are not as important for offenders who are not as violent or hand-



ensure successful transition to the community, which will protect public safety."

Stakeholders Discuss Federal Benefits

Recognizing the importance of facilitating discussion among various agencies, on Sept. 13 and 14, 2004, CSG, with support from the MacArthur Foundation and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, brought together state and federal officials for a forum in Washington, D.C., about access to benefits for eligible offenders with mental illnesses leaving state prison. State officials from Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas shared information on their pioneering programs.

The state teams, which included leading correctional administrators such as Gary Johnson of Texas and John Schaefer of Pennsylvania, also worked among themselves to determine ways to further improve their state-based efforts. On the federal side, representatives from the Department of Justice, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Social Security Administration (SSA), Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration provided guidance on the federal rules and highlighted their agencies' commitment to helping states address this issue.

The forum is part of the ongoing work of the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project, a national effort to help local, state and federal policymakers and criminal justice and mental health professionals improve the response to people with mental illnesses who become involved in, or are at risk of involvement in, the criminal justice system. The project released a major report in June 2002, and has worked since then in a variety of ways to encourage the implementation of the report's recommendations. More information is available at www.consensusproject.org.

At the forum, Joseph Morrissey, professor and Deputy director of the

Cecil G. Sheps Center for Health Services Research at the University of North Carolina, and Henry J. Steadman, president of Policy Research Associates, a firm known nationwide for its research on mental health and criminal justice issues, presented findings from a two-year study to determine the impact of medical insurance on recidivism rates for offenders with serious mental illnesses. The findings showed that having Medicaid upon release leads to greater use of services and increases the amount of time between arrests.

Morrissey and Steadman emphasized, however, that increasing access to services through Medicaid receipt is only the first step in a comprehensive strategy to reduce recidivism rates for offenders with mental illnesses. Once Medicaid has been tapped for those eligible individuals, states and counties must also ensure that there are effective mental health services available for them to access. Effective mental health services are those that are evidence based. Services such as integrated treatment for people with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders have been shown to provide positive outcomes, according to

research on streamlining services and programs designed to enable offenders with mental illnesses to remain in the community. The following are some of the key findings.

Termination Under federal law, states are not required to pay for Medicaid for an eligible individual who is incarcerated. The law, however, does not require states to terminate inmates' enrollment, and inmates may remain eligible for Medicaid even though payments will not be covered by the program. In spite of this, all states terminate Medicaid benefits for incarcerated offenders. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services recently sent a letter to state Medicaid directors saying, "States should establish a process under which an eligible inmate or res-

ident is placed in a suspended status so the state does not claim federal financial participation (i.e., payment), but the person remains on the state's rolls as being eligible for Medicaid."

According to most states, the difficulties in following this recommendation to suspend rather than terminate lie in part with the connection between Medicaid and supplemental security income. Thirty-two states have policies whereby offenders approved for supplemental security income are automatically eligible for Medicaid. This system is beneficial for both applicants and the states because only one application must be completed and only one eligibility assessment must be performed. Unfortunately, under this system, when supplemental security income benefits are suspended due to incarceration, inmates also lose their condition for Medicaid enrollment.

According to supplemental security income rules and regulations, a person cannot receive payments while residing in a public institution and typically has his or her benefits suspended after the first full month of incarceration. A supplemental security income recipient has 12 consecutive months after the date of suspension to regain eligibility and have benefits reinstated without filing a new application. After 12 months, the suspension converts to a termination and an offender would have to submit a new application, prior to release, to regain eligibility.

To suspend rather than terminate Medicaid, states would have to undergo system and capacity changes. However, dollars and time could be saved if inmates' Medicaid status is not completely revoked and new eligibility assessments are deemed unnecessary.

Prerelease Procedures. Research by the Vera Institute and the Bureau of Justice Statistics shows that the first few weeks in the community are critical, with arrest rates highest soon after release and declining over time. According to the Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law in Washington, D.C., reinstating someone in Medicaid after his or her benefits have been terminated can take anywhere from 14 to 45 days (and some-

times longer), depending on the state.

Some state correctional agencies have specific prerelease agreements with SSA offices, including New York and Texas. The Texas Council on Offenders With Mental Illness developed a prerelease agreement with SSA that allows its social workers to submit applications for supplemental security income and social security disability income for all offenders with special needs who are within 90 days of being released.

Prerelease agreements are formal written agreements between penal institutions and local social security offices. Some agreements include provisions for SSA to train jail/prison staff on enrollment rules and for jails/prisons notifying the administration of inmates likely to meet supplemental security income criteria.

At the forum, Nancy Vellon, associate commissioner for SSA income security programs, spoke on a panel of federal officials promoting the use of these prerelease agreements, explaining that the states signing them "have a strong working relationship with the federal government." Additional advice from the administration focused on streamlining the prerelease process. SSA representative Kenneth Brown suggested that states should expedite the forwarding of medical records to SSA. State officials provided feedback to SSA, requesting a checklist of information that state DOCs need to provide during the prerelease process.

Coordination Among State Agencies. State and local government interagency efforts to address this issue vary widely. Memorandums of understanding and interagency agreements have proved effective in several jurisdictions, giving more formality to the process of reinstating federal benefits and helping coordinate efforts to connect offenders with mental illnesses to benefits.

According to Catherine McVey, deputy secretary for administration of the Pennsylvania DOC, formalizing the interactions between the multiple agencies involved, through an interagency agreement, has been crucial. Some state officials at the CSG forum, including Dee Kifowit of Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments, sug-

gested that federal agencies can also reap the benefits of such agreements to facilitate coordination at the federal level.

Many state officials at the forum supported interagency agreements for the purpose of training public welfare officials to understand criminal justice issues and training corrections officials to understand entitlement issues. Furthermore, some states suggested that task forces comprising key forensic stakeholders in the state can help work through issues that arise while implementing programs to connect offenders with mental illnesses who qualify for benefits upon reentry.

With proper understanding of information sharing and collaboration among relevant agencies, community mental health programs can work effectively with prisons to ensure that the inmate has access to appropriate services upon release.

State Legislation

Three states represented at the forum, Minnesota, New York and Texas, have passed legislation that facilitates the process of connecting eligible offenders with mental illnesses to benefits. In Minnesota, the Minnesota Voluntary Assisted Release Program offers offenders with mental illness the opportunity to leave the state on a temporary basis. Case managers at the state DOC identify offenders who are eligible for a comprehensive discharge plan that includes application for Medicaid and supplemental security income or social security disability income. Offenders who are eligible for comprehensive discharge are released from prison with an affirmative decision by the Medical Review Board. Affirmative determination allows offenders to

reenter the community. On the other hand, essential services are provided through the New York State Grant Program for people with mental illnesses being released from prisons, jails and hospitals. This county-based program provides psychiatric medications in the community, and seeks to connect people to Medicaid and other benefits such as food stamps and cash assistance. The success of this program hinges on coordination among the Office of Mental Health,

the Department of Health and the Office of Temporary Disability Assistance.

In Texas, legislation permitting the exchange of medical information among state agencies allowed the state to obtain a waiver from the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. This waiver allows health service agencies to share information about individuals receiving health services and helps officials fill out benefits applications on behalf of offenders.

Federal Initiatives

Problems in the current mental health service delivery system that allow inmates to fall through the cracks have led to various responses at the federal level. The Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act (HR 2387), which passed the House in October, authorizes \$200 million in federal grants in each of the next two years for collaborative efforts between criminal justice and mental health agencies at the state and local levels to improve the response to people with mental illness. The bill currently awaits the president's signature.

Recently, the president's 2002 New York State Commission on Mental Health addressed problems in the current mental health service delivery system. Among its many recommendations, the commission noted the problems that arise when individuals with mental illnesses get involved in the criminal justice system, including issues related to federal benefits. "Many [people with mental illnesses] lose their eligibility for income supports and health insurance benefits that they need to reenter and re-integrate into the community after they are discharged."

Beyond Benefits

While federal benefits will play a crucial role in helping offenders with mental illnesses reenter the community from prison and the CSG forum participants agreed that a holistic approach with a variety of services is needed. "Three quarters of people

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with mental health disorders have substance abuse problems," said Steadman of Policy Research Associates. "These individuals need assertive case management."

The Freedom Commission's subcommittee on criminal justice emphasized this point while focusing on jail releases, recommending that jails implement the APIC (Assess, Plan, Identify, Coordinate) Model of transition reentry planning. This model is a set of critical elements that, if implemented in whole or in part, are likely to improve outcomes for individuals with co-occurring disorders who are released from jail.

Clearly, housing, effective medical treatments, substance abuse intervention and treatment and social support are all necessary components of successful reentry for individuals with mental illnesses. The promising state efforts to ensure that benefits are reinstated promptly upon reentry will increase the likelihood that inmates with mental illnesses can access these services, thus halting the revolving door that too often returns them to correctional facilities soon after their release.

Denise Tomasini is a policy analyst, Criminal Justice Programs, Council of State Governments in New York. Karen Imas is the publications manager for the CSG Eastern Regional Conference.

**OVERVIEW:
DEPT.
OF
H&SS,
DIV. OF
JUVENILE
JUSTICE**

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

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February 22, 2005

The Honorable Lesil McGuire, Chair
House Judiciary Committee
State Capitol, Room 120
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative McGuire:

This is in response to the Division of Juvenile Justice overview presented to the House Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, February 16, 2005.

- **Of the group of juveniles released from long-term institutionalization in DJJ secure facilities in 2002 who re-offended within a two year period, what is the breakdown of those who commit more serious crimes, less serious crimes or crimes that are of approximately of the same level of seriousness than the original offense(s) that resulted in institutionalization?**

Of the 106 youths released from treatment in FY 02, 62 (58%) had re-offended by the 24-month period following their release.

Of the 62 youths who re-offended, 44 (70.9%) had a DSM III/IV diagnosis prior to release. Of the 44 who did NOT re-offend in this time period, 27 (61.3%) had a DSM III/IV diagnosis prior to release

Of the 62 who re-offended:


- 32 (51.6%) committed a re-offense that was **less** serious than the offense that prompted the youth's original institution order.
- 27 (43.5%) committed a re-offense that was **about the same** seriousness as the offense that prompted the institution order.
- 3 (4.8%) committed a re-offense that was **more** serious than the offense that prompted the institution order.

- **What is the percentage of youths in the juvenile justice system with a substance abuse problem or a co-occurring substance abuse/mental health disorder?**

The Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) did a one-day count on January 12, 2001 of all of the youths either in DJJ custody in the community or of DJJ youths incarcerated in a secure detention or long term treatment institution to determine the prevalence of mental health and/or substance abuse diagnoses as measured by a clinical diagnosis based on the DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual). **The total number of youth counted was 1,318.** Forty-two percent of the youths had a DSM-IV diagnosis either related to mental health needs or substance abuse needs. Of that smaller group (n=558) 40% of this subset had a co-occurring substance abuse disorder as diagnosed by a clinician. Substance abuse includes cannabis (marijuana), alcohol and polysubstance abuse as the listed diagnosis.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 465- 12.

Sincerely,



Patty Ware
Director

cc: Representative Tom Anderson, Capitol Building, Room 408
Representative John Coghill, Capital Building, Room 204
Representative Nancy Dahlstrom, Capital Building, Room 432
Representative Pete Kott, Capital Building, Room 403
Representative Les Gara, Capital Building, Room 418
Representative Max Gruenberg, Capital Building, Room 112
Tony Newman, Program Officer, Division of Juvenile Justice
Sherry Hill, Special Assistant, DHSS Commissioner's Office



Division of Juvenile Justice Agency Mission (AS 47.12.010)

- Hold juvenile offenders accountable
- Promote safety and restoration of victims and communities
- Assist offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime



Juvenile System

- Delinquency Statutes/Regs: AS 47.12; AS 47.14; 7AAC 52; 7 AAC 54;
- Jurisdiction: Minors under age 18
- Waiver into Adult Court (47.12.030(a)):
 - 1 Age 16-17
 - 2 Unclassified/Class A felonies against person
 - 3 Class B felonies against person with deadly weapon- prior adjudication of similar crime required

Options in the Juvenile System Judgments and Orders (AS 47.12.120)

- ❖ **Minor found delinquent by judge**
 - DHSS Custody- locked institution
 - "Supervisory custody"/ released to parent
 - DHSS Custody/ placed in non-detention setting (foster care, residential care)
 - Restitution order only

DJJ Data (FY '04)

FY2004 Delinquency Referral Summaries		
Charge Type	Number of Reports	Percent of Total
Against Persons	1,159	19%
Property	3,026	49%
Public Order	333	5%
Drug/Alcohol	679	11%
Weapon	67	1%
Miscellaneous offenses	925	15%
Total	6,189	100%

DJJ Core Services

Detention and Long-Term Treatment

- Eight DJJ secure facilities- 288 beds
- Short-term (30 days) detention pending court hearing
- Long-term institutionalization for serious offenders
- Transition/ Step-Down services (Re-Entry)
- Performance-Based Standards (PbS)

Selected DJJ Performance Measures

Re-offense Data

- Closed probation cases: Average 22% tracked for two years; adult offenses not included
- Release from Facility: Average 37% (one year), increases to 58% for two years; adult offenses included


CORRECTION

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Juvenile System (continued)

- Dual Sentencing (47.12.065; 47.12.120(j); 47.12.160)
 1. Age 16-17
 2. Felonies against person AND prior adjudication
 3. Sexual Abuse Minor 2nd Degree
 4. Subject to both juvenile court order and adult sentencing guidelines
 5. Adult sentence invoked if commits felony or misdemeanor against person or fails to follow conditions

Detention in the Juvenile System

- ❖ **Purpose (AS 47.12.240; 47.12.250):**
 - Protect the minor or community
 - Ensure attendance at court hearing
- ❖ **Detention Assessment Instrument (DAI)**
- ❖ **Detention Hearing within 48 hours**
 - JPO primary responsibility/ with D.A.

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Weapon	67	1%
Miscellaneous offenses	925	15%
Total	6,189	100%

DJJ Data Continued (FY '04)

Charge Class	Number of Reports	Percent of Total
Felony	1,941	31%
Misdemeanor	3,381	55%
Violation/Other	37	1%
Conduct/Probation Violation	830	13%
Total	6,189	100%

DJJ Core Services (Probation)

- Intake Investigation (legal sufficiency)
- Detention screening and decision
- Initiate formal court action
- Probation supervision and accountability (formal and informal); Restitution and CWS
- Victim Contact and case information
- Supervision during re-entry (aftercare)



DJJ Core Services

Detention and Long-Term Treatment

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Selected DJJ Performance Measures

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- Release from Facility: Average 37% (one year), increases to 58% for two years; adult offenses included

Performance Measures (continued)

- Restitution Collection at time of case closure for informal cases: \$144,140.73 for FY '04 (90% collection rate)
- Community Work Service: 23,720 hours completed out of 24,739 ordered (96% success rate)