



DOC & PRISONER REENTRY

Mission

DOC provides secure confinement, reformative programs, and a process of supervised community reintegration to enhance the safety of our communities.

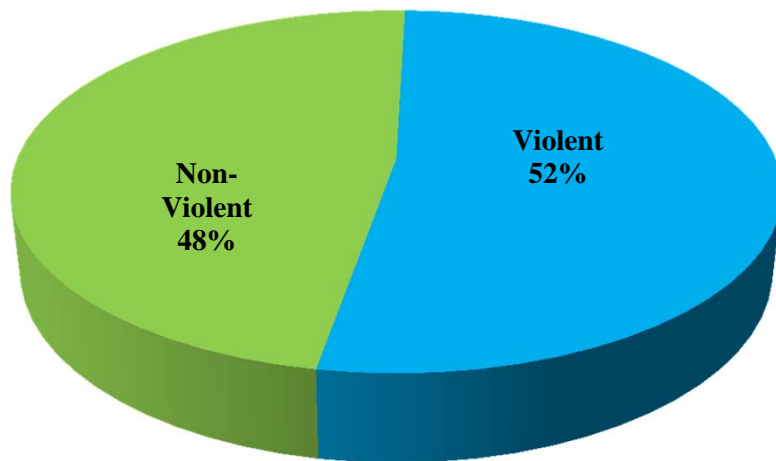
DOC At a Glance

- Alaska is one of six states in the nation that operates a unified correctional system
- In FY2014, DOC booked 37,106 offenders into its facilities, including 3,374 Title 47 bookings
- As of June 30, 2014, 6,208 offenders were in prison, a community residential center (CRC), or on electronic monitoring (EM)
- As of June 30, 2014, 6,058 offenders were on probation or parole

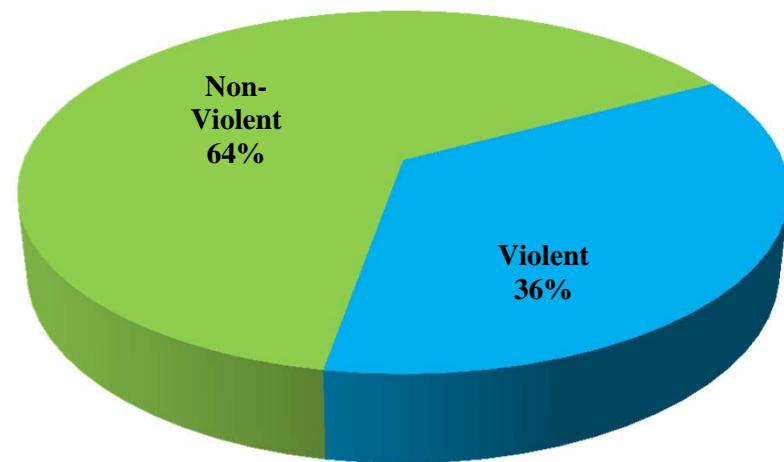
- Twelve facilities statewide with a total capacity of 5,224 beds
- Thirteen field probation offices statewide
- Eight contract CRCs with a capacity of 839 beds
- EM operates in six communities with a capacity of 475
- Fifteen regional and community jail contracts with a total capacity of 157 beds

Increasing Non-Violent

As of June 30, 2002



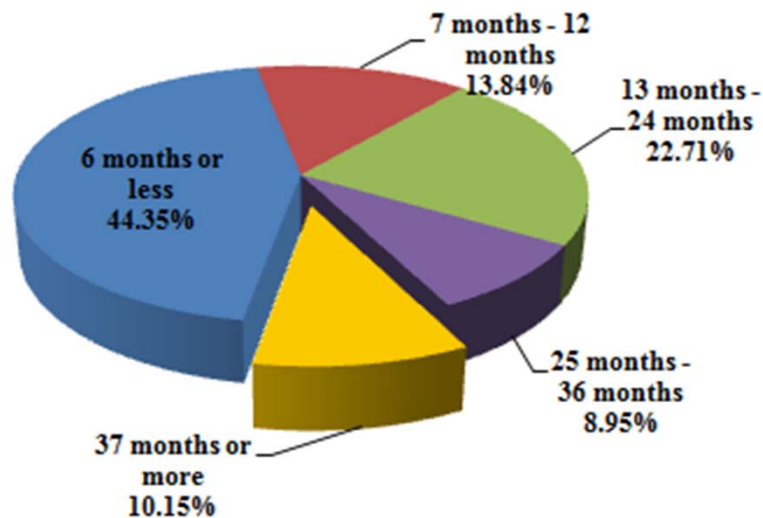
As of June 30, 2014



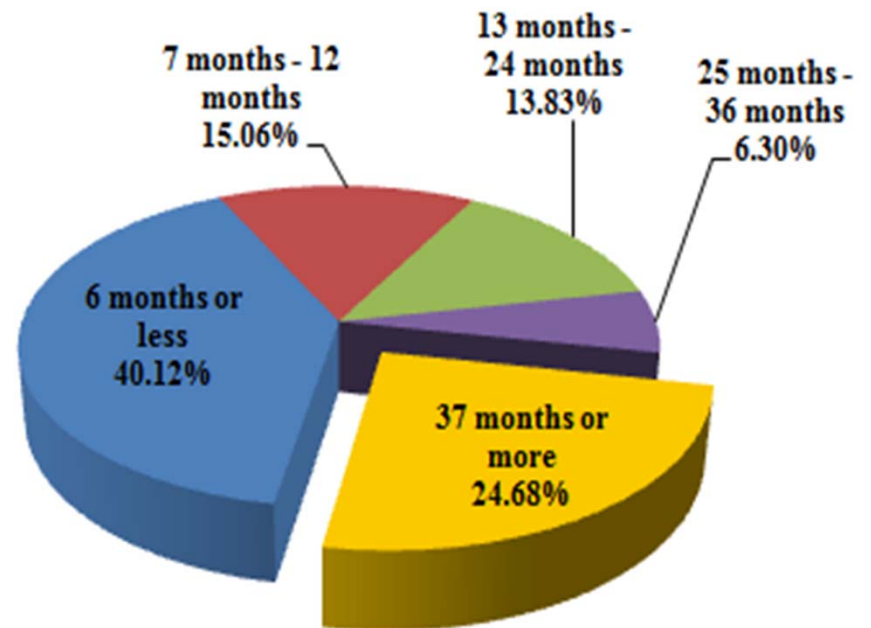
* Violent Crimes include all crimes against a person and also includes registerable sex offenses.

Increasing Length of Stay

As of June 30, 2002



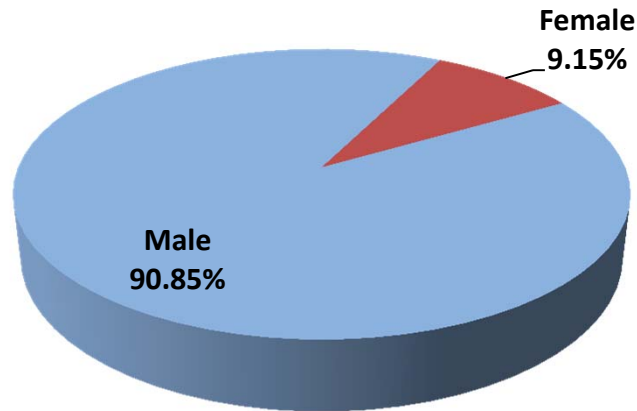
As of June 30, 2014



Increasing Female Population

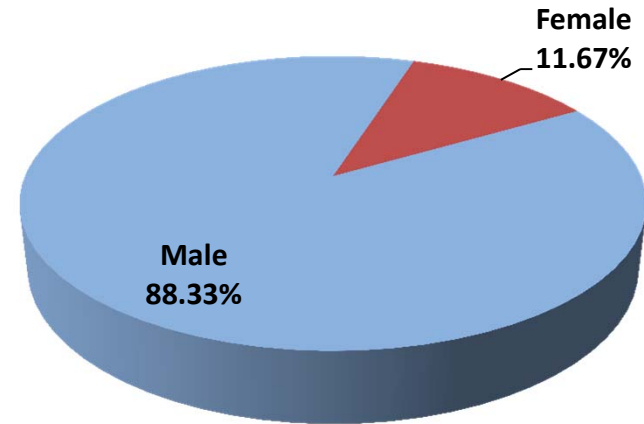
As of June 30, 2002

Percent of Offenders in Institutions by gender on June 30, 2002



As of June 30, 2014

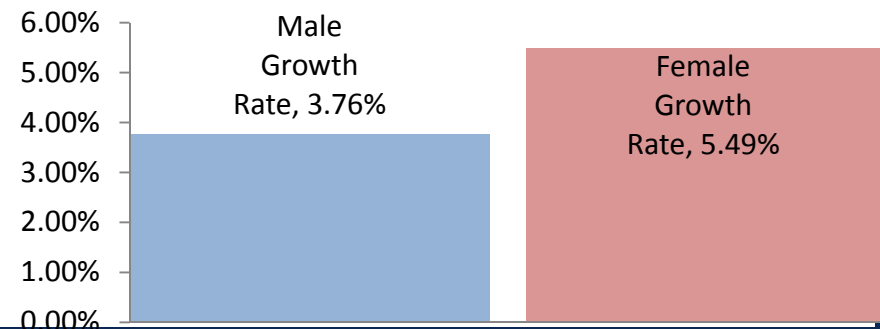
Percent of Offenders in Institutions by gender on June 30, 2014



In 2002, females were less than 10% of the total offender population held in institutions.
In 2014, the female offenders made up just under 12%.

- Since 2002, female population growth rate is nearly double the male population.
- Females are one of the highest growing populations in Corrections.

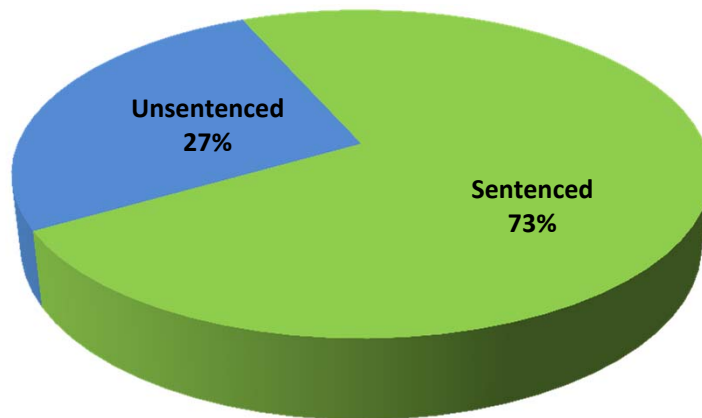
Offender Growth Rate Since 2002 by Gender



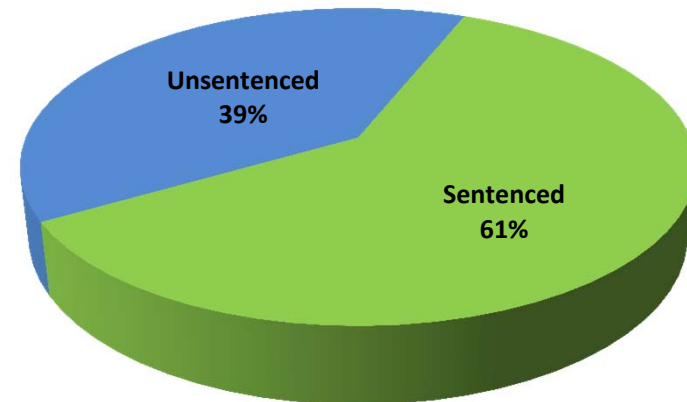
Average Annual Growth Since 2002

INCREASING UNSENTENCED POPULATION

**Sentenced and Unsentenced Offenders
June 30, 2002**

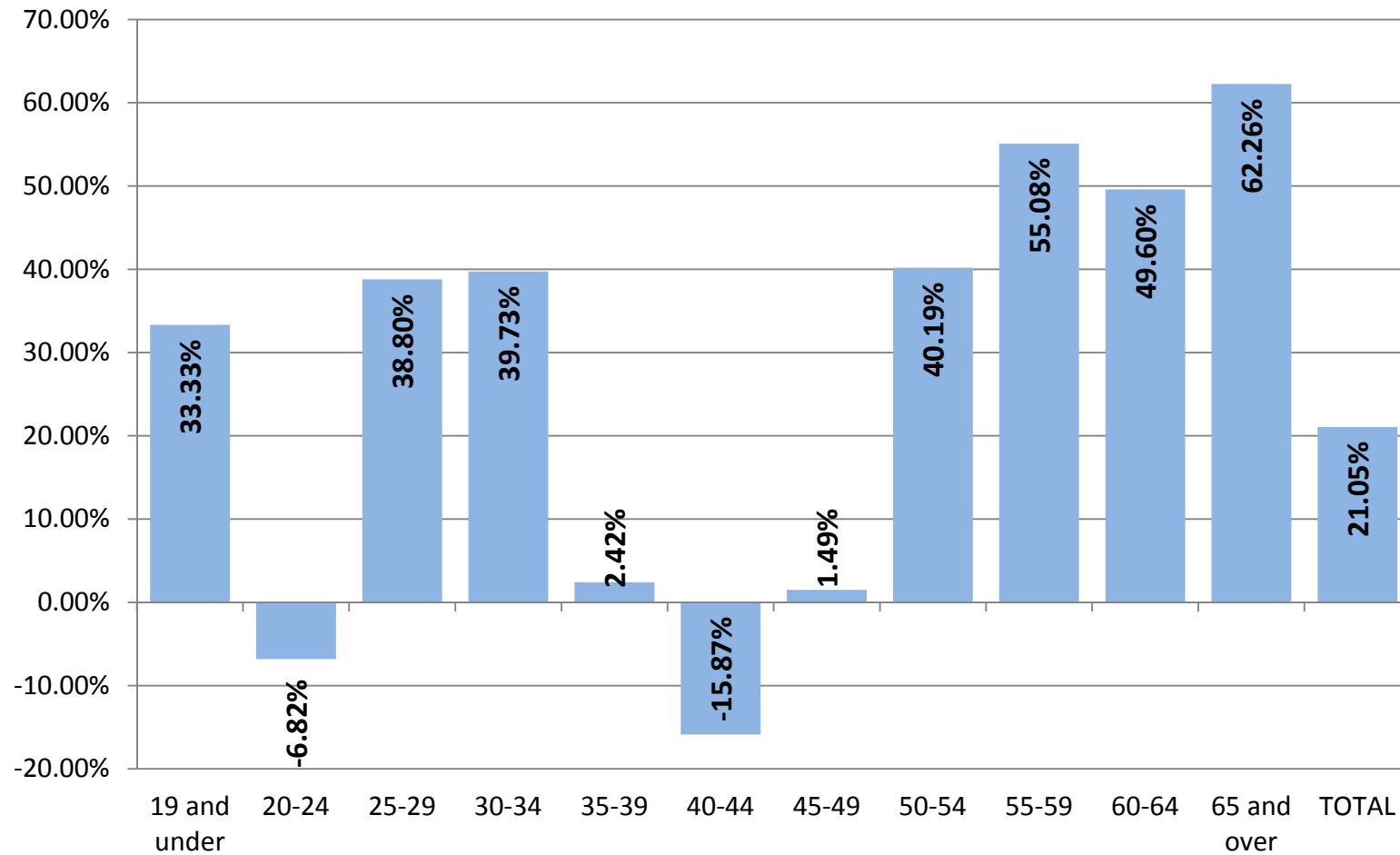


**Sentenced and Unsentenced Offenders
June 30, 2014**

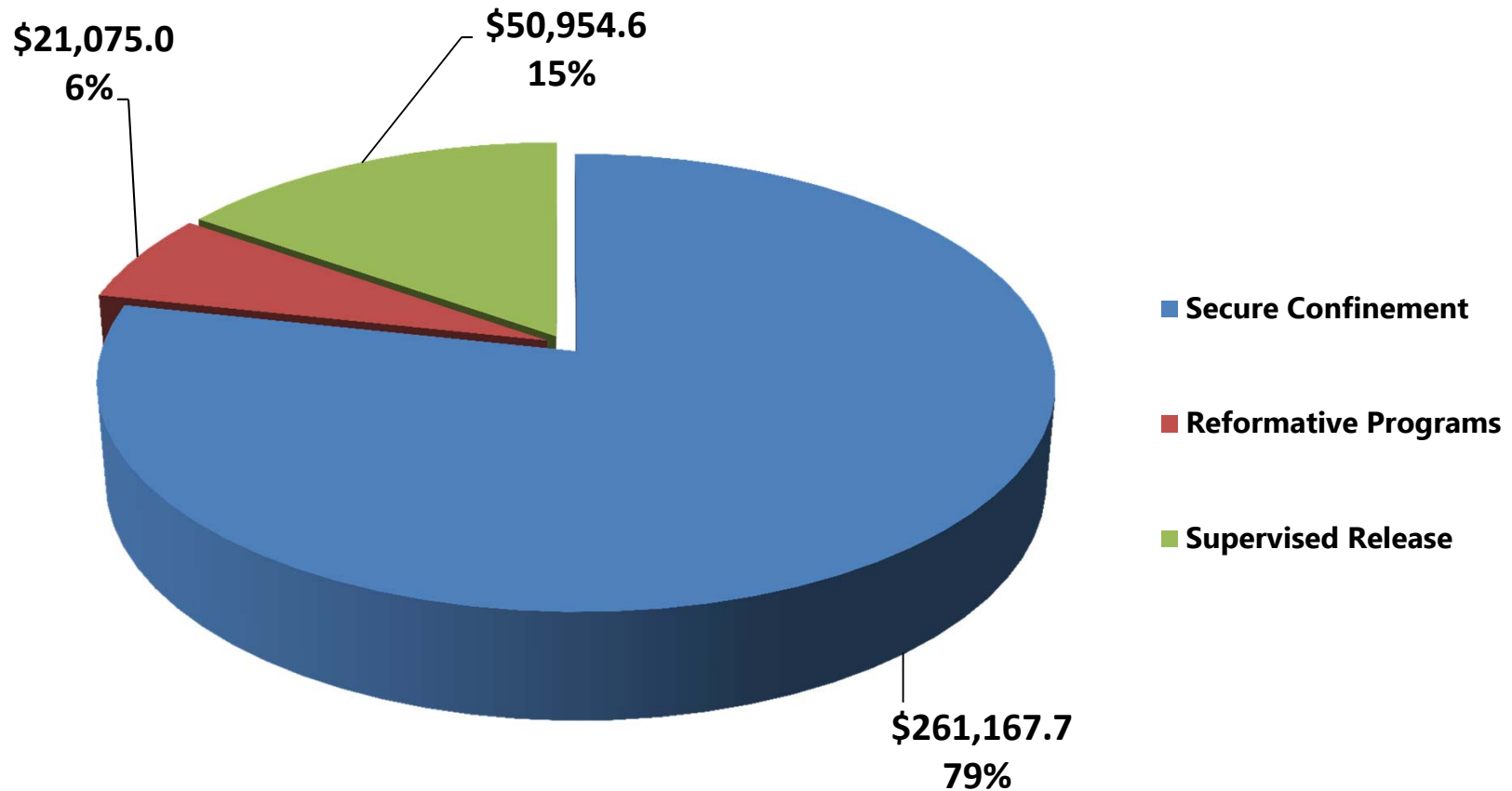


Increasing Older Population

10-Year Change in Population by Age Group



FY 2014 Budget

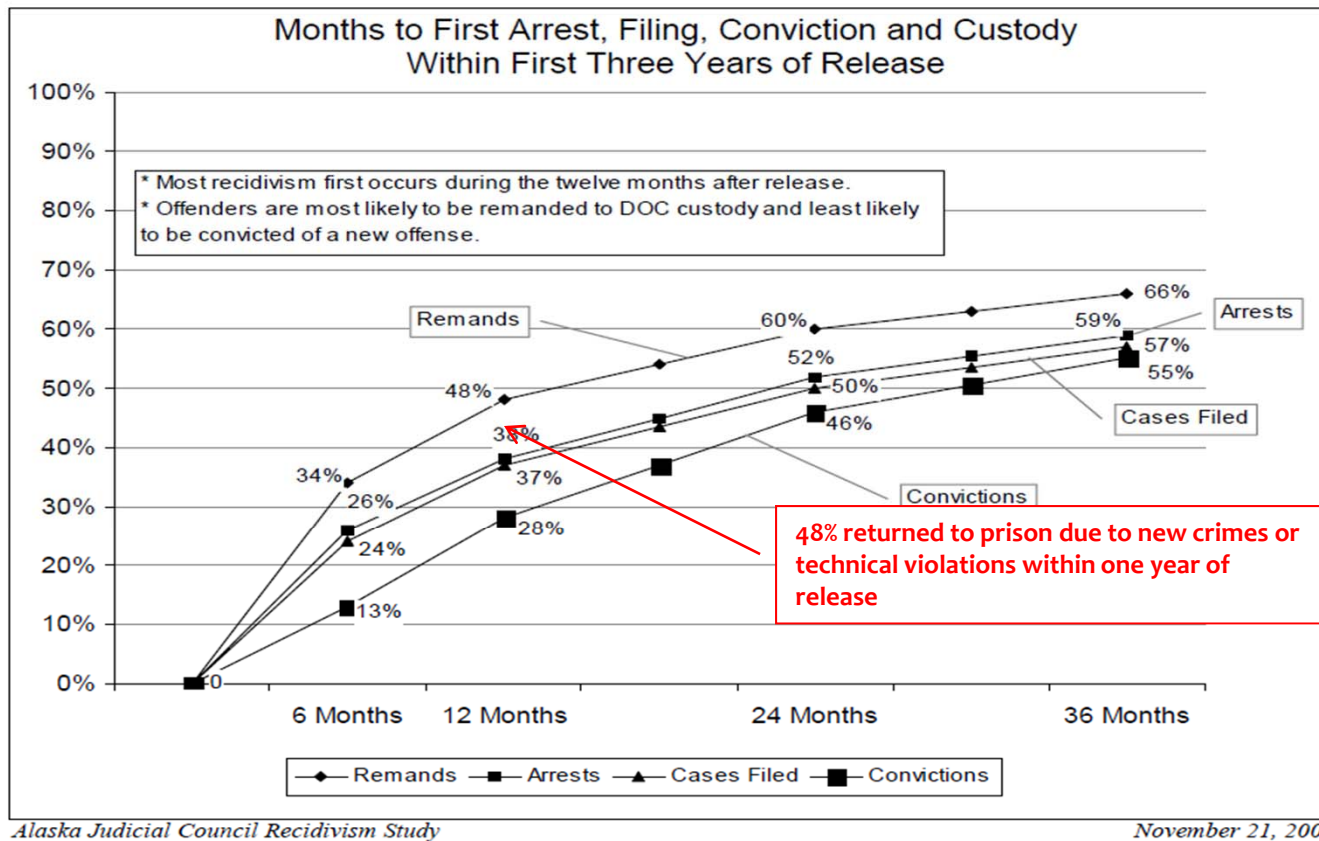


DOC Daily Costs

	Yearly	Daily
Institutions (hard beds)	\$ 52,070.90	\$ 142.66
Community Residential Centers (soft beds)	\$ 32,583.55	\$ 89.27
Electronic Monitoring (furlough)	\$ 8,278.20	\$ 22.68
Probation & Parole	\$ 2,741.15	\$ 7.51

Alaska Recidivism Rates

The Judicial Council established the release date for each offender in its sample, and then determined how many arrests, cases filed, convictions, and remands to custody the offender had at different times after that release date. This showed how soon after release the offender came into contact with the justice system.



DOC Reentry Process



Getting Ready

- Institutional Phase



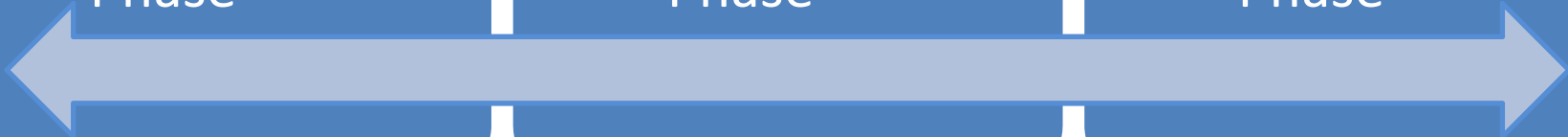
Going Home

- Transitional Phase



Staying Home

- Community Phase



Transitioning from Prison to the Community (TPC Model)

PHASE 1: GETTING READY

The ***institutional phase*** describes the details of events and responsibilities occurring during the inmate's imprisonment from admission until the point of eligibility for parole or release.

1. **ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION:**
Measuring the offender's risks, needs, and strengths.
2. **INMATE PROGRAMMING:**
Giving assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths.

PHASE 2: GOING HOME

The ***transitional phase*** begins before the inmate's target release date. In this phase, highly specific re-entry plans are created.

3. **INMATE RELEASE PREPARATION:**
Developing strong, public safety-conscious parole plans.
4. **RELEASE DECISION MAKING:** Improving parole release guidelines.

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME

The ***community phase*** begins the moment the inmate is released from prison and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision.

5. **SUPERVISION & SERVICES:**
Providing flexible and firm supervision and services.
6. **REVOCATION DECISION MAKING:**
Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior.
7. **DISCHARGE & AFTERCARE:**
Determining community responsibility to "take over" the case.

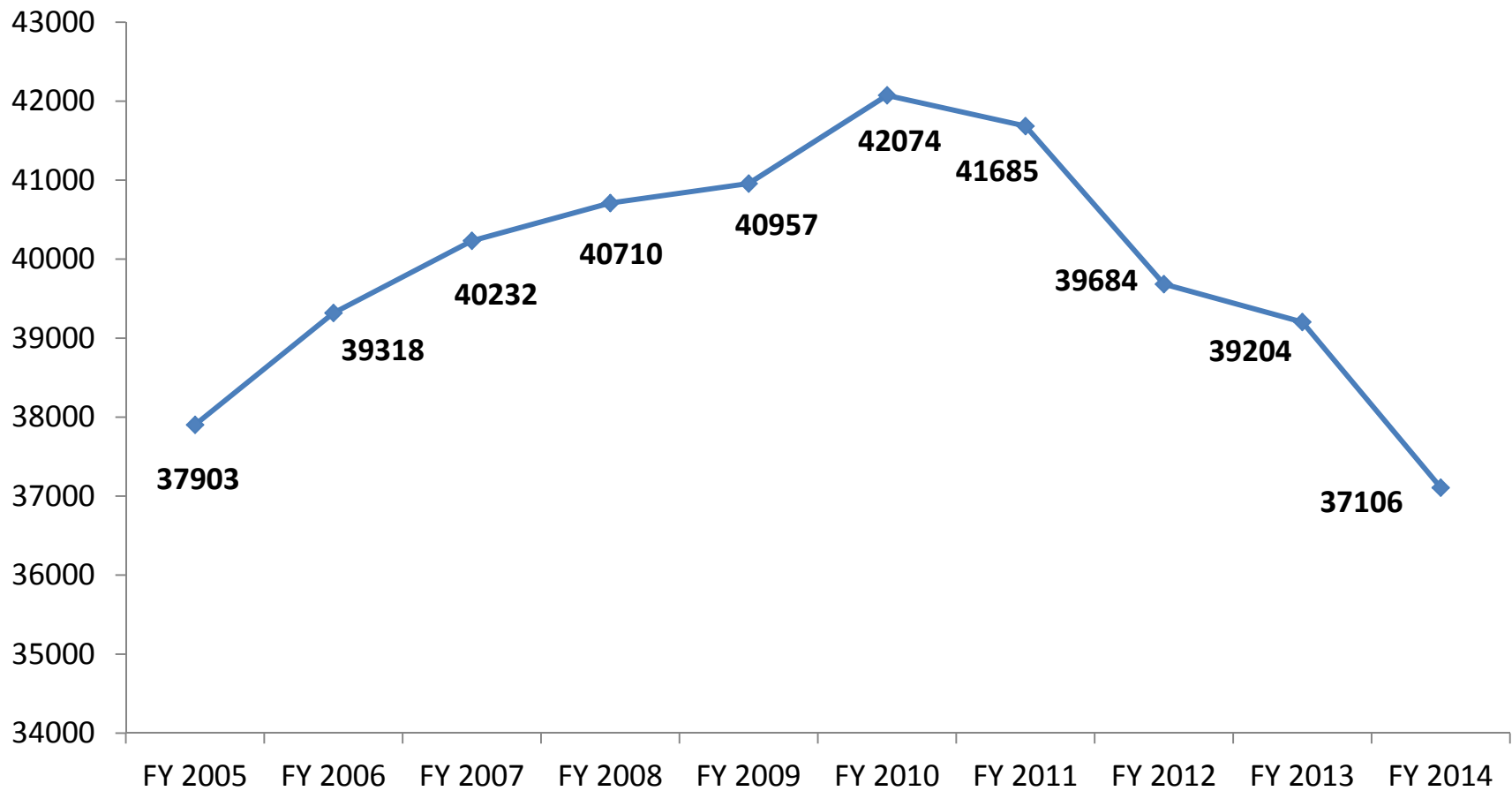
Institutional Phase



Getting Ready



Bookings



1. Assessment & Classification

- Determines housing placement, and measures the inmate's risks, needs, and strengths
- Initial Screening
 - Medical/Mental Health
 - PREA
 - Education
 - Parenting
- Classification
 - Housed by custody level at the appropriate facility
 - Updated to place greater emphasis on behavior & programming



- Primary Assessment
 - LSI-SV
 - LSI-R
- Secondary Assessments
 - Sex Offender (STABLE,STATIC, BARR & ACUTE)
 - Education (TABE)
 - Career Scope
 - Substance Abuse
 - Mental Health
 - Criminal Thinking
 - Anger Management

Principles of Effective Correctional Intervention

Principles

Description

Risk Principle

Devote your time, energy and resources to moderate and high risk cases.

Need Principle

Target the criminogenic needs of moderate and high risk offenders (i.e. the dynamic risk factors that, when changed, will change the probability of an offender's recidivism).

Responsivity Principle

General: Design your efforts around behavioral and cognitive-behavioral techniques.

Specific: Tailor your efforts to the individual abilities (strengths), style, culture and personality of the client.

Criminogenic Factors

- **Anti-social values/beliefs/cognition**
Reduce anti-social cognition, recognize risky thinking and feelings.
- **Anti-social companions**
Reduce association with criminals, enhance contact with pro-social peers.
- **Anti-social personality or temperament**
Build problem solving, self management, anger management, and skills for coping with restless/aggressive energy.
- **Family and/or marital**
Reduce conflict, build positive relationships and communication, enhance monitoring/supervision

- **Substance abuse**

Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse.

- **Employment**

Provide employment seeking and keeping skills.

- **Education**

Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction.

- **Leisure and/or recreation**

Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities.

Sources: Adapted from Ed Latessa, University of Cincinnati/Gendreau and Andrews, 1990/PRI Effective Case Management Coaching Packet, CEPP, 2010

2. Inmate Programming

- Referrals are made to reduce the individual's risk, address identified needs and build on strengths
 - Criminal Attitudes Program
 - Education/GED
 - Parenting
 - Vocational Programming
 - Anger Management
 - Substance Abuse
 - Mental Health
 - Other

Transitional Phase



Going Home



3. Inmate Release Preparation

- Offender Management Plan
 - Individualized for each inmate and is developed based on their risk, needs, and strengths.
 - Concise guide for the inmates and staff.
 - Ultimately maps out the inmate's transition from an institution back into the community.

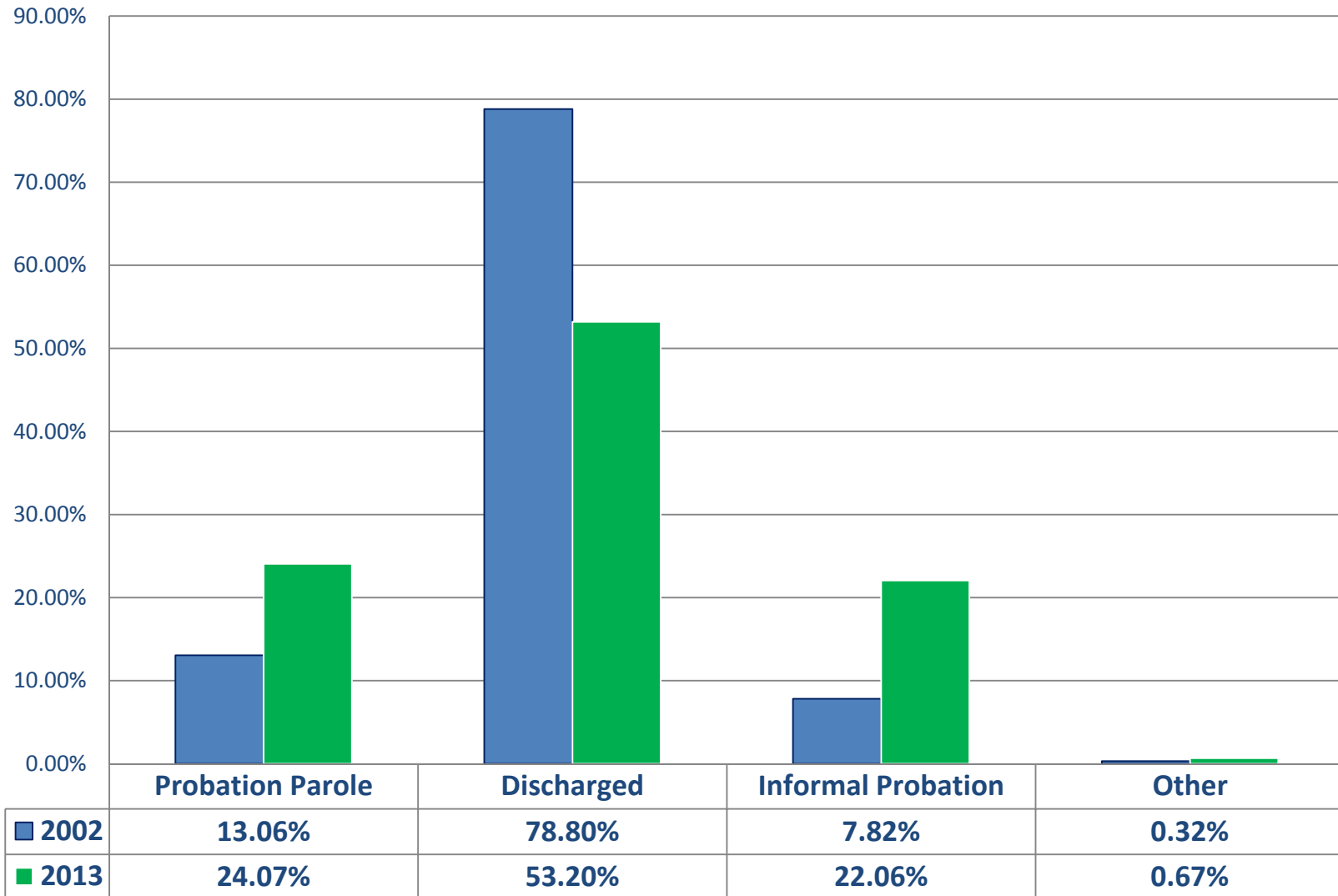
Community In-Reach

- Housing
- Employment & Job Skills
- Education & Vocational
- Behavioral Health
- Healthcare
- Transportation
- Financial Planning
- Public Assistance Benefits
- Veteran Benefits
- Alaska Native American Indian
- Personal Identification
- Family Reunification
- Other

4. Release Decision Making

- Release Options
 - CRC
 - Electronic Monitoring
 - Community Placement (Transitional Housing, Residential Treatment)
- Probation is ordered by the Court. The judge can order the offender be placed on supervision in the community, after release from incarceration.
- Parole is approved through the Parole Board.
 - Discretionary Parole: allows offenders early release from incarceration under community supervision.
 - Mandatory Parole: allows offenders to spend 1/3 of their incarceration (good-time) in the community under supervision.

Inmate Releases



Community Phase



Staying Home



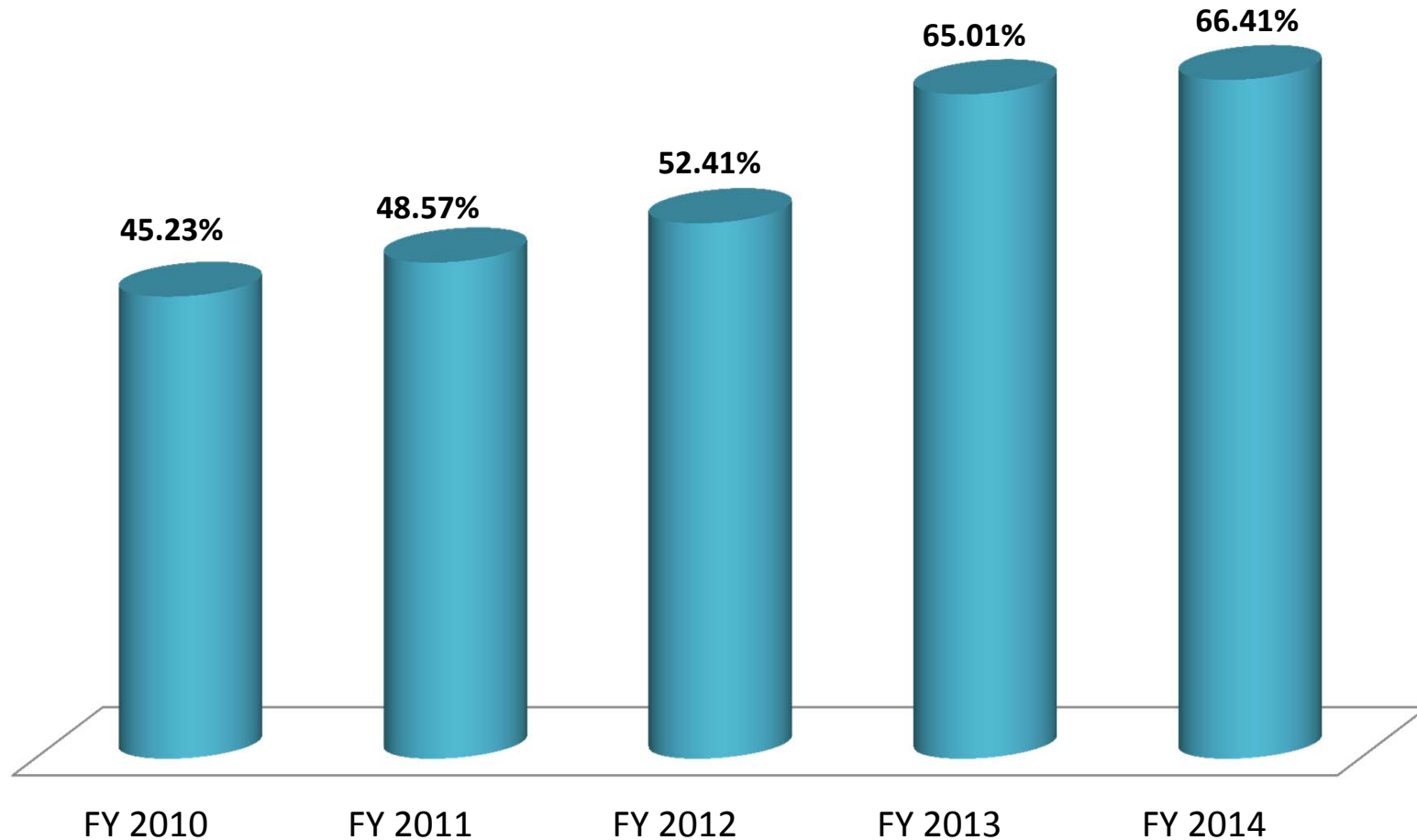
5. Supervision & Services

- 13 field offices and 155 staff positions
- Overall caseloads have increased 36.62%, since FY 2002
- Since FY 2002, the Probation & Parole Alaska Native population has grown by 28.47%, while Non-Natives grew by 39.78%.
- Probationers and Parolees age 45 and older have experienced an increase of 78.51%; while those ages 20-34 increased by 48.18%.

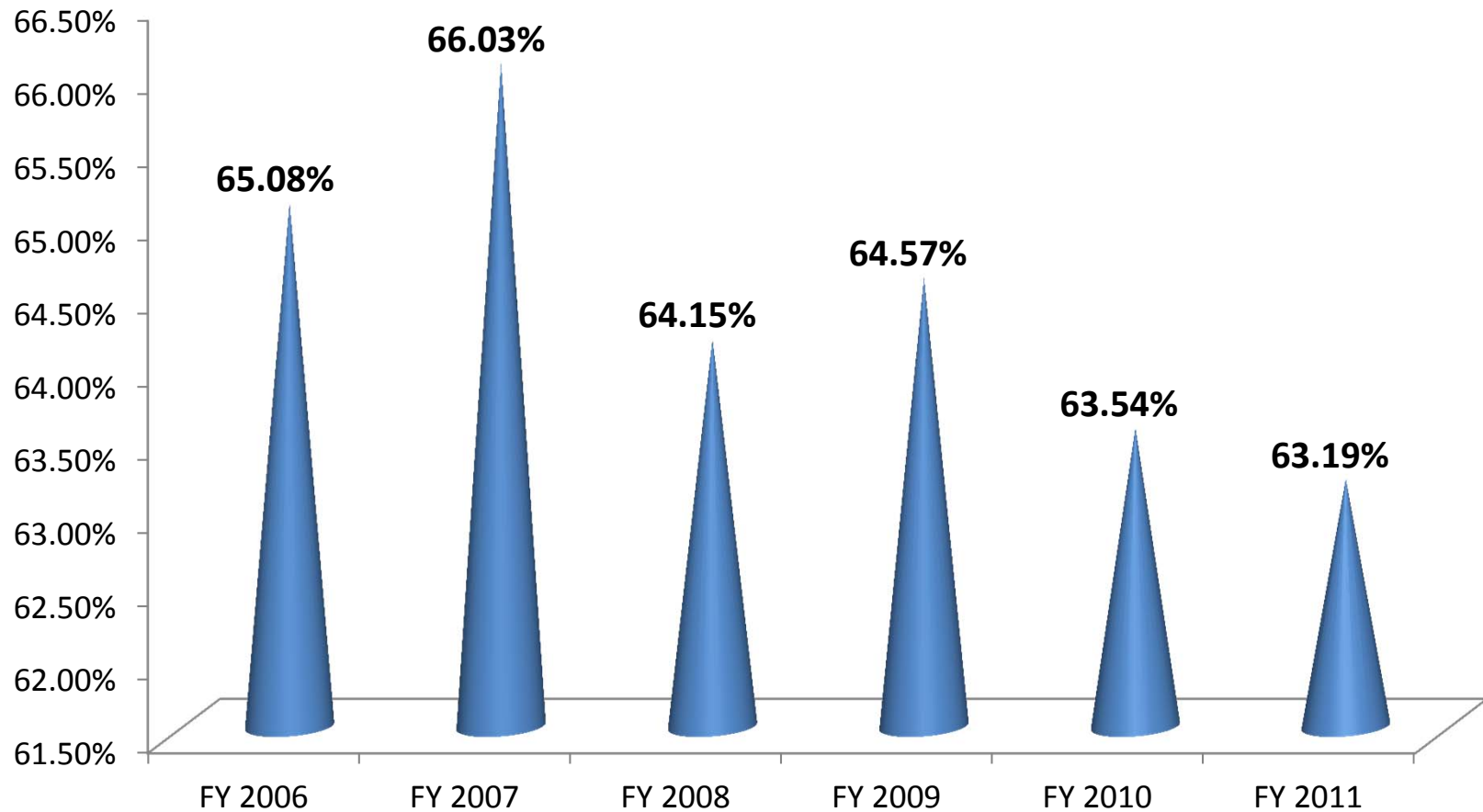
6. Revocation Decision Making

- Probation & Parole violations continue to be near the top of readmissions to prison
- Supervision strategy has shifted from enforcement (monitoring and surveillance) to focusing on reentry (greater collaboration and successful outcomes).
- Future efforts will incorporate graduated sanctions and be linked to levels of risk.

Probation & Parole Completion



Recidivism Reduction



7. Discharge & Aftercare

- Determining community partners who will be responsible for overseeing the case. This includes when there is no court, DOC or other criminal justice involvement.
- Need to look at structure, resources, gaps, and develop an overall plan to target continued reduction in recidivism.
- Reentry coalitions in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Dillingham, Kenai, Juneau & Mat-Su.

Justice Reinvestment

Sentencing and Corrections Reforms in Justice Reinvestment States

		2013				2012				2011				2010		2009		2008				2007										
	Policy Reform	OR	SD	WV	KS	MO	DE	GA	PA	HI	OK	AR	KY	AL	LA	NC	OH	SC	NH	MI	IL	WI	AZ	PA	CT	RI	VT	KS	NV	TX	Total	
Sentencing / Pretrial	Reclassify/redeline drug offenses	✓	✓					✓				✓	✓			✓	✓														7	
	Reclassify/redeline property offenses	✓	✓					✓				✓	✓				✓	✓													6	
	Establish /expand presumptive probation for certain offenses	✓	✓							✓			✓				✓													✓	6	
	Revise sentencing enhancements							✓					✓			✓		✓													4	
	Revise mandatory minimums	✓						✓		✓					✓			✓													5	
	Reduce crack-powder cocaine disparity																✓	✓													2	
	Revise sentencing guidelines/establish sentencing commission															✓					✓				✓						3	
	Improve pretrial release systems			✓			✓			✓			✓									✓									4	
	Establish presentence assessment			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓															✓				6
	Revise drug-free school zone													✓				✓													2	
Authorize risk-reduction sentencing																✓	✓							✓							3	
Release	Revise parole hearing/decision/eligibility standards				✓					✓		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓						✓	✓			✓	✓	10
	Expand good/earned-time prison credits, re-entry leave	✓			✓		✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓								✓			✓	✓		11
	Establish/expand geriatric or medical parole											✓			✓			✓		✓												4
Community Corrections	Establish earned discharge (probation/parole)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					✓	✓				✓									10
	Authorize performance incentive funding	✓							✓			✓	✓					✓			✓							✓				8
	Authorize administrative jail sanctions			✓	✓	✓						✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓													9
	Authorize graduated responses for violations		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓											✓	✓		13
	Cap revocation time				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓																8
	Establish/improve electronic monitoring			✓				✓				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓									✓				6
	Establish mandatory reentry supervision			✓	✓						✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓													8
	Require/improve risk-needs assessment	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓						15
	Require evidence-based practices		✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓				✓	✓				✓				✓		11
	Reform/pilot specialty courts (HOPE, drug courts, etc.)	✓	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																8
Sustainability	Reduce probation terms									✓																		✓				2
	Improve interventions such as sub abuse/mental health/CBT		✓	✓	✓		✓									✓	✓			✓		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	13
	Require fiscal impact statements	✓	✓										✓					✓			✓											5
	Establish leadership/board qualification requirements														✓			✓														2
	Require data collection/performance measurement	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓										15
	Establish measures to streamline/improve efficiency of system			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓				✓				✓	✓						11
Improve restitution/victim notification systems			✓					✓		✓							✓														4	
Establish oversight council	✓	✓			✓		✓										✓															5

Notes: The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Intensive technical assistance to the states is provided by Pew, the Council of State Governments Justice Center, the Vera Institute of Justice, and other partners. Reforms include those enacted in legislation and by executive or court order. Reforms in GA were enacted in 2012 and 2013; LA reforms in 2011 and 2012; CT reforms in 2004 and 2008. Policy reforms in each state were developed by bipartisan, inter-branch working groups and based on analyses of the states' specific criminal justice challenges. The number of policy reforms in a state does not correspond with the impact on prison populations or costs. For more details about policies, impacts, and reinvestments, see individual state pages at www.pewstates.org/publicsafety.

Updated July 2013