

CORRECTIONS & PRISONER REENTRY



**SENATE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE
MARCH 23, 2013**

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

Current Trends

- Increasing non-violent population
- Increasing length of stay in facilities
- More females coming to prison
- Greater unsentenced population
- Older inmates are growing with increased costs
- Minority populations are over-represented in corrections
 - Alaska Native (2 to 1)
 - African American (3 to 1)

Factors Driving Prison Growth

1. Increased Number of Pretrial & Unsentenced Inmates
2. Increased % of Non-violent Offenders
3. Increased Average Length of Stay
4. Increased Probation Violations

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

HB 266 Legislative Intent

- Goal is to collaboratively reduce recidivism by:
 - Gather/analyze data on:
 - substance abuse
 - mental health
 - employment
 - housing services needed
 - current services provided to returning citizens
 - Propose effectiveness/efficiency measures
 - Develop and implement plan for those who are released from correctional institutions.
- Use the plan to:
 - assist the ADOC, DHSS, DOLWD, AMHTA, AHFC, & ACS to improve treatment & outcomes for recently released inmates.

DOC Reentry Process



Getting Ready

- Institutional Phase



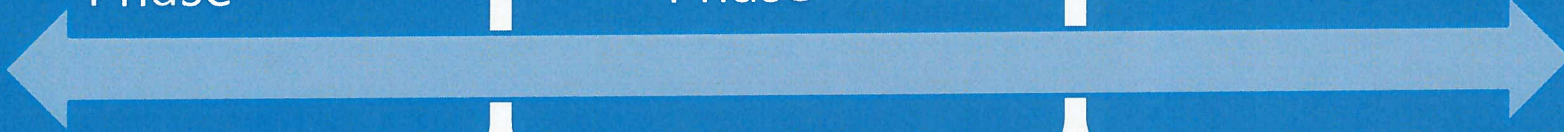
Going Home

- 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.

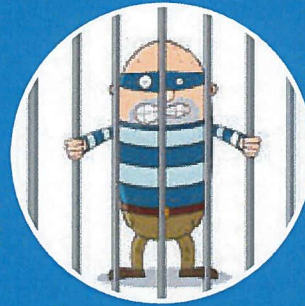
3. **INMATE RELEASE PREPARATION:**
Developing strong, public safety-conscious parole plans.
4. **RELEASE DECISION MAKING:** Improving parole release guidelines.

PHASE 3: STAYING HOME

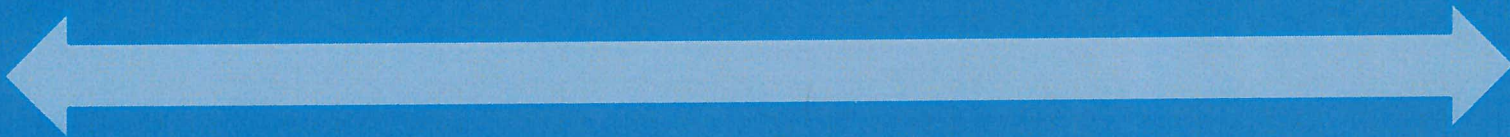
The *community phase* begins the moment the inmate is released from prison and continues until he/she is discharged from community supervision.

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

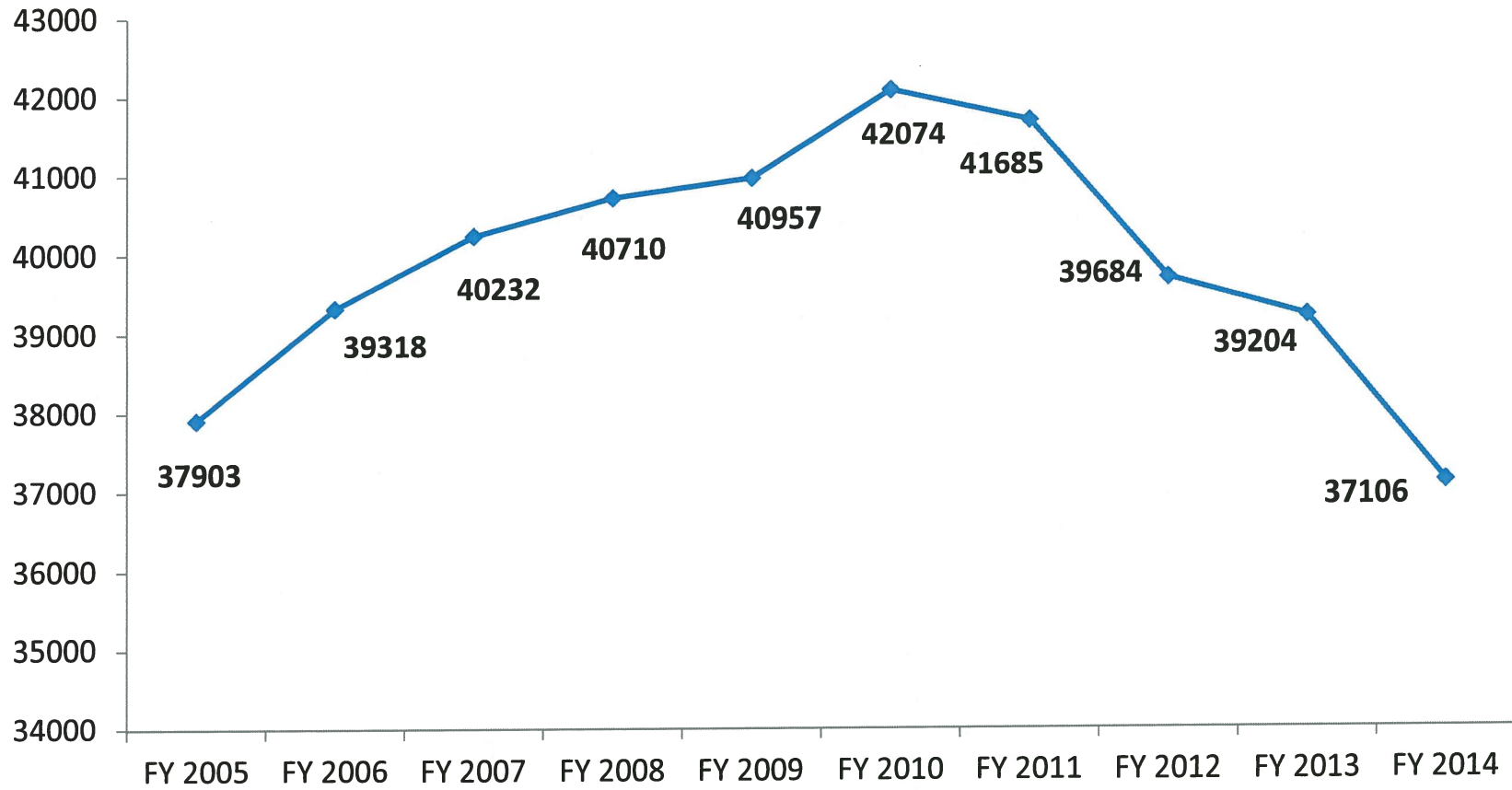
Institutional Phase



Getting Ready

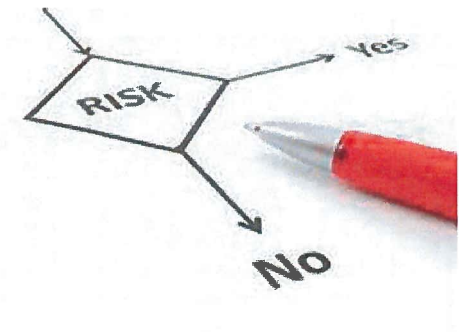


Bookings



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.

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.

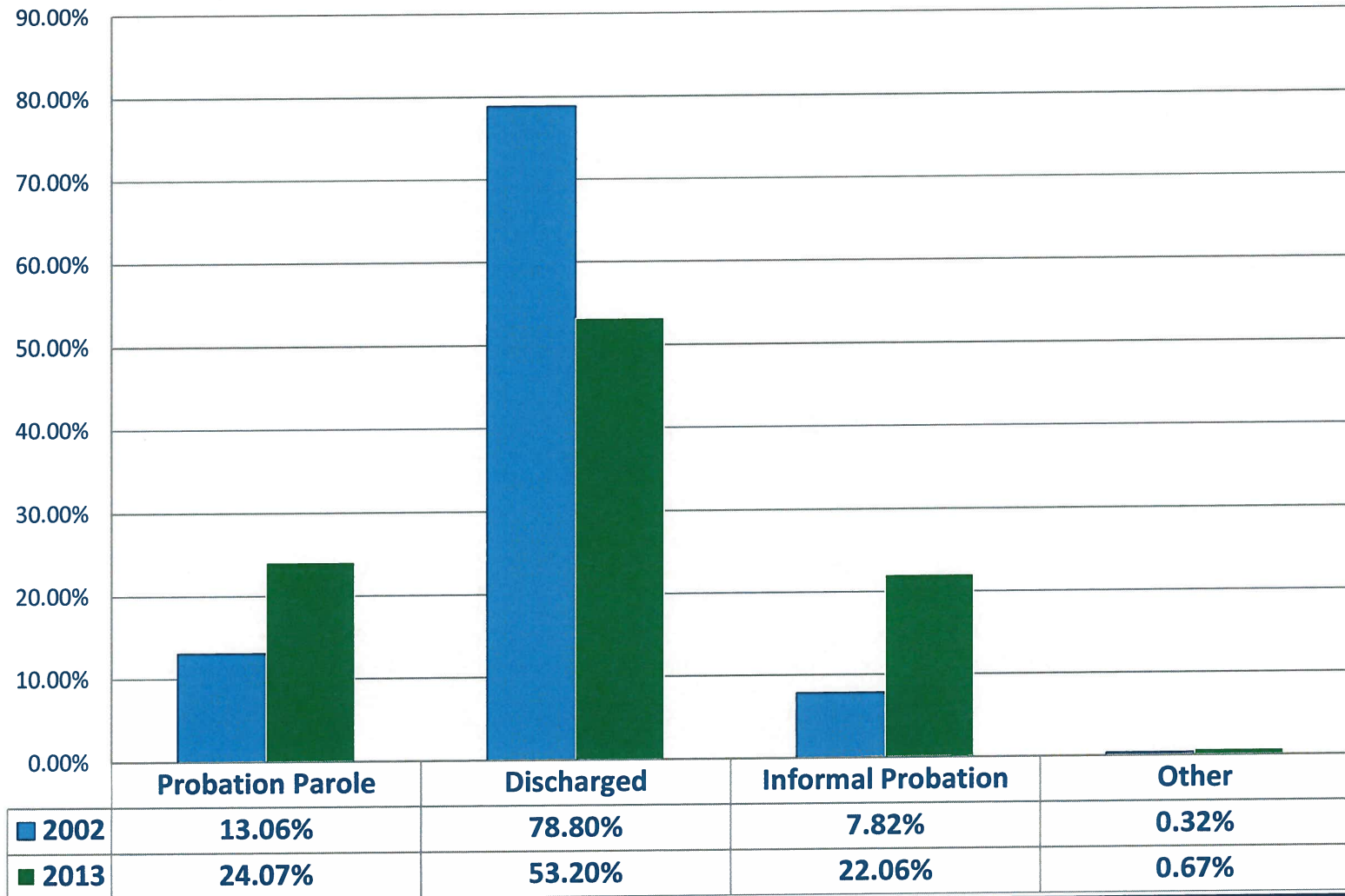
Community In-Reach

- 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



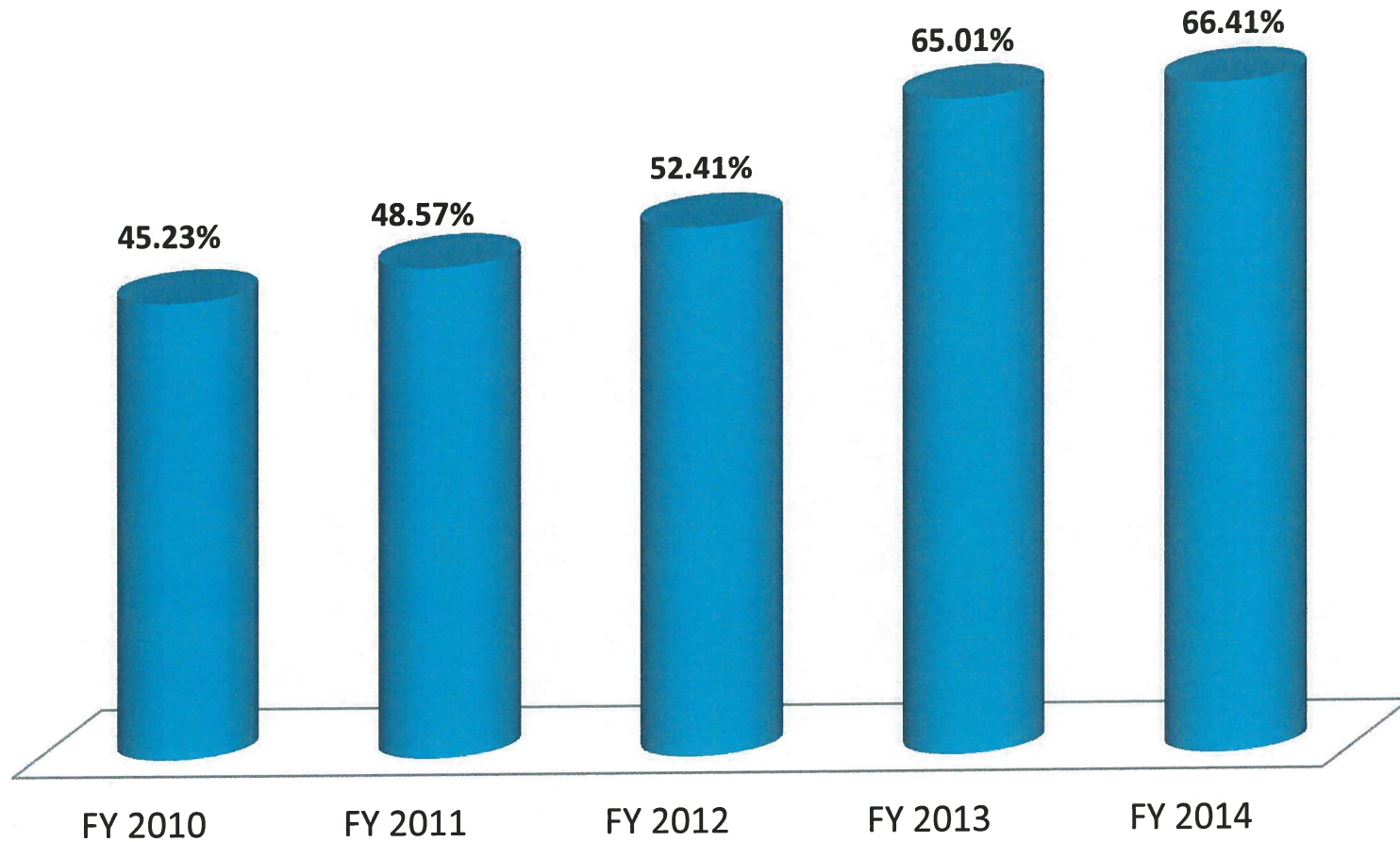
5. Supervision & Services

- 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%.

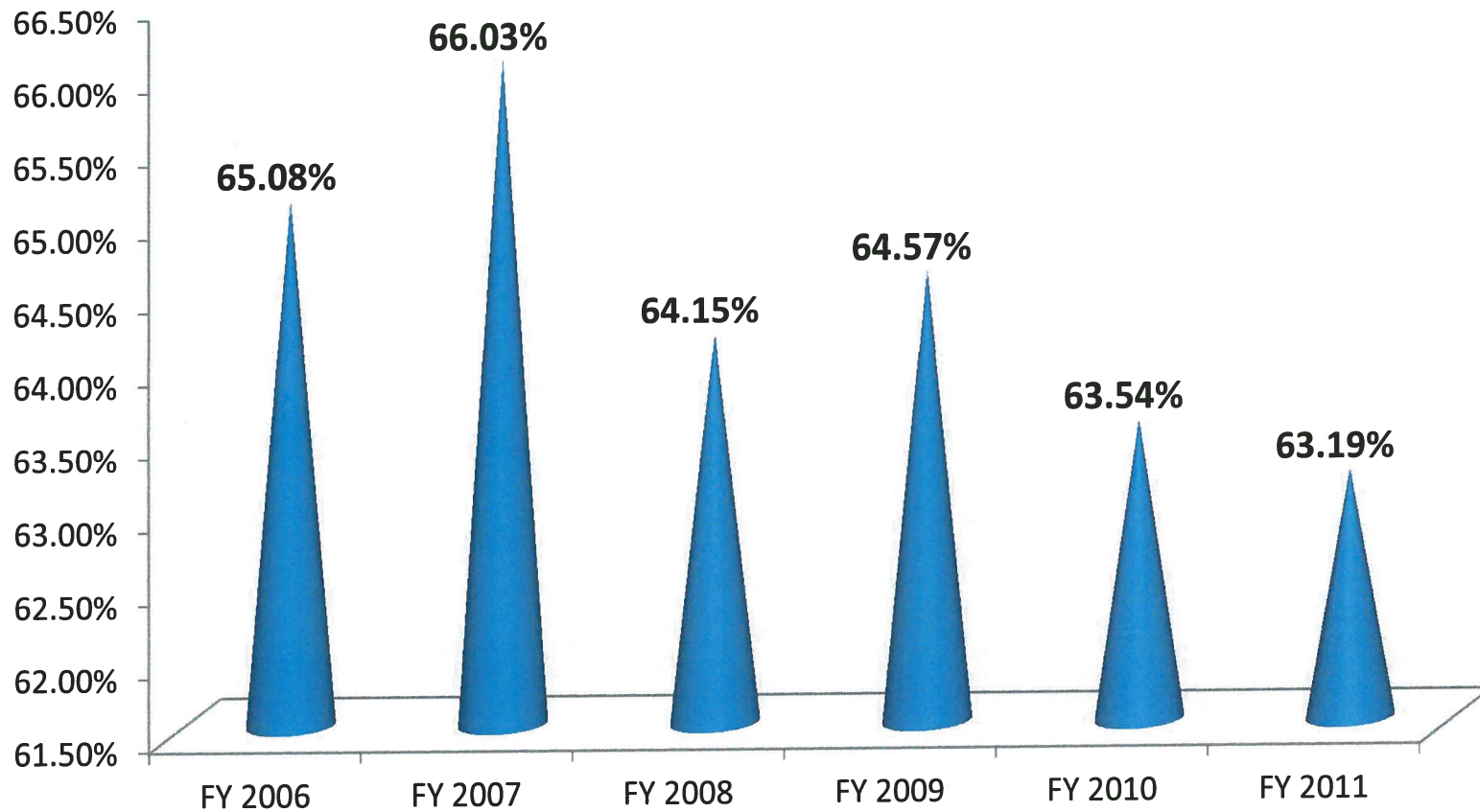
6. Revocation Decision Making

- 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.