
Interim Status Report
of the
**Alaska Criminal
Justice Council**

January 2002

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Acknowledgments

The Criminal Justice Council members and associated staff have worked diligently during the past eighteen months to assure that the Criminal Justice Assessment Commission's work would not become a dusty report on a shelf. Members formed committees, conducted surveys, called in experts in different fields, re-wrote agency policies, drafted and advocated for legislation, wrote grant applications and revised budgets to carry out recommendations. Special thanks go to each of the members:

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- ▼ Vice-chair, Commissioner of Corrections Margaret Pugh,
- ▼ former Commissioner of Health and Social Services Karen Perdue and current Commissioner of that department, Jay Livey;
- ▼ Commissioner of Public Safety Glenn Godfrey;
- ▼ Public Defender Barbara Brink;
- ▼ Public Advocate Brant McGee;
- ▼ Administrative Director of the Courts Stephanie Cole; and
- ▼ former Judicial Council Executive Director William Cotton, and current Executive Director Larry Cohn.

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The Criminal Justice Council will continue to work to carry out the CJAC recommendations that were not completed in the first months of its efforts. It also will pinpoint new areas in which collaborative work by criminal justice system agencies can increase fairness, justice and effectiveness of the state's policies and laws. We appreciate the assistance we have received from the state and municipal governments, and from the private sector, and look forward to completing work on the remaining CJAC recommendations.

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I. Introduction

A. Criminal Justice Assessment Commission

Concerned about prison overcrowding, Alaska criminal justice system agencies applied to participate in the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Criminal Justice System Project. Their proposal accepted, policy makers representing all three branches of government and Alaska communities began meeting in July 1997. Known as the Alaska Criminal Justice Assessment Commission (CJAC), the group included representatives of the courts, the Alaska Departments of Law, Corrections, Health and Social Services, and Public Safety, the Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Office, the Alaska Public Defender Agency, the Office of Public Advocacy, the legislature, the Alaska Judicial Council, Victims for Justice, the mental health and substance abuse treatment community, and the Alaska Native Justice Center.

CJAC adopted the following mission statement:

The Criminal Justice Assessment Commission shall use a collaborative process to:

review, develop, recommend, and implement strategies within the criminal justice system so that all offenders are held appropriately accountable for their conduct;

promote responsible alternative options or community solutions for pretrial and post-conviction incarceration for misdemeanants and felons;

work to make the criminal justice system more cost-effective to the extent this may be achieved without compromising public safety;

and promote system efficiencies to relieve prison overcrowding.

CJAC issued its Final Report in May 2000,¹ describing justice-related issues facing the state and making recommendations for solutions. CJAC made five general recommendations and adopted most of the recommendations of its committees. The report also provided extensive background information about prison overcrowding, alcohol and mental health issues and other criminal justice concerns.

CJAC recommended creating a successor organization to carry out its other recommendations. State agencies created the Criminal Justice Council (CJC) in May 2000 for this purpose. The eight-member group meets periodically to resolve current issues facing their agencies and work toward implementing CJAC recommendations. CJC staff have supported the Council's committees, compiled

¹ The May 2000 Final Report of the Alaska Criminal Justice Assessment Commission may be downloaded from the Judicial Council's Website at www.ajc.state.ak.us, or by contacting the Council directly.

data for use by members and others,² and prepared this interim report on the status of the CJAC recommendations.

B. Interim Status Report

This report describes the progress made in carrying out the May 2000 recommendations. To highlight the work done in the past eighteen months, the report organizes the CJAC Recommendations by the degree of progress made, from completed recommendations to those on which no action has been taken. For the reader's convenience, a second table of contents organizes the recommendations as they were presented in the May 2000 CJAC report, and cross-references them to their location in the present report. The table of recommendations in Part III also organizes the recommendations as they were in the original CJAC report, and cross-references their location in this report.

Many CJAC recommendations have been completed through passage of legislation. For example, the legislature passed HB 132 in 2001.³ Part of the bill requires monitoring of liquor sales to damp communities, which completes CJAC Recommendation B(7)(b). A Senate bill, SB 154,⁴ repealed the termination date of the Designated Evaluation and Treatment services assistance program, implementing CJAC Recommendation C(9). HB 179⁵ established a graduated penalty system for minors who consume or possess alcohol, fulfilling CJAC Recommendation B(8)(a).

CJC member agencies carried out other recommendations by changing agency policies. The Department of Corrections created a "therapeutic community" substance abuse treatment program for male inmates (CJAC Recommendation B(11)). Through cooperation with the Postal Inspector, steps have been taken to curtail the illegal importation of alcohol to dry communities by mail, implementing CJAC Recommendation B(7)(c). Other fully-implemented CJAC recommendations are described in Section III of this report.

Section IV of this report, CJAC Recommendations Moving Toward Completion, lists the CJAC Recommendations on which agencies made progress that, if continued as planned, will probably meet the goal. This section also includes CJAC Recommendations for which there was significant, but only partial implementation of the recommendation. CJAC Recommendation B(13), for example, called

² The principles of restorative, therapeutic, retributive, and community justice are compared and contrasted at Appendix B. Appendix C, entitled Distribution of Justice System Needs and Resources, shows information for each community in Alaska. The table provides 2000 census information and the percentage of Native Alaskans living in each community. The table shows the type of court service for each community, the existing law enforcement and lock-up facilities, and the number of residents on probation or parole. The table also provides criminal arrest and offense data, DFYS reports of harm statistics, and the local option status of the community. Appendix D compares the costs and recidivism rates for incarceration of offenders with the costs and recidivism rates when the offender participates in therapeutic programs.

³ Ch. 63 SLA 2001

⁴ Ch. 59 SLA 2001

⁵ Ch. 65 SLA 2001

for an increased emphasis on treatment of substance abuse and psychological disorders throughout the criminal justice system. To help achieve this, the legislature passed HB 172⁶ establishing two pilot therapeutic courts, one in Anchorage and one in Bethel. Statistics gathered from the pilot projects will be used to decide if therapeutic courts should expand to other locations.

Section V lists the CJAC Recommendations for which some action was taken, but which need further action to reach the goal. For example, CJAC Recommendation E(4) calls for the creation of a community-based program for probation/parole supervision that uses partnerships with other agencies, regional organizations, tribes and villages to expand services and treatment. In 2001, the legislature passed SB 145,⁷ which expands the duties of Village Public Safety Officers to include helping Field Probation Officers in monitoring probationers and parolees in rural communities. This legislation increases the likelihood that a probationer/parolee could be monitored in a rural area. To fully carry out the recommendation requires significant added coordination with other agencies and entities to expand services and treatment for probationers and parolees.

Similarly, CJAC Recommendation B(1) recommended the Department of Health and Social Services study the effectiveness of increased use of Title 47 holds⁸ to force longtime alcoholics into treatment. In 2001, the legislature passed HB 115,⁹ adding physicians' assistants and advanced nurse practitioners to the individuals who legally may certify that an intoxicated individual needs emergency treatment. That eliminated the requirement that a physician or family member attest to the emergency need before Title 47 commitment proceedings commence. While the legislation could increase the use of Title 47 holds in some places, it did not respond to the need for further study about the effects on recidivism of temporary detention and/or involuntary commitment of persons intoxicated or incapacitated by drugs or alcohol.

Section VI of this report lists the CJAC Recommendations without any action taken to date. The legislature and agencies also have taken other actions that meet the intent of the CJAC recommendations even though CJAC did not recommend the specific action. For example, while CJAC did not specifically recommend the reduction of the Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) from .10 to .08 for the offense of driving while intoxicated, the legislature's reduction of the legal limit is expected to help achieve the CJAC goal of reducing alcohol related crime. The legislature also amended the existing felony DUI law to gradually increase the "look back" period from five to ten years in determining whether the current offense should be charged as a felony. This legislative change also may reduce alcohol related crime.

⁶ Ch. 64 SLA 2001.

⁷ Ch. 97 SLA 2001.

⁸ The term "Title 47 hold," as used here, refers to the use of prison beds to temporarily detain seriously intoxicated or incapacitated persons for a period of protective custody up to 12 hours in duration pursuant to AS 47.37.170.

⁹ Ch. 72 SLA 2001

The CJC and its member organizations continue to work on many of the other CJAC recommendations, as outlined in this report. The CJC also works with non-member agencies, particularly the Municipality of Anchorage Prosecutor's Office and Anchorage Police Department, and with organizations such as the Alaska Native Justice Center to carry out the CJAC recommendations. CJC expects to continue this work during the coming year with a goal of addressing and fulfilling the remaining CJAC recommendations.

II. Summary of May 2000 CJAC Recommendations

The Commission addressed a broad spectrum of criminal justice issues and adopted recommendations emphasizing the following areas:

Increase funds available to state and local governments for substance abuse programs through increased taxes on alcohol sales;

Develop measures to reduce substance abuse related crime;

Explore all available means to reduce the disproportionate numbers of Alaska Natives and other minorities throughout the justice system;

Take steps to address issues regarding the state's prison population suffering from mental disabilities (well over one-third of the prison population);

Encourage the provision of adequate treatment beds, outpatient programs and follow-up care for offenders with substance abuse, mental health, sex offender, and other treatment needs;

Develop new programs and expand the use of existing programs that divert various types of offenders from the justice system through use of alternative sanctions such as community work service and restitution, and through use of treatment alternatives;

Make needed statutory and policy changes to streamline criminal justice processes such as through statewide standardization of various procedures;

Find better ways to assure that misdemeanor offenders comply with court orders and conditions to better protect the public and to aid rehabilitation;

Find ways to more effectively serve communities statewide, emphasizing the need for cooperation with local governments and other organizations, especially in rural and Bush areas;

Improve interagency communication and policy-making procedures;

Encourage agencies and local governments to incorporate principles of restorative justice - holding offenders accountable to the victim and community - into programs and policies throughout the criminal justice system to the extent appropriate and feasible.

Reference Table of CJAC Recommendations

Recommendation	Current Status	
A. General Recommendations:		
A-1.	The criminal justice system entities should create a small organization to implement the recommendations made by the Commission, to resolve policy issues, to provide liaison with federal and other governments, and to take responsibility for longer-range criminal justice planning.	Successor organization created. See Interim Status Report at p. 11.
A-2.	Criminal justice system agencies should continue to work together to develop criminal justice information systems that can interact efficiently and provide data that enable policymakers to make reliable decisions on policy issues.	Further action required. See Interim Status Report at p. 26.
A-3.	The successor organization to CJAC should review and evaluate systems for monitoring of misdemeanor probation and pretrial conditions, giving consideration to the special needs of the different populations expressed throughout these recommendations. The organization should recommend a system or systems that will improve the likelihood that offenders will comply with court conditions and orders.	Moving toward completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 16.
A-4.	Individual criminal justice system agencies and the criminal justice system agencies working together should explore further the principles of restorative justice.	Moving toward completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 17.
A-5.	Appropriate organizations should explore all available means to reduce the disproportionate number of Alaska Natives and other minority offenders and victims in the justice system. These efforts should include increased reliance on local justice initiatives and treatment programs.	Moving toward completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 18.
B. Alcohol Policy Committee Recommendations:		
B-1.	The Commission supports an increase in the statewide excise tax on alcoholic beverages by measures such as Initiative 99ATAX .	Further action required. See Interim Status Report at p. 27.
B-2.	The Commission supports legislation allowing municipalities to tax alcoholic beverages at a rate independent of the rates used for other sales.	Further action required. See Interim Status Report at p. 27.
B-3.	The legislature should remove the statutory cap and increase wholesale license fees to fund increased enforcement of Title 4 statutes.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 33.
B-4.	The responsibility for coordination of, and education on, alcohol policy should be vested in one person, rather than shared by many.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 33.
B-5.	The legislature should increase the number of members on the Alcohol Beverage Control Board from five to seven, with the two additional members representing the public health or medical community and the law enforcement community.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 33.
B-6.	The legislature should remove the law enforcement functions of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board from the Department of Revenue and place them in the Department of Public Safety.	No further action required. See Interim Status Report at p. 11.

Recommendation		Current Status
7. Recommendations relating to dry communities:		
B-7(a)	The legislature should take steps to deter illegal alcohol sale and possession in dry communities by amending AS 04.11.010(c) to decrease the amount of alcohol that individuals may presumptively possess for their own use.	Further action required. See Interim Status Report at p. 28.
B-7(b)	The legislature should take steps to deter illegal alcohol sale and possession in dry communities by amending AS 04.11.150 to require monitoring of liquor sales in package liquor stores located within 100 miles of a dry community.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 11.
B-7(c)	The Office of the Governor should strongly request that the United States Postal Service put a higher priority on curtailing the illegal mailing of alcohol to dry communities and increase its level of cooperation with state, local and tribal law enforcement.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 12.
8. Recommendations relating to underage drinkers:		
B-8(a)	The Commission's successor organization should evaluate and recommend programs for diversions, incentives for treatment, and enhanced consequences to better modify underage drinking behaviors without triggering the appointment of counsel and jury trials. The successor organization should explore the feasibility of creating a new misdemeanor offense for repeat minor consuming alcohol offenders, and of changes to administrative driver's license revocations to encourage treatment.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 18.
B-8(b)	The Commission's successor organization should study whether Youth Courts should be allowed to resolve charges of minors' alcohol possession and consumption.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 28.
B-9.	The State should increase the number of substance abuse treatment beds for Alaskans in need of intensive residential alcohol treatment.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 28.
B-10.	The Department of Health and Social Services should review the progress made in the use of Title 47 civil commitment procedures for alcoholics and addicts and consider further changes to reduce jail stays by chronic substance abusers.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 29.
B-11.	The state should support the Department of Corrections' plan to create a "therapeutic community" substance abuse treatment program for male inmates.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 12.
B-12.	The state should encourage the development of a standard information release form and a standard interpretation of that form to be used among various substance abuse treatment providers and state agencies.	Issue resolved. See Interim Status Report at p. 13.
B-13.	State agencies, treatment providers, tribal entities, and community organizations should collaborate to establish programs and procedures that emphasize the treatment and monitoring of underlying alcohol, drug and inhalant abuse and psychological disorders.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Report at p. 20.
B-14.	Judges are encouraged to consider the voluntary use of Naltrexone in conjunction with alcohol treatment as a condition of bail or probation.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 20.

Recommendation		Current Status
B-15.	The state should encourage the expansion of the Department of Health and Social Services Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) through legislation and funding.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 21.
B-16.	The state should create more community aftercare for abusers being released from substance abuse programs by the Department of Corrections.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 34.
B-17.	The state should support culturally-relevant programs for alcohol treatment.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 21.
B-18.	Judges who sentence individuals with alcohol issues should ensure that offenders are assessed for treatment. Specific treatment programs should not be required unless justified by a prior assessment.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 34.
B-19.	The legislature should create a statutory mitigating factor for use at criminal sentencing, recognizing when the wrongful conduct was substantially affected by an organic brain disorder.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 34.
B-20.	The state should respond more quickly to offenders with chronic substance abuse problems by identifying them early in their contact with the criminal justice system.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 21.
B-21.	State and local agencies should develop adequate facilities and services, including housing, to address the unique needs of offenders who are suffering from both serious mental disabilities and substance abuse problems.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 29.
C. Decriminalizing the Mentally Ill Committee Recommendations:		
C-1.	State and local agencies should continue to support the Coordinated Resources Project (CRP) in Anchorage. Dependent upon an evaluation of outcome measures, agencies should make this project permanent in Anchorage and replicate it in other appropriate locations.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 22.
C-2.	State and local agencies should continue to support the Jail Alternative Services Project (JAS) in Anchorage. Dependent upon an evaluation of outcome measures, this project should be made permanent in Anchorage and replicated in other appropriate locations.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 22.
C-3.	State and local agencies should train personnel in management of mental health crises and appropriate responses to mentally disabled misdemeanor offenders.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 23.
C-4.	State and local agencies should support a continuum of housing options and services for stable mentally disabled misdemeanor offenders upon release from custody.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 30.
C-5.	State and local agencies should assure a continuum of support, rehabilitation, treatment and supervision services for mentally disabled individuals.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 31.
C-6.	State and local agencies should provide sufficient community resources and treatment for individuals with organic mental disorders.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 35.

Recommendation		Current Status
C-7.	State and local agencies should create enough detoxification beds to meet the need in hub communities and train staff in detox centers.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 35.
C-8.	State and local agencies should support the API2000 Single Point of Entry (SPE) project.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 23.
C-9.	State agencies and local entities should provide an adequate number of "Designated Evaluation and Treatment (DET)" beds in hub communities throughout the state for use as private sector alternatives to API and Department of Corrections beds.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 13.
D. Pretrial Practices and Procedures Committee Recommendations:		
D-1.	The state should review and evaluate the existing Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Pretrial Diversion Program and implement a pilot program to fast-track minor misdemeanor cases.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 35.
D-2.	The state should continue to work towards the development of a pretrial release electronic monitoring program.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 31.
D-3.	The state should assure that adequate pretrial data will be included in the development of the state's new management information systems and that criminal justice system agencies share new data as well as existing data.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 23.
D-4.	The state should establish a process to resolve issues related to Nygren credit.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 24.
D-5.	The state should continue to develop and implement bail schedules for appropriate offenses and offenders.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 36.
D-6.	The state should consider the creation of a pretrial bail evaluation and supervision unit using private sector resources and working under the direction of the court. The agency responsible for implementation would be determined during the development process.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 36.
E. Probation and Parole Committee Recommendations:		
E-1.	The Department of Corrections should standardize the forms and procedures used in petitions to revoke probation and parole.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 13.
E-2.	Additional treatment programs, including substance abuse and sex offender treatment programs, should be made available, particularly in rural and Bush areas.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 31.
E-3.	The state should expand the Department of Corrections' Enhanced Probation Program to other large cities and to rural communities in partnership with other community organizations.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 31.
E-4.	The state should provide a community-based program for probation/parole supervision that uses partnerships with other agencies, regional organizations and tribes and villages to expand services and treatment.	Requires further action. See Interim Status Report at p. 32.

Recommendation		Current Status
E-5.	The state should supplement existing probation supervision with video supervision of offenders, particularly in small communities.	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 24.
E-6.	The Department of Corrections should use volunteers where appropriate to help in the supervision and treatment of probationers and parolees	Moving towards completion. See Interim Status Report at p. 25.
F. Sentencing Committee Recommendations:		
F-1.	The legislature should amend AS 12.30.010(b) to allow judges to use performance bonds for offenders released on bail. The Supreme Court should amend Criminal Rule 41 to allow judges to order forfeiture of a performance bond if an offender fails to comply with the conditions of release.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 14.
F-2.	The legislature should amend AS 12.55.025(c) to grant the sentencing judge authority to allow a defendant to report for service of sentence on a date other than the date the sentence is imposed.	Successfully completed. See Interim Status Report at p. 14.
F-3.	The legislature should double the dollar amounts that define the levels of property crimes.	No action taken. See Interim Status Report at p. 36.
F-4.	The legislature should amend AS 33.05.070 to clarify the appropriate judicial district in which the adjudicative phase of a probation violation hearing shall be heard.	Need for legislation is no longer pressing. See Interim Status Report at p. 14.

III. CJAC Recommendations Successfully Completed

A. General Recommendation

A-1. The criminal justice system entities should create a small organization to implement the recommendations made by the Commission, to resolve policy issues, to provide liaison with federal and other governments, and to take responsibility for longer-range criminal justice planning.

Goals: To provide continuing criminal justice agency policy and planning coordination, to increase the ability of agencies to work together effectively, and to enable inter-branch cooperation to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Current status: The primary recommendation of the Alaska Criminal Assessment Commission was to establish a successor organization to carry out the recommendations made by the Commission. The Interim Criminal Justice Council has been established and meets periodically. Members include the Attorney General, the Commissioners of Corrections, Health and Social Services, and Public Safety, the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Public Defender, the Director of the Office of Public Advocacy, and the director of the Alaska Judicial Council.

B. Alcohol Policy Committee Recommendations

B-6. The legislature should remove the law enforcement functions of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board from the Department of Revenue and place them in the Department of Public Safety.

Goals: To improve enforcement of Title 4 liquor laws and thus reduce violent crime and other harmful consequences of alcohol abuse.

Current status: The Department of Public Safety is satisfied with the present situation.

B-7(b). The legislature should take steps to deter illegal alcohol sale and possession in dry communities by amending AS 04.11.150 to require monitoring of liquor sales in package liquor stores located within 100 miles of a dry community.

Goals: To decrease rural and Bush crime and thus reduce criminal justice system costs.

Current status: CJAC recommended that package stores within 100 miles of dry communities be restricted in the amount of alcohol they can provide to damp communities to 6 liters per person, per month. The final version of HB 132 is broader because it restricts all package stores that deliver to damp communities regardless of their proximity to a dry community. The bill only limited package liquor sales to 10.5 liters per person per month, rather than the 6 liters per person per month CJAC recommended.

B-7(c). The Office of the Governor should strongly request that the United States Postal Service put a higher priority on curtailing the illegal mailing of alcohol to dry communities and increase its level of cooperation with state, local and tribal law enforcement.

Goals: To decrease alcohol-related crime in dry communities and reduce criminal justice system costs.

Current status: The Department of Public Safety received a federal grant that included funding for five troopers and two prosecutors. One of the prosecutor positions was assigned to the Office of Special Prosecutions and Appeals in October 2001. This prosecutor has met with the Postal Inspector and will coordinate increased enforcement with the Postal Service. The Department of Law intends to have this prosecutor cross-designated in the Federal system to permit the prosecutor to obtain the federal warrants required to search the mail.

In addition, the final version of HB 132 establishes procedures for operation of liquor delivery sites in damp communities. Although not specifically recommended by CJAC, use of delivery sites will likely curtail the illegal mailing of alcohol to dry communities and increase cooperation among the Postal Inspector, state, local and tribal law enforcement.

B-11. The state should support the Department of Corrections' plan to create a "therapeutic community" substance abuse treatment program for male inmates.

Goals: To prevent future addiction-related crime and recidivism by treating chronic substance abusers.

Current status: The Wildwood Correctional Center (WCC) Men's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program began in October 2000. It is the first therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program for male inmates within the Department of Corrections. It is a highly structured treatment program with graduated phases for inmates with chronic addictions and a history of alcohol and other drug related crimes. The forty-two bed

program requires six to twelve months' participation in a unit separated from the general inmate population. Since many inmates are Alaska Natives, the program is designed to be culturally relevant.

B-12. The state should encourage the development of a standard information release form and a standard interpretation of that form to be used among various substance abuse treatment providers and state agencies.

Goals: To get addicted offenders into treatment quickly, to facilitate treatment monitoring, and to achieve savings by avoiding duplicative action.

Current status: The criminal justice agencies have informally resolved the previous problems without developing a standard form.

C. Decriminalizing the Mentally Ill Committee Recommendations

C-9. State agencies and local entities should provide an adequate number of “Designated Evaluation and Treatment (DET)” beds in hub communities throughout the state for use as private sector alternatives to API and DOC beds.

Goals: To eliminate the use of jail beds for Title 47 mental health holds, to reduce the costs of transporting mentally disabled offenders in need of crisis intervention to Anchorage, and to maximize the use of third party revenues, including Medicaid, that are not available to the state to cover API or Department of Corrections costs.

Current Status: The legislature passed SB 154, repealing the termination date of the Designated Evaluation and Treatment services assistance program. This program establishes consistent methods for the Department of Health and Social Services to pay for voluntary or involuntary inpatient psychiatric services for individuals who pose a danger to themselves or others because of mental illness, or who are gravely impaired by mental health symptoms, and who have no third party payor and cannot afford the high costs of hospitalization. The provision of these services in local communities fits within the objectives of serving consumers close to home.

E. Probation and Parole Committee Recommendation

E-1. The Department of Corrections should standardize the forms and procedures used in petitions to revoke probation and parole.

Goals: To increase fairness by using consistent procedures statewide, to reduce staff and court time, and to allow probation/parole officers to work statewide without retraining.

Current status: The Department of Corrections has completed this project. The forms and procedures used in petitions to revoke probation and parole have been standardized.

F. Sentencing Committee Recommendations

F-1. The legislature should amend AS 12.30.010(b) to allow judges to use performance bonds for offenders released on bail. The Supreme Court should amend Criminal Rule 41 to allow judges to order forfeiture of a performance bond if an offender fails to comply with the conditions of release.

Goals: To relieve jail overcrowding by increasing the number of offenders released on bail, to increase compliance with bail conditions and to increase victim safety.

Current status: The legislature amended AS 12.30.020¹⁰ to allow judges to use performance bonds for offenders released on bail. This amendment went into effect on September 4, 2000. Alaska Rule of Criminal Procedure 41 has also been amended to allow judges to order forfeiture of a performance bond if the offender fails to comply with the conditions of release.

F-2. The legislature should amend AS 12.55.025(c) to grant the sentencing judge authority to allow a defendant to report for service of sentence on a date other than the date the sentence is imposed.

Goal: To conform the statute to existing practice.

Current status: The legislature amended AS 12.55.025(c)¹¹ to grant the sentencing judge authority to allow a defendant to report for service of sentence on a date other than the date the sentence is imposed. The legislation went into effect on September 4, 2000.

F-4. The legislature should amend AS 33.05.070 to clarify the appropriate judicial district in which the adjudicative phase of a probation violation hearing shall be heard.

¹⁰ Ch. 124, § 4, SLA 2000

¹¹ Ch. 124, § 6, SLA 2000

Goals: To clarify existing case law, and to increase the number of witnesses to the violation of probation who can personally attend revocation proceedings.

Current status: This CJAC recommendation was put on hold in light of indications that defendants were permitting venue to be changed to the location where the probation violation occurred. Therefore, the need for a change in legislation is no longer pressing.

IV. CJAC Recommendations Moving Toward Completion

A. General Recommendations

A-3. The successor organization to CJAC should review and evaluate systems for monitoring of misdemeanor probation and pretrial conditions, giving consideration to the special needs of the different populations expressed throughout these recommendations. The organization should recommend a system or systems that will improve the likelihood that offenders will comply with court conditions and orders.

Goals: To respond to the need for better methods of assuring that offenders comply with court conditions and orders, and to reduce use of bench warrants and incarceration.

Current Status: CJAC members agreed that better monitoring of misdemeanor offenders was one of the most important needs in the criminal justice system because misdemeanor offenders do not receive probation supervision. CJC members created the Monitoring/Notification Committee to consider possible systems to meet this need. The committee has met regularly to agree on clients, resources available and mechanisms for notifying offenders of court orders. Members decided to focus on notifying misdemeanor offenders of their court appearances and of court orders requiring compliance.

At present, the committee is working to set up a pilot project in Anchorage that will use an automated telephone-based system to notify defendants of various court obligations. These could include: court dates, initial meetings with court-appointed attorneys, jail remand dates, alcohol and domestic violence screening appointments, and other treatment and/or program attendance. The pilot project is intended to serve municipal defendants pre-trial and post-conviction. One goal of the pilot project is to reduce the current 50% failure-to-appear rate at initial court hearings for out-of-custody defendants. Increased compliance with court-ordered treatment after conviction, and compiling information about the effectiveness of notification projects are other goals.

Other groups also are working independently to improve the monitoring of misdemeanor offenders. The Municipal Prosecutor is working with the Anchorage Police Department and state agencies to reinstate the Domestic Violence Monitoring Project formerly operated by the AWAIC shelter in Anchorage. The project aims to improve compliance with court orders by domestic violence offenders. In addition, two Anchorage District

Court judges have formed the Probationer Assistance Network Committee (PAN) to explore development of a network of volunteers. Modeled after projects elsewhere in the United States, the volunteers would help misdemeanor offenders comply with probation conditions.

A-4. Individual criminal justice system agencies and the criminal justice system agencies working together should explore further the principles of restorative justice.

Goals: To increase accountability of offenders, to repair the harm resulting from individual crimes to the maximum extent possible, and to increase the participation of communities and victims in that process.

Current Status: The principles of restorative, therapeutic, retributive, and community justice are compared and contrasted at Appendix B. Restorative justice focuses equally on the offender, the community, and the victim.

The Division of Juvenile Justice (Department of Health and Social Services), has adopted principles of restorative justice for the juvenile system. "The mission of the Division of Juvenile Justice is to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior, promote the safety and restoration of victims and communities, and assist offenders and their families in developing skill to prevent crime."¹² Circle sentencing sessions and the Tribal Youth Diversion Effort (TYDE) exemplify joint efforts between the Division of Juvenile Justice and the Alaska Native Justice Center to use the principles of restorative justice.

The Department of Corrections also incorporates restorative justice into its programs. The Department trained its staff and community volunteers at its October 2000 Community Justice Conference. To follow up, Commissioner Pugh created a Restorative Justice Task Group to make recommendations to the Department of Corrections, and is currently reviewing the group's draft recommendations. The Task Group has recommended starting a Victim-Offender Dialogue Program. In addition, institutional probation officers receive restorative justice training annually.

Overall, DOC victim services grew substantially in the past several years. Among its existing programs, the Department of Corrections provides cognitive skill building to defendants, victim impact classes, a revised Victim Impact Manual, and Victim Advisory Committees in Anchorage, Bethel,

¹² Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Juvenile Justice website

Fairbanks, and Juneau. The committees work closely with community-based organizations in each location. Nome staff and residents will start a similar committee in early 2002. In addition, victim services representatives now work in every field office.

The 2001 legislature contributed to a greater emphasis on restorative justice by passing SB 105¹³. One provision of this legislation allows the Department of Law, if the crime victim chooses, to collect restitution on behalf of the victim. Requiring the offender to pay restitution to the victim contributes to the sentencing goal of repairing the harm to the victim, one of the principles of restorative justice. This new legislation takes effect in January 2002.

A-5. Appropriate organizations should explore all available means to reduce the disproportionate number of Alaska Natives and other minority offenders and victims in the justice system. These efforts should include increased reliance on local justice initiatives and treatment programs.

Goals: Reduce the disproportionate number of Alaska Natives and other minority offenders and victims in the justice system.

Current Status: The Alaska Supreme Court formed the Fairness and Access Implementation Committee in 1998 to carry out the recommendations of original Fairness and Access Committee's Final Report, issued in October 1997. The Committee's Interim Report, issued on August 14, 2001, notes that a task force will seek funding to study the effects of defendants' (and juvenile offenders') ethnicity on their treatment by the criminal justice system. The Judicial Council and legislature have funded a study of adult felony cases filed in 1999, and the Council expects to complete its report by summer 2002.

B. Alcohol Policy Committee Recommendations

B-8(a). The Commission's successor organization should evaluate and recommend programs for diversions, incentives for treatment, and enhanced consequences to better modify underage drinking behaviors without triggering the appointment of counsel and jury trials. The successor organization should explore the feasibility of creating a new misdemeanor offense for repeat minor consuming alcohol offenders, and of changes to administrative driver's license revocations to encourage treatment.

¹³ Ch. 92 SLA 01

Goals: Decrease violent and nonviolent juvenile crime and alcohol-related problems by decreasing underage drinking.

Current status: When CJAC issued its May 2000 report, the courts' only choice when sentencing a minor for consuming or possessing alcohol was a maximum fine of \$300. CJAC recommended that the courts be given more tools to influence minors' drinking behaviors. In 2001, the legislature passed HB 179 related to minors possessing and consuming alcohol.

The law establishes a graduated penalty system for minor consuming or in possession or control of alcohol. When the minor offender has not been previously convicted¹⁴ or received a suspended imposition of sentence for minor consuming or possession, the legislation calls for referral to a "community diversion panel," such as Youth Court. The "community diversion panel" may order, among other sanctions, community work service. The legislation also establishes repeat and habitual minor consuming offenses for second and third offenders. On a second or third offense, the court must impose community work service and a driver's license revocation period. The law is clear that an accused minor is entitled to a jury trial and court-appointed counsel for a second or third or minor consuming offense.

This legislation took effect in July 2001. Since then, several judges and magistrates have determined that a minor consuming defendant is entitled to a jury trial and court-appointed counsel for a first offense. For example, in the case of State v. Auliye, 2NO-01-427 Cr., Superior Court Judge Ben Esch issued an order granting the defendant's request for a jury trial. The State has petitioned for review of Judge Esch's order in State v Auliye, Court of Appeals No. A-8084. Judge Esch also has questioned whether the legislation permits a magistrate to hear these minor consuming cases because of the limitations on the types of cases a magistrate has authority to hear.

The final fiscal notes attached to HB 179 presumed that a first offender would not have the right to a jury trial. Considering the fact that some judges are granting first offenders the right to a jury trial, the Court System and the Department of Law are likely to be underfunded. The fiscal notes also presumed that a first minor consuming offender would not be entitled to court-appointed counsel. Because some judges are appointing counsel to these first

¹⁴ "previously convicted" means a conviction or an adjudication as a delinquent for a violation of AS 11.71, AS 28.35.030, 28.35.032, 28.35.280 - 03 28.35.290, or a law or ordinance in another jurisdiction with substantially similar elements. AS 04.16.05(k)(3); Ch. 65, § 2, SLA 2001. However, some suggest that "not previously convicted" means no previous convictions or adjudications for any offense.

offenses, the Public Defender Agency also is likely to be significantly underfunded.

B-13. State agencies, treatment providers, tribal entities, and community organizations should collaborate to establish programs and procedures that emphasize the treatment and monitoring of underlying alcohol, drug, and inhalant abuse and psychological disorders.

Goals: To reduce recidivism, by directly addressing the underlying addiction and mental health problems contributing to criminal conduct, and to reduce criminal justice system costs.

Current status: In 2001, the legislature passed HB 172, establishing two pilot therapeutic courts, one in Anchorage and one in Bethel. The Anchorage DUI Court focuses on defendants charged with multiple driving while intoxicated offenses. In Bethel, the therapeutic justice court will focus on offenders with alcohol problems. The purposes of the therapeutic courts are lasting sobriety of offenders, protection of society from alcohol-related and drug-related offenses, prompt payment of restitution to victims of crimes, effective interaction and use of resources among criminal justice and community agencies, and long-term reduction of costs relating to arrest, trial, and incarceration. The pilot courts will serve as working models for the development of similar courts in other areas of the state.

Several other therapeutic justice projects have been established in cooperation with other agencies and the private sector. These include the Anchorage felony drug court, and the Mental Health (CRP) and Wellness Courts in Anchorage District Court. Other courts using therapeutic justice approaches include Juneau, Tok, and Valdez. The legislature funded non-profit organizations in Anchorage and Juneau to work with the Anchorage Wellness Court and the Juneau District Court to use therapeutic justice approaches in dealing with offenders with substance abuse problems.

The Department of Justice has funded a dozen tribes to plan and set up therapeutic justice projects. Most of the proposed projects focus on juveniles involved with alcohol. The tribes have used the grants for training, planning and a variety of services.

B-14. Judges are encouraged to consider the voluntary use of Naltrexone in conjunction with alcohol treatment as a condition of bail or probation.

Goal: To reduce recidivism by helping alcoholic offenders achieve sobriety.

Current status: The Wellness Court in Anchorage District Court encourages the voluntary use of Naltrexone in conjunction with alcohol treatment to reduce recidivism by helping alcoholic offenders achieve sobriety. Other judges are also recommending the use of Naltrexone to offenders as conditions of bail or probation on an individual basis. Juneau has a more established program, in cooperation with the local MADD agency, providing case management services for offenders using Naltrexone.

B-15. The state should encourage the expansion of the Department of Health and Social Services Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) through legislation and funding.

Goals: To increase the success of alcohol and substance abuse treatment and thus reduce probation revocations and recidivism.

Current status: The Department of Health and Social Services requested \$1.4 million to restore and expand ASAP services throughout the state. The Department received only \$46.9 thousand for ASAP expansion. This funding was used to restore ASAP services in Juneau, Ketchikan, Kotzebue, and Seward, although the Seward office is only funded to be open ten hours per week. The Department plans to request the remaining \$1.35 million needed to fully fund and expand ASAP services.

B-17. The state should support culturally-relevant programs for alcohol treatment.

Goal: To enhance treatment effectiveness.

Current status: Supporting its belief that treatment services must be culturally appropriate, the Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has initiated funding for several traditional cultural recovery camps throughout rural Alaska. The Division requested \$357,000 in ADA grants for FY02 for Spirit/Recovery Camp development. However, only \$100,000 was authorized for this project. See Recommendation B(11) regarding the Department of Corrections' "therapeutic community" substance abuse treatment program for male inmates. See also Recommendation B(16), culturally relevant substance abuse counseling.

B-20. The state should respond more quickly to offenders with chronic substance abuse problems by identifying them early in their contact with the criminal justice system.

Goals: To reduce recidivism and its related costs.

Current status: The Department of Corrections, with funding from the Mental Health Trust Authority, is creating an Assessment Specialist position to aid in the early classification of offenders to expedite their transition into the institutions that have programs to meet their needs. The job description has been written, but not yet approved.

C. Decriminalizing the Mentally Ill Committee Recommendations

C-1. State and local agencies should continue to support the Coordinated Resources Project (CRP) in Anchorage. Dependent upon an evaluation of outcome measures, agencies should make this project permanent in Anchorage and replicate it in other appropriate locations.

Goals: To respond appropriately to mentally disabled persons, relieve jail overcrowding, reduce recidivism and enhance public safety.

Current status: The CRP is a specialized mental health court within the Anchorage District Court that serves defendants with identified mental health problems. The Mental Health Trust Authority has funded a case coordinator for the CRP project, who works out of the Office of Public Advocacy to help CRP defendants find services and resolve problems. In addition, a CRP Project manager was hired in January 2001 and the position has been funded through FY03.

C-2. State and local agencies should continue to support the Jail Alternative Services Project (JAS) in Anchorage. Dependent upon an evaluation of outcome measures, this project should be made permanent in Anchorage and replicated in other appropriate locations.

Goals: To respond appropriately to mentally disabled persons, relieve jail over-crowding, reduce recidivism and enhance public safety.

Current status: JAS is a pilot project in the Department of Corrections that provides specialized sentencing, diversion, and monitoring for chronically mentally disabled misdemeanants in Anchorage. JAS serves a subset of the defendants who qualify for CRP (see Recommendation C. 1. above). The Mental Health Trust Authority has funded this project for an additional two years.

C-3. State and local agencies should train personnel in management of mental health crises and appropriate responses to mentally disabled misdemeanor offenders.

Goals: To ensure better identification, diversion, and appropriate referrals of mentally disabled individuals to community support programs, thereby reducing the use of jail beds.

Current status: The Municipality of Anchorage Prosecutor's Office, the State Public Defender, the Department of Law, and Gorton & Logue (contract municipal public defense), have offered this training to appropriate employees. Law enforcement agencies will be training staff to work with API on the Single Point of Entry Project (see Recommendation C. 8. below). The Department of Corrections provides yearly training on identifying depressive and personality disorders, and major mental illness, and suicide prevention.

C-8. State and local agencies should support the API 2000 Single Point of Entry (SPE) project.

Goals: To provide an alternative to booking individuals in DOC facilities and to decrease the demand for API by diverting individuals in crisis to more appropriate and more cost-effective treatment and care.

Current status: The Single Point of Entry (SPE) project will provide emergency intervention, stabilization, and treatment referral services to individuals in mental health crisis whether or not accompanied by a substance abuse crisis. Open around the clock with a "no refusal" policy, the SPE will give law enforcement officers an alternative, when appropriate, to booking these individuals in a DOC facility. The Department of Health and Social Services entered into a Joint Statement of Agreement with Providence Alaska Medical Center on March 23, 2001 for the operation of a Single Point of Entry (SPE) for emergency mental health care in Anchorage. Participating agencies expect to have the project operating by March 2002.

D. Pretrial Practices and Procedures Committee Recommendations

D-3. The state should assure that adequate pretrial data will be included in the development of the state's new management information systems and that criminal justice system agencies share new data as well as existing data.

Goals: To create and share the quantitative information necessary for pretrial policy planning and decision-making.

Current status: Criminal justice agencies continue to work together to update and interface their individual information systems. See Recommendation A(2) above. In addition, the Alaska Judicial Council is conducting a statewide study of the state's criminal justice processing of felonies from arrest through

sentencing. The study covers selected 1999 felonies disposed of by Alaska's prosecutors and courts. The felony study responds to the need for current information about arrest, pretrial status, plea practices, trials, and sentencing of felony defendants in urban and rural areas.

D-4. The state should establish a process to resolve issues related to *Nygren* credit.

Goals: To maximize appropriate use of alternatives to incarceration.

Current status: A *Nygren* Committee has been established and meets periodically. To identify the programs that prosecutors, defense and courts can all agree should receive *Nygren* credit, the Committee sent surveys to fifty residential programs statewide. The survey asks the program whether the facility meets the criteria established by the *Nygren* case. About half the facilities had responded to the survey at the time of this report.

The Committee also has drafted an "Order Releasing Defendant Into Residential Facility" and "Certificate of Compliance with Court Order" to enumerate the *Nygren* case criteria. This draft document includes a release of information to enable the program to share program compliance information with the court and prosecutor in the case. Members expect that using these forms will enable speedier resolution of *Nygren* issues or prevent them from arising.

E. Probation and Parole Committee Recommendations

E-5. The state should supplement existing probation supervision with video supervision of offenders, particularly in small communities.

Goals: To increase supervision of probationers/parolees, especially in smaller communities of the state where a probation/parole officer is not physically located.

Current status: When CJAC made this recommendation, video supervision existed only in Hoonah. Since the recommendation was made, the Department of Corrections has added video supervision in Yakutat, Haines and Galena. Video equipment was sent to Craig, but has not been installed. The Department attempted to install video supervision in Hooper Bay, but the phone lines would not support the technology. When Hooper Bay gets Internet access, the Department will re-attempt video supervision in that location as well. The Department is working to set up video supervision in several small communities near Fairbanks as well.

E-6. The Department of Corrections should use volunteers where appropriate to help in the supervision and treatment of probationers and parolees.

Goals: To provide a way for communities and citizens to participate in correctional programs, to reduce recidivism and to expand and augment the work of probation and parole staff.

Current status: A Department of Corrections Volunteer Program has been established. The training materials have been completed, and volunteers are being recruited. See Recommendation E(4) above regarding the Vista Volunteer. In addition, two Anchorage District Court judges have formed the Probationer Assistance Network (PAN) Committee to explore development of a network of volunteers to help Anchorage misdemeanor probationers to comply with their probation conditions.

V. CJAC Recommendations Requiring Further Action

A. General Recommendation

A-2. Criminal justice system agencies should continue to work together to develop criminal justice information systems that can interact efficiently and provide data that enable policymakers to make reliable decisions on policy issues.

Goals: To provide sufficient data to policymakers in all branches of government to make cost-effective decisions that improve the administration of justice.

Current Status: The Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board, in the Department of Public Safety, has continued its work helping the state design and operate criminal justice information systems and providing for their interaction. Currently, only the Anchorage Police Department (APD) has a fully-automated interface with the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN). This interface eliminates duplicate data entry because data entered by APD into its information system is simultaneously entered into APSIN.

Other criminal justice agencies are replacing their information systems. The Department of Law has replaced its system and is testing its interface with APSIN. The Department of Corrections has replaced its information system, and has added Community Corrections data to the system. Corrections plans to test its interface with APSIN in December 2001. The court system has agreed on a new system that will include data from each court, and will interface with APSIN. It will begin installation within the year, and plans on completion in two to three years. The Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Juvenile Justice is building a new information system, but does not plan to have a direct interface with APSIN due to juvenile offender confidentiality issues.

As an incentive for each agency to follow the Interface Specifications published by the Department of Public Safety in 1998, part of the Records Improvement Plan ties compliance with these specifications to grant funding. As a result, only those information systems that can interface with APSIN may receive this grant funding.

The Monitoring/Notification Committee (see Recommendation A(3), below) has been working to identify the core data each individual system will require to permit cross-access of the data systems. Both monitoring and notification rely on the ability of the various agencies to collect and share

accurate and current data. The Committee also is exploring ways to avoid duplication of data entry work.

B. Alcohol Policy Committee Recommendations

B-1. The Commission supports an increase in the statewide excise tax on alcoholic beverages by measures such as Initiative 99ATAX.

Goals: To reduce crime and child abuse, to increase public safety, and to reduce costs of criminal justice system agencies.

Current Status: CJAC recommended that the legislature increase the excise tax on alcoholic beverages by the equivalent of \$.25 per drink. SB 8 proposed this \$.25 per drink increase, but stalled in the Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee in January 2001. HB 225 proposed an increase in the excise tax at a rate equivalent to \$.10 per drink. At the end of the legislative session, HB 225 remained in the House Finance Committee. Further testimony on HB 225 was taken on October 25, 2001 at the Legislative Information Office in Anchorage. Co-sponsor Representatives Murkowski, Hudson, and Halcro intend to continue their efforts to increase the alcohol excise tax in the next legislative session. To assist the process, the Mental Health Trust Authority has agreed to hold weekly meetings to discuss the alcohol tax issue.

A poll conducted for the Republican Majority in the State House of Representatives from October 9 - 17, 2001, found that 76.8% of registered voters generally favored an increase of the alcohol tax. Over 50% of the poll respondents favored a \$.25 per drink increase.

B-2. The Commission supports legislation allowing municipalities to tax alcoholic beverages at a rate independent of the rates used for other sales.

Goals: To reduce crime and child abuse, to increase public safety, and to reduce costs of criminal justice system agencies.

Current status: The original version of HB 225 proposed language that would allow municipalities to tax alcoholic beverages at a rate independent of the rate used to tax other sales. The second version of the bill deleted this language. Therefore, this CJAC recommendation has not yet been implemented.

B-7(a). The legislature should take steps to deter illegal alcohol sale and possession in dry communities by amending AS 04.11.010(c) to decrease the

amount of alcohol that individuals in damp communities may presumptively possess for their own use.

Goal: To decrease rural and Bush crime by decreasing unlawful drinking in dry towns.

Current status: Legislation introduced in the 2001 Legislative Session proposed a decrease in the alcohol an individual may presumptively possess for personal use in a damp community from 12 liters to 10.5 liters (HB 132). The final legislation, however, did not decrease the alcohol that individuals in damp communities may presumptively possess for their own use.

B-8(b). The Commission's successor organization should study whether Youth Courts should be allowed to resolve charges of minors' alcohol possession and consumption.

Goals: Decrease violent and nonviolent juvenile crime by decreasing underage drinking.

Current status: The Department of Health and Social Services has studied this recommendation, but had not reached a final decision at the time of the report. The Division of Juvenile Justice was concerned that it could be inappropriate to have "youth courts," as they are currently operated, handling minor in possession and minor consuming cases for 18 to 20-year-old defendants. Youth courts presently include only high school students who generally address school-related offenses. Because the judges, juries, and attorneys in Youth Court are high school students, they would not be the "peers" of the older minor consuming defendants targeted in the recommendation.

HB 179 permits the use of "community diversion panels" when sentencing a defendant for a first minor consuming or minor in possession offense. Youth Courts are one such "community diversion panel," but other panels could also be created. New panels could respond to the issues of age differences and types of cases handled that use of Youth Courts would raise.

B-9. The State should increase the number of substance abuse treatment beds for Alaskans in need of intensive residential alcohol treatment.

Goals: To decrease crime, recidivism and related costs by treating alcohol abuse and addiction.

Current status: The Mental Health Trust Authority Department funded the Department of Health and Social Services to create three Family Recovery Camps in rural Alaska. The Department has proposed three additional Family Recovery Camp sites around the state. The camps last from two to four weeks and treat an entire family in a residential setting. The camps are also designed to be culturally relevant and subsistence-based.

The Department of Health and Social Services is reviewing the number and identifying characteristics of individuals who currently are on waiting lists to receive alcohol treatment. The Department will share this information with the legislature to help justify increased funding for alcohol treatment, especially new residential treatment beds.

B-10. The Department of Health and Social Services should review the progress made in the use of Title 47 civil commitment procedures for alcoholics and addicts and consider further changes to reduce jail stays by chronic substance abusers.

Goals: To decrease crime, recidivism and related costs by treating alcohol abuse and addiction.

Current status: The legislature passed HB 115 relating to emergency commitment orders and treatment. The amended statute adds physicians' assistants and advanced nurse practitioners to the group of individuals who may legally certify that an intoxicated individual needs emergency treatment. The change could potentially increase the use of Title 47 holds throughout the state, especially in rural areas. To the extent that substance abusers held under Title 47 could be encouraged to enter treatment, this provision could potentially help to decrease chronic-inebriate recidivism. The actual effect of the new provision depends in part on access to substance abuse treatment in the substance abuser's geographic area.

B-21. State and local agencies should develop adequate facilities and services, including housing, to address the unique needs of offenders who are suffering from both serious mental disabilities and substance abuse problems.

Goals: To reduce recidivism and to reduce the number of admissions and lengths of stay in DOC and API beds.

Current status: Over one-third of the inmates in the State of Alaska have a mental health diagnosis. The Mental Health Trust Authority funded a split position with the Department of Corrections for the Youthful Offender Program and the Men's sub-acute care unit, beginning July 1, 2001. The position will

address the needs of incarcerated offenders who have co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

The Department of Corrections has been working for over a year with the Department of Health and Social Services to increase housing for offenders with serious mental disabilities and substance abuse issues. In October 2001, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation issued an "intent-to-award" to Valley Residential services for the construction of a building in Palmer that will provide four one-bedroom units and one two-bedroom unit for "hard-to-serve" severely mentally ill adults with a history of repeated incarceration and/or hospitalization at Alaska Psychiatric Institute. Operational fund assistance is being provided by the Mental Health Trust Authority and grants from the Department of Health and Social Services.

In October 2001, a nonprofit purchased the Grizzly Inn (Anchorage) to renovate as a nonprofit motel. The 29 unit residence will be named the Safe Harbor Inn. State and local governments and private sources will fund the Inn's operations. The motel will offer both transitional and long-term housing. In either case, the client must be referred in advance by an organization participating in the project. Offenders with both serious mental disabilities and substance abuse problems could use some units. Although no resident case manager or treatment services will be located on site, the project director, two resident managers, and three security personnel will provide 24-hour coverage and safety for their guests.

C. Decriminalizing the Mentally Ill Committee Recommendations

C-4. State and local agencies should support a continuum of housing options and services for stable mentally disabled misdemeanor offenders upon release from custody.

Goals: To reduce the likelihood of recidivism and to reduce inappropriate use of jail beds and psychiatric beds.

Current status: See Recommendation B(21) above regarding the Safe Harbor Inn in Anchorage. Another new facility is planned for construction in Palmer. The Department of Corrections received funding to increase the number of assisted living beds in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Bethel. A home, such as a duplex or triplex, is run by private, for-profit organizations within the community. Generally, ten to sixteen people live in the home with 24-hour staff supervision. These housing situations would not provide on-site treatment as part of the program.

C-5. State and local agencies should assure a continuum of support, rehabilitation, treatment and supervision services for mentally disabled individuals.

Goals: To successfully reintegrate seriously mentally disabled offenders into the community, to reduce recidivism, and to reduce the number of admissions and lengths of stay in DOC and API beds.

Current status: The Department of Corrections is continuing to support the Community Mental Health Centers that operate throughout the state.

D. Pretrial Practices and Procedures Committee Recommendation

D-2. The state should continue to work towards the development of a pretrial release electronic monitoring program.

Goals: To reduce unnecessary use of expensive jail beds while ensuring protection of the public and compliance with conditions of release.

Current status: Although some judges are using electronic monitoring as a condition of pretrial release, no pretrial release electronic monitoring “program” has been developed for use statewide.

E. Probation and Parole Committee Recommendations

E-2. Additional treatment programs, including substance abuse and sex offender treatment programs, should be made available, particularly in rural and Bush areas.

Goals: To reduce recidivism, to make use of local resources and family or community networks and to improve the likelihood of rehabilitation.

Current status: The Department of Corrections requested funding for FY02, but did not receive any money for this recommendation.

E-3. The state should expand the Department of Corrections’ Enhanced Probation Program to other large cities and to rural communities in partnership with other community organizations.

Goals: To provide an alternative to the incarceration of revoked probationers and parolees and to provide the resources for rehabilitation needed to reduce recidivism.

Current status: The Department created a modified EPP program in Juneau for third DWI offenders. This program provides for electronic monitoring and breath alcohol monitoring if the defendant violates the conditions of his/her parole or probation. The program includes victim-impact classes and pre-treatment cognitive skills classes to better prepare the offender for substance abuse treatment.

The Department uses parts of the EPP program elsewhere, but did not receive funding for a full expansion of the program. It offers victim impact classes in Fairbanks, Palmer, Juneau, Point McKenzie, and Kodiak and is developing them in Sitka, Barrow, Nome, and Kotzebue. The Department will be adding cognitive skills programs to Fairbanks, Juneau, and Point McKenzie correctional facilities.

E-4. The state should provide a community-based program for probation/parole supervision that uses partnerships with other agencies, regional organizations, and tribes and villages to expand services and treatment.

Goals: To provide alternatives to incarceration for offenders, both at initial sentencing and after probation and parole violations, to use local resources and family or community networks to increase the number and types of treatment and supervision for probationers and parolees, and to reduce recidivism by providing more effective treatment and better follow-up.

Current status: The legislature passed SB 145 to train Village Public Safety Officers to help monitor probationers and parolees in rural communities under the supervision of DOC Field Probation Officers. The Department of Corrections has trained Bethel VPSOs, and will do more Bethel training in December 2001, and Aleutian Chain training in January 2002. The Department is working with a Vista Volunteer to organize a volunteer probation program for Community Corrections.

VI. CJAC Recommendations With No Action Taken

B. Alcohol Policy Committee Recommendations

B-3. The legislature should remove the statutory cap and increase wholesale license fees to fund increased enforcement of Title 4 statutes.

Goal: To provide better enforcement of laws regarding sales and distribution of alcohol.

Current status: Representative Berkowitz referred to this CJAC recommendation during testimony on HB 132, but no bill or amendment was proposed to implement it.

B-4. The responsibility for coordination of, and education on, alcohol policy should be vested in one person, rather than shared by many.

Goals: To reduce crime, child abuse and neglect, and other consequences of alcohol addiction, and to reduce the costs associated with those consequences.

Current status: No action has been taken on this recommendation.

B-5. The legislature should increase the number of members on the Alcohol Beverage Control Board from five to seven, with the two additional members representing the public health or medical community and the law enforcement community.

Goals: To make the Alcohol Beverage Control Board more reflective of and responsive to the public's interests.

Current status: The legislature did not act on this recommendation. However, after CJAC made the recommendation, Governor Knowles nominated, and the legislature confirmed, the appointment of former Anchorage Police Department Chief Duane Udland as one of the three public members of the Alcohol Beverage Control Board (ABC Board). His appointment responds to the recommendation that the Board include representation by the law enforcement community. In addition, the Fairbanks member of the Board is a consultant to the Mental Health Trust and the third public member is employed by the Copper River Native Health Center. Neither member is a physician or medical practitioner, but both give some voice to the public health and medical communities. Therefore, although the CJAC recommendation was not implemented, some of its concerns have been addressed.

B-16. The state should create more community aftercare for abusers being released from substance abuse programs by the Department of Corrections.

Goal: To reduce recidivism by supporting continued sobriety for released offenders.

Current status: Although 80% of the people on probation or parole are required to follow substance abuse treatment recommendations, including aftercare, the State made little progress in creating more community aftercare for substance abusers being released from substance abuse programs. Hiland Mountain Correctional Center does have a transition counselor for women in need of substance abuse aftercare upon release from custody, but no additional programs have been created.

The Department of Health and Social Services requested \$750,000, and received \$225,000 for rural substance abuse counselors. The Department intends to use these funds for culturally appropriate programs directed at community aftercare.

B-18. Judges who sentence individuals with alcohol issues should ensure that offenders are assessed for treatment. Specific treatment programs should not be required unless justified by a prior assessment.

Goal: To avoid unnecessary complications in meeting sentencing requirements.

Current status: No specific information is available about this recommendation.

B-19. The legislature should create a statutory mitigating factor for use at criminal sentencing, recognizing when the wrongful conduct was substantially affected by an organic brain disorder.

Goals: To increase the flexibility and discretion available to judges in fashioning appropriate sentences for organically impaired offenders, and to decrease the likelihood of recidivism.

Current status: This legislation has not been drafted.

C. Decriminalizing the Mentally Ill Committee Recommendations

C-6. State and local agencies should provide sufficient community resources and treatment for individuals with organic mental disorders.

Goals: To reduce recidivism and to reduce the number of admissions and lengths of stay in DOC and API beds.

Current status: No action has been taken on this recommendation.

C-7. State and local agencies should create enough detoxification beds to meet the need in hub communities and train staff in detox centers.

Goal: To reduce the number of Title 47 alcohol holds in jails statewide.

Current status: No action has been taken regarding this recommendation.

The Department of Health and Social Services has concentrated its recent efforts on increasing the outpatient services available across the state. The Department received funding for outpatient treatment programs in conjunction with HB 172 (therapeutic courts) and HB 179 (underage drinking).

Increasing the number of detoxification beds remains important because of the passage of HB 115 (see Recommendation B(10) above). HB 115 depends on the availability of detox beds to reduce the use of jail beds when a Title 47 hold is more appropriate.

D. Pretrial Practices and Procedures Committee Recommendations

D-1. The state should review and evaluate the existing Anchorage Municipal Prosecutor's Pretrial Diversion Program and implement a pilot program to fast-track minor misdemeanor cases.

Goal: To replicate programs that have demonstrated success in reducing criminal justice system agency costs.

Current status: The Municipality of Anchorage continues to operate its pretrial diversion program. No action has been taken to evaluate this diversion program, or to create a pilot program to fast-track minor misdemeanor cases.

D-5. The state should continue to develop and implement bail schedules for appropriate offenses and offenders.

Goals: To maximize efficient use of court system resources, minimize inappropriate or unnecessary incarceration, and increase fairness.

Current status: No action has been taken on this recommendation.

D-6. The state should consider the creation of a pretrial bail evaluation and supervision unit using private sector resources and working under the direction of the court. The agency responsible for implementation would be determined during the development process.

Goals: To provide judges with the information necessary to make informed and appropriate jail decisions and to ensure public safety while freeing up expensive jail beds.

Current status: No action has been taken on this recommendation.

F. Sentencing Committee Recommendation

F-3. The legislature should double the dollar amounts that define the levels of property crimes.

Goals: To have property value amounts keep pace with inflation.

Current status: No action was taken on this recommendation.

Appendix A

Comparison of Justice Theories

	Retributive Justice	Therapeutic Justice	Restorative Justice	Community Justice
Definition of Crime	Crime is a breach of a rule created by the sovereign. Crime should be addressed by professionals who are not connected to the victim or the offender.	Crime often is a manifestation of illness of offender's body or character. Crime should be addressed by considering the healing or damaging effects of the justice system, particularly on the offender.	Crime is a disruption of community harmony and relationships. Crime should be addressed in the community by the community, the victim and the offender.	Crime is committed by people who are not invested in the community and is caused by complex social problems. Crime should be addressed in the community by a partnership between the community and criminal justice agencies.
Primary Focus	Focus on defendant.	Focus on therapeutic or anti-therapeutic effects of justice process on defendant's actions, including teaching accountability.	Equal focus on offender, community and victim.	Focus on enhancing and sustaining community life as a way of preventing crime and exerting social control.
Sentencing Goals	Vindicate social values, deter defendant and others, isolate defendant from community, rehabilitate defendant if possible. Primary beneficiary is government, second is society and third, the victim.	To use the justice process in a manner that produces the most positive effects for all parties. Society and victim benefit from offender rehabilitation, restitution, accountability.	Repair the harm, heal victim and community, restore offender to healthy relationship with community through offender accountability, encourage community to take responsibility for responding to crime.	Similar to goals of restorative justice; however, community justice also attempts to address some of the social problems underlying crime, and to involve local residents in planning and decision-making.
Use of Incarceration	A primary form of sanction.	Used as a sanction; also to protect community (comparable to quarantine).	May be necessary to protect community; restorative justice principles should be applied within institutions	May be necessary to protect community
Measures of Success	Fairness of process; equality and proportionality of sanctions (<i>i.e.</i> , sanctions are related to seriousness of crime and similarly situated offenders receive uniform sanctions).	Regained health of offender; offender demonstrates accountability in work, family, community; low recidivism; satisfaction of participants in process (including judges, attorneys).	Emotional and financial restitution for victim, restoration of community harmony, return of offender to valued role in community, low recidivism.	Citizens are directly involved in setting crime-response priorities, all citizens are strongly invested in the community, and crime rates decrease.
Examples	Current criminal justice system, most youth courts.	Wellness court, drug court, mental health court, DWI court, some tribal courts, some youth courts.	Victim-offender mediation, circle sentencing, family group conferencing, reparative probation, citizen boards, some tribal courts	Community policing and prosecution, Navajo Peacemaker courts, community courts, some tribal courts

Compiled in part from Judge Edward J. Cashman, *Materials on Restorative Justice* (NJC Document, 1998) and NIJ *Research in Brief* No. 3 (Sept. 1999) by Susanne DePietro of the Alaska Court System. The purpose of the table is to highlight elements of different theories, without taking a position on the validity of the theory.

Appendix B

Table of Distribution of Alaska Justice System Needs and Resources

December 20, 2001

The attached Table of Distribution of Alaska Justice System Needs and Resources was originally created in 1997 for the Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Fairness and Access. It has been substantially modified since to provide more detailed information about numbers of offenses, reports of harm to children, and numbers of probationers and parolees in each community of the state. This cover sheet is a key to the sources of the data, and explanation of how to use the Table. Please contact the Alaska Judicial Council at teri.ajc.state.ak.us, or (907)279-2526x6 for further information.

Reference Example: Distribution of Alaska Justice System Needs and Resources - 2000											
	2000 Census DCED ²	% Native 2000 Census DCED ³	Court 2000 ⁴	Tribal Council or Court 1999 ⁵	Trooper Police VPSO ⁶	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up ⁷	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD ⁸	Reported Arrests 2000+ DPS/PD ⁹	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000 ¹⁰	Local Option Status 2000 ¹¹	N of Probation/ Parolees 2000 ¹²
First Judicial District¹											
Haines Borough (2,392 Total Population) (Number of Crimes in Remainder of Census Area = 2)											
Covenant Life	102	2.0%	R		VPO (City)		NA / -	NA / -			
Excursion Inlet	10	0.0%					NA / -	NA / -			
Haines	1,811	18.5%	M		Troopers Police	X	113 / NA	29 / 545	40/**		2
Chilkat Indian Village ☞			R	Tribal Council and Court			NA / -	NA / -			
Chilkoot ☞			R	Tribal Council			1 / -	NA / -			

- Table is organized by judicial district (first through fourth), borough and census area**, based on information from the state Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED). Communities included on the table are only those listed by DCED for the 2000 census. Native entities within the state recognized and eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (i.e., tribes) are designated with ☞ (PL.93-638 The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act). Note that in some instances, no population is shown for a tribe, because all of the tribal members live (and are reported in) another community. Example: Chilkat Indian Village and Chilkoot (First Judicial District) are tribes, all of whose members live in Haines or one of the nearby communities. Cities in **bold** have a sitting superior or district court judge.
- 2000 Census DCED** Data for this column comes from DCED reports of 2000 Census data.
- % Native, 2000 Census DCED** Data for this column also comes from DCED.
- Court 2000** this column shows the level of court service to each community. SC = superior court; DC = district court; M = magistrate located in the community; R = road access from community to the court; V = magistrate position vacant in 2000.
- Tribal Council or Court 1999** As of 1999, this community had a tribal court or tribal council that acted as a tribal court when needed.
- Trooper/Police/VPSO 2001** Law enforcement resources in the community as of September 2001. VPO= Village Peace Officer.
- Jail, Correctional Facility or Lockup** Incarceration facilities available in the community as of late 1999.
- Reported Offenses 2000, DPS/PD** The first information in the column shows the number of all criminal offenses reported to Department of Public Safety in 2000 from this community. NA = information not available (not all communities report to DPS). The second number shows offenses reported by the police department in that community, if the community had a police department and if the department tracked reported offenses (not all did). A "-" in the column indicates that it did not have a police department; "NA" indicates that it did have a police department but no information about reported offenses. The Criminal Justice Council worked with an Alaska Native

Justice Center intern to call each police department in the state to ask for the information about reported offenses and reported arrests (next column). The information is not otherwise available from any central source.

9. **Reported Arrests 2000, DPS/PD** See Reported Offenses, above, for symbols and explanation of how data were collected. This column shows reported arrests, rather than offenses. Please note that for some small communities adjacent to larger ones that the information is probably not available because it is reported in the column for the larger community (e.g., Lutak, Mosquito Lake and Mud Bay all are small communities served by Haines law enforcement and court resources).
10. **DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000** Reports of harm to children filed with the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) in 1999 and in 2000. Asterisk (*) indicates fewer than six reports of harm, to protect the confidentiality of the families involved. As with reported arrests and offenses, data for smaller communities may be reported in the totals for adjacent larger communities. Data from both 1999 and 2000 are shown because the numbers can vary widely from year to year; a more reliable sense of the community needs comes from looking at more than one year's worth of data.
11. **Local Option Status 2000** This column shows whether the community has voted on the question of alcohol in the community, and the results of that vote as of 2000.
12. **N of Probation/Parole 2000** This is the number of probationers and parolees living in each community in 2000 (for the entire year).

Table of Distribution of Alaska Justice System Needs and Resources 2000

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000+ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
First Judicial District											
Haines Borough (2,392 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 2)											
Covenant Life	102	2.0%	R		VPO (City)		NA/-	NA/-			
Excursion Inlet	10	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Haines	1,811	18.5%	M		Troopers Police	X	113/NA	29/545	40/**		2
Chilkat Indian Village ☞			R	Tribal Council and Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Chilkoot ☞			R	Tribal Council			1/-	NA/-			
Lutak	39	10.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Mosquito Lake	221	8.6%	R				7/-	NA/-			
Mud Bay	137	4.4%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Juneau Borough (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 59)											
Douglas	5,297	17.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-	NA/7		
Douglas Indian Association ☞				Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			

Cities in bold have a sitting superior or district court judge

☞ Native entities within the state of Alaska recognized and eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. P.L.93-638 The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SC-Superior Court, DC-District Court, M-Sitting Magistrate, V-Magistrate Position Vacant

+ Number of offenses reported by Dept of Public Safety/Offenses reported by local police.

++ Number of arrests reported by Dept. of Public Safety/Arrests reported by local police.

VPO Village Police Officer

Page 1

R-Road access to court

** Five or fewer reports of harm (DFYS)

VPSO Village Public Safety Officer

NA Information is not available

- No police department

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Juneau, City & Borough	30,711	16.6%	SC/DC /M		VPO Troopers Police	X	222/1,261	132/432	932/725		241
Ketchikan Gateway Borough (14,070 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 1,183)											
Ketchikan ☰	7,922	22.7%	SC/DC /M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	322/10,600	81/1,880	319/314		163
Saxman ☰	431	70.1%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		144/-	57/-	NA/**		2
Prince of Wales - Outer Ketchikan Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 1)											
Annette							0/-	1/-			
Coffman Cove	199	6%					19/-	7/-	**/8		1
Craig ☰	1,397	30.9%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City) Police	X	96/402	31/NA	67/98		11
Edna Bay	49	4.1%					3/-	3/-			
Hollis	139	9.4%	R				18/-	3/-	**/**		1
Hydaburg ☰	382	89.5%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		113/-	38/-	19/29		3
Hyder	97	4.1%					14/-	1/-			
Kasaan ☰	39	48.7%		Tribal Council or Court			10/-	4/-			
Klawock ☰	854	58.1%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City) Troopers Police	X	113/195	33/NA	31/60	Wet	3
Metlakatla ☰	1,375	89.7%		Tribal Council and Court	VPO Police	X	5/551	1/61	**/13		8

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Meyers Chuck	21	9.5%					10/-	NA/-			
Naukati Bay	135	9.6%			VPSO		39/-	13/-		Wet	4
Point Baker	35	8.6%					4/-	NA/-			
Port Protection	63	11.1%					2/-	NA/-		Wet	
Thorne Bay	557	4.8%	R		VPSO		109/-	46/-	9/18		2
Whale Pass	58	3.4%					10/-	1/-			
Skagway - Hoonah - Angoon Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 5)											
Angoon ☞	572	86.4%	M	Tribal Council or Court	Local Police	X	8/NA	4/NA	14/**	Dry	3
Cube Cove	72	1.4%					NA/-	NA/-			
Elfin Cove	32	0.0%					2/-	1/-			
Game Creek	35	8.6%					NA/-	NA/-			
Gustavus	429	8.2%					34/-	14/-	**/-		
Hobart Bay	3	33.3%					2/-	NA/-			
Hoonah ☞	860	69.4%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City) Police	X	140/852	24/102	16/**		5
Klukwan ☞	139	88.5%					2/-	NA/-	/**		
Neets Bay							4/-	4/-			
Pelican	163	25.8%	R	Village Council	VPSO	X	17/-	3/-	**/**		
Skagway ☞	862	5.1%	M	Tribal Council or Court	Police	X	5/-	NA/-	**/**		1
Tenakee Springs	104	4.8%			VPSO		10/-	3/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Whitestone Logging Camp	116	6.9%					NA/-	NA/-			
Sitka Borough (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 5)											
Sitka ☞	8,835	24.7%	SC/M	Tribal Council and Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	141/NA	61/NA	222/179		43
Wrangell - Petersburg Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 19)											
Kake ☞	710	74.6%	M	Tribal Council or Court	Police VPO	X	24/155	4/70	6/**	Wet	1
Kupreanof	23	0%			VPO(City)		NA/-	NA/-			
Petersburg ☞	3,224	12.0%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	43/NA	21/146	43/58		9
Port Alexander	81	13.6%					4/-	2/-		Damp	
Rowan Bay							1/-	1/-			
Thom's Place	22	13.6%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Wrangell ☞	2,308	23.8%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Police	X	22/1,149	7/324	34/102		14
Yakutat Borough (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 1)											
Yakutat ☞	808	46.8%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO Police VPO(City)	X	95/NA	58/NA	16/NA		3
Second Judicial District											
Nome Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 12)											
Brevig Mission ☞	276	92.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	34/-	22/-	**/10	Dry	4

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Council ☞ (Seasonal summer fish camp)	0	0.0%	R	Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Diomedes ☞	146	93.8%		Tribal Council or Court			20/-	11/-	16/35	Dry	1
Elim ☞	313	94.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	66/-	38/-	**/40	Dry	3
Gambell ☞	649	95.8%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	163/-	84/-	26/29	Dry	7
Golovin ☞	144	92.4%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	15/-	13/-	/**	Dry	1
King Island Native Community ☞	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Koyuk ☞	297	94.3%		Tribal Council	VPSO VPO	X	50/-	20/-	12/26	Dry	6
Mary's Igloo ☞	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Nome ☞	3,505	58.7%	SC/M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	131/4,907	50/389	90/328		97
Port Clarence	21	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
St. Michael ☞	368	93.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	85/-	48/-	22/25	Dry	3
Savoonga ☞	643	95.5%	R	Tribal Council or Court		X	46/-	27/-	7/13	Dry	3
Shaktolik ☞	230	94.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO(City)	X	47/-	16/-	7/8	Dry	2

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Shishmaref ☞	562	94.5%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	44/-	29/-	6/32	Dry	1
Solomon ☞	4	75.0%	R	Tribal Council or Court			5/-	NA/-			
Stebbins ☞	547	94.7%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	188/-	99/-	11/24	Dry	16
Teller ☞	268	92.5%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	48/-	22/-	**/21	Damp	2
Unalakleet ☞	747	87.7%	M	Tribal Council and Court	VPSO Police	X	11/-	3/-	20/39	Damp	8
Wales ☞	152	90.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	9/-	3/-	/**	Dry	2
White Mountain ☞	203	86.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	27/-	20/-	9/10		2
Northwest Arctic Borough (7,208 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 0)											
Ambler ☞	309	86.7%	V	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	53/-	42/-	**/12	Dry	2
Buckland ☞	406	96.8%		Tribal Council	VPSO VPO	X	11/-	8/-	NA/**	Dry	2
Deering ☞	136	94.1%		Tribal Council or Court		X	7/-	3/-	6/NA	Dry	1
Kiana ☞	388	92.8%	R	Tribal Council	VPSO VPO	X	45/-	27/-	9/24	Dry	0
Kivalina ☞	377	96.6%		Tribal Council		X	38/-	33/-	**/11	Dry	2

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Kobuk ☞	109	93.6%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	7/-	5/-	13/**	Dry	4
Kotzebue ☞	3,082	76.7%	SC/M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	48/3,338	21/1,004	84/107	Damp	69
Noatak ☞	428	96.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	38/-	28/-	**/9	Dry	2
Noorvik ☞	634	95.0%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	111/-	98/-	12/13	Dry	2
Red Dog Mine	32	68.8%					NA/-	NA/-			
Selawik ☞	772	95.3%	M	Tribal Council	VPSO VPO	X	144/-	124/-	25/44	Dry	8
Shungnak ☞	256	94.5%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	22/-	18/-	**/**	Dry	2
North Slope Borough (7,385 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 16)											
Anaktuvuk Pass ☞	282	88.3%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	0/NA	NA/83	NA/16	Dry	4
Atqasuk ☞	228	94.3%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	NA/NA	NA/66		Dry	4
Barrow ☞	4,581	64.0%	SC/M	Tribal Council and Court for Juvenile Offenses	VPO Troopers Police	X	NA/NA	NA/2,769	237/272	Damp	74
Deadhorse						X	2/-	NA/-			
Inupiat Community Arctic Slope☞				Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Kaktovik ☞	293	84.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	-/NA	-/42	**/14	Dry	4
Nuiqsut ☞	433	89.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	-/NA	-/266	6/67	Dry	2
Point Hope ☞	757	90.6%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	1/NA	NA/188	**/24	Dry	10
Point Lay ☞	247	88.3%			VPO	X	0/NA	0/86	NA/26	Dry	4
Prudhoe Bay	5	80.0%					1/NA	NA/18			
Wainwright ☞	546	93.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	13/NA	9/89	**/NA	Dry	10
Third Judicial District											
Aleutians East (2,697 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 28)											
Akutan ☞	713	16.4%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	7/-	3/-	NA/**		1
Belkofski ☞	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Cold Bay	88	17.0%			Troopers	X	4/-	2/-			
False Pass ☞	64	65.6%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	9/-	2/-			
King Cove ☞	792	47.9%			VPO(City) Police	X	0/NA	0/81	7/**		1
Nelson Lagoon ☞	83	81.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	4/-	0/-	NA/**		1
Pauloff Harbor ☞	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Sand Point ☞	952	44.2%	V	Tribal Council or Court	Police VPO	X	2/NA	NA/230	**/8		4
Unga ☞	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Aleutians West (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 18)											
Adak	316	37.3			VPSO	X	15/-	12/-			
Atka ☞	92	91.3%		Tribal Council or Court		X	3/-	2/-	7/10		1
Attu CG Station	20	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Nikolski ☞	39	69.2%		Tribal Council or Court			6/-	3/-	**/NA		
St. George ☞	152	92.1%		Tribal Council or Court		X	7/-	6/-	**/17		1
St. Paul ☞	532	86.5%	V	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City) Police	X	0/NA	0/74	16/11		4
Unalaska ☞	4,283	9.3%	M	Tribal Council or Court	Police	X	37/3,782	28/296	45/31		2
Anchorage Borough (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 1,669)											
Anchorage	260,283	10.4%	SC/DC /M		Troopers Police	X	NA/NA	58/ 15,828	6,002/ 6,034		1,989
Eagle River - Chugiak	28,000	0.0%	R		Troopers		NA/-	NA/-	NA/113		
Eklutna ☞	394	13.2%	R	Tribal Court	Anchorage Police Dept.		2/NA	NA/NA	NA/**		
Girdwood	2,000	0.0%	R		Troopers		243/-	112/-	**/**		

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Bristol Bay Borough (1,258 Total Population)											
King Salmon	442	30.1%	R		VPO(City) Troopers Police		33/-	13/-	**/6		1
Naknek ☞	678	47.1%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City)	X	113/-	90/-	**/**		3
South Naknek ☞	137	83.9%		Tribal Council or Court			9/-	1/-	NA/6		1
Dillingham Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 0)											
Aleknagik ☞	221	84.6%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO(City)	X	51/-	29/-	73/8		4
Clarks Point ☞	75	92.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	12/-	3/-	10/**		1
Dillingham ☞	2,466	60.9%	SC/M	Curyung Tribal Council	VPO Troopers Police	X	49/164	7/118	106/53		57
Ekuk ☞	2	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Ekwok ☞	130	93.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	70/-	33/-	13/*		1
Koliganek ☞	182	87.4%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	12/-	4/-	15/**		2
Manokotak ☞	399	94.7%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	30/-	8/-	23/9	Dry	1
New Stuyahok ☞	471	96.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	19/-	14/-	28/7		3

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Portage Creek ☞	36	86.1%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	5/-	**/**		1
Togiak ☞	809	92.7%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	28/NA	4/56	18/9	Dry	12
Twin Hills ☞	69	94.2%		Tribal Council or Court			0/-	0/-	12/NA		2
Kenai Peninsula Borough (49,691 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 271)											
Anchor Point	1,845	6.4%	R				168/-	84/-	51/42		10
Bear Creek	1,748	16.2%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Beluga	32	25.0%					1/-	NA/-			
Clam Gulch	173	5.8%	R				88/-	44/-	10/**		
Cohoe	1,168	7.7%	R				34/-	9/-			
Cooper Landing	369	4.9%	R		Troopers		191/-	55/-			1
Crown Point	75	9.3%	R		Troopers		NA/-	19/-			
Diamond Ridge	1,802	4.9%	R				10/-	NA/-			
Fox River	616	0.2%	R				0/-	0/-			
Fritz Creek	1,603	5.1%	R				96/-	60/-	**/10		
Funny River	636	3.5%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Halibut Cove	35	2.9%					0/-	0/-			
Happy Valley	489	9.4%	R				28/-	9/-			
Homer	3,946	6.2%	DC/M		Troopers Police	X	280/5,678	216/-	108/118		25
Hope	137	5.8%	R				22/-	9/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Jakolof Bay	40	0.0%					1/-	0/-			
Kachemak	431	10.0%	R				2/-	NA/-	**/NA		
Kalifonsky	5,846	7.4%	R				565/-	246/-			
Kasilof	471	6.2%	R				211/-	116/-	33/33		6
Kenai ☰	6,942	12.1%	SC/M	Kenaitze Indian Council and Tribal Court	Troopers Police	X	158/1,838	94/NA	340/374		215
Lowell Point	92	4.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Miller Landing	74	0.0%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Moose Pass	206	10.7%	R				102/-	60/-			
Nanwalek ☰	177	93.2%		IRA Council			12/-	7/-	20/NA	Damp	2
Nikiski	4,327	10.1%	R				671/-	277/-	107/175		16
Nikolaevsk	345	4.9%	R				36/-	18/-	9/26		
Ninilchik ☰	772	16.6%	R	Tribal Council and Court			216/-	110/-	9/18		4
Port Graham ☰	171	88.3%			VPSO	X	11/-	5/-	11/7		1
Primrose	93	6.5%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Ridgeway	1,932	7.9%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Salamatof ☰	954	22.3%	R	Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Seldovia	286	23.1%		Tribal Council or Court	Police	X	NA/-	NA/-	8/**		
Seldovia Village ☰	144	40.3%					10/-	4/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Seward	2,830	20.9%	M		Troopers Police	X	401/NA	257/NA	40/59		19
Soldotna	3,759	6.9%	R		Troopers Police		730/3,960	318/285	185/267		40
Sterling	4,705	4.6%	R				689/-	239/-	62/104		17
Sunrise	18	11.1%	R				1/-	NA/-			
Tyonek ☰	193	95.3%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO		NA/-	22/-	**/**		
Kodiak Island Borough (13,913 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 399)											
Afognak ☰	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			63/-	27/-	**/NA		
Akhiok ☰	80	93.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO(City)		16/-	14/-	8/NA		
Aleneva	68	1.5%					NA/-	NA/-			
Chiniak	50	4.0%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Kaguyak ☰	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Kanatak ☰	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Karluk ☰	27	96.3%		Tribal Council or Court			6/-	NA/-	NA/**		
Kodiak	6,334	13.1%	SC/M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers Police	X	677/6,748	108/NA	158/151		91
Kodiak Station	1,840	2.9%	R				NA/-	57/-	**/**		
Larsen Bay ☰	115	79.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	20/-	7/-	**/NA		1

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Lesnoi Village (Woody Island) ☞	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			3/-	NA/-			
Old Harbor ☞	237	85.7%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	102/-	95/-	10/**		1
Ouzinkie ☞	225	87.6%		Tribal Council or Court		X	23/-	12/-	**/NA		
Port Lions ☞	256	63.7%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	NA/-	9/-	NA/**		
Womens Bay	690	11.9%	R				14/-	12/-			
Lake and Peninsula Borough (1,852 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 10)											
Chignik ☞	79	60.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO(City)	X	17/-	19/-	NA/**		
Chignik Lagoon ☞	103	82.5%		Tribal Council or Court			11/-	NA/-	NA/**		
Chignik Lake ☞	145	87.6%		Tribal Council or Court			5/-	3/-	**/7		
Egegik ☞	116	76.7%		Tribal Council or Court		X	97/-	69/-			3
Igiugig ☞	53	83.0%		Tribal Council or Court			11/-	7/-	NA/**		
Iliamna ☞	102	57.8%		Tribal Council or Court		X	30/-	7/-		Damp	1
Ivanof Bay ☞	22	95.5%		Tribal Council or Court			5/-	2/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Kokhanak ☰	174	90.8%		Tribal Council or Court		X	10/-	7/-	NA/**	Dry	1
Levelock ☰	122	95.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	20/-	9/-	**/8		1
Newhalen ☰	160	91.3%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	30/-	16/-	NA/**		
Nondalton ☰	221	90.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	NA/-	4/-	9/8	Damp	1
Pedro Bay ☰	50	64.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	4/-	NA/-	**/NA		
Perryville ☰	107	98.1%		Tribal Council or Court			7/-	1/-	**/**		1
Pilot Point ☰	100	86.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	17/-	6/-	NA/7		1
Pope-Vannoy Landing	8	50.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Port Alsworth	104	22.1%					1/-	NA/-			
Port Heiden ☰	119	78.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	12/-	1/-			
Ugashik ☰	11	81.8%		Tribal Council or Court			28/-	NA/-			
Matanuska-Susitna Borough (59,322 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 334)											
Alexander Creek							1/-	NA/-			
Big Lake	2,635	10.6%	R		Troopers		778/-	319/-	99/108		41
Buffalo Soapstone	699	7.4%	R				NA/-	NA/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Butte	2,561	5.5%	R				311/-	132/-	7/NA		
Chase	41	0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Chickaloon ☞	213	16.9%	R	Tribal Council and Court			31/-	9/-	31/6		2
Farm Loop	1,067	5.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Fishhook	2,030	5.0%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Gateway	2,952	7.4%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Glacier View	249	10.4%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Houston	1202	12.3%	R				168/-	65/-	12/25		11
Knik-Fairview	7,049	8.7%	R				NA/-	NA/-	NA/7		
Knik River ☞	528	11.5%	R				1/-	NA/-			
Lake Louise	88	10.2%	R				NA/-	4/-			
Lakes	6,706	7.0%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Lazy Mountain	1,158	4.7%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Meadow Lakes	4,819	8.1%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Palmer	4,533	12.5%	SC/DC /M		Troopers Police	X	1,226/701	580/419	325/247		446
Petersville	27	7.4%	R				21/-	NA/-			
Point MacKenzie	111	5.4%	R				67/-	NA/-			
Skwentna	111	7.2%					94/-	NA/-			
Susitna	37	10.8%					1/-	NA/-			
Sutton	1,080	25.9%	R				127/-	52/-	9/15		11

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Tanaina	4,993	7.7%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Talkeetna	772	9.1%	R		Troopers		425/-	207/-	21/6		8
Trapper Creek	423	11.3%	R				43/-	18/-	9/8		2
Wasilla	5,469	9.1%	R	Knik Tribe	Police		3,670/ 1,177	1,464/NA	550/565		247
Willow	1,658	6.0%	R				350/-	183/-	49/50		25
Y	956	11.2%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Valdez-Cordova Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 129)											
Chenega Bay ☰	86	77.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		NA/-	4/-			
Chisana	12	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Chistochina ☰	93	63.4%	R	Tribal Council or Court			8/-	NA/-			1
Chitina ☰	123	48.8%	R	Tribal Council and Court			51/-	35/-	**/NA		1
Copper Center ☰	362	50.6%	R	Tribal Council and served by Kluti Kaah Court			170/-	98/-	13/**		5
Copperville	179	21.2%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Cordova ☰	2,454	15.0%	M		VPO Police Troopers	X	92/350	36/NA	69/56		9
Eyak ☰	168	8.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000+ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Gakona ☞	215	17.7%	R	Tribal Council and served by Kluti Kaah Court			10/-	5/-	NA/**		1
Glennallen	554	12.1%	M		Troopers	X	167/-	70/-	**/6		2
Gulkana ☞	88	73.9%	R	Tribal Council and served by Kluti Kaah Court			34/-	18/-	**/NA	Dry	1
Kenny Lake	410	13.4%	R				32/-	11/-	12/7		1
McCarthy	42	0.0%					14/-	1/-	**/NA		
Mendeltna	63	7.9%	R				4/-	2/-			
Mentasta Lake ☞	142	71.1%	R	Tribal Council and Court			67/-	42/-	**/9		1
Nelchina	71	9.9%					20/-	NA/-			
Paxson	43	0.0%	R				18/-	9/-	NA/**		
Silver Springs	130	11.5%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Slana	124	15.3%	R				11/-	NA/-	**/**		
Tatitlek ☞	107	85.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	7/-	NA/-		Dry	1
Tazlina ☞	149	30.2%	R	Tribal Council and served by Kluti Kaah Court			79/-	41/-	**/**		1
Tolsona	27	14.8%	R				16/-	NA/-			
Tonsina	92	9.8%	R				30/-	19/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Valdez	4,036	10.2%	DC/M		Troopers Police	X	53/737	33/411	6/12		31
Whittier	182	12.6%	V		VPO Police	X	14/NA	NA/NA			
Willow Creek	201	11.9%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Fourth Judicial District											
Bethel Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 10)											
Akiachak ☞	585	96.4%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	18/-	9/-	33/8		4
Akiak ☞	309	95.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO(City)	X	30/-	12/-	22/54	Dry	2
Aniak ☞	572	73.3%	M	Tribal Council or Court	Troopers	X	157/-	74/-	49/55		2
Atmautluak ☞	294	95.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	7/-	5/-	**/13	Dry	1
Bethel ☞	5,471	68.0%	SC/M	Orutsarami ut Native Council	VPO(City) Troopers Police	X	84/773	56/NA	554/408	Damp	289
Chuathbaluk ☞	119	94.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	34/-	NA/-	21/41		1
Chefornak ☞	394	98.0%		Tribal Council or Court		X	7/-	3/-	8/**	Dry	3
Crooked Creek ☞	137	93.4%		Tribal Council or Court			24/-	NA/-	25/14		1
Eek ☞	280	96.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	21/-	9/-	**/10	Dry	0

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Georgetown ☰	3	100.0%		Tribal Council			NA/-	NA/-			
Goodnews Bay ☰	230	93.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	34 -	17/-	6/16	Dry	4
Kasigluk ☰	543	96.7%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	5/-	3/-	**/6	Dry	6
Kipnuk ☰	644	98.0%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	24/-	8/-	36/20	Dry	3
Kongiganak ☰	359	97.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		19/-	15/-	73/45	Dry	2
Kwethluk ☰	713	94.8%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	24/-	11/-	17/30	Dry	6
Kwigillingok ☰	338	97.9%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	11/-	2/-	10/**	Dry	
Lime Village ☰	53	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-	**/6		
Lower Kalskag ☰	267	95.5%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	32/-	26/-	14/NA	Dry	7
Mekoryuk ☰	210	96.7%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO	X	26/-	14/-	**/**	Dry	3
Napaimute ☰	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Napakiak ☰	353	96.6%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	74/-	48/-	45/65	Dry	4

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Napaskiak ☰	390	98.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	17/-	8/-	43/16	Dry	6
Newtok ☰	321	96.9%		Tribal Council and Court			13/-	2/-	6/**	Dry	0
Nightmute ☰	208	94.7%		Tribal Council or Court		X	12/-	4/-	**/15	Dry	1
Nunapitchuk ☰	466	95.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	NA/-	/-	7/**	Dry	4
Oscarville ☰	61	100%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-	NA/**		1
Platinum ☰	41	92.7%		Tribal Council or Court			5/-	NA/-	NA/**	Dry	0
Quinhagak ☰	555	97.3%	R	Tribal Council and Court	VPO	X	14/-	9/-	31/NA	Dry	4
Red Devil ☰	48	52.1%		Tribal Council or Court			2/-	1/-	NA/**	Damp	1
Sleetmute ☰	100	89.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	16/-	12/-	7/20		0
Stony River ☰	61	85.2%		Tribal Council or Court			13/-	7/-	**/**		1
Toksook Bay ☰	532	97.6%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	47/-	17/-	21/16	Dry	3
Tuluksak ☰	428	94.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	21/-	12/-	8/25	Dry	6

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Tuntutuliak ☞	370	98.9%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO VPO	X	22/-	10/-	24/22	Dry	4
Tununak ☞	325	96.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	20/-	10/-	13/NA	Dry	1
Umkumiute	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Upper Kalskag ☞	230	90.4%			VPSO VPO	X	18/-	6/-	6/NA	Dry	0
Denali Borough (1,893 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 80)											
Anderson	367	6.5%	R				26/-	16/-	NA/7		1
Cantwell ☞	222	27.0%	R	Tribal Council and served by Kluti Kaah Court	Troopers	X	344/-	132/-	**/8		1
Ferry	29	0.0%					2/-	1/-			
Healy	1,000	5.3%	M	Tribal Council	Troopers		167/-	89/-	**/23		4
McKinley Park	142	3.5%	R				16/-	9/-			
Fairbanks North Star Borough (82,840 Total Population) (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 808)											
College	11,402	12.4%	R				4/-	6/-			
Eielson AFB	5,400	1.5%	R				22/-	7/-	31/83		
Ester	1,680	7.8%	R				2,841/-	1670/-			2
Fairbanks	30,224	13.3%	SC/DC /M		Troopers Police	X	1,127/ 2,965	1,132/NA	2,794/ 1,619		697
Fox	300	9.7%	R				4/-	1/-	**/NA		3
Harding Lake	216	2.8%	R				4/-	3/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Moose Creek	542	4.2%	R				1957/-	911/-	**/**		
North Pole	1,570	7.2%	R		Police		41/1517	24/559	28/345		69
Pleasant Valley	623	8.3%	R				1/-	NA/-			
Salcha	854	5.6%	R				3/-	1/-	NA/**		7
Two Rivers	482	6.6%	R				NA/-	NA/-	NA/10		1
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 35)											
Alcan Border	21	23.8%	R				8/-	6/-			
Big Delta	749	2.1%	R				16/-	13/-			
Chicken	17	0.0%					3/-	NA/-			
Delta Junction	840	5.6%	M		Troopers	X	351/-	151/-	175/51		10
Deltana	1,570	3.8%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Dot Lake	19	5.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			1
Dot Lake Village ☎	38	73.7%	R	Tribal Council or Court			11/-	1/-	NA/**		
Dry Creek	128	0.0%	R				10/-	2/-			
Eagle	129	7.0%	R			X	NA/-	NA/-			1
Eagle Village ☎	68	44.1%	R	Village Council			22/-	10/-	NA/**		
Fort Greely	461	2.0%	R				18/-	6/-			
Healy Lake ☎	37	73.0%		Tribal Council or Court			9/-	90/-	**/**		
Northway	95	82.1%	R		Troopers		88/-	52/-			2

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Northway Junction	72	58.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Northway Village ☰	107	95.3%	R	Tribal Court			NA/-	NA/-	**/34		
Tanacross ☰	140	90.0%	R	Tribal Court			28/-	9/-	NA/**	Dry	1
Tetlin ☰	117	97.4%	R	Tribal Council and Youth Court	VPSO		33/-	17/-	NA/**	Dry	2
Tok	1,393	19.0%	M		Troopers	X	262/-	129/-	NA/39		2
Wade Hampton Census Area											
Alakanuk ☰	652	97.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	27/-	12/-	24/79	Dry	8
Andreafsky ☰	127	90.6%					NA/-	NA/-			
Bill Moore's Slough ☰	0	0.0%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Chevak ☰	765	95.9%	M	Tribal Council and Court	VPSO	X	49/-	21/-	15/**	Dry	8
Chuloonawick ☰	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Emmonak ☰	767	93.9%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	35/-	18/-	28/75	Dry	5
Hamilton ☰	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Hooper Bay ☰	1,014	95.8%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	59/-	26/-	36/92	Dry	13
Kotlik ☰	591	96.1%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	26/-	17/-	34/47	Dry	4

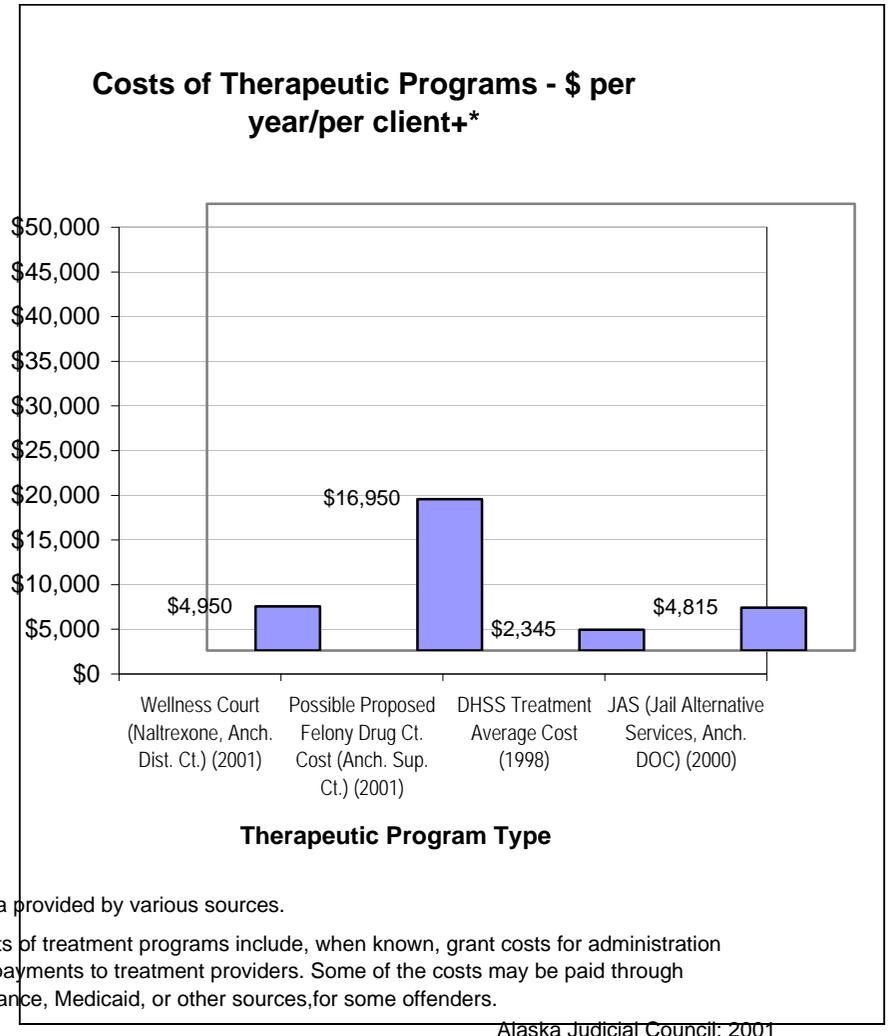
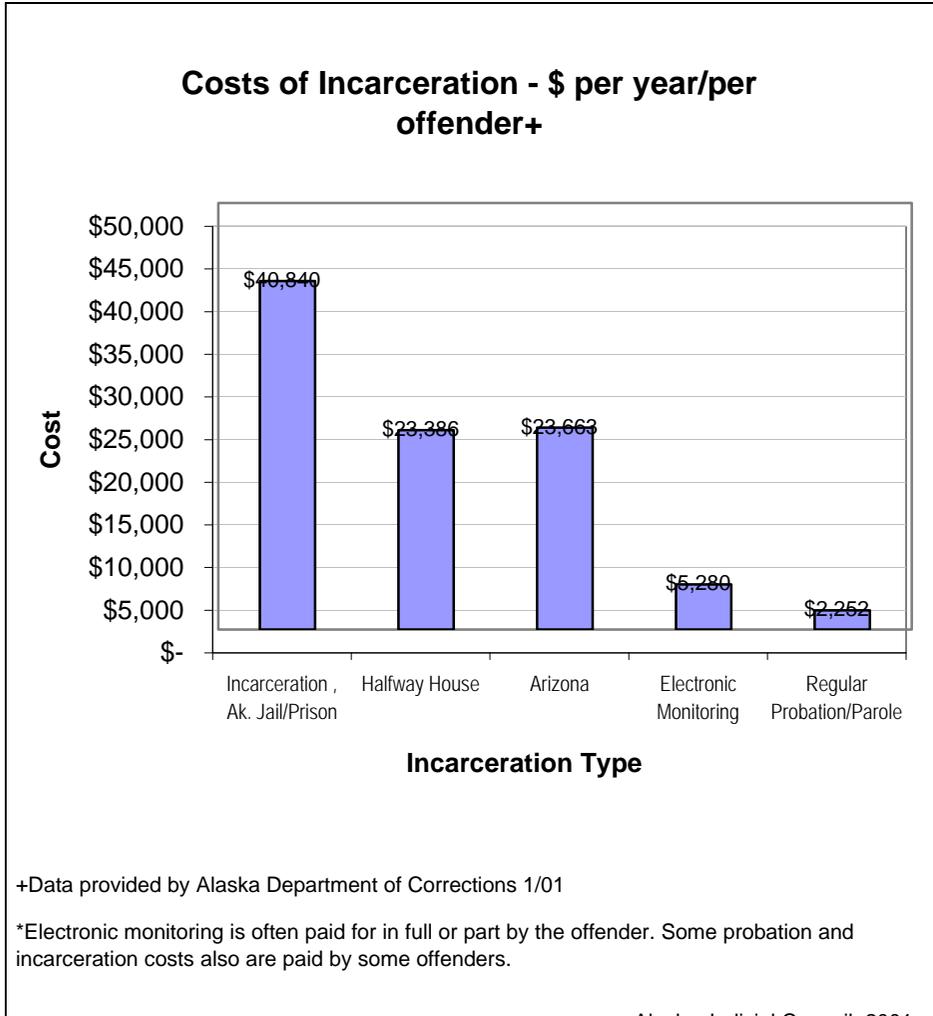
	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Marshall ☞	349	97.7%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	75/-	7/-	30/33	Dry	3
Mountain Village ☞	755	93.5%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	30/-	17/-	66/68	Dry	8
Nunam Iqua ☞ (formerly Sheldon Point)	164	93.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	5/-	2/-	25/16	Dry	1
Ohogamiut ☞	0	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Paimiut ☞	2	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Pilot Station ☞	550	97.6%		Tribal Council or Court		X	98/-	68/-	25/54	Dry	5
Pitkas Point ☞	125	93.6%		Tribal Council or Court			21/-	15/-	18/14		0
Russian Mission ☞	296	93.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	58/-	35/-	6/15	Dry	3
St Mary's ☞	500	87.6%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO(City) Troopers, Police	X	10/-	5/-	14/62	Damp	8
Scammon Bay ☞	465	97.4%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	41/-	18/-	28/41	Dry	5
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area (Number of DPS offenses in Remainder of Census Area = 3)											
Allakaket ☞	97	95.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		38/-	10/-	24/23	Dry	2
Alatna ☞	35	97.1%		Village Council			6/-	4/-	NA/**		
Anvik ☞	104	90.4%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO		29/-	12/-	21/9		5

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Arctic Village ☞	152	92.1%		Tribal Council or Court			14/-	NA/-	19/**		2
Beaver ☞	84	95.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	17/-	1/-	**/15		2
Bettles	43	23.3%		Tribal Council or Court			12/-	5/-	**/NA		
Birch Creek ☞	28	100%		Village Council			11/-	5/-	19/**	Dry	
Central	134	9.7%					8/-	NA/-	**/NA		
Chalkyitsik ☞	83	97.6%		Tribal Council or Court			18/-	10/-	**/**	Dry	2
Circle ☞	100	85.0%	R	Tribal Council or Court		X	31/-	25/-	**/13		1
Circle Hot Springs			R				12/-	NA/-			
Coldfoot	13	0.0%					19/-	NA/-			
Evansville ☞	28	53.6%		Tribal Council or Court			0/-	0/-			
Flat	4	0.0%					NA/-	NA/-			
Fort Yukon ☞	595	88.7%	M	Tribal Council and Court	VPO Police	X	7/74	NA/47	52/22	Wet	2
Four Mile Road	38	26.3%	R				NA/-	NA/-			
Galena ☞	675	67.4%	M	Tribal Council or Court	VPO Troopers	X	34/-	17/-	49/26		4

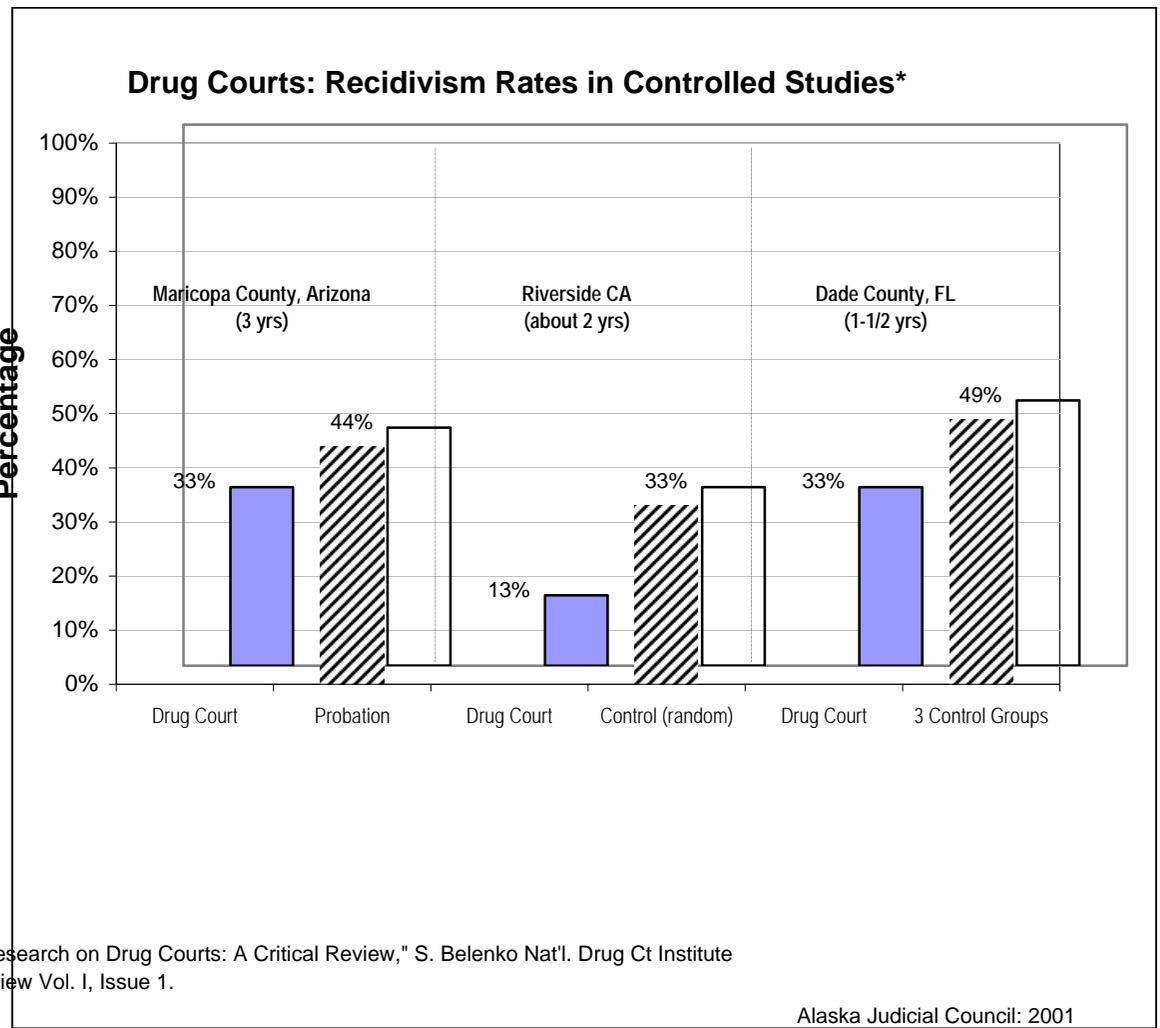
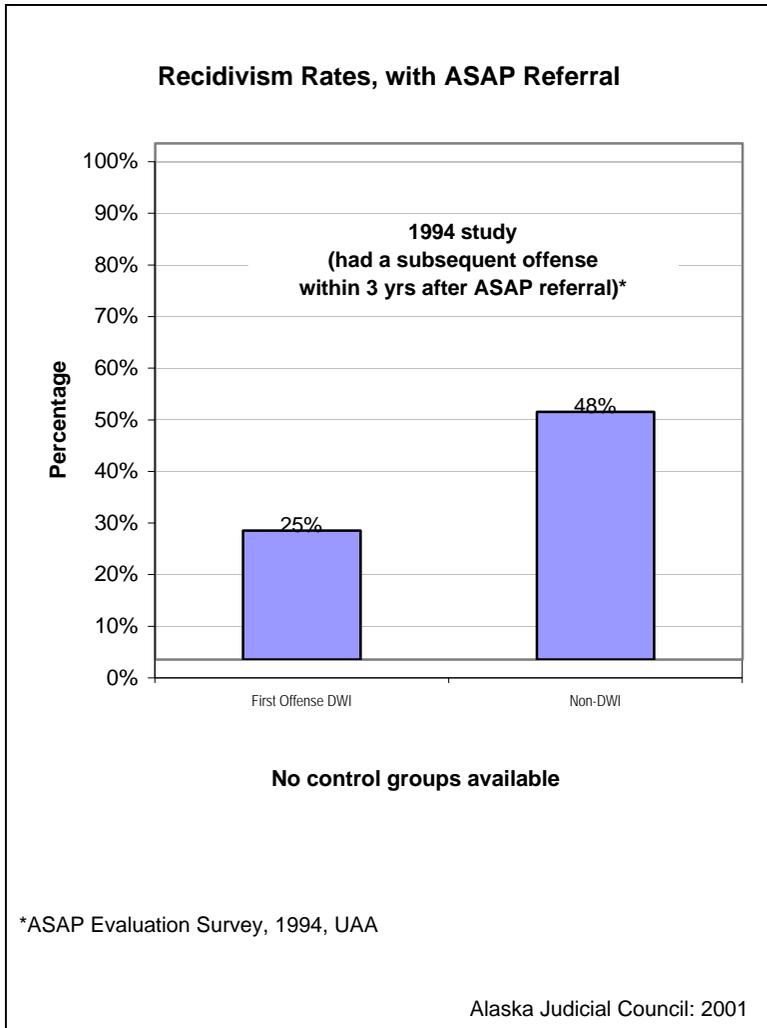
	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Grayling ☰	194	91.8%		Tribal Council or Court		X	42/-	20/-	54/6	Damp	4
Holy Cross ☰	227	96.5%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	13/-	6/-	30/11		1
Hughes ☰	78	79.5%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	11/-	4/-	7/**	Damp	1
Huslia ☰	293	95.2%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO VPO	X	42/-	28/-	36/13	Damp	1
Kaltag ☰	230	87.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPO	X	71/-	43/-	31/22		3
Koyukuk ☰	101	91.1%		Tribal Council or Court		X	54/-	32/-	20/6		
Lake Minchumina	32	12.5%		Tribal Council or Court			1/-	NA/-			
Livengood	29	13.8%	R				NA/-	9/-			
Manley Hot Springs ☰	72	23.6%	R	Tribal Council or Court			7/-	NA/-	**/NA		
McGrath ☰	354	54.6%	R	Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	57/-	27/-	9/**		1
Minto ☰	258	92.2%	R	Tribal Court	VPSO		74/-	4/-	NA/**	Dry	2
Nenana ☰	402	47.3%	M	Tribal Council and Court	Troopers Police	X	130/-	89/-	14/12		4
New Allakaket	36	100.0%					NA/-	NA/-			

	2000 Census DCED	% Native 2000 Census DCED	Court 2000	Tribal Council or Court 1999	Trooper Police VPSO 2001	Jail, Correctional Facility, or Lock-Up	Reported Offenses 2000+ DPS/PD	Reported Arrests 2000++ DPS/PD	DFYS Reports of Harm 1999/2000	Local Option Status 2000	Number of Probationers/ Parolees 2000
Nikolai ☞	100	81.0%		Tribal Council or Court			4/-	NA/-	**/**	Dry	1
Nulato ☞	336	94.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO	X	40/-	16/-	85/15		3
Rampart ☞	45	91.1%		Tribal Council and Court			14/-	4/-	**/NA		
Ruby ☞	188	86.2%		Tribal Council and Court	VPSO	X	22/-	16/-	21/9		1
Shageluk ☞	129	96.9%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		24/-	10/-	39/24	Dry	0
Stevens Village ☞	87	95.4%		Tribal Council or Court		X	11/-	1/-	13/NA	Dry	2
Takotna ☞	50	42.0%		Tribal Council or Court	VPSO		4/-	2/-	**/6		0
Tanana ☞	308	81.5%	R	Tribal Court	VPO Police	X	11/-	8/-	**/8	Wet	2
Telida ☞	3	100%		Tribal Council or Court			NA/-	NA/-			
Venetie ☞	202	96.5%		Tribal Council or Court			44/-	28/-	10/**		1
Wiseman	21	19.0%					3/-	3/-			
Total Population in State	626,932	15.6%					33,232/ 53,874	13,873/ 26,964			5,575

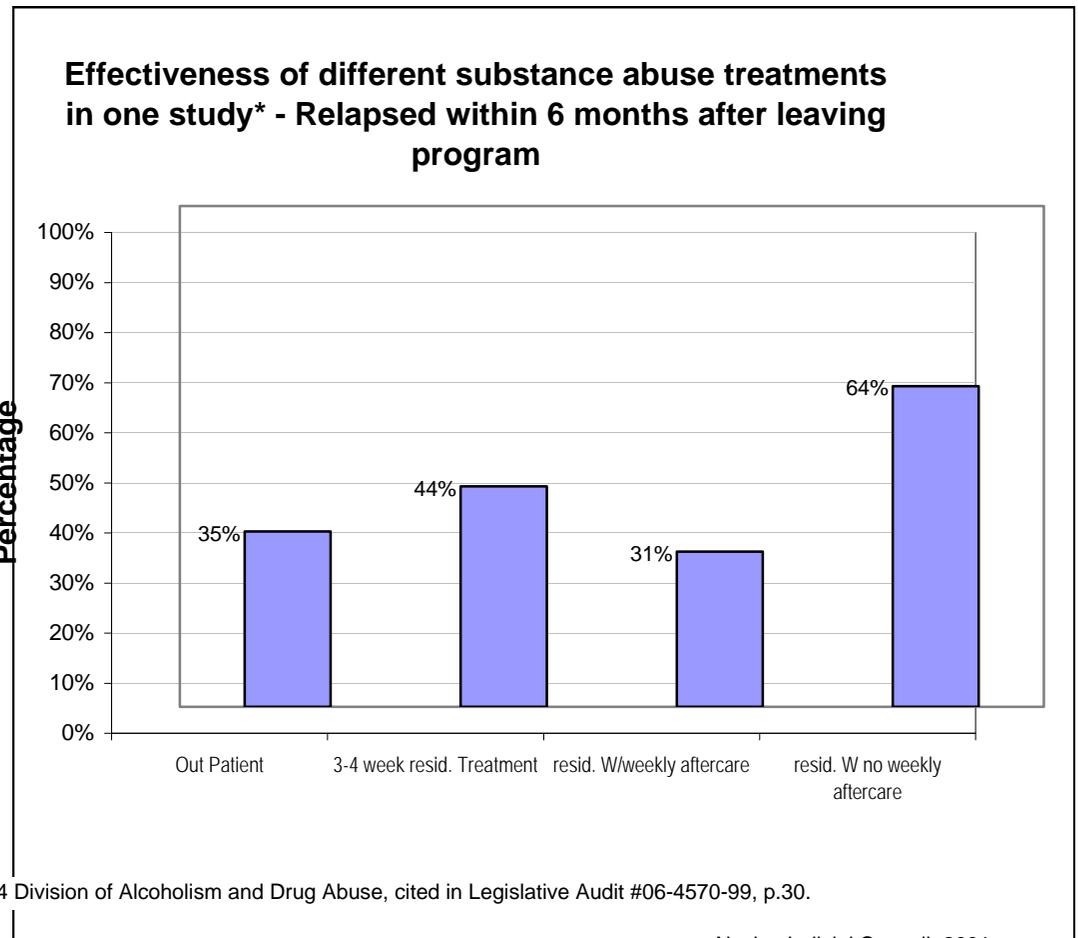
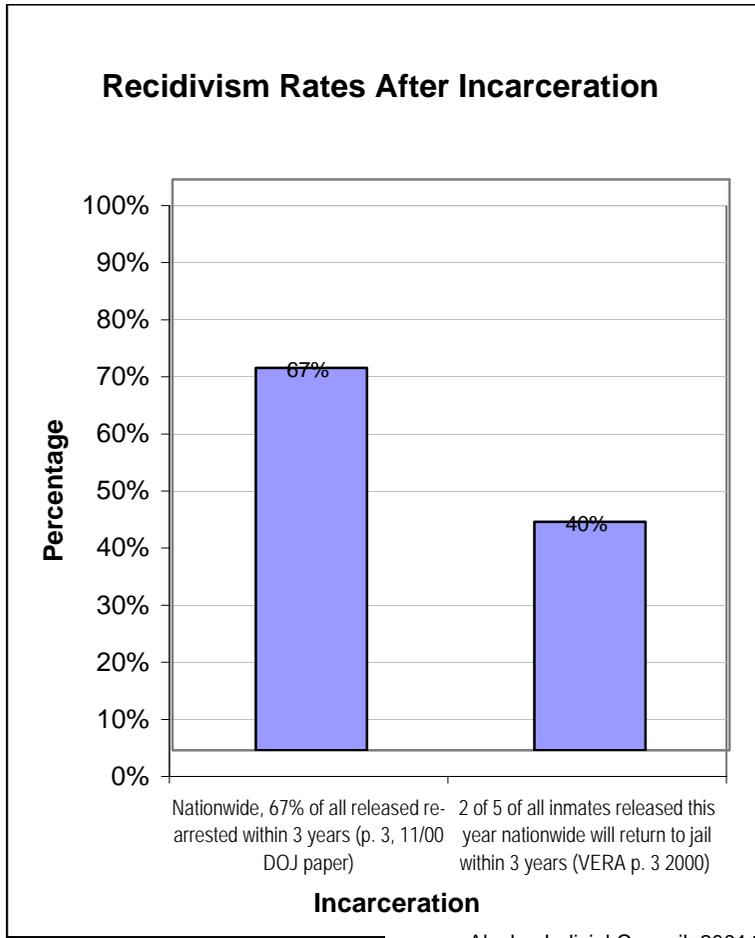
Costs and recidivism rates for incarceration compared to therapeutic programs



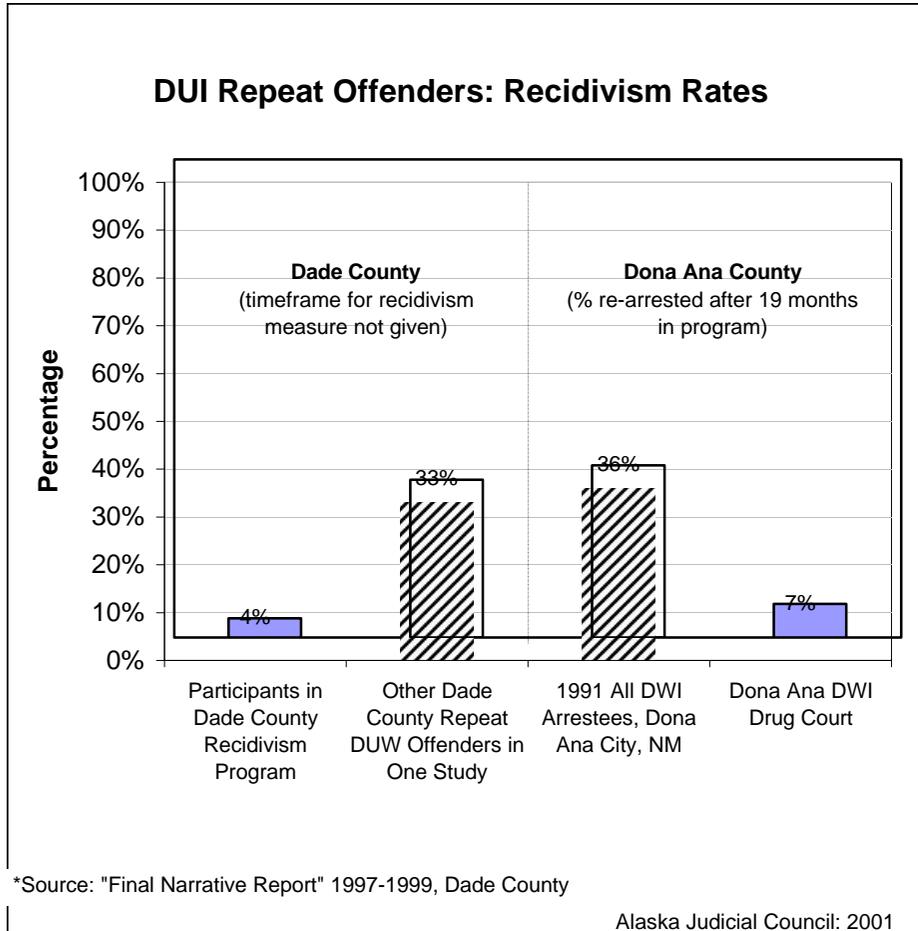
Costs and recidivism rates for incarceration compared to therapeutic programs (continued)



Costs and recidivism rates for incarceration compared to therapeutic programs (continued)



Costs and recidivism rates for incarceration compared to therapeutic programs (continued)



Appendix D

Criminal Justice Council Membership and Committees *Criminal Justice Council Members*

Chair: Bruce Botelho, Attorney General

Members: Margaret Pugh, Commissioner of Corrections
Glenn Godfrey, Commissioner of Public Safety
Jay Livey, Commissioner of Health and Social Services
Stephanie Cole, Administrative Director of Courts
Larry Cohn, Exec. Director, Alaska Judicial Council
Barbara Brink, Public Defender
Brant McGee, Public Advocate

Other Participants: Chris Christensen
Cindy Cooper
Margot Knuth
Elmer Lindstrom
Chrystal Smith

Committee Members

(including members who have contributed to the committee's work
but who no longer serve on the committee)

Nygren Committee

Chair: Dave Berry

Members:	Barbara Brink	Betsy Robson
	Margot Knuth	Judge Trevor Stephens
	Bruce Roberts	Tim Terrell

Monitoring/Notification Committee

Chair: Barbara Brink

Members:	Cindy Cooper	Dwayne Peeples
	Lonzo Henderson	Judge Stephanie Rhoades
	Elmer Lindstrom	Bruce Roberts
	Wendy Lyford	Ron Taylor
	Mark Mew	Ernie Turner
	Susan Parkes	Russ Webb

Drug Court Committee

Chair: Margaret Pugh

Members:	Michele Bartley	Pat McBride
	Barbara Brink	Brant McGee
	Larry Cohn	Phil Moberly
	Ken Duff	Bruce Roberts
	Cathy Easter	Jean Sagan
	Judge Stephanie Joannides	Keith Thayer
	Wendy Lyford	Sarah Williams

Pretrial Committee

Chair: Margaret Pugh

Members:	Judge Elaine Andrews	Larry Cohn
	Barbara Brink	Cindy Cooper
	John Bodick	David Hudson
	Chris Christensen	Margot Knuth