

ALASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ANALYSIS COMMISSION

November 1, 2023

2023 Annual Report

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Executive Summary

About the Commission

The Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission (Commission) was created by the Alaska Legislature in 2022 to collect and analyze criminal justice data for the legislature, executive branch, courts, and public. This is the Commission's first annual report. To prepare it, the Commission analyzed data from the Departments of Corrections, Law, and Public Safety, and the Alaska Court System, and also collected data and information from various additional sources.

The Commission's sixteen members include the heads of each executive branch department and agency associated with criminal justice (or their designees), three judges (retired or active), two peace officers (one urban, one rural), a representative from the Alaska Native Justice Center, a representative from a victims' organization, two legislators (non-voting positions), a representative of the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, and a person jointly designated by the Public Defender Agency and Department of Law. The Alaska Judicial Council is required by statute to provide staff and assistance to the Commission.

Overview of this report

In this report, the Commission examined and analyzed criminal justice statistics to identify areas for improving the efficiencies and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. It also undertook special projects relevant to the functions, operations, and outcomes of the criminal justice system, including in-depth reports about mental competency to stand trial, the lengthening time to dispose of criminal cases, a historical survey of diversion programs, a discussion of victims' perspectives and resources in the context of their rights in the justice system, and information about victim restitution. Finally, the report contains statutorily required information from executive branch agencies and state-funded organizations about their treatment programs and crime prevention activities.

Highlights of this report

Criminal Justice Statistics

The first section of the report shows data about reported crime, incarcerated populations, time to disposition, recidivism, risk assessments, and a separate section (prepared by the Department of Law) on its handling of felony sex offense cases. The findings from this section include:

- At the time of the report, reported crime data were only available through 2021. Those data showed falling rates for all types of crime, although Alaska's violent crime rates remained substantially higher than elsewhere in the United States.
- The Department of Corrections' Pretrial section supervises about 2,700 people at a time in communities around the state.
- The data for cases arrested, filed, and convicted showed slight increases between 2022 and 2023 for all three measures, but all measures were well below the rates in 2015.
- The time needed to dispose of cases increased substantially between 2017 and 2022. Pandemic-related measures were responsible for a substantial part of the change, but the trend began well before 2020. Time to disposition varies by both case type (more serious cases take longer) and by location.
- At the same time, the type of disposition changed: more cases (both felonies and misdemeanors) were dismissed (or cases resulted in acquittal) entirely than prior to January of 2017.

- The number of people incarcerated has fluctuated over the prior thirteen years. However, in both 2010 and 2023, the total number of people incarcerated was approximately 4,500. Within the total incarcerated population, the percentage of people not serving a sentence increased: people incarcerated before trial or while unsentenced for some other reason was 29.6% in 2016 but is now 54%. The majority of both sentenced and unsentenced incarcerated people had been charged with or convicted of a felony, although many misdemeanants experienced short stays in an institution.
- A few people are granted discretionary parole each year (38 individuals in FY 2022 and 57 in 2023), with the parole board reporting a grant rate of 23% in FY 2022 and 29% in 2023. DOC officers supervise those released on parole in the community.
- DOC officers also supervise people in the community who are on probation imposed as a part of their sentence. The percentage of people who are later incarcerated for violating probation or parole conditions has dropped substantially during the past eight years.
- The Commission assessed how many people returned to incarceration or other criminal behavior (“recidivism”), looking at the issue in several ways. The percent who were incarcerated for a new arrest, conviction, or other reason within three years of their conviction or release from a previous incarceration ranged between about 57% and 62% over the period measured.
- After a conviction, the Department of Corrections assesses each person’s “risk” using a standard measure (Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R)). The analysis showed that most responses to the risk assessment questions had remained stable between 2020 and 2023.

Alaska’s Forensic Evaluation and Restoration Process (Competency to Stand Trial)

The Commission compiled data from the Alaska Court System and Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API) to demonstrate the scope and complexity of the issues surrounding criminal defendants who may be mentally incompetent to stand trial. Alaska has been part of a national trend seeing more people referred for evaluation of their competency to stand trial. API forensic evaluators completed 262 evaluations statewide in 2018 and 469 in 2022, an increase of 64%. Although increased numbers of evaluators actually reduced the time needed to perform an evaluation (44% shorter than in 2018), more people were found incompetent to stand trial. When that happens, judges typically (for felony cases) order the defendant be “restored” to competency, if possible. That process took longer in 2022 than in 2018 because more defendants were sent for restoration. Data on competency case outcomes is included in the report.

Several projects are underway to reduce the need for competency evaluations, and to better equip the system to respond. These projects are discussed in the report.

Victims’ Voices and Resources

Although few data are available about victims’ demographics and characteristics, the Commission reviewed information about their rights, and the resources available. Victims in Alaska have constitutional rights, and statutory rights; these are given substance through procedures in the prosecutors’ offices, the Office of Victims’ Rights (a legislative agency), and several active victims’ organizations such as Victims for Justice, Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, and the Violent Crimes Compensation Board. Through these provisions, victims can get information about the cases in which they might be a witness (victims are not a party to a criminal case), protective orders, resources for healing, financial and other aid, and compensation for violent crimes. The court system handles restitution orders to help assure that victims receive restitution required by the judge.

The report describes victims' experiences with the criminal justice system. In some cases, victims have felt protected and supported. In others, they have experienced a lack of notification and other services they needed. About 50% of victims have said in surveys (e.g., the Alaska Victimization Survey 2020 focused on women's experiences with domestic violence and sexual assault) that they don't report crimes against them. They fear retribution by an offender, disbelief from authorities to whom they might report the crime, loss of financial and parental support, and other negative consequences. Alaska has new programs to respond to victims' needs, including a Department of Public Safety Victim Advocate program that will be reported on next year.

Diversion Programs

Staff for the Commission prepared a historical review of the programs used since the early 1970s to divert appropriate people and cases from the criminal justice system when their needs might be better served by something other than a criminal prosecution. These programs have included diversion before the case is tried and diversion from incarceration (and at times, conviction). The report also described the range of programs presently in place, including the Municipality of Anchorage pretrial diversion program, a range of therapeutic courts, a civil diversion program to work with tribal courts in resolving domestic violence cases, and other work with tribes. (The juvenile justice system is based in restorative principles but because it is a substantially different approach it was not considered in this report.)

The Commission will continue to report basic statistics about the criminal justice system in its next report, while taking on new research into topics identified by commissioners and others.

I. Introduction

This is the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission's (Commission) first annual report to the Alaska Legislature. The Commission's reports are due to the Legislature by November 1 of every year.¹

The Commission was created by the Legislature in 2022. It is tasked with conducting research and data analysis to better understand how the criminal justice system works in Alaska. To conduct this research and data analysis, the Commission receives data from the Alaska Department of Corrections, the Alaska Department of Public Safety, the Alaska Department of Law, and the Alaska Court System, among other sources. The Commission is required to use this data to track outcomes and trends in the criminal justice system.²

The Commission consists of 16 members who are determined by statute.³ The Commission meets at least quarterly, and its meetings are open to the public. The staff of the Alaska Judicial Council supports the Commission's work by conducting research and handling administrative tasks.

Members of the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Matt Claman, Ex Officio, Chair
Alaska State Senate

Jean Achee
Lieutenant, Sitka Police Department

Samantha Cherot
Alaska Public Defender (term ended 9/23)

Alex Cleghorn
Chief Operating Officer, Alaska Native Justice Center

James Cockrell
Commissioner, Alaska Department of Public Safety

David Mannheimer
Court of Appeals Judge (ret.), Alaska Court System

William Montgomery
District Court Judge, Alaska Court System

Laura Russell
Senior Behavioral Health Policy Advisor, Alaska Department of Health (through 9/23)

John Skidmore
Deputy Attorney General, Alaska Department of Law

Brenda Stanfill
Director, Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Trevor Stephens
Superior Court Judge (ret.), Alaska Court System

Sarah Vance, Ex Officio
Alaska State House of Representatives

April Wilkerson
Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Corrections

Steve Williams
Chief Executive Officer, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority

Brian Wilson
Captain, Anchorage Police Department

John Yoakum
Joint Designee of the Alaska Department of Law and the Alaska Public Defender Agency

¹ AS 44.19.647(b).

² AS 44.19.645.

³ AS 44.19.642. See Appendix A for more details.

II. Criminal Justice Data

The Commission receives and analyzes data from the Alaska Department of Corrections, the Alaska Court System, and the Alaska Department of Public Safety. These agencies are required by law to send data sets to the Commission every quarter. The information provided by these agencies allows the Commission to track trends in the criminal justice system over time.

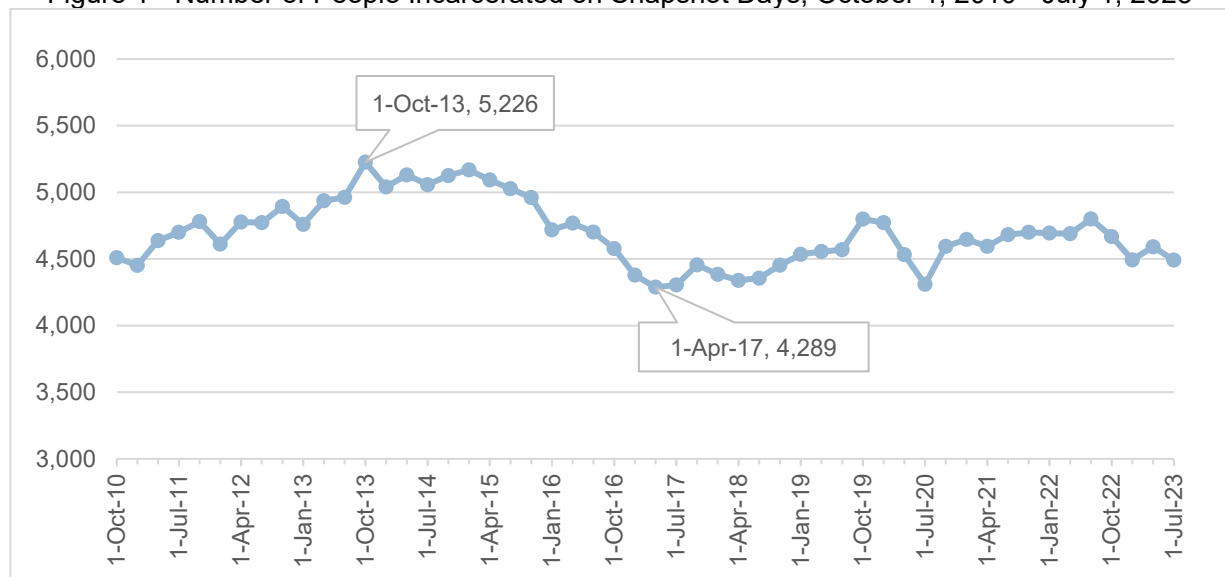
A. Incarceration

The following section provides data about the people held in custody in Alaska's correctional facilities. Alaska houses people in thirteen correctional facilities spread across the state. In FY 2023, the Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) had an operating budget of \$407,422,400, of which \$367,043,900 came from Unrestricted General Funds.⁴ The budget includes all DOC costs for people in custody and on supervision, including those in community residential centers and those on probation and parole.

1. The Incarcerated Population as a Whole

Figure 1 below shows the number of people in custody on the first day of each quarter from October 2010 to July 2023. On October 1, 2010, a total of 4,509 people were in custody in Alaska's correctional facilities. On July 1, 2023, that number was 4,491. Between those dates, the lowest number of people incarcerated was 4,289, on April 1, 2017, and the highest number was 5,226, on October 1, 2013. (Note: the y-axis on Figure 1 begins at 3,000 to better show changes over time.)

Figure 1 - Number of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days, October 1, 2010 - July 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

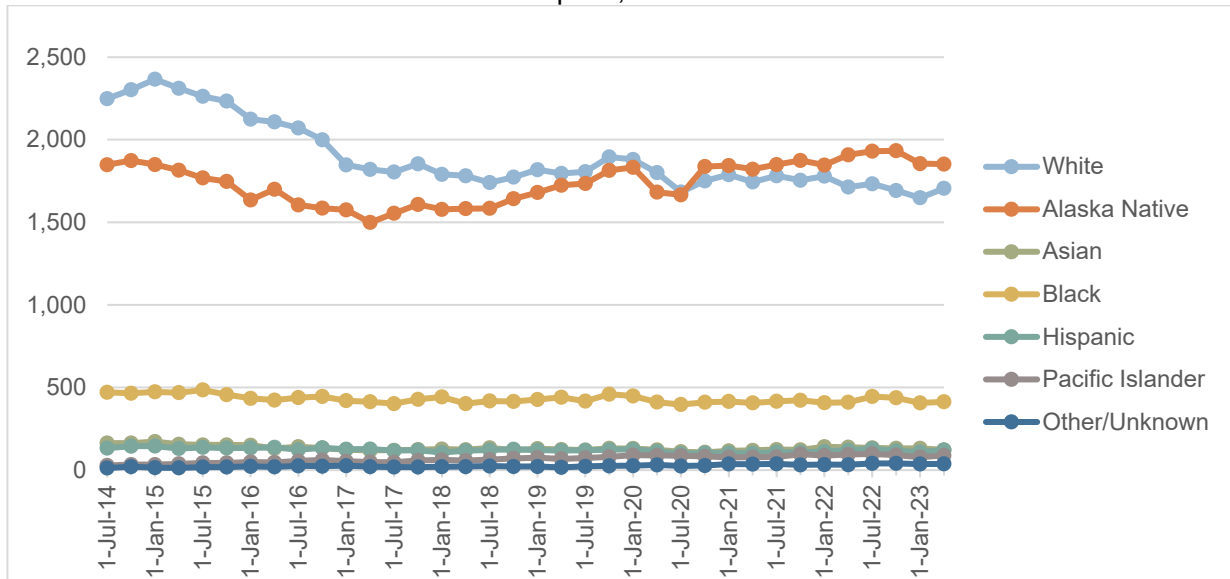
Appendix C of this report details the capacity of each correctional facility and the extent to which each facility was over or under capacity in recent years.

⁴ "Component Summary: Department of Corrections," *FY 2023 Enacted Budget*, Office of Management and Budget, Alaska Office of the Governor, p. 4. Additional funds were allocated to the Department of Corrections in the FY 2023 Supplemental Budget. See "Component Summary" *FY 2023 Supplemental Budget*, Office of Management and Budget, Alaska Office of the Governor, pp. 18-26. Both these budget reports were accessed from the Office of Management and Budget website. DOC also temporarily houses people incapacitated by alcohol or drugs and by emergency mental health conditions.

2. The Incarcerated Population by Race and Ethnicity

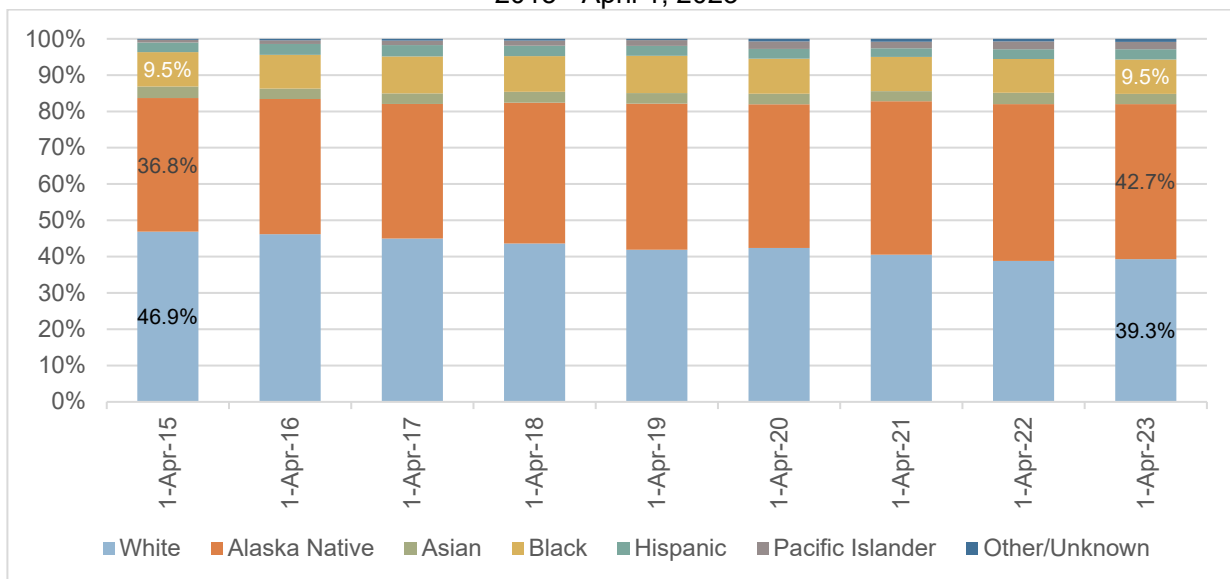
Figure 2 below shows the number of people incarcerated at the beginning of every quarter from July 1, 2014 to April 1, 2023. The figure breaks down this incarcerated population by race or ethnicity. The information regarding each person's race or ethnicity was taken either from the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN), which obtains its data from Department of Motor Vehicles records, or this information was obtained from individuals when they were booked into a DOC correctional facility.

Figure 2 - Number of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Race and Ethnicity, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 3 - Percentage of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Race and Ethnicity, April 1, 2015 - April 1, 2023

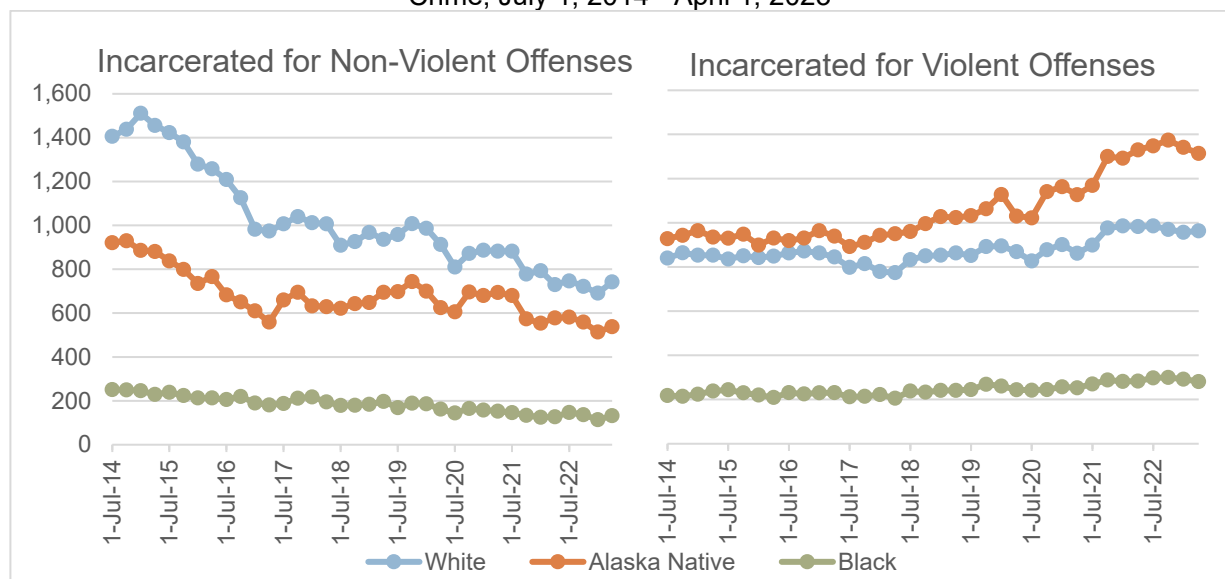


Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 3 above shows race and ethnicity data as a percentage of the total incarcerated population on a snapshot day (April 1) between 2015 and 2023. On April 1, 2015, the share of incarcerated people who were White was 46.9%; on April 1, 2023, the share of incarcerated people who were White was 39.3%. On those same dates, the share of incarcerated people who were Alaska Native was 36.8% and 42.7%, respectively. The share of people who were Black was 9.5% in 2015 and 9.5% in 2023. The share of all other races/ethnicities combined was 6.7% in 2015 and 8.5% in 2023.

These percentages differ significantly from the proportions of these same races and ethnicities in the general Alaska population. In mid-2022, the estimated share of people in the general Alaska population who were White was about 64%, but Whites comprised only about 40% of the incarcerated population.⁵ In contrast, the estimated share of people in the general population who were Alaska Native was about 16%, even though Alaska Natives comprised about 40% of the incarcerated population — essentially the same proportion of the incarcerated population as White inmates. Similarly, the estimated share of people in the general population who were Black was less than 4%, but Blacks comprised almost 10% of the incarcerated population.

Figure 4 - Number of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Ethnicity and Violent/Non-Violent Crime, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 4 shows the number of people incarcerated by race on snapshot days, and whether they were incarcerated for a violent or non-violent offense.⁶ Figure 4 only shows people who were White, Alaska Native, or Black as other races made up too small a share of the incarcerated population to be included. Figure 4 shows that between 2014 and 2023, the number of people incarcerated for non-violent offenses decreased, and the number of people incarcerated for violent offenses increased. The rate of change varied by race.

⁵ Statewide population estimates by race and Hispanic origin were accessed from the Department of Labor and Workforce Development website at: <https://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/data-pages/alaska-population-estimates>.

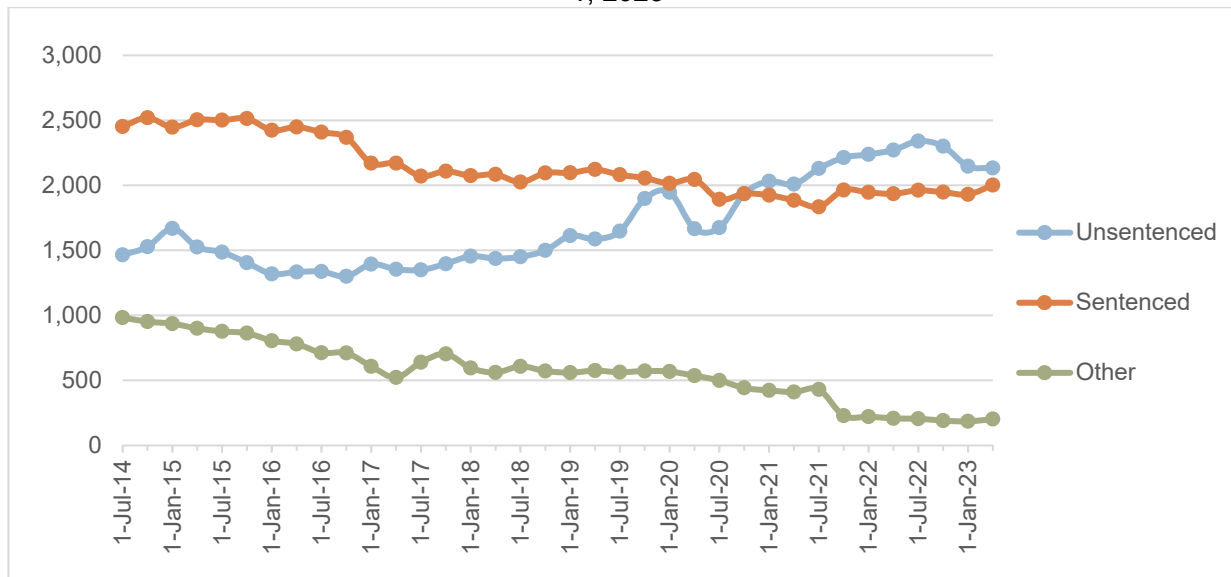
⁶ For this analysis, “violent” offenses are those listed in Appendix F. They include “person” offenses such as Assault (AS 11.41.200) and Robbery (AS 11.41.500), as well as “sex registerable” offenses, for example, Sex Assault (AS 11.41.410) or Sex Abuse of a Minor (AS 11.41.434).

3. The Incarcerated Population by Legal Status

The number of people who are incarcerated can be broken down by legal status: those who are awaiting trial or sentencing (referred to as “unsentenced”), those who have been sentenced, and those who are incarcerated for another reason. The legal status of an incarcerated person impacts how DOC must manage that individual. A person who is incarcerated while awaiting trial or sentencing must be made available, either remotely or by physical transport, for court hearings. Also, they must be given the opportunity to confer with their attorney. These needs require coordination between DOC, DPS (for physical transport), and the court system. In contrast, those who are serving a sentence are not likely to need to attend court hearings or attorney meetings, but they might need to attend rehabilitative programming.

Figure 5 below shows the legal status of people incarcerated on a given day. In Figure 5, “sentenced” represents the number of people who are serving a sentence for a conviction, “unsentenced” represents people who are charged with a crime but have not been convicted, and “other” represents people who are neither awaiting trial nor sentenced.⁷ The “other” category is comprised mostly of people incarcerated for violations of probation or parole.

Figure 5 - Number of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Legal Status, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

a) The Unsented Incarcerated Population

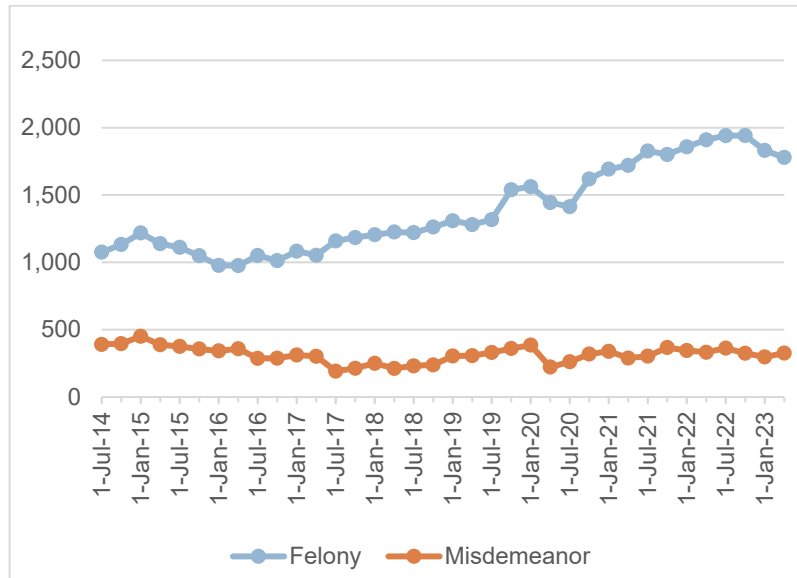
Figure 5 above shows how the number of people incarcerated while awaiting trial increased between 2014 and 2023. It shows a slight decrease during that time of incarcerated people who had been sentenced, and an even greater decrease in the number of people incarcerated for violations of probation or parole. The share of those incarcerated while awaiting trial peaked at 51.8% of the total incarcerated population on October 1, 2022. Only two years earlier, the share of those incarcerated while awaiting trial was the same as those who had been sentenced - 44.9% of the total incarcerated

⁷ The “unsentenced” category (also referred to as “pretrial” in this report) includes a small number of individuals who have been convicted but are awaiting sentencing.

population. And four years before that - on October 1, 2016 - those awaiting trial were only 29.6% of the total incarcerated population.

Figure 6 shows the number of people awaiting trial who are charged with felonies compared to those charged with misdemeanors. On any given day, more people charged with felonies were in custody compared to those charged with misdemeanors, even though the criminal justice system handles many more misdemeanor than felony charges. Figure 6 also shows that on any given day the number of incarcerated people charged with a felony has been increasing. This trend is largely due to the increasing amount of time being taken to dispose of felony cases, as documented elsewhere in this report.

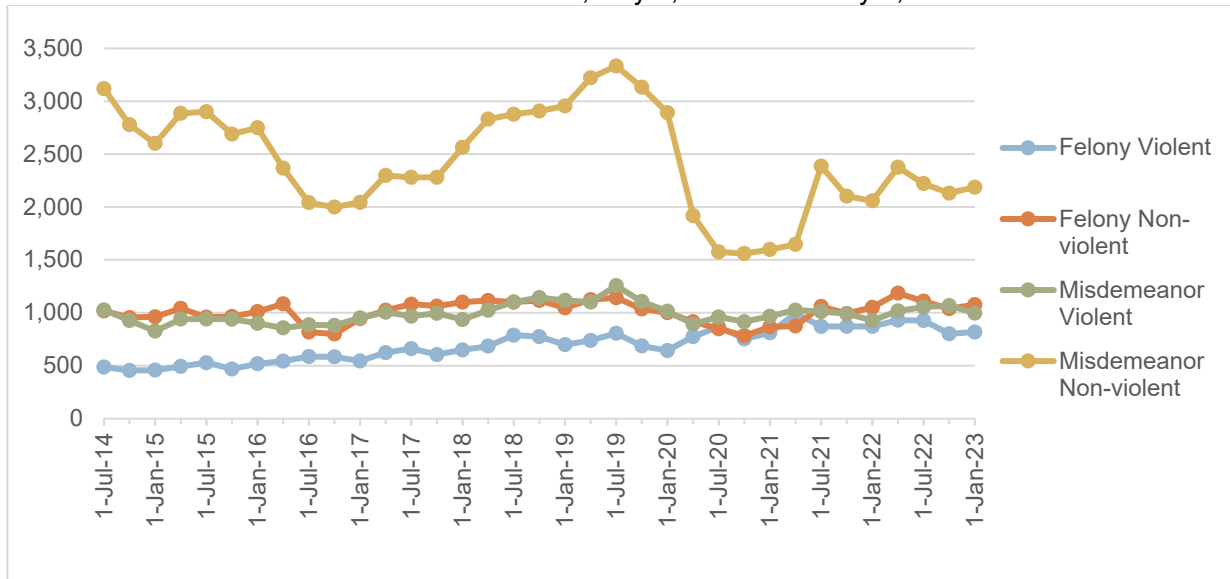
Figure 6 - Number of Incarcerated People Awaiting Trial on Snapshot Days by Crime Severity, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

While the majority of incarcerated people awaiting trial on any given day are charged with a felony, people who are charged with misdemeanors are admitted in higher numbers than people charged with felonies. Figure 7 shows the number of people awaiting trial who are admitted to a correctional facility pretrial per quarter by crime severity.

Figure 7 - Number of People Admitted Unsensenced per Quarter by Crime Severity and Violent/Non-Violent Crime, July 1, 2014 - January 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

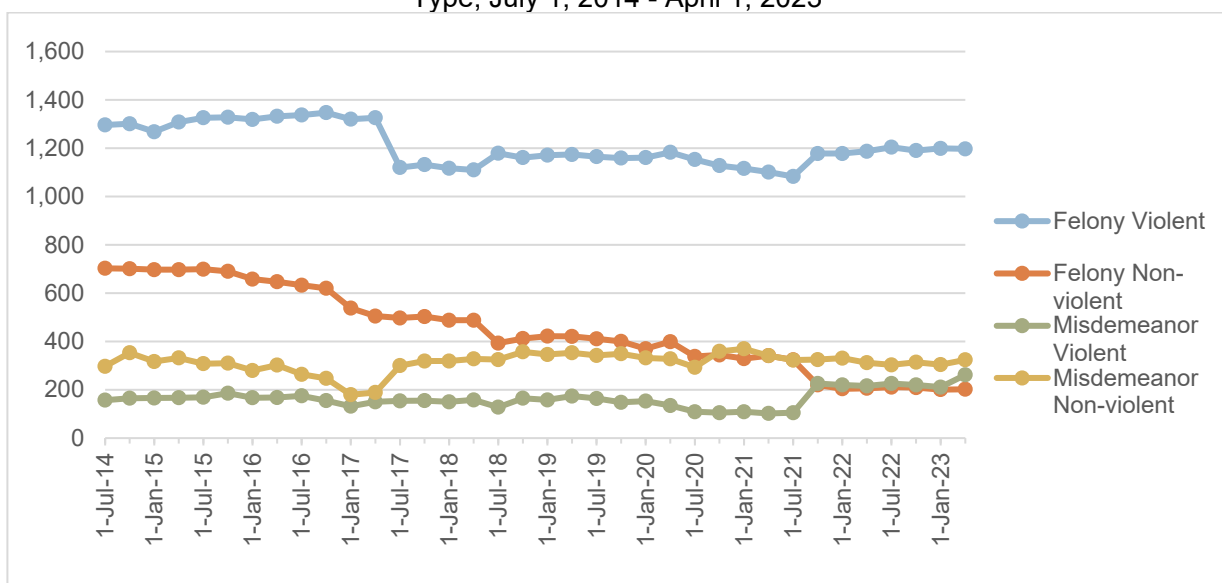
Additional snapshot data from the Department of Corrections indicates that about 100 of the unsentenced, non-violent misdemeanor admissions it receives per quarter are people remanded for a violation of conditions of release. This trend has been essentially flat since October of 2021.

Figure 7 shows that people charged with non-violent misdemeanors are more frequently admitted to incarceration than people charged with felonies. But people charged with non-violent misdemeanors are more likely to be released on bail than those charged with felonies. Thus, people charged with felonies make up a greater share of the pretrial population on a given day (as illustrated by Figure 6).

b) The Sentenced Incarcerated Population

The figures in this section show only people who have been sentenced. Figure 8 shows the number of people incarcerated on snapshot days by the severity of the crime for which they were sentenced: violent felonies, non-violent felonies, violent misdemeanors, and non-violent misdemeanors.⁸ People serving sentences for violent felonies make up the largest share of the population. Between 2014 and 2023, the share of people serving sentences for non-violent felonies decreased significantly compared to the other categories.

Figure 8 - Number of Sentenced People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Crime Severity/Violent Type, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

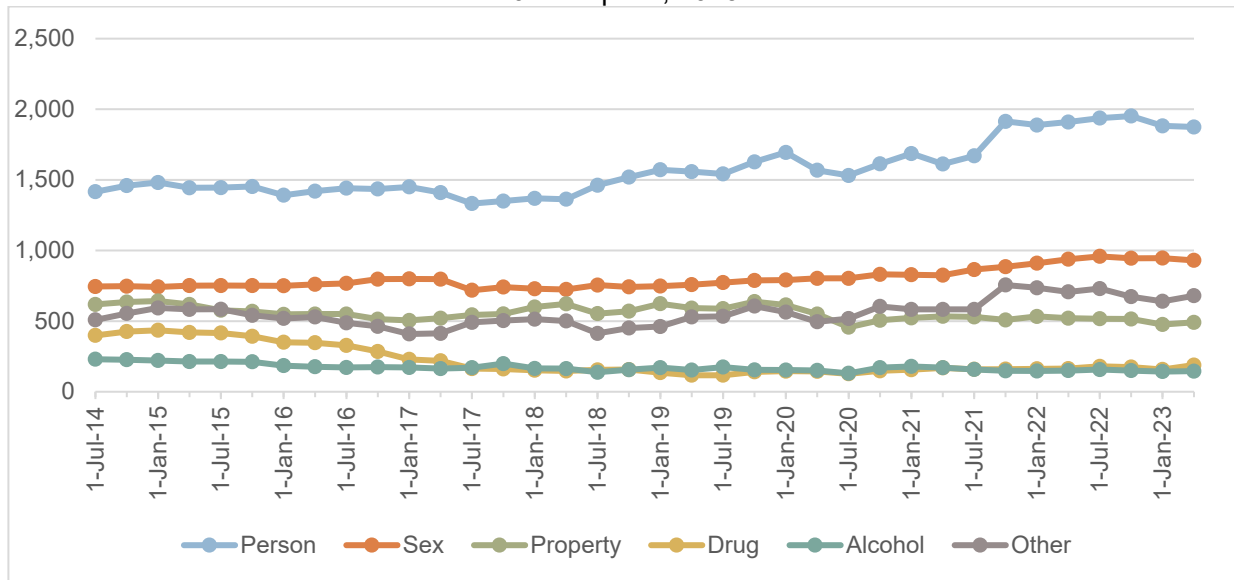
Figure 9 below shows the number of people serving sentences on snapshot days by the category of offense for which they were convicted: person crimes, sex crimes, property crimes, drug crimes, alcohol crimes, and other crimes.⁹ In this chart, “other” are those offenses not otherwise listed, namely, non-violent offenses aside from property, drug, or alcohol.¹⁰

⁸ “Violent” offenses are those offenses categorized as “person” offenses, for example, Assault (AS 11.41.200) or Robbery (AS 11.41.500), and “sex registerable” offenses, for example, Sex Assault (AS 11.41.410) or Sex Abuse of a Minor (AS 11.41.434); see also Appendix F.

⁹ See Appendix F for more information about offense categorization.

¹⁰ “Alcohol” includes driving while intoxicated offenses.

Figure 9 - Number of Sentenced People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days by Offense Type, July 1, 2014 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

B. Pretrial Supervision, Parole and Probation

In addition to managing its institutional facilities, the Department of Corrections supervises people in the community. People who are supervised on pretrial release are those who have been charged with a crime and who are released from custody while their case is pending. People who are supervised on parole and/or probation are those who have been convicted of a felony crime and are supervised in the community as part of their sentence or as a condition of their release from custody. The Department of Corrections' Division of Pretrial, Probation, and Parole supervises those awaiting trial, those on probation, and those on parole.

1. Pretrial Release

Because people who are charged with a crime are considered innocent until proven guilty, they have a right to reasonable bail.¹¹ Judges decide the conditions under which a person who is charged with a crime may be released from custody while awaiting disposition of their case.

Judges have several options when releasing people on bail. They take into account the offense charged, the weight of the evidence, considerations of the victim, the defendant's family ties, employment, residency, prior criminal record, prior performance on pretrial release, assets available to make money bail, reputation, character, and mental condition.¹² Depending on these factors and the judge's determinations about the defendant's danger and likelihood of appearance at future court hearings, the judge can require the defendant to agree to specific conditions before authorizing their release.¹³ Conditions a judge may order include:

- Order supervision by the Department of Corrections' Division of Pretrial, Probation and Parole or allow the defendant to contract with another supervision entity;
- Order the defendant to submit to drug or alcohol testing, with or without supervision;
- Require payment of money to the court as security, usually in the form of a bond (which is refunded if the defendant is successful during the pretrial period);
- Require the defendant to be monitored electronically;
- Appoint a third-party custodian;¹⁴ and
- Impose other conditions that the defendant must abide by while on release (such as obey all laws, do not drink, do not use drugs, do not contact the victim, etc.).

a) Department of Corrections' Pretrial Supervision

Many people charged with crimes are supervised by the Department of Corrections while awaiting trial. DOC began this work in 2018. On average, DOC's Pretrial Officers supervise approximately 2,700 defendants statewide. The Division of Pretrial, Probation, and Parole has offices in Anchorage, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, and Palmer.

- The Anchorage office covers the Anchorage Bowl area including Chugiak, Eagle River, and Girdwood.
- The Dillingham office covers southwestern Alaska.
- The Fairbanks office covers a wide swath of central, northern, and western Alaska, including Bethel, Kotzebue, Nome, and Utqiagvik.
- The Kenai office covers the Kenai Peninsula including Homer, Soldotna, and Seward.

¹¹ Alaska Const., art. I, § 11 .

¹² AS 12.30.011(c).

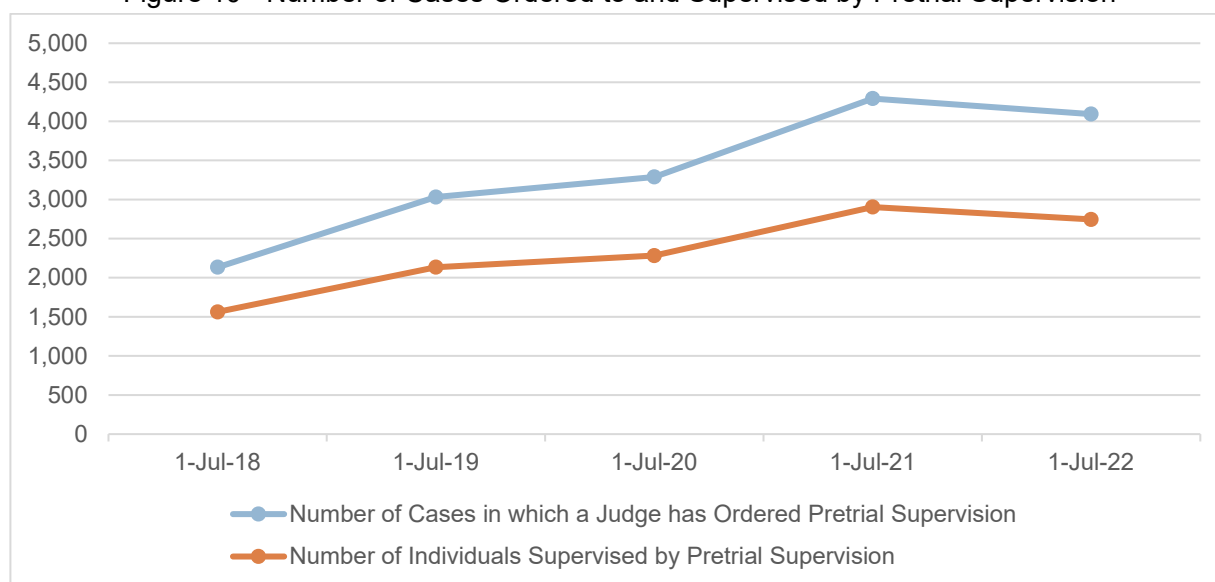
¹³ AS 12.30.011(b).

¹⁴ AS 12.30.021.

- The Palmer office covers southcentral Alaska (other than Anchorage or the Kenai Peninsula) including Kodiak and Wasilla.
- The Juneau, Ketchikan, and Sitka offices cover southeast Alaska. Sitka pretrial defendants are courtesy supervised by the Sitka Probation Office, but the Juneau Pretrial Office has oversight of the Sitka pretrial cases.

Judges are able to assign people to community supervision by DOC Pretrial as a condition of their release from custody. The judge's order to DOC pretrial supervision also may include the other conditions of release as listed above. Figure 10 shows the number of defendants supervised by DOC Pretrial on July 1 of each year. The figure shows that more than 2,700 of the defendants who were assigned to DOC Pretrial on July 1, 2022 met their conditions of release and were actively supervised. Figure 10 also shows the number of individuals who were ordered by a judge to DOC Pretrial but who were not supervised because they could not meet the judge's other conditions of release and remained in custody.

Figure 10 - Number of Cases Ordered to and Supervised by Pretrial Supervision



Source: Alaska Department of Corrections [2022 Offender Profile](#), [2021 Offender Profile](#), and [2020 Offender Profile](#).

Pretrial officers perform a risk assessment for each defendant who is arrested and booked into a correctional institution. The risk assessment was developed specifically for Alaska's population. DOC began using the risk assessment in 2018. The instrument assesses a defendant's level of risk on two measures of pretrial failure: likelihood of failure to appear in court (FTA) and likelihood of new criminal arrest (NCA).

Risk levels of defendants assigned to pretrial supervision have varied somewhat over the past few years.¹⁵ When the program first began, judges were assigning many low-risk offenders to pretrial supervision in the community (about half of all defendants in 2019). After that first year, however, judges assigned more moderate-risk offenders to supervision and assigned fewer low-risk offenders to supervision, although a significant minority of supervisees have been low risk. Table 1 illustrates the trends (percentages do not total 100 due to rounding).

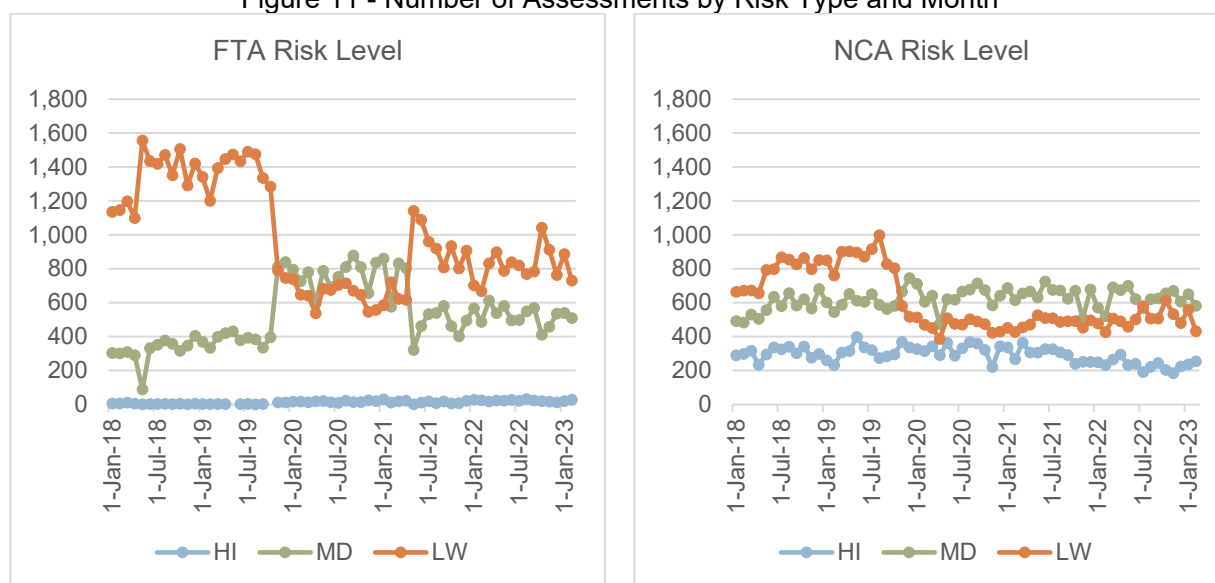
¹⁵ For this discussion, risk levels are a composite of two separate scores - risk of failure to appear (FTA) and risk of new criminal activity (NCA). When summarizing the risk of an individual, the higher of the two scores is used.

	Low Risk	Mod Risk	High Risk	Not Assessed/Unclassified ¹⁶
2019	51%	32%	10%	7.6%
2020	37%	46%	13%	4%
2021	36%	46%	13%	5%
2022	38%	46%	13%	3%

Source: Alaska Department of Corrections

Figure 11 gives the breakdown of assessments per month by assessed level and type of risk. The abrupt shift of the low risk (“LW”) and moderate risk (“MD”) lines on the FTA assessment between 2020 and 2021 may be due to changes to the criminal code and re-validation of the assessment tool.¹⁷

Figure 11 - Number of Assessments by Risk Type and Month



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Department of Corrections

Judges also may order electronic monitoring (EM) for location tracking (for example, ordering them to home confinement with approved passes or ordering them to stay away from certain areas), or for drug or alcohol use.

Pretrial officers administer EM supervision. If the defendant is being monitored electronically, pretrial officers will respond to violations such as a defendant entering an exclusion zone (a place where a judge has prohibited the defendant to go), detection of alcohol use if a defendant has been ordered not to consume alcohol, or device removal such as cut straps. Data from 2021 suggest that a significant percentage of cases assigned to the Pretrial Enforcement Division involved electronic monitoring.¹⁸

¹⁶ Sometimes people are assigned to supervision even though they were not assessed; often these individuals were already released before arraignment because they were charged with a misdemeanor and released according to a standard bail schedule.

¹⁷ Email from the Department of Corrections to the Alaska Judicial Council (August 15, 2023).

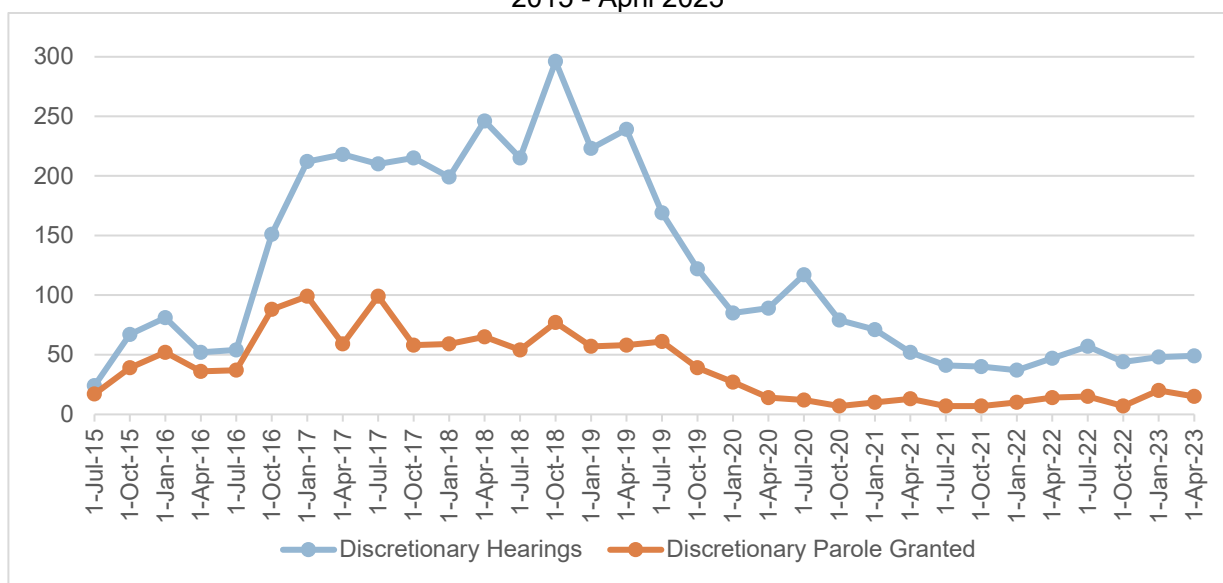
¹⁸ Data available from Alaska Judicial Council.

2. Parole Releases

After a person who is incarcerated has served a certain portion of their sentence, they may be eligible to apply for discretionary parole. When someone applies for discretionary parole, the parole board holds a hearing to determine whether to grant the request.¹⁹ The parole board may authorize the release of a person on discretionary parole if it determines a reasonable probability exists that the person will live and remain at liberty without violating laws or conditions imposed by the board, the release will further the person’s rehabilitation and reintegration into society, the person will not pose a threat of harm, and release of the person would not diminish the seriousness of the crime.²⁰

Figure 12 below shows trends over time in the number of discretionary parole hearings, and the number of people who were granted discretionary parole per quarter. The observed trends in the figure were related to changes to the law in 2017 and 2019. Before 2017, a person wishing to be considered for discretionary parole was required to file an application with the parole board. Starting in 2017, the law was changed to require hearings for all those eligible, and to expand the number of people eligible. Figure 12 shows a large increase in hearings and a small increase in the number cases granted. Then in 2019, the law reverted to requiring an application in order to be considered for discretionary parole, and it also limited eligibility for some crimes.²¹

Figure 12 - Discretionary Parole Hearings and Discretionary Parole Granted per Quarter, July 2015 - April 2023



Data Source: Alaska Parole Board
 Data Analysis: Alaska Parole Board

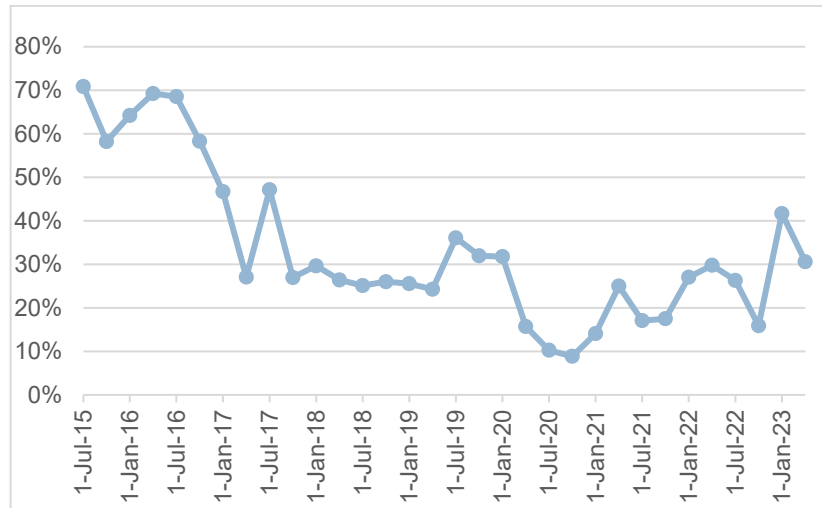
¹⁹ AS 33.16.130.

²⁰ AS 33.16.100.

²¹ Email from the Department of Corrections to the Alaska Judicial Council (September 25, 2023).

Figure 13 at right shows changes in the discretionary parole grant rate over the same period. The rate at which the Parole Board grants discretionary parole is a function of the number of hearings and the number of people granted parole.

Figure 13 - Discretionary Parole Grant Rate per Quarter, July 2015 - April 2023



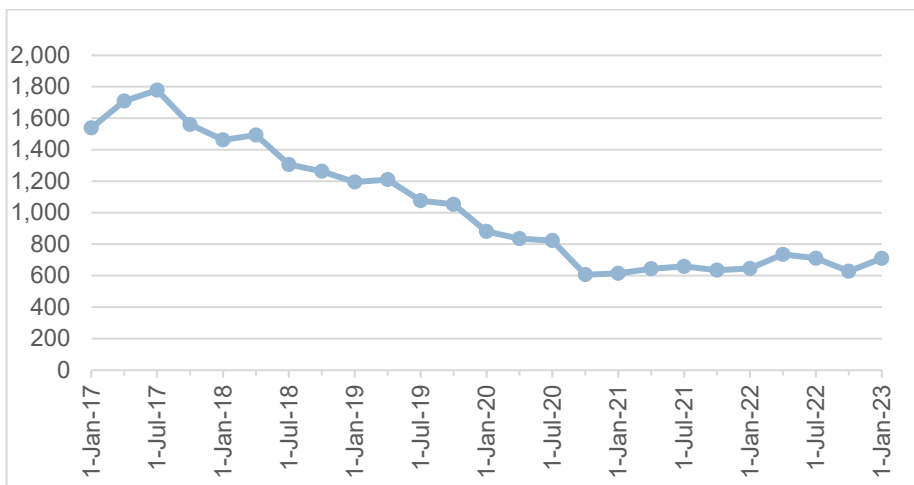
Data Source: Alaska Parole Board
Data Analysis: Alaska Parole Board

3. Probation and Parole Supervision and Revocations

People who are released from incarceration are often supervised on probation or parole after release. Sometimes, judges will impose a sentence with only suspended incarceration time and then the person may begin serving their sentence on probation. When incarceration time is suspended, “active” time is the portion that the defendant will serve in the custody of the Department of Corrections, usually in an institution; and “suspended” time is the portion to be served only if the defendant fails on probation. When the judge suspends some or all of the incarceration, the judge also sets a term of probation supervision in the community, in which case, after completing any active term of incarceration, the defendant would be released on probation. During the probationary term, the defendant can be re-incarcerated for some or all of the suspended time if he or she violates the conditions of probation or commits a new crime.

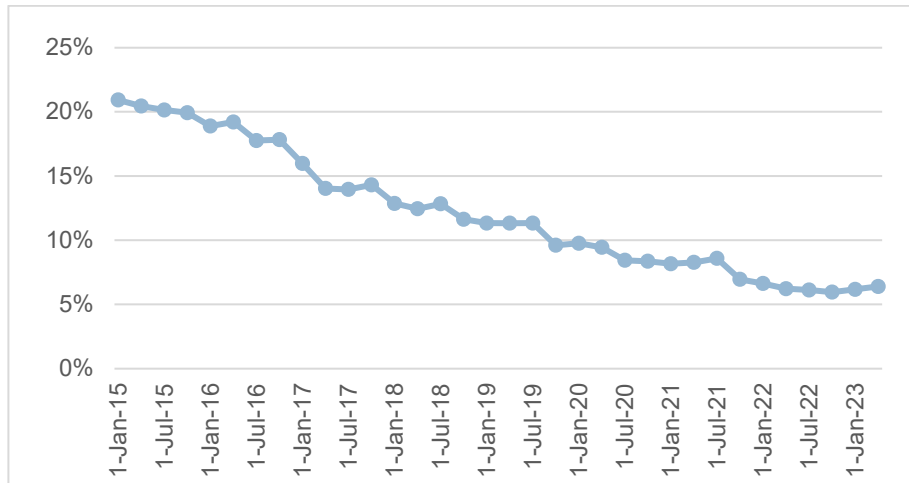
Figure 14 at right shows the number of people admitted to incarceration per quarter due to noncompliance with probation or parole conditions (also known as a revocation of their probation or parole). The figure shows a decline over the last five years of the number of people admitted to incarceration for a probation or parole violation.

Figure 14 - Number of People Admitted for Supervision Revocations per Quarter, January 1, 2017 - January 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 15 - Percentage of People Incarcerated on Snapshot Days for a Supervision Violation, January 1, 2015 - April 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

The percentage of the total incarcerated population of people who are incarcerated for supervision violations has also decreased in the last five years, as seen in Figure 15 at left.

C. Recidivism

In 2022, the Alaska Legislature directed the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission to measure the rate of recidivism among criminal offenders in Alaska.²² In statute, recidivism is defined as “the percentage of convicted defendants who are booked into, or who return to, a correctional facility within three years after release or the date of conviction, whichever is later.”^{23,24}

Recidivism is often understood as the rate at which individuals who have previously been convicted of a crime commit new criminal acts. However, there is no direct way of ascertaining whether a previous offender has committed a new crime — because the authorities may never learn of the new crime, or they may never have enough evidence to justify charges.

What we *can* know is whether a previous offender was later arrested for (or otherwise charged with) a new crime, and whether that offender was ultimately convicted of the new crime (or some lesser charge). But if we define recidivism this way, then the observed rate of recidivism can be affected by factors other than the later criminal behavior of previously convicted offenders. For example, assuming a consistent level of crime in a community, if law enforcement agencies were to adopt new techniques or policies that increased the number of arrests made by their officers, the reported rate of recidivism would increase — not because the rate of crime had increased, but because the rate of arrest had increased. Conversely, if fewer law enforcement officers were deployed due to budget cuts, the number of arrests would decline and the reported rate of recidivism would likewise decline, even though the rate of crime remained constant.

The same logic that applies to law enforcement agencies applies to other agencies in the criminal justice system, all of whom must balance the competing demands for their services against their finite resources. As a result, any significant changes in agency strategy or resources may cause changes in the reported rate of recidivism, even though the actual rate at which previous offenders are committing new crimes remains unchanged.

1. Statutory Measure of Recidivism

The data on recidivism presented in this section is based on the measure of recidivism adopted by the Legislature in AS 44.19.649(2): the percentage of previously convicted defendants who, within the three years following their date of conviction or their release from custody (whichever is later), are booked into, or are otherwise returned to, a correctional facility. In the following analysis, these individuals are grouped into three-month cohorts based on their “at-risk” date — that is, the date of their conviction or the date of their release from incarceration, whichever was later.^{25,26,27}

²² AS 44.19.647(a)(2).

²³ AS 44.19.649(2).

²⁴ “Convicted defendants” includes both misdemeanants and felons.

²⁵ Where two or more cases for the same individual are disposed within the same three-month period, the first by disposition date is used; if two or more are disposed on the same day, the case containing the single-most-serious charge is used.

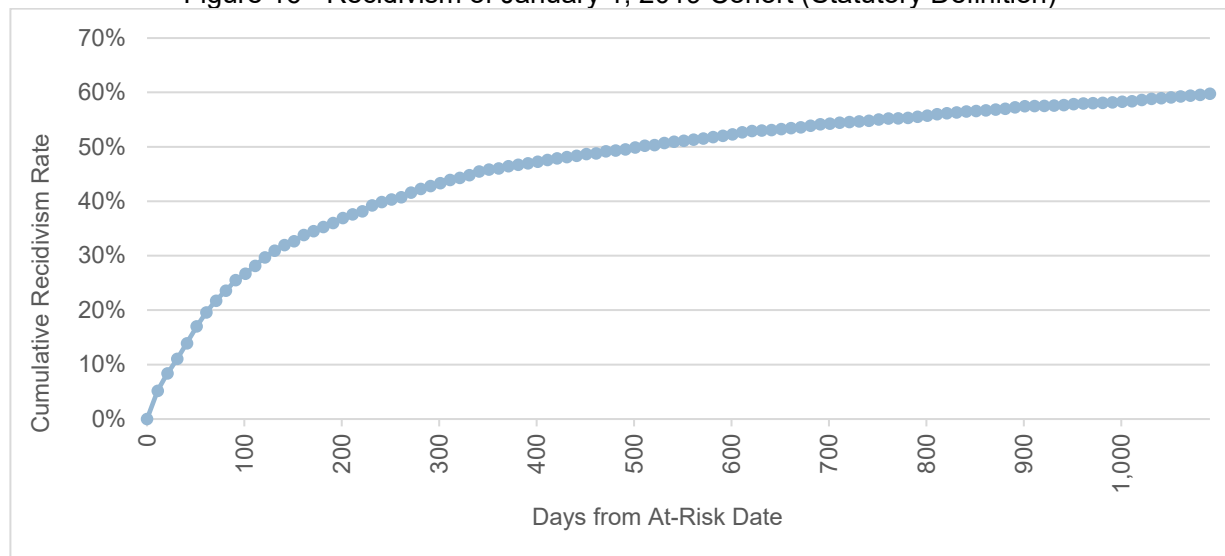
²⁶ Another way to understand “at risk” is by comparison: those who have not been convicted and are therefore under no obligation to rehabilitate are not at risk of re-offending; alternatively, those who have been convicted but who are still incarcerated are not at risk of re-offending.

²⁷ Generally, individuals may receive no sentence following conviction or, if incarcerated pretrial, time served, or a sentence post-conviction. While in many cases, an individual’s location (incarcerated versus not incarcerated) on the date of disposition will align with these facts, the actual reason an individual is incarcerated is complicated by other factors, chief among them, multiple competing cases or probation/parole violations. The data do not currently allow causes of incarceration to be precisely identified or multiple causes disentangled, which necessitates defining at-risk statuses with location information alone. Instances where an individual is convicted but allowed to begin their

This statutory measure is an imprecise measure of whether a previously convicted offender has, in fact, engaged in new criminal behavior. For example, a previously convicted offender might commit a new crime while incarcerated (*i.e.*, before being released from their sentence), but this new crime would not count as “recidivism” under the Legislature’s statutory definition. Conversely, a previously convicted offender might reach their “at-risk” date and then be returned to incarceration for a crime that they committed *before* they committed the offense that was the basis for their previous conviction. Under the Legislature’s statutory measure, this would count as “recidivism” even though the offender had not committed any new crime. For this reason, the next section discusses additional ways to measure or track a previously convicted offender’s new criminal behavior.

In Figure 16, the cumulative recidivism rate based on the statutory definition is shown for a single cohort.^{28,29} Within the first year, 77.3% of those who would ultimately recidivate by year three had done so; in the subsequent two years, the rate at which the remaining individuals recidivated moderated significantly. While the risk of re-offending may lessen over time as individuals successfully re-establish themselves in the community, the high recidivism rate within the first year reflects, in part, the portion of the population that cycles through the criminal justice system, that is, those individuals who are chronic re-offenders. At year three, 1,979 of the 3,312 individuals in the cohort (59.8%) had been incarcerated at least once on or after their at-risk date. While a single cohort is represented here, these results are typical for this period both in terms of the cumulative recidivism rate and the three-year incarceration rate (see Figure 17).

Figure 16 - Recidivism of January 1, 2019 Cohort (Statutory Definition)



Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

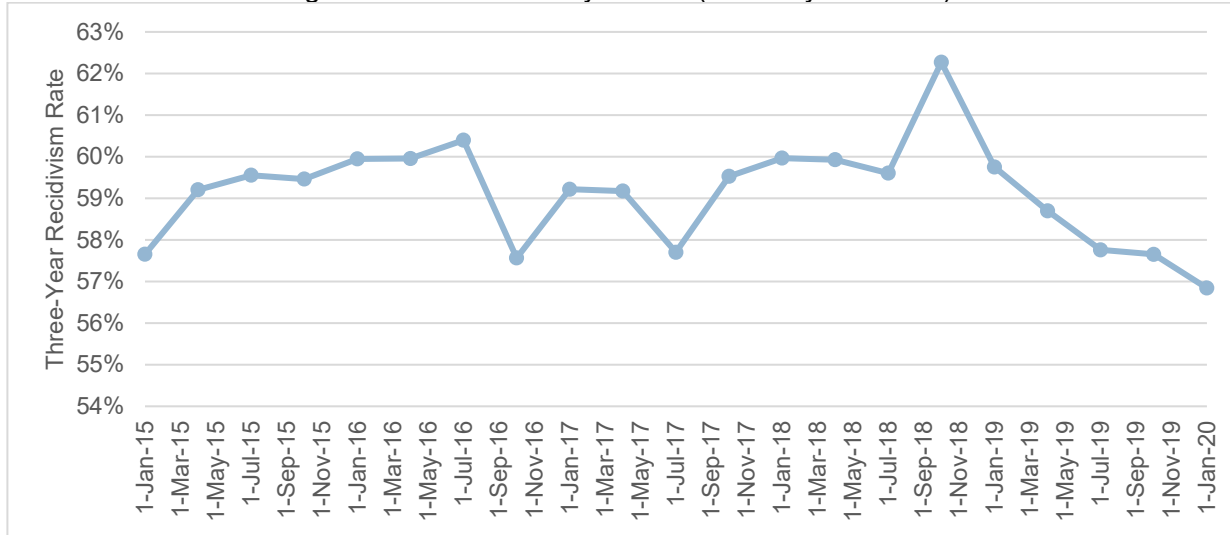
sentence at a later date will be falsely marked as a recidivism event. These or similar cases are infrequent and unlikely among serious or violent offenses.

²⁸ Cohorts are referred to by the at-risk start date, e.g., those beginning the at-risk period between January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019, as is the case here, are labeled January 1, 2019.

²⁹ January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019 was last cohort for whom three-years of follow up did not significantly overlap with pandemic-era restrictions. On March 11, 2020, Governor Dunleavy issued a Public Health Disaster Emergency due to COVID-19. On March 15, 2020, the Chief Justice issued the first special order (Order No. 8130) in response to COVID-19. See <https://courts.alaska.gov/covid19/index.htm#orders>.

In Figure 17, the three-year recidivism rate based on the statutory definition is shown for the 21 cohorts between 2015 and 2020.³⁰ Among these cohorts, the minimum recidivism rate was 56.8% and the maximum recidivism rate was 62.3%. Beginning with cohorts in 2019, the three-year follow-up period would have overlapped with pandemic-era restrictions.

Figure 17 - Recidivism by Cohort (Statutory Definition)



Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

2. Additional Measures of Recidivism

Recidivism Events

While incarceration is commonly used to signal recidivism, new criminal activity can be measured using other indicators as well, for example, an arrest or conviction following a new criminal offense. If recidivism is defined broadly, different levels of re-offending may be captured, as well as different demands on the criminal justice system. For example, incarceration can be caused by a technical violation of probation conditions or a new criminal offense. Although both denote a response to an individual's behavior by the criminal justice system, they may differ in their impact on public safety and the resources they require to adjudicate. In the following, the groups being assessed are the same, namely, individuals who were convicted of one or more misdemeanor or felony charges, whether or not time was spent incarcerated after conviction. The statutory measure of recidivism is included for comparison.

Between 2015 and 2020, the three-year recidivism rate tended to be highest when measured using incarceration (59.1%) (the statutory definition), followed by arrest (55.8%), and finally conviction (40.4%), as shown in Figure 18.^{31,32,33} As discussed elsewhere in this report, a large percentage of criminal cases are entirely dismissed. This dismissal rate likely explains much of the difference

³⁰ AS 44.19.649(2).

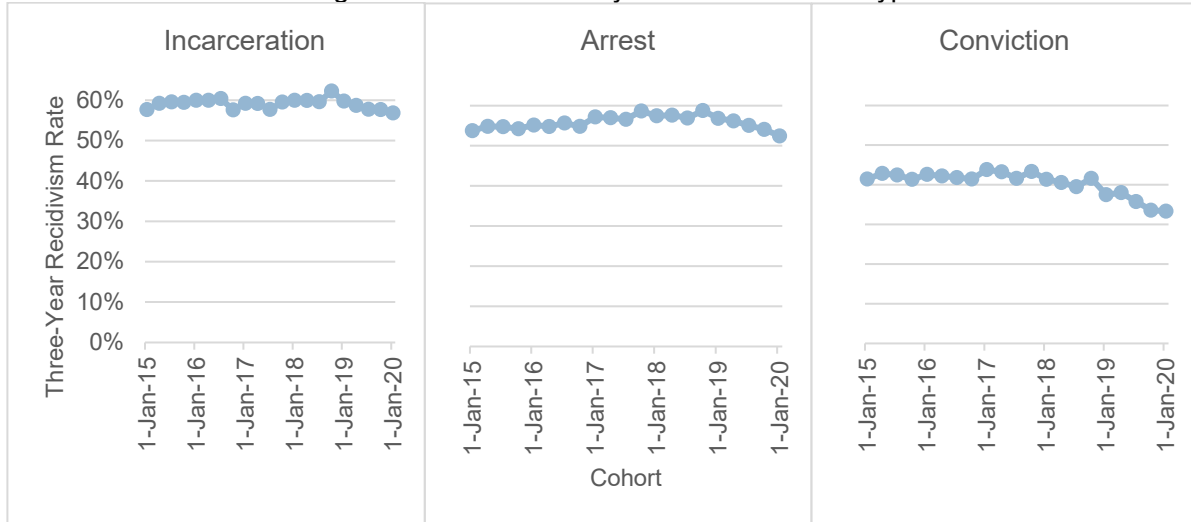
³¹ These values represent the mean rate among cohorts between 2015 and 2020.

³² When discussing these events, the same criminal activity could be represented in each: a crime is committed, the person is *arrested*, *remanded* to the Department of Corrections, and *convicted*. But each measure derives from a separate data set and one measure does not necessarily follow from the existence of another.

³³ Recidivism in terms of incarceration (statutory definition) is identical in Figure 17 and Figure 18; it is reproduced in Figure 18 to enable comparison.

between the three-year recidivism rate in terms of incarceration or arrest and the three-year recidivism rate in terms of conviction. The difference between those arrested and incarcerated is due to people who were remanded to custody for violations of probation or parole conditions and not arrested for a different crime.

Figure 18 - Recidivism by Cohort and Event Type

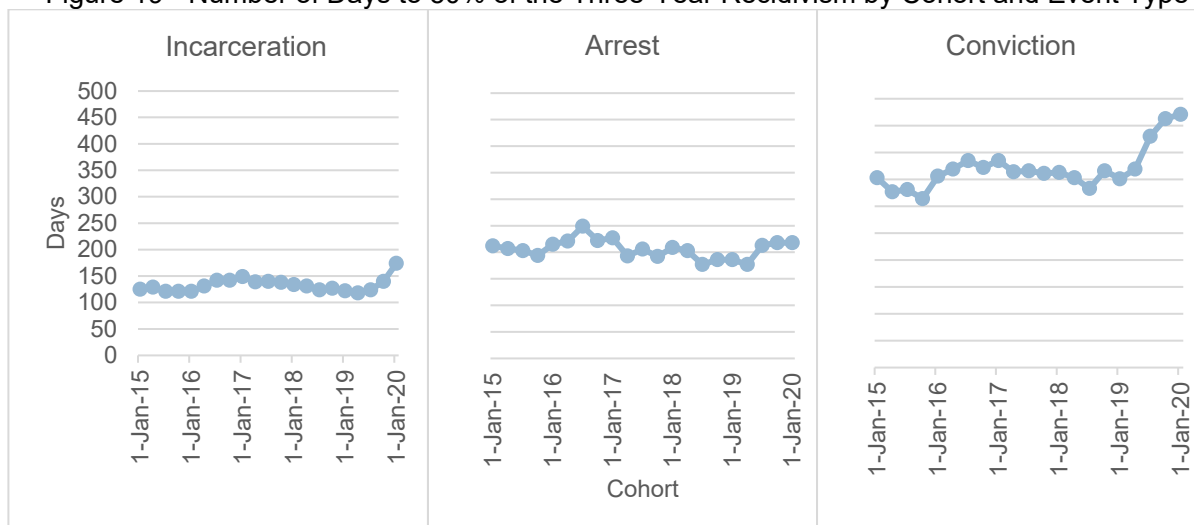


Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Measuring Time to Recidivism

Although recidivism tends to be highest in the first year following the at-risk date, as noted when discussing Figure 16 above, the speed with which recidivism events occur varies by recidivism type, with incarceration occurring more quickly than arrests, and arrests occurring more quickly than convictions. Between 2015 and 2020, the average number of days for half of those who would ultimately recidivate by year three to do so was 133 for incarceration (the statutory definition), 206 for arrests, and 371 for convictions. Over time, the speed with which a cohort reaches 50% varies, as shown in Figure 19. Particularly among convictions, there is an upward trend among cohorts in the latter half of 2019, groups which would have been most impacted by pandemic-era restrictions.

Figure 19 - Number of Days to 50% of the Three-Year Recidivism by Cohort and Event Type



Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Relative Severity of the Recidivism Event

While recidivism tends to be measured as a binary event, that is, new criminal activity occurred or did not during the follow-up period, that may mask incremental improvement. For example, in terms of calculating a three-year recidivism rate, an arrest at one month is treated the same as an arrest at two years; similarly, incarceration due to a more-serious offense is identical to one for a less-serious offense. However, in each of these examples, the latter may indicate improvement or a process of criminal desistance. Comparing the single-most-serious offense of the original conviction to the single-most-serious offense of the recidivism conviction, the latter tends to be less serious by a small margin.³⁴ Table 2 displays the relative frequency of the original and recidivism-conviction severity for cohorts between 2015 and 2020. For example, the table shows that about half of those originally convicted of a B felony and who ultimately recidivated during the follow-up period were subsequently convicted of only an A misdemeanor.

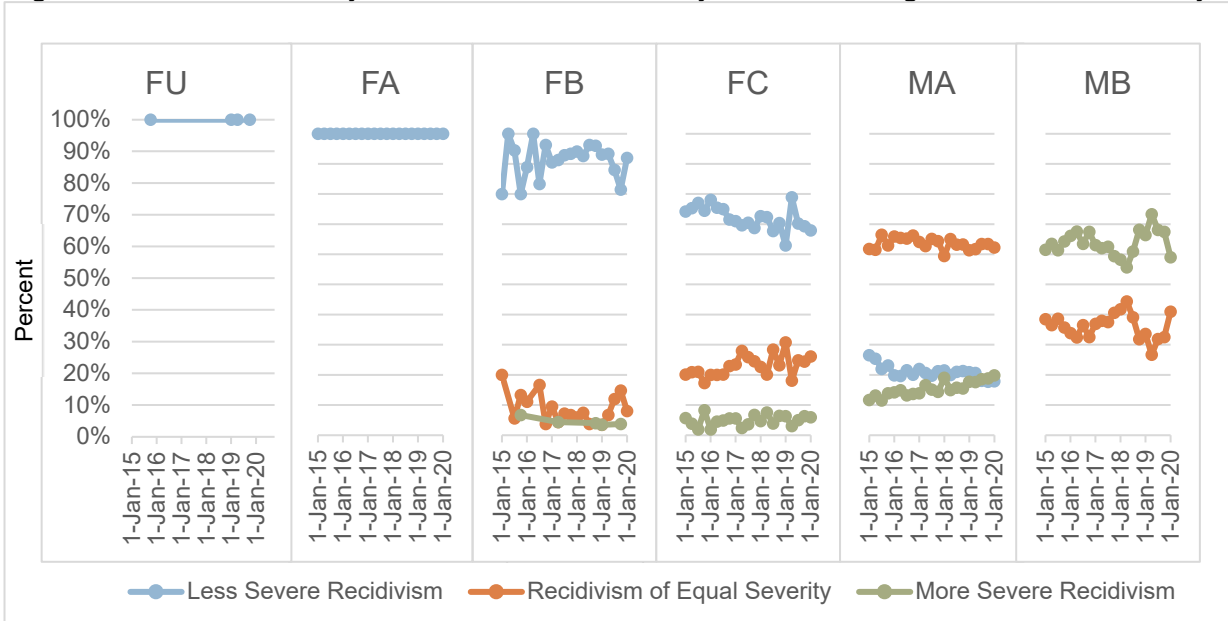
Original Conviction	Recidivism Conviction					
	FU	FA	FB	FC	MA	MB
FU	0%	0%	0%	75.0%	0%	25.0%
FA	0%	0%	9.1%	20.0%	50.9%	20.0%
FB	0%	1.0%	7.5%	22.2%	50.9%	18.4%
FC	0.2%	0.4%	4.3%	22.9%	55.3%	16.9%
MA	<0.1%	0.3%	2.3%	12.6%	63.7%	21.2%
MB	<0.1%	0.3%	1.6%	9.7%	52.1%	36.2%

Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

³⁴ In making this comparison, unclassified felonies and B misdemeanors were excluded, because it is not possible to recidivate at a more severe level than an unclassified felony, nor at a less severe level than a B misdemeanor. Conviction-to-conviction comparisons are used because they are most likely to be equivalent given the effects of plea bargaining and charge reduction.

Figure 20 compares the relative severity of the recidivism conviction to the severity of the original conviction over time. The figure headers denote the severity of the original conviction. While B misdemeanors are displayed, there is no possibility of a less-severe recidivism conviction; similarly, while unclassified felonies are displayed, there is no possibility of a more-severe recidivism conviction. In these data, while no factor limits it, there are no instances where a more-severe conviction followed an A felony. What is displayed, however, is an apparent reversion to the mean, that is, as most criminal convictions are A misdemeanors, all else being equal, an A misdemeanor will tend to follow any other conviction. Furthermore, while over time both the original conviction and recidivism conviction have become marginally more serious on average, this may be a reflection, in part, on the types of offenses that criminal justice entities have pursued.

Figure 20 - Relative Severity of Recidivism Conviction by Cohort and Original Conviction Severity



Data Source: Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

D. Risk Assessment Study

The Commission is statutorily required to report on the risk factors associated with criminal activity to inform primary crime prevention strategies.³⁵ Primary crime prevention aims to reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior among the general population. Prevention efforts may focus on reducing risk factors such as unemployment or promoting protective factors such as job training, but in each case the goal is to prevent crime from happening.

To that end, the Commission tracks responses to a risk assessment used by DOC called the *Level of Service Inventory – Revised* (LSI-R).³⁶ The LSI-R is a screening tool used to assess individuals for their risk of future criminal activity.^{37,38,39} Respondents are asked whether any of the following factors or circumstances could apply to them:

- Whether they had any friends involved in crime;
- Whether they had any acquaintances involved in crime;
- Whether they had ever had an alcohol problem;
- Whether they had ever had a drug problem;
- Whether they did not have any recent participation in an organized activity;
- Whether they had ever had a mental health issue that caused moderate interference to their everyday life;
- Whether they relied upon social assistance;⁴⁰ and
- Whether they felt they could make better use of their time.

Figure 21 shows the percentage of people who took part in the LSI-R assessment, both while incarcerated and on supervision, who responded in the affirmative to any of the above questions from 2016 to 2023.

³⁵ AS 44.19.645(i), AS 44.19.647(d).

³⁶ These assessments are statutorily required. See AS 33.30.011.

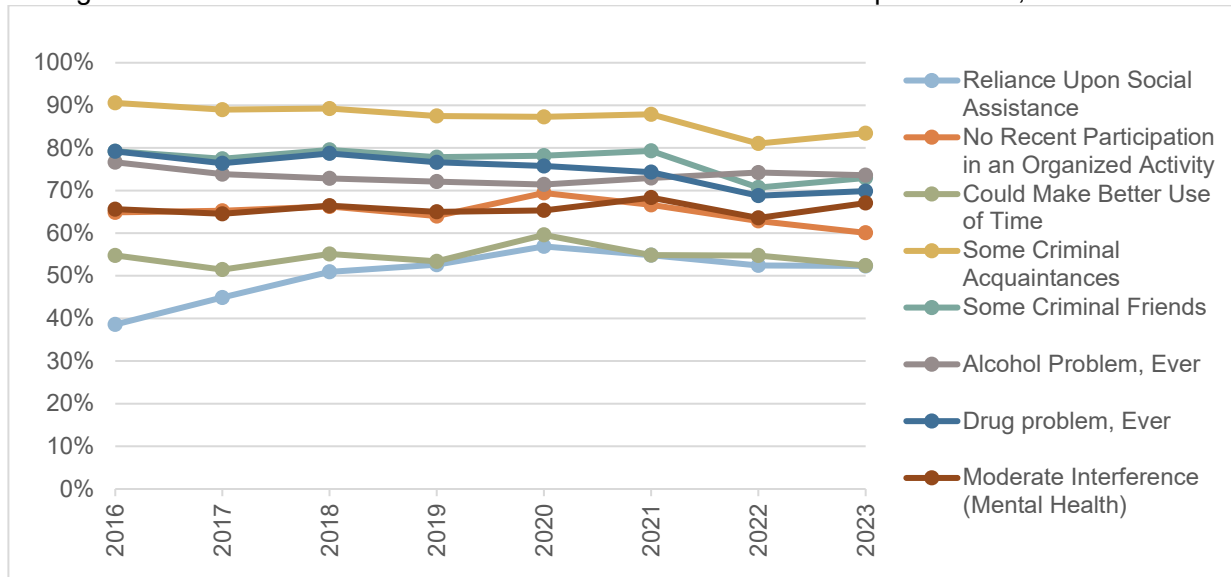
³⁷ The LSI-R includes static and dynamic risk factors of respondents' situations and attributes, designed to assess the appropriate level of supervision and treatment in a criminal justice context. Static risk factors refer to the history or age of an individual and, as such, cannot be modified by intervention, whereas dynamic risk factors refer to characteristics, like substance dependence, which currently exist and are subject to intervention. Questions are designed to be answered through a structured interview, making most information self-reported. However, interviewers are encouraged to corroborate responses, to the extent possible. Finally, per the assessment's publisher, the LSI-R "helps predict parole outcome, success in correctional halfway houses, institutional misconducts, and recidivism" among individuals 16 years and older." See MHS, "LSI-R: Level of Service Inventory-Revised," at: <https://storefront.mhs.com/collections/lsi-r> (accessed October 13, 2023).

³⁸ The LSI-R is distinct from the pretrial risk assessment tool used to assess the risk that an individual who has been charged with a crime will either fail to appear for a court hearing or commit a new crime prior to the resolution of the current case (see section II.B., *Pretrial Supervision, Parole and Probation*). Rather, the LSI-R is intended to assess the needs and risks of individuals sentenced to a term of incarceration. AS 33.30.011(a)(7).

³⁹ Several studies have assessed the predictive ability of the LSI-R assessment and found a positive correlation between total score and future criminal activity. See, e.g., Christopher Lowenkamp & Kristin Bechtel, "The Predictive Validity of the LSI-R on a Sample of Offenders Drawn From the Records of the Iowa Department of Corrections Data Management System," *Federal Probation* 71, 25-29.

⁴⁰ For example, workers' compensation, disability income, or unemployment.

Figure 21 - LSI-R Risk Assessment Results: Mean Affirmative Response Rate, 2016 - 2023

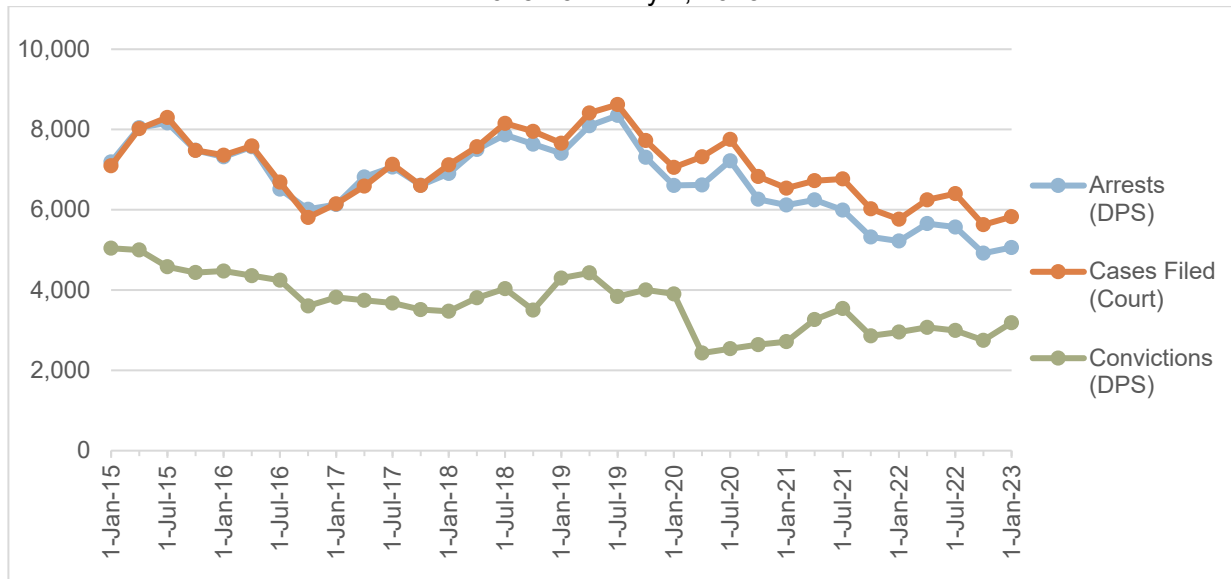


Data Source: Alaska Department of Corrections
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

E. Criminal Case Processing

Using data from the Alaska Court System and the Department of Public Safety, this section explains trends in the number of arrests, court cases filed, and convictions within a given quarter. These trends are an indication of the workload of agencies within the criminal justice system. Figure 22 below compares the number of arrests, to the number of court cases filed, to the number of convictions obtained over the past few years.

Figure 22 - Number of Arrests, Filed Cases, and Convictions Statewide per Quarter, January 1, 2015 - January 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Court System, Alaska Department of Public Safety
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 22 shows a statewide decline in all three measures between 2015 and 2023. Arrests and cases filed tracked very closely between 2015 and 2017, but they began to diverge somewhat from 2018 to 2023, with more cases filed than arrests. The greater number of cases filed compared to arrests in recent years may be explained by a combination of legal changes that allowed peace officers to issue a citation and summons to court instead of arresting individuals who were suspected of committing class-C felonies, as well as pandemic-related procedures to reduce the incarcerated population.

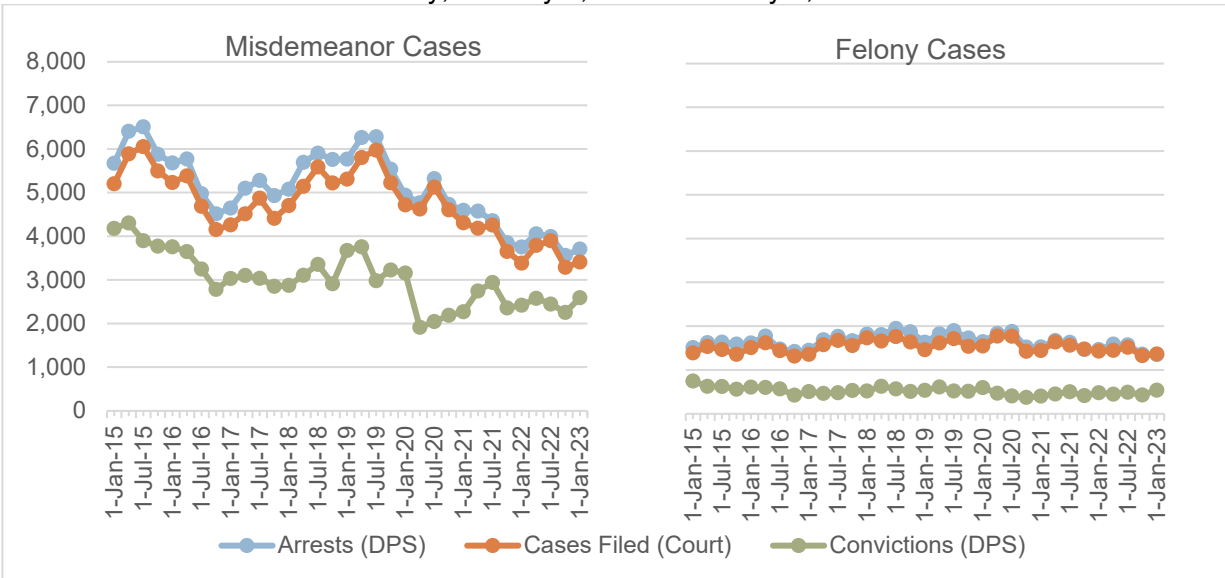
The number of convictions is lower than the arrests and cases filed because not every arrest leads to a court case, and not every case ends in a conviction: some cases are dismissed by the prosecutor, and occasionally a defendant may be acquitted after a trial. Additionally, the trends shown in Figure 22 may vary by court location; Appendix D shows these same measures for select court locations around the state.

Of note, the data shown in Figure 22 encompasses the period during which the criminal justice system was experiencing restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The restrictions, most of which went into effect on or near April 1, 2020, unequally impacted criminal-justice operations. The situation is discussed in more detail in Appendix D.

Figure 23 compares arrests, cases filed, and convictions broken down by whether the situation involved a misdemeanor or a felony. The comparison reveals far more arrests, cases filed, and

convictions for misdemeanors than for felonies. It also shows more variability in the misdemeanor processing trends.

Figure 23 - Number of Arrests, Filed Cases, and Convictions Statewide per Quarter by Crime Severity, January 1, 2015 - January 1, 2023



Data Source: Alaska Court System, Alaska Department of Public Safety
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

More information about court case processing trends is included in Part III, Section A below, and in Appendix D.

F. Sex Crimes Processing

In 2019, the Legislature required the Department of Law to collect data on the processing of felony sex crimes, and to report this information to the Alaska Judicial Council, which staffs the Commission.⁴¹ The Legislature also required the Commission to include this information in its annual report.⁴² The following is a summary of the required data; the Department of Law's full report is included as Appendix E at the end of this report.

The most recent report covers the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2022. In that year, the Department of Law received 684 sex offense case referrals for prosecution; these were received from various law enforcement agencies located throughout the state. Figure 24 shows the percentage of these cases the Department of Law accepted for prosecution as a sex offense, the percentage accepted as a non-sex offense case, the percentage declined, and the percentage still in the screening process as of October 2023. Cases can remain in screening to allow additional follow-up investigations, DNA testing, or while the victim or witness(es) are contacted.⁴³

Given that individuals accused of a crime are presumed innocent, prosecutors are required to prove "every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt."⁴⁴ After a case is referred to the Department of Law, it is screened for prosecution. The screening threshold for prosecution is "proof beyond a reasonable doubt." If this threshold is met, charges are filed against the suspect in court. If this threshold is not met, the case is declined for prosecution.

Of the cases declined for prosecution, 91% were declined for an evidentiary issue, such as "a lack of corroboration, inadmissible evidence, insufficient evidence to prove a necessary element beyond a reasonable doubt, and other issues such as an essential witness being unavailable for trial."⁴⁵ Six percent of the cases were declined for procedural reasons, for example, lack of jurisdiction or issues related to pre-charging delay, and the remaining two percent were dismissed for other reasons such as a conviction in another case.⁴⁶

⁴¹ AS 44.23.040(b).

⁴² AS 44.19.647(a)(3).

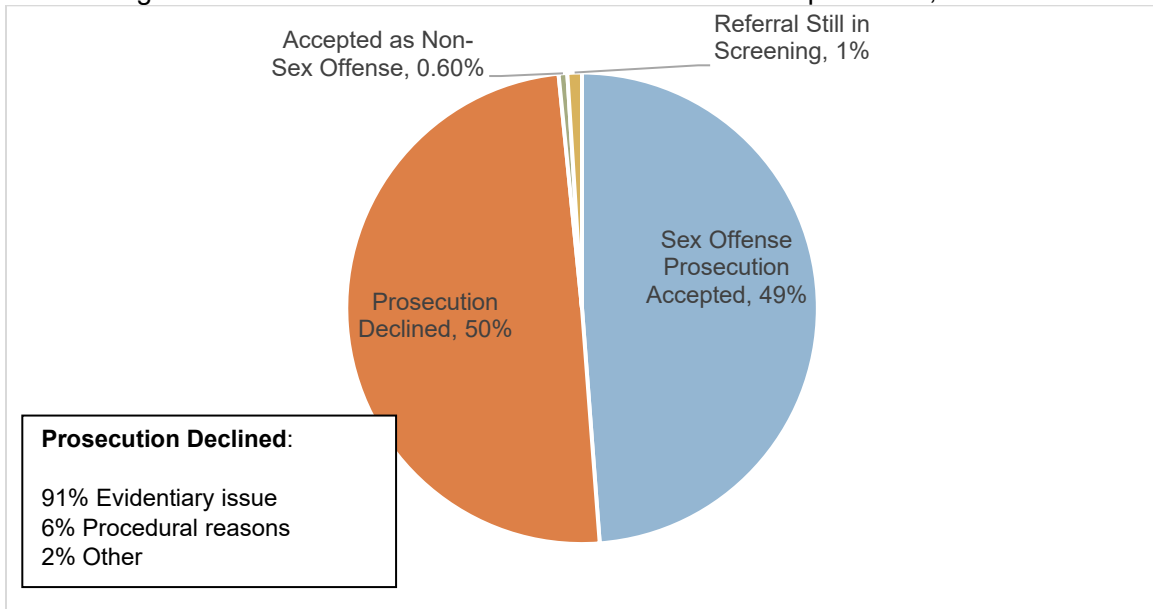
⁴³ Ezekiel Kaufman, "Sex Offense Cases Referred to the State of Alaska, Department of Law Between July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2021," Alaska Department of Law, Criminal Division (October 2022), at 3.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 4.

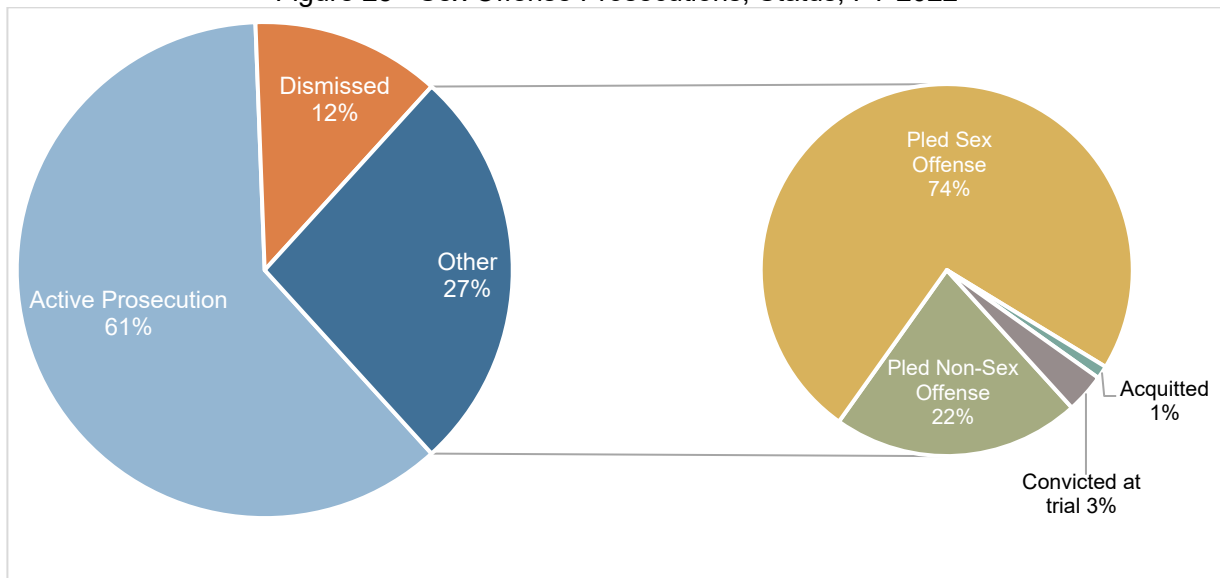
Figure 24 - Status of Sex Offense Cases Referred to Dept. of Law, FY 2022



Data Source: Alaska Department of Law
 Data Analysis: Alaska Department of Law

Figure 25 shows the status, as of October 2023, of the 332 cases accepted for prosecution as sex offenses. Of the 332 cases, 203 cases remained in active prosecution, 88 had been resolved in a trial or a plea agreement conviction, and 41 were dismissed. It is common for serious felonies to require more than a year to be resolved, and while all cases in the cohort had been filed more than one year prior to the date of analysis, the follow-up period used is nonetheless relatively short for these types of offenses.

Figure 25 - Sex Offense Prosecutions, Status, FY 2022



Data Source: Alaska Department of Law
 Data Analysis: Alaska Department of Law

G. Statewide Rates of Reported Crime

Yearly crime rates reflect the number of reported crimes per 100,000 people per year. These rates reflect the number of times people called law enforcement to report that category of crime within the given year, accounting for fluctuations in the state’s population. Law enforcement offices send all information on these crimes to the Department of Public Safety, which then compiles the reports from around the state for the previous year.⁴⁷ These data can be compared to nationwide crime rates reported by the FBI.⁴⁸

Figure 26 - Violent-Crime Trend, 2008 - 2021 (Homicide, Robbery, & Aggravated Assault)

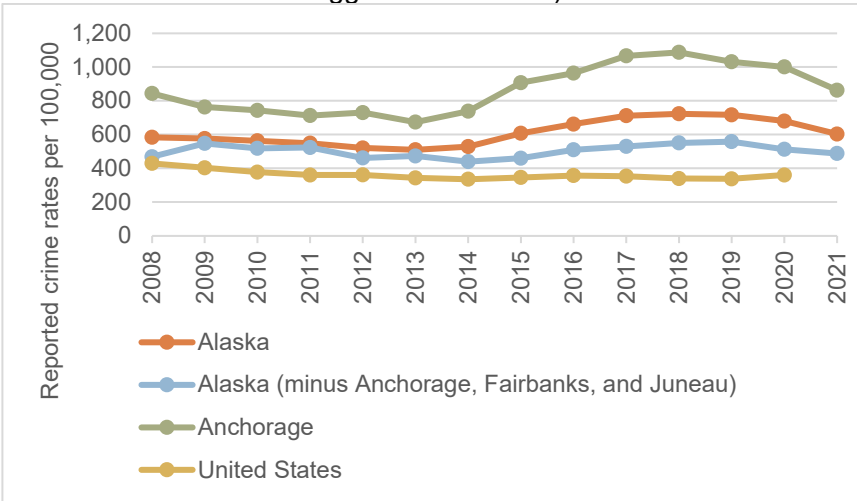


Figure 26 shows the statewide rate of reported violent crimes (aggravated assault, homicide, and robbery); the rate for areas other than Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau; the rate for Anchorage; and the national rate.⁴⁹ The rate of violent crime in Alaska tends to be higher than the national rate. For example, in 2020 Alaska’s violent crime rate was 679.5 per 100,000 compared to 398.5 per 100,000 in the United States.

Figure 27 - Property-Crime Trend, 2008 - 2021 (Burglary, Larceny-Theft, & Motor Vehicle Theft)

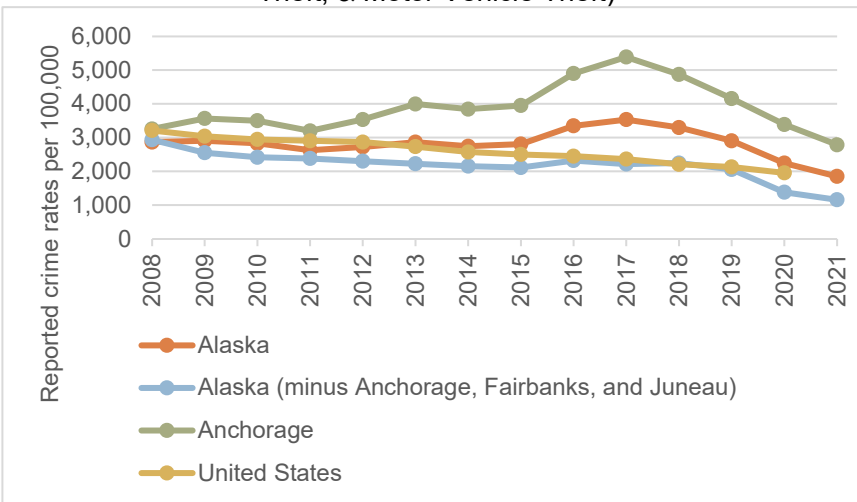


Figure 27 shows the statewide rate of reported property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft); the rate for areas other than Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau; the rate for Anchorage; and the national rate. Figure 27 shows that property crime is reported at a much higher rate than violent crime.

Data Sources: Alaska Department of Public Safety
 Data Analyses: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

⁴⁷ The Department of Public Safety’s yearly report for 2022 was published in October 2023 and is available at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/143c5db6-6206-4fd8-b45e-7a0cbb7f611e/Crime-in-Alaska-2022>.

⁴⁸ More information can be found on the FBI’s website at: <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr#All-Publications>.

⁴⁹ Due to the transition to the National Incident-Based Reporting System, national data for 2021 is not available.

Reported crime is not necessarily an accurate reflection of the prevalence of crime. This is because many victims do not report the crime to law enforcement. National victim surveys suggest that as many as half of people who say they were the victim of a violent crime do not report it to law enforcement, with 60% or more saying they did not report property crimes.⁵⁰ Although Alaska lacks this type of data generally, Alaska does have information about the statewide prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual assault.⁵¹ This information is gathered by the Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS), which occurs about every five years.

The AVS is conducted by the Justice Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage for the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA). The Alaska Victimization Survey is a phone survey of adult women aged 18 and older. Data from the 2020 survey showed that:

- In the 2019 - 2020 year (the survey was conducted in the second half of 2020), an estimated 18,314 Alaskan women reported having experienced physical intimate partner violence during the previous year (6.9% of women 18 and older), an estimated 8,791 experienced sexual assault (3.4% of women 18 or older), and estimated 21,217 experienced either intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or both (8.1% of women 18 or older).⁵²
- Women under 40 years old were significantly more likely to report experiencing intimate partner violence, sexual assault, or both in the past year (11.7%) than women 40 years old and older (5.6%).⁵³
- Women with Adverse Childhood Experiences before the age of 18 were two to three times as likely as those without these experiences to have experienced IPV during the previous year.⁵⁴
- Half of the women who experienced intimate partner violence during the past year were possible Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiaries.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Bureau of Justice Assistance, NCVS Dashboard, at: <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/quick-graphics#quickgraphicstop> (accessed August 17, 2023).

⁵¹ IPV refers only to violence between people in current or former intimate relationships (e.g., a dating relationship, sexual relationship, or marriage), while DV is a broader category encompassing violence between family members. Alaska Statute 18.66.990 defines domestic violence as a crime between household members, and defines household members as current or former spouses; people who live together or who have lived together; people who are dating or have dated, or who are engaged in or have engaged in a sexual relationship; family members related up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, including by adoption; family members related or formerly related by marriage; people who have a child in common; and any children of a person in one of the above relationships.

⁵² Ingrid Johnson, "2020 Statewide Alaska Victimization Survey Final Report," University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska Justice Information Center (October 2021) at 4. Available at:

<https://scholarworks.alaska.edu/bitstream/handle/11122/12259/2021-10%20AVS%202020%20Final%20Report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵³ *Id.* at 10.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 8-9. ACES include: living with people who were depressed or mentally ill; living with people who abused drugs or alcohol; living with anyone who had been incarcerated; having separated or divorced parents; being abused emotionally or physically by an adult in the household; witnessing adults abusing each other; and experiencing any type of sexual abuse or assault. The differences were all statistically significant, except for those who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18.

⁵⁵ Andrew Gonzalez, Ingrid Johnson & Troy C. Payne, "Adverse Childhood Experiences, Intimate Partner Violence, and Sexual Violence Among Persons Who May Be Alaska Mental Health Trust Beneficiaries: Findings from the Alaska Victimization Survey," University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska Justice Information Center (October 2021) at 1 ("Alaska Mental Health Trust beneficiaries include Alaskans with mental illness, developmental disabilities, chronic alcohol or drug addiction, Alzheimer's disease and related dementia, and traumatic brain injuries.").

III. Areas of Research Focus

The Commission began its work in September 2022. Over the next few months, it identified areas of work required by its authorizing legislation, and topics members believed warranted further study. In January 2023, the Commission adopted a list of two types of research projects for 2023: descriptive and data analysis projects. The Commission takes public testimony at each meeting, and welcomes requests for information from legislators, policymakers, and the public at any time.

The project list adopted by the Commission included: creating a catalogue of diversion programs/alternatives to incarceration; a survey of reentry services and treatment; an explanation of the effect of mandatory arrest laws; a catalogue of victim resources; an analysis of how criminal justice statistics could be reported more uniformly by agencies; calculation of the amount of time between filing and disposition of court cases; the work and effectiveness of the Pretrial Enforcement Division; estimation and analysis of recidivism rates in Alaska; research on the numbers of criminal defendants screened for competency, found incompetent, and efforts at restoration; and an update on establishment and payment of restitution in criminal cases.

This section of the report includes summaries on the Commission's work to date in the research areas of case filing and disposition trends; competency and restoration; victims of crime; restitution, and diversion programs. The Commission will continue its work in these areas, additional areas not covered in this year's report, and those required by its enabling legislation.

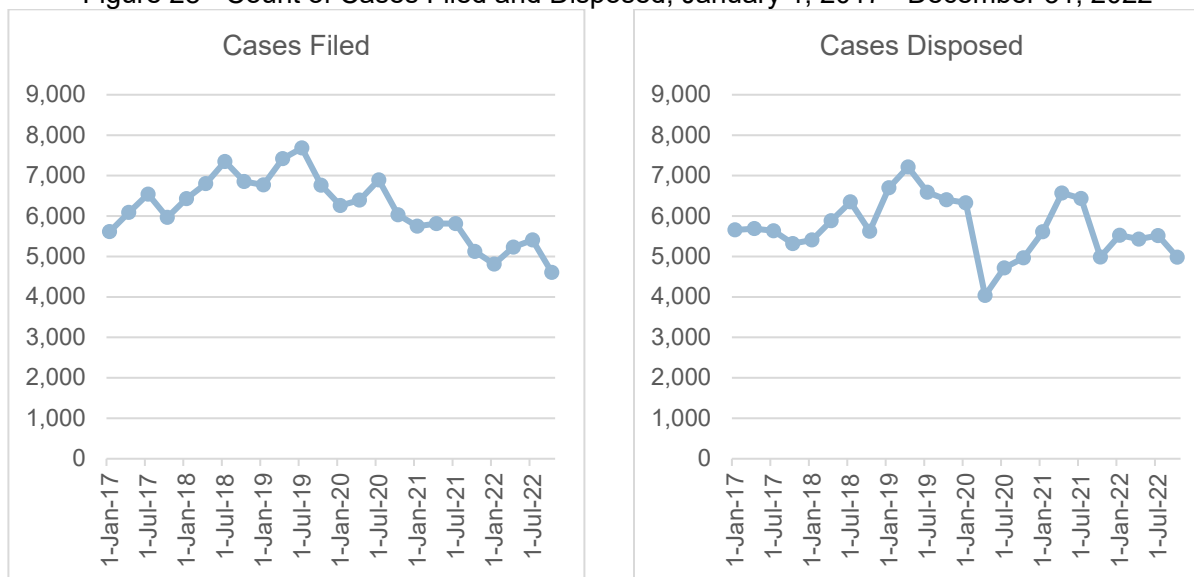
A. Case Filing and Disposition Trends

Case filing and disposition trends provide an important measure of the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. This section examines trends in cases filed and disposed over the past six years, including the volume of filings compared to dispositions, the manner of case dispositions, and the time to case disposition.

1. Cases Filed and Disposed

Figure 28 shows cases filed and cases disposed in Alaska state courts between January 1, 2017, and December 31, 2022. The data show a slight downward trend in both filings and dispositions starting in mid-2019. Within those downward trend lines, a significant dip was observed in the number of cases disposed immediately following the declaration of a statewide emergency due to COVID-19.

Figure 28 - Count of Cases Filed and Disposed, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022

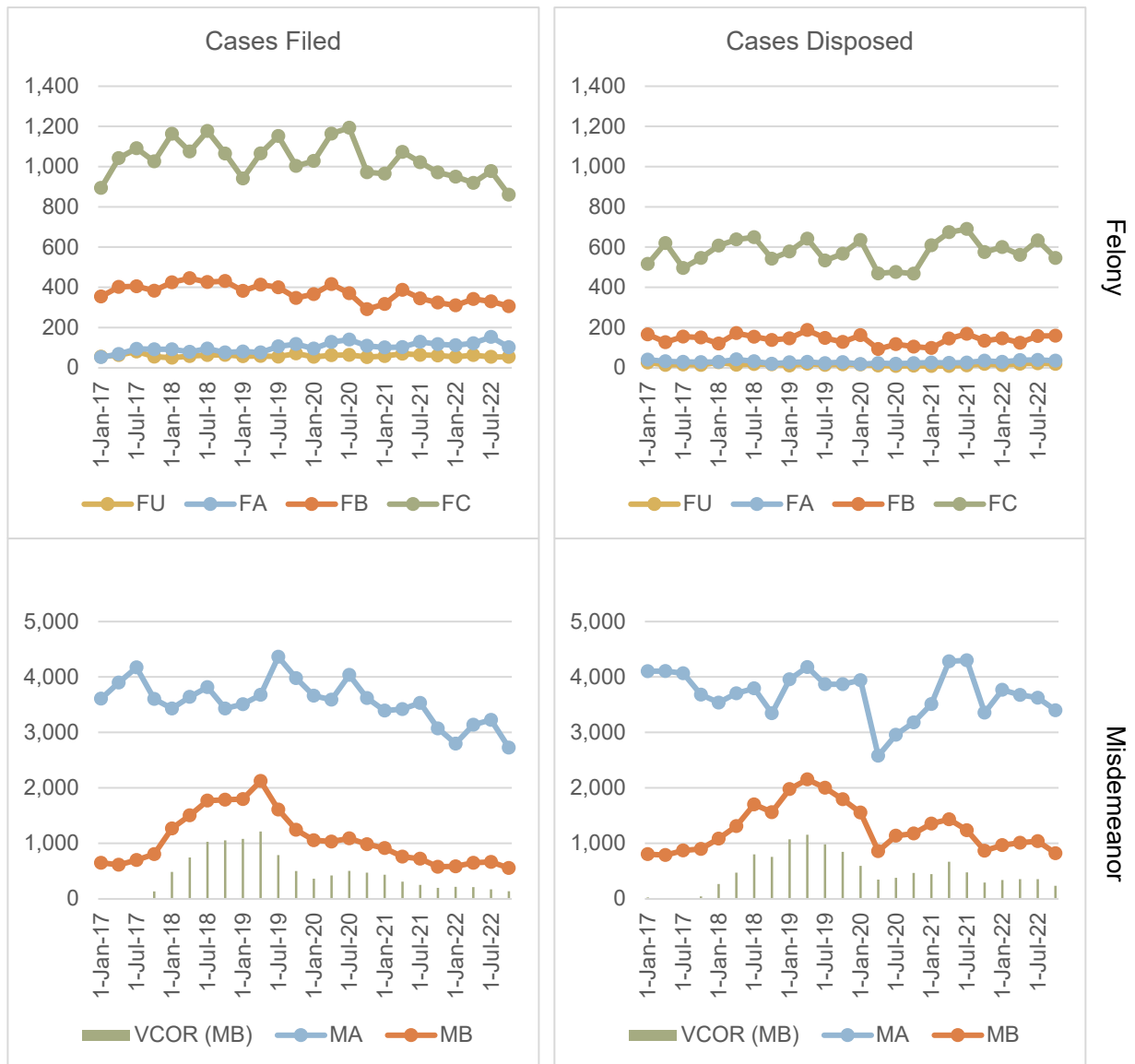


Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 29 shows the same information as Figure 28 with cases categorized by the single-most-serious offense. Figure 29 reveals that most criminal cases filed and disposed in state court were misdemeanors. Thus, among cases filed, the overall decline observed in Figure 28 between 2017 and 2022 was due to a decline in Class A misdemeanor case filings, offset by an increase in Class B misdemeanor case filings in 2018 and 2019. In Figure 29, the bars in the misdemeanor plots labelled VCOR (MB) represent violating conditions of release cases as a subset of Class B misdemeanors (MB).⁵⁶ At points between 2017 and 2022, violations of conditions of release made up more than half of Class B misdemeanor filings and dispositions (60% and 54%, respectively).

⁵⁶ The offense of VCOR applies when a defendant has been released on bail with certain conditions and then violates those conditions. AS 11.56.757. While legislation in 2016 reduced VCOR to a non-criminal violation (similar to a traffic violation), subsequent legislation in 2017 returned it to a criminal offense. See 2016 SLA, ch. 36, §§ 29, 30; 2017 SLA, ch. 1, §§ 19-20. Furthermore, in 2018 the Department of Corrections began to supervise defendants pretrial, including the authority to bring VCOR charges. While the available data do not identify who filed the charges, the new supervision efforts beginning in 2018 probably contributed to the changes observed in the data.

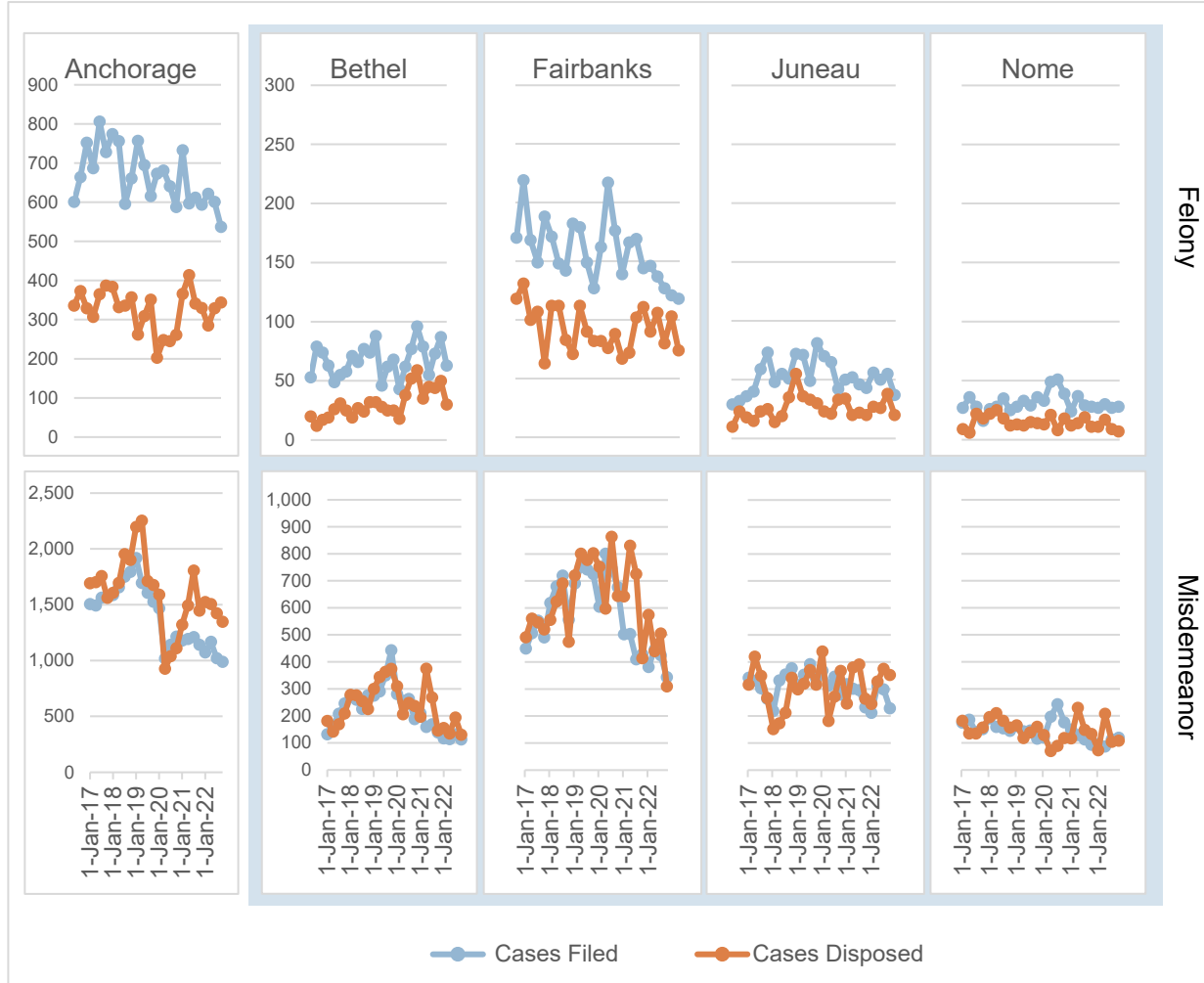
Figure 29 - Count of Cases Filed and Disposed by Severity, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 30 shows cases filed and cases disposed within the six-year period for various locations around the state, broken down by felony and misdemeanor cases (note that the y-axes differ between Anchorage and the other locations).

Figure 30 - Count of Cases Filed and Disposed by Location and Severity, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

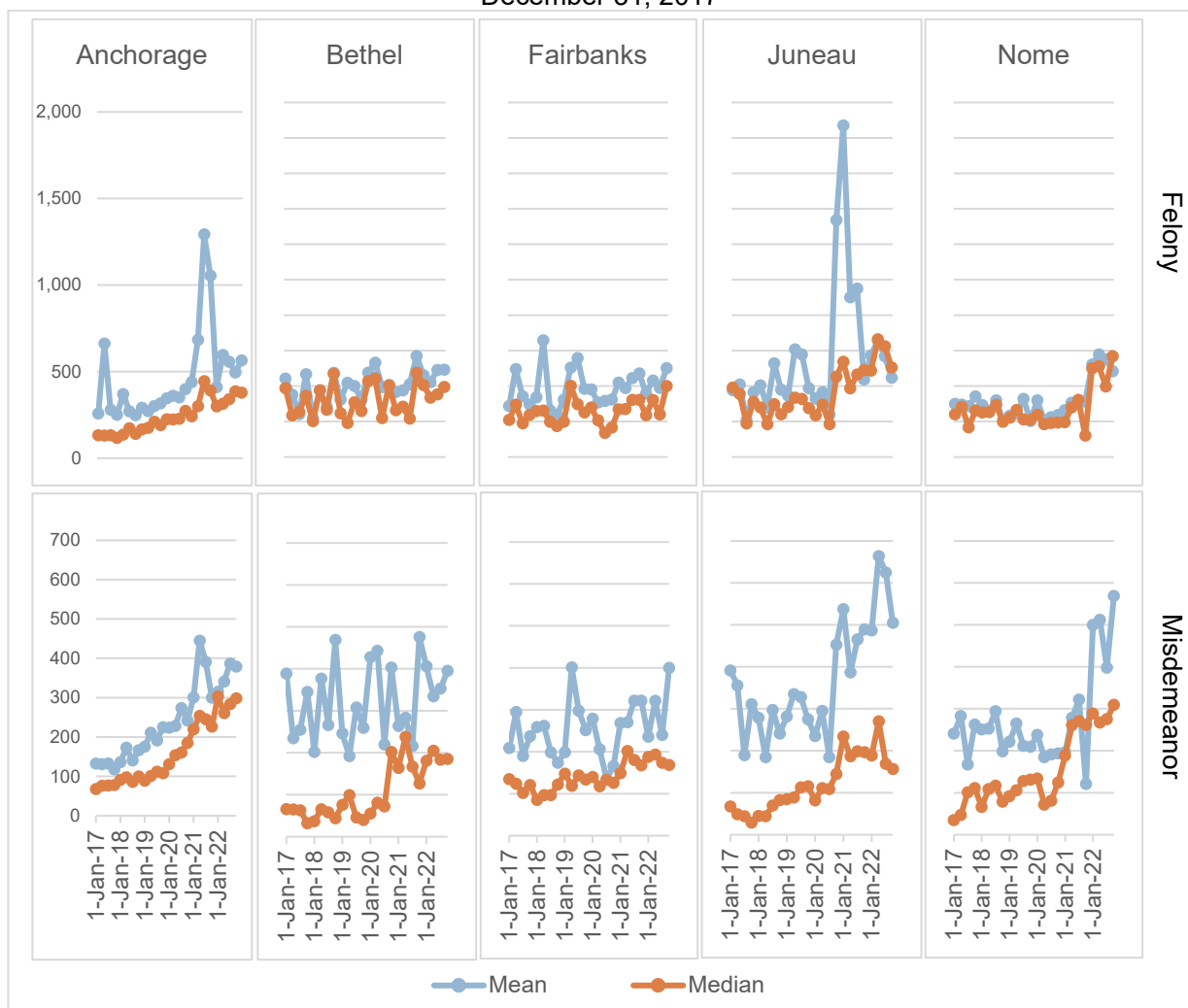
2. Time to Disposition

The Commission identified time to disposition as another important indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Changes in time to disposition affect agency workloads (longer times to disposition mean more open cases are being carried) and the incarcerated population (because defendants who cannot make bail wait longer in DOC custody).

To perform this analysis, the Commission examined cases within the data set that contained both a file date and a disposition date. Time to disposition was calculated as the period of time starting when charges were filed in court to when the case was disposed. A case was disposed when it was dismissed, the defendant pled guilty or no contest to one or more charges, or the case went to trial and the defendant was either acquitted or convicted. Time to disposition was calculated, both median and mean, by location and by severity (felony/misdemeanor).

Figure 31 shows the results. The time is measured in days, as seen on the y-axes on the left-hand side of the figure. In most locations, felonies have a longer time to disposition than misdemeanors.

Figure 31 - Mean and Median Time to Disposition by Location and Severity, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Note that in Figure 31, mean and median results differ significantly. This is because there is large variation in the time to disposition of cases, and a relatively small number of cases can take a very long time to resolve. (Some cases with very long times to disposition may have been inactive during a time when the defendant could not be located.) By both measures, however, average time to disposition has increased over the past six years.

Table 3 shows select data points from Figure 31 for the median time to disposition for Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. For example, the median time to disposition for Anchorage felonies in the first three months of 2017 was 132.5 days, but it more than doubled in four years to 379 days.

Location	Severity	Jan - Mar 2017	Jan - Mar 2019	Jan - Mar 2021	Oct - Dec 2022 ⁵⁷
Anchorage	Felonies	132.5	175.5	301	379
	Misdemeanors	68	89	220	298.5
Fairbanks	Felonies	209	199	268.5	400
	Misdemeanors	135	148	149	168.5
Juneau	Felonies	391.5	282	537.5	505
	Misdemeanors	67.5	85	234	156.5

Data Source: Alaska Court System

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

While the focus of this study was descriptive, members of the Commission were able to provide a number of explanations for the observed increase in times to disposition. Public defense counsel cited attrition (both defense and prosecution), discovery and negotiation delays, and decreased access to in-custody clients. With respect to attrition, each time a public defense lawyer leaves, case preparation for the newly assigned lawyer begins anew, causing delay. And because attrition has been especially pronounced with experienced lawyers who are not being replaced with the same level of experience, the time it takes to prepare a case takes longer for less experienced counsel.

In terms of discovery, late-produced discovery results in continuances, not evidence exclusion, so trials must be delayed while the attorney reviews the newly produced discovery.

In negotiations, defense counsel cited delays in prosecutors' responses to counteroffers, even in instances where there were indications the counteroffer would be accepted, as a further cause of delay.

Finally, the defense bar pointed out that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Corrections' elimination of in-person visitation greatly affected defense representation in two ways. First, it hampered defense counsel's ability to review discovery in person with clients (for logistical reasons, audio and video discovery must be shared and reviewed in person with the client). Second, denial of in-person visitation negatively affected the building of a relationship necessary to have effective conversations about how to proceed with a case. Defense counsel further noted that these problems are continuing, as the Department of Corrections has been frequently moving people to different facilities for various reasons. Moving an incarcerated individual out of a community with a facility where they would normally be held affects both individual relationships with clients, due to impacted visitation, but also the lawyer's time to work on all cases, where what would have been a 10-minute drive to visit a client becomes a flight and possible overnight stay.

Individuals responsible for criminal prosecution cited many of the same issues, including attrition, discovery, changes to bail, and a culture of continuances. Prosecutors noted that all parties

⁵⁷ When analysis was originally conducted, the latest data point available was the last quarter of 2022.

– judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors – operate on the assumption that a pending case will be continued beyond the set trial date. From the prosecutors’ perspective, defense attorneys often ask for continuances without any explanation/justification other than a conclusory “I’ll be ineffective if I don’t get the continuance.” In response, trial judges regularly grant continuances without exploring the rationale to determine if a continuance is truly warranted, necessary, or appropriate. Although prosecutors have the right to object, such objections are expressly rejected or implicitly disfavored. In some cases, the trial judge fails to ask the prosecutor’s position on the request for a continuance. As a result, prosecutors stop opposing continuances. Objecting is viewed as an effort in futility. The request to continue is almost always granted regardless of whether the prosecutor objects. But motions to continue trial are only one way that continuances are granted. Late-filed motions frequently necessitate a continuance. Likewise, failing to provide all necessary discovery in a timely manner necessitates a continuance. Failing to prepare a case or meet with a client is often met with little or no consequence. Trial judges fail to enforce court deadlines, except to grant a continuance. Appellate decisions only re-enforce this culture. In this culture, trial judges feel as if they have limited power to enforce deadlines.

Second, prosecution noted the issue of significant attrition. More experienced attorneys are replaced with less experienced attorneys on both sides. When this happens, the trial date must be continued, fueling the culture of continuances discussed above. Further, less experienced attorneys take longer to review and assess a case for both sides. A less experienced attorney fails to appreciate the likelihood of success in both motion work and in trial for both sides. Not being sure which motions will succeed means more motions being litigated (as opposed to assessing the motion work as a factor for negotiations). Not knowing the “value of a case” also results in less realistic offers from both sides, which impacts the ability to resolve cases through negotiations and the amount of time to negotiate a reasonable resolution.

On the issue of discovery, prosecutors noted that technology has substantially increased the volume of discovery in criminal cases. The increase in digital discovery directly impacts the prosecution ability to provide timely discovery. For example, the increased volume of discovery by the introduction of body camera usage by law enforcement, increased evidence on social media, and wider and wider use of smart phones in daily life that capture more and more evidence in cases, all negatively impacts the prosecution’s ability to timely provide discovery. This problem is further exacerbated by high attrition rates. Personnel on both sides do not realize what discovery has been provided, whether additional discovery is missing, and what must be reviewed prior to engaging in negotiations. Not infrequently, discovery is requested which was already provided but cannot be found.

Lastly, prosecutors believe that judges’ bail decisions impact time to disposition. As more defendants are being released pre-trial, more violations of conditions of release are discovered. The violations result in new criminal charges. The new charges result in requests for continuances to review the new discovery. This cycle can repeat itself multiple times when defendants are continuously released despite the prior violations.

Other stakeholders had a similar observation, that out-of-custody defendants who are supervised by DOC Pretrial Enforcement are more likely to be caught and charged with additional crimes, particularly violations of conditions of release, compared to the situation before 2018 when out-of-custody defendants were not actively supervised (DOC Pretrial Enforcement began operations in 2018). Since DOC Pretrial Enforcement supervises thousands of defendants per year, additional pre-disposition charges are more likely than before.

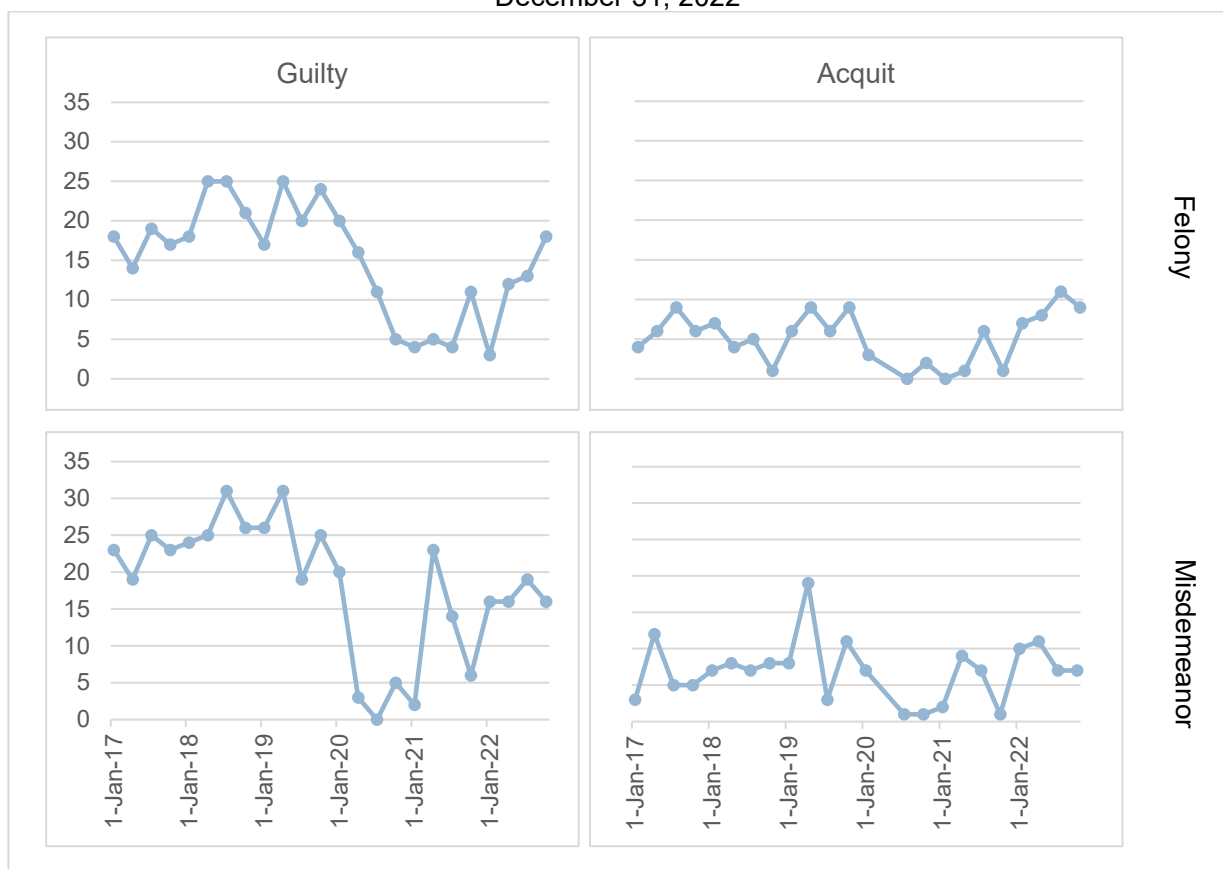
Judges also commented on the existence of a culture of continuances perhaps aggravated by pandemic-era restrictions. Although not a new phenomenon, and in fact was identified in a study of

case processing in 2009,⁵⁸ continuances may have worsened in recent years due in whole or in part to the reasons cited above.

3. Manner of Disposition

As part of this study, the Commission also examined the manner of disposition of cases – in other words, whether cases were resolved with a trial, a guilty plea, or a dismissal. Figure 32 and Figure 33 show the count of cases by manner of disposition. The vast majority of cases resolve without a trial: only 2.5% of felonies and 0.5% of misdemeanors are disposed of at trial. Pandemic-related restrictions unequally affected cases based on the manner by which they were resolved. Because many of the COVID-19 orders restricted the ability to hold a trial, dispositions by trial were particularly impacted, as Figure 32 shows.

Figure 32 - Count of Cases Resolved via Trial by Severity and Disposition, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022

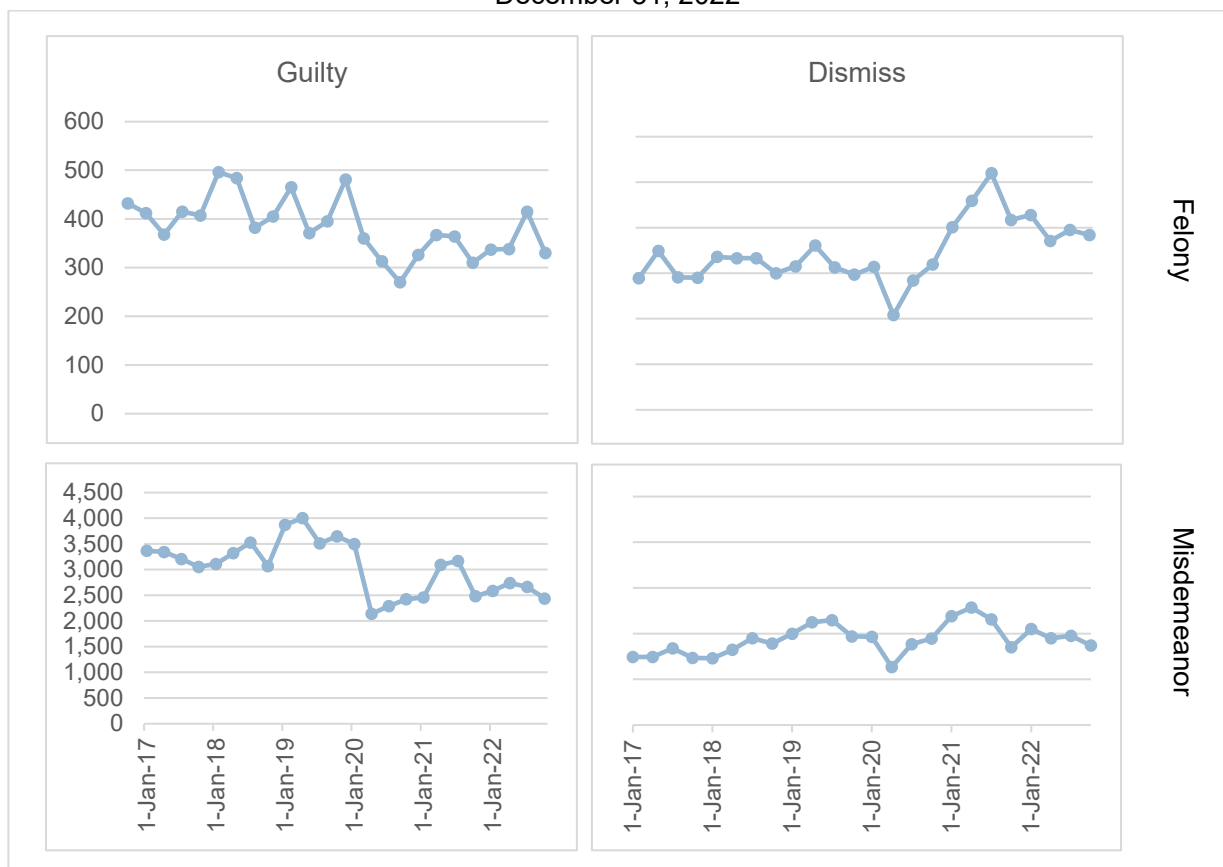


Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Among non-trial cases, both guilty pleas and dismissals decreased at the point in which pandemic-era restrictions were put into place. As shown in Figure 33, a larger percentage of non-trial felony cases were resolved via dismissals following pandemic-era restrictions than prior to those restrictions.

⁵⁸ David C. Steelman, “Improving Criminal Caseflow Management in the Alaska Superior Court in Anchorage,” Court Consulting Services (March 2009), available at: <https://courts.alaska.gov/admin/feldel/felonydelayreport.pdf>.

Figure 33 - Count of Cases Resolved via Non-Trial by Severity and Disposition, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Prior to April 1, 2020, on average, 43% of felony cases were resolved by dismissal; on and after April 1, 2020, on average, 52% of felony cases were resolved by dismissal.⁵⁹ Among misdemeanors, there is less bifurcation at April 1, 2020, and a larger trend of increasing dismissals over the whole period for which data is available. Still, prior to April 1, 2020, on average, 34% of misdemeanor cases were resolved by dismissal; on and after April 1, 2020, 43% of misdemeanor cases were resolved by dismissal.

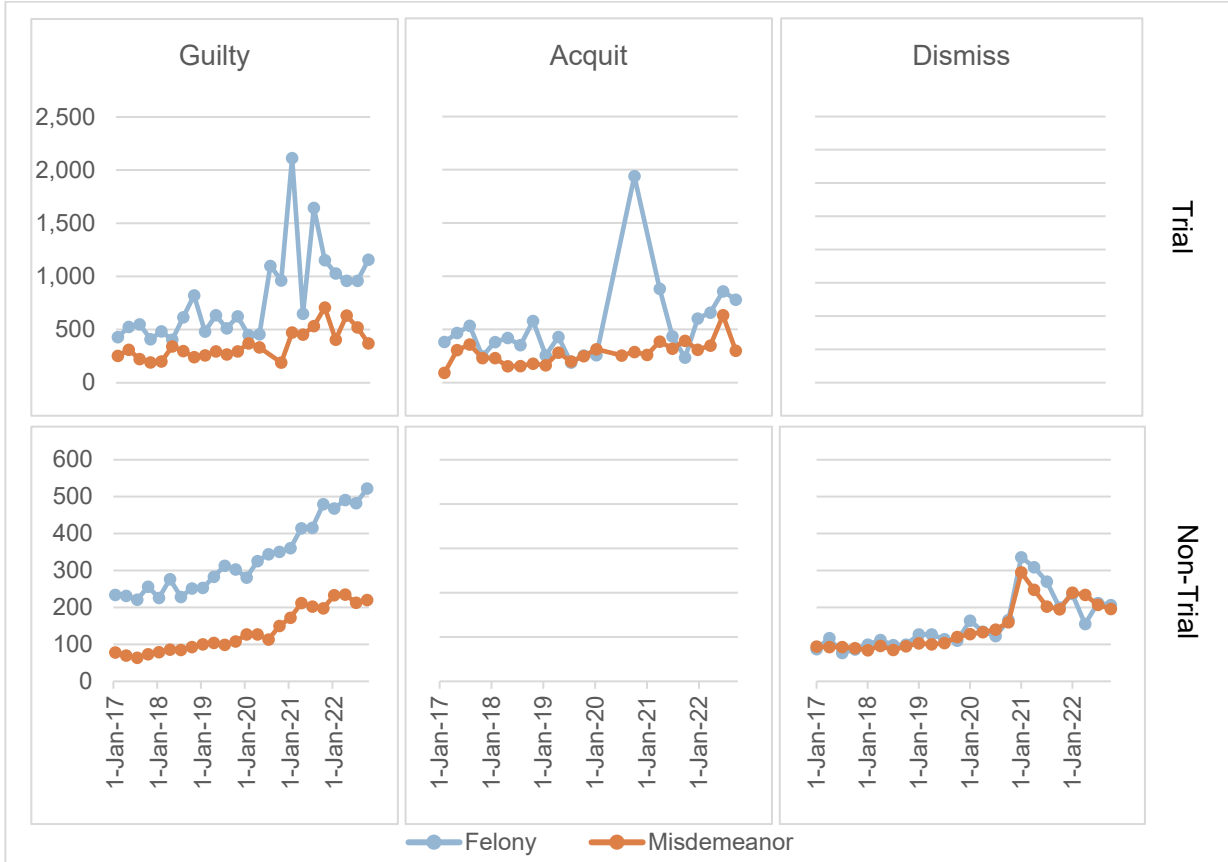
Finally, the Commission compared the manner of disposition with the time to disposition, as seen in Figure 34. Among cases resolved via a trial, median time to disposition among misdemeanor cases appears largely stable over time and unaffected by pandemic-related restrictions, while among felony cases, median time to disposition increased significantly after April 1, 2020.

Among non-trial cases – those resolved with a guilty plea or dismissal – there is an apparent inflection point following pandemic-related restrictions, where median time to disposition increases

⁵⁹ The Alaska Court System’s statistical report for FY 2022 also shows a percentage of felony cases resolved by dismissal, compared to a guilty verdict (by plea or trial) or acquittal. Alaska Court System, *Statistical Report FY 2022* 37, available at: <https://courts.alaska.gov/admin/docs/fy22-statistics.pdf>. Using all filed felony cases, the court shows a felony dismissal rate of 41%. Many of these felony cases had all charges reduced to misdemeanors before disposition. The data used here, in contrast, use cases that had at least one felony remaining at disposition. See Appendix D for more information about the methodology used.

relative to pre-pandemic dispositions. Additionally, there is some indication that during the time period studied, median time to disposition was increasing slightly even before the pandemic-related restrictions. Figure 34 shows the median time to disposition in days by manner of disposition.

Figure 34 - Median Time to Disposition by Manner of Disposition, January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

More detailed information about time to disposition and manner of disposition of court cases is found in Appendix D.

B. Alaska's Competency Process: Evaluation and Restoration

Under Alaska law, criminal defendants who are not mentally competent to understand the proceedings against them or to assist in their own defense cannot be brought to trial or sentenced. When there is reason to doubt a defendant's competency, the court must order an evaluation to determine whether the defendant is competent to stand trial. If, following this evaluation, the court finds that the defendant is not competent to stand trial, the court must commit the defendant to a psychiatric institution for treatment to see if the defendant's competency can be restored.⁶⁰

In 2023, the Commission requested updated data and information on the criminal competency and restoration process in Alaska. Prior research was published in 2019 and the Commission wanted to know the status of the system and what had changed. Staff requested and analyzed data from FY 2022 and compared it with the prior data.

The FY 2022 data showed that the number of competency evaluation orders in criminal cases continued to rise, but significant progress was made since 2019 in providing timely evaluations through use of contract evaluation providers. It also showed that Alaska continued to lack capacity for restoration of individuals found to be incompetent. The lack of capacity resulted in a high number of case dismissals involving incompetent individuals, by the court and prosecutors, which are required by constitutional guarantees of due process.

As of the writing of this report, two projects are in the process of implementation that are designed to increase restoration capacity by providing alternate mechanisms for restoration services. These projects have not yet had time to affect system numbers.

This section provides background information on the competency process, a discussion of the FY 2022 data and how it compares with previous data, and a discussion of diversion and restoration-building projects.

1. Background

Alaska Law

A person charged with a crime has due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and Alaska Constitution to understand the proceedings and assist in their own defense.⁶¹ "Criminal defendants who are unable to understand the proceedings against them or unable to assist in their own defense are deemed incompetent and cannot be tried, convicted, or sentenced while the incompetency remains."⁶² The legal process used in Alaska to determine whether a person is competent, and if they are not competent, to try and get the person to a state of mental competency so that they can be criminally tried, is typically separated into two stages: "evaluation" and "restoration." The steps are described below and indicated visually in Figure 35.

⁶⁰ The requirement to commit the defendant is only when the case contains a felony offense; if a case contains only misdemeanor offenses, the commitment is optional. The process is described in the next section..

⁶¹ *J.K. v. State*, 469 P.3d 434, 345 (Alaska App. 2020) (citing *Dusky v. United States*, 362 U.S. 402, 80 S.Ct. 788, 4 L.Ed.2d 824 (1960)(per curium).

⁶² *R.B. v. State*, 533 P.3d 542, 544 n.1 (Alaska App. 2023)(citing AS 12.47.100(a)).

Figure 35 - Criminal Court, Evaluation, and Restoration Process



Graphic courtesy of Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and Agnew::Beck

The process the state uses to determine a defendant's competency in a criminal court case is governed by AS 12.47.100:

Competency Evaluation Ordered. If reasonable cause exists, a prosecutor or defense attorney may file a motion for a determination of the defendant's competency, or the court may make its own motion.⁶³ The court then orders the defendant to be evaluated by a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist.

Competency to Stand Trial Evaluation. A qualified psychiatrist or psychologist conducts an examination of the defendant and sends a report back to the court concerning the person's competency.

Court Date for Decision. Once the evaluation is received by the court, the court sets a hearing. At the hearing, evidence is submitted, including the evaluator's report, and the judge determines whether the defendant is competent. If the judge finds the defendant competent, their case proceeds as would any other criminal case.

If, on the other hand, the court finds the defendant to be incompetent, the criminal case is paused while the defendant's incompetency is addressed. AS 12.47.110 governs the next steps. These steps are intended to return the defendant to competency so that the defendant can be tried, or the case can be otherwise resolved. Alaska law provides for three periods of restoration, also referred to as commitment periods, during which the defendant receives treatment intended to restore competency.

1st Commitment for Restoration. Upon a finding that the defendant is incompetent, the court stays (pauses) the criminal case proceedings. The court must order the defendant charged with a felony to be committed to the custody of Alaska Department of Family and Community Services (Formerly the Department of Health and Social Services) for a period of no longer than 90 days for treatment and further evaluation, until the defendant is competent, or the pending charges are

⁶³ Persons determined to be incompetent to stand trial may experience mental illness, an intellectual disability, an organic brain disease or traumatic brain injury, or a combination of these.

dismissed. If the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor, the judge may, but is not required to, order the defendant's commitment for treatment and further evaluation.

2nd Commitment for Restoration. Before the first 90-day commitment expires, the court must hold another hearing. If the court finds that the defendant remains incompetent, the court may recommit the defendant for a second restoration period of 90 days. If the defendant remains incompetent after the second 90 days, the court usually must dismiss the charges. Continued commitment, if sought, is governed by the civil commitment law in AS 47.30.700 – 47.30.915.

3rd Commitment for Restoration (limited circumstances). If the defendant is charged with a crime of force against a person, presents a substantial danger of physical injury to other persons, and there is a substantial probability that the defendant will regain competency within a reasonable amount of time, the court may commit the defendant for an additional six months (180 days) for restoration.⁶⁴ If not restored to competency after six months, the court must dismiss the charges and continued commitment, if sought, is governed by the civil commitment law in AS 47.30.700 - 47.30.915.

Capacity

The Department of Family and Community Services has one facility in the state, the Alaska Psychiatric Institute (API), to house and treat individuals who have been committed for restoration. According to department staff, API has a maximum capacity of 10 individuals in its forensic unit (also called "Taku") which houses restoration and evaluation patients.⁶⁵

Because API's capacity for restoration services does not meet the need (discussed below), incompetent defendants who are ordered to restoration by the court are put on waitlists until a spot opens and the patient can be admitted. Research conducted in 2019 found that most defendants awaited transfer to API for restoration while incarcerated.⁶⁶ The Alaska Court of Appeals has expressed that the delays in obtaining restoration treatment raised serious due process concerns.⁶⁷

Previous studies

The intersection of individuals experiencing behavioral health problems and the criminal justice system has been the subject of several studies in the last decade. All the studies recommended that the state implement a system to divert individuals with behavioral health problems from the criminal justice system.⁶⁸ Two of the studies examined the evaluation and competency process and made recommendations.⁶⁹ The 2019 Agnew::Beck study documented problems in the system including significant delays in evaluations, significant delays in restoration services due to lack of capacity at API, gaps in providing services to juveniles, and gaps in the availability and sharing of data.⁷⁰ Agnew::Beck also documented that nearly three-quarters of those referred for evaluation were

⁶⁴ AS 12.47.110(b).

⁶⁵ The Alaska Psychiatric Institute posts its current maximum and actual capacities, with its limiting factors, on its website: <https://dfcs.alaska.gov/api/pages/default.aspx> (accessed September 25, 2023).

⁶⁶ Agnew::Beck Consulting, Inc., *Forensic Psychiatric Hospital Feasibility Study, Phase II Final Report 9* (2019). This report was prepared for the Division of Behavioral Health, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, and is available on the Alaska Department of Family and Community Services' website at: https://dfcs.alaska.gov/API/Documents/AdminChanges/ForensicPsychHospital_FeasibilityStudy_Phase2Report_2019_07.pdf.

⁶⁷ *J.K. v. State*, 469 P.3d at 436.

⁶⁸ Agnew::Beck, *supra* note 66; Hornby Zeller Associates, *Trust Beneficiaries in Alaska's Department of Corrections* (2014), available at: <https://alaskamentalhealthtrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/ADOC-Trust-Beneficiaries-May-2014-FINAL-PRINT.pdf>; Sara Gordon, et al., *Review of Alaska's Mental Health Statutes* (2016), available at: .

⁶⁹ Agnew::Beck, *supra* note 66; Gordon, *supra* note 68.

⁷⁰ Agnew::Beck, *supra* note 66, at 17.

incarcerated while waiting for a restoration bed, restoration rates were lower than the national average, and there was significant cycling of persons through the competency process.⁷¹

Current Research

Because the evaluation and restoration process continued to be a cause of concern, Commission members identified the process as an area of interest for study and requested information about changes since 2019 and the status of the system. Staff was requested to obtain current data, analyze it, and identify significant changes since the Agnew::Beck 2019 report.

To assess the current state of the system, Commission staff requested Fiscal Year 2022 data and other information from the Alaska Court System, the Department of Family and Community Services' Alaska Psychiatric Institute, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Law, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. Commission staff also had access to criminal justice data received as part of its statutory mandates. After receiving the data and other information, staff analyzed it, compared it to the data from the 2019 Agnew::Beck report where possible, and presented findings to the Commission at its June 2023 meeting.

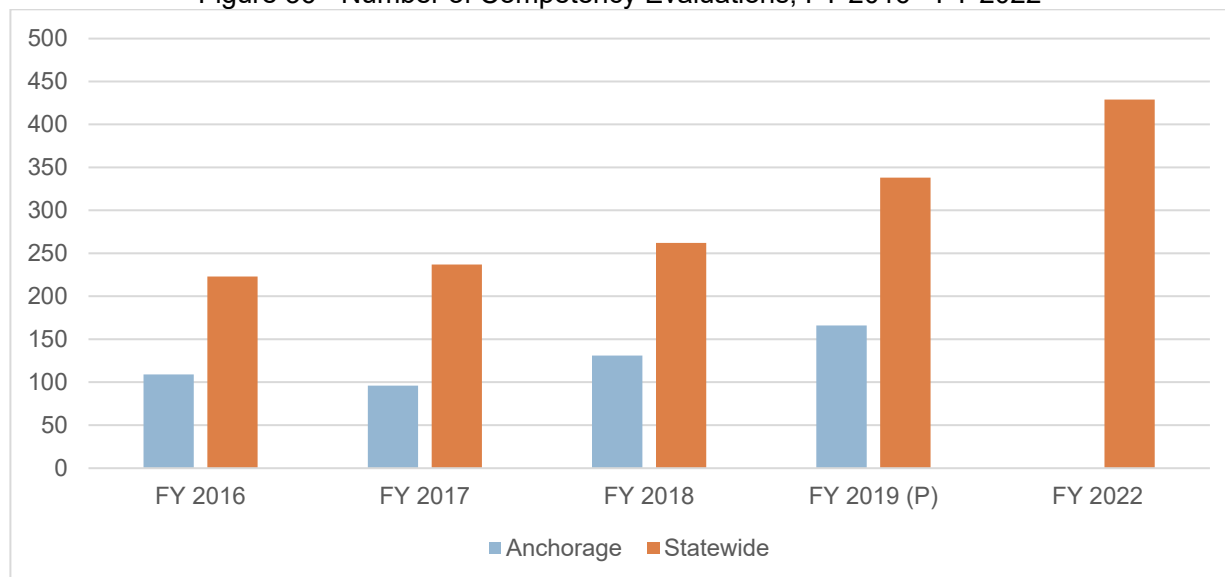
2. FY 2022 Evaluation and Restoration Data

Rise in Evaluations

In FY 2022, API (and its contractors) completed 429 competency evaluations. This number was a 64% increase in the number of evaluations in FY 2018 (262 evaluations) and a 92% increase since FY 2016. The number of evaluations has been steadily rising since at least 2016. The information in Figure 36 combines the data from the 2019 report of numbers of Anchorage-specific and statewide evaluations between FY 2016 - FY 2018 (including projected FY 2019 numbers), and FY 2022 data collected by the Commission (only statewide numbers were available for FY 2022).

⁷¹ *Id.*

Figure 36 - Number of Competency Evaluations, FY 2016 - FY 2022



Data Sources: Agnew::Beck (2019); API FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Note: Anchorage-only data was not available for FY 2022.

The rise in the number of evaluations in Alaska is consistent with the rise in competency evaluations in other states, and nationwide.⁷² A nationwide survey conducted about the competency process suggests that factors leading to the increases may include inadequate general mental health services in the community, inadequate crisis services, inadequate number of inpatient psychiatric beds in the community, and inadequate assertive community treatment.⁷³ Other possible reasons cited included increasing difficulty in the civil commitment process, and easy access to drugs by people with mental illness who experience homelessness leading to more arrests for drug-related crimes.⁷⁴

Backlogs and Delays

The rise in the number of evaluation orders has contributed to backlogs and delays in the competency and restoration system. Significant delays were noted in 2019⁷⁵ and these delays increased in FY 2022. The 2019 research used two indicators of delay within the system: a look at *how many* people were waiting at a given time, and a look at *how long* people waited. The current research replicated this approach.

Waitlist Numbers

One indicator of delay is the number of persons waiting at a given point in time for an evaluation after one has been ordered by the court. On December 8, 2018, 71 individuals were waiting for an evaluation. Four years later, on December 22, 2022, 162 individuals were waiting for an evaluation,

⁷² Tori DeAngelis, "Standing tall: A new stage for incompetency cases," American Psychological Ass'n Monitor on Psychology, Vol. 53, No. 4 (June 1, 2022), available at: <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2022/06/feature-incompetency-cases>.

⁷³ Katherine Warburton, et al., "A survey of national trends in psychiatric patients found incompetent to stand trial: Reasons for the reinstitutionalization of people with serious mental illness in the United States," CNS Spectrum, 2020 Apr; 25(2); 245-251.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ Agnew::Beck *supra* note 66, at 17, 29-32.

an increase of 128% in four years. As seen in Table 4, the number of people waiting at every point in the process increased between the two snapshot days, likely driven at least in part by the increase in the number of evaluations.

	December 8, 2018	December 22, 2022
Waiting for evaluation	35	69
Waiting for court finding	16	51
Waiting for restoration bed	20	42
Subtotal waiting	71	162 (128% increase from 2018)
Admitted to Taku	10	10

Data Sources: Agnew::Beck (2019); API FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Wait Times

Another indicator of delay is how long a person waited on a waitlist at different points in the process. The data showed that overall wait times increased, but shifts occurred at different points.

Decreased evaluation time: In FY 2018, individuals waited an average of 52 days before receiving an evaluation for competency. In FY 2022, individuals waited 29 days for an evaluation, a 44.2% decrease. According to Department of Law and API, this decrease in wait times was achieved using a greater number of contract psychiatrists and psychologists to perform evaluations.

Increased time to admission: If the evaluation indicated the person was not competent to stand trial, individuals waited longer for admission to restoration in FY 2022 (146 days) than in FY 2018 (113 days), an increase of 29%. Overall, individuals who were eventually admitted for restoration waited a total of 161 days in FY 2018 and 194 days in FY 2022, an increase of 21%, despite the shorter wait times for an evaluation. Delays are a significant concern. The 2019 study documented that most individuals (72%) at that time awaited admission to restoration while incarcerated.⁷⁶ Information about where individuals waited for admission to restoration in FY 2022 was not readily available.

	FY 2018	FY 2022	Change
Waiting for evaluation	52	29	↓44.2%
Evaluation receipt to hearing		19	N/A
Waiting for admission	113	134/146	↑19% - 29%
Total	161 (n=42)	182/194 (n=35)	↑13% - 21%
<i>(Days from evaluation order to admission)</i>			

Data Sources: Agnew::Beck (2019); Alaska Court System FY 2022 data; API FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Note: The range (e.g., "134/146") indicates the differences between Court and API data sets.

Competency Case Characteristics

This section examines two characteristics of cases for which an evaluation was ordered by the court: type of criminal charge, and location of case. These were the two points of case characteristics for which data was readily available in FY 2022 and comparable to previous data, although more detail was available in FY 2022.

⁷⁶ Agnew::Beck, *supra* note 66, at 17. 2022 data were not readily available. See also *J.K. v. State*, 469 P.3d at 435-36.

Charges: Severity & Offense Types

Charge severity: Severity of charge was analyzed based on the “most serious” charge in the case. In FY 2022, 60.7% of competency cases included at least one felony charge and 36% of cases included only misdemeanor charges. About 3% of cases included a petition to revoke probation (PTRP) as the most serious charge. In FY 2022, most charged felonies in competency cases were lower-level class B and C felonies. Most misdemeanors charged in competency cases were class A misdemeanors. Compared to data available from FY 2018, the percentage of felony charges was down slightly, although most cases during both time periods had at least one felony charge.

	FY 2018	FY 2022	
Felonies	64%	60.7%	↓
Unclassified		3.7%	
Felony A		4.5%	
Felony B		12.4%	
Felony C		40.1%	
Misdemeanors	36%	36.6%	No change
Misd. A		34.4%	
Misd. B		2.2%	
PTRP		2.7%	Insufficient data

Data Source: Agnew::Beck (2019); Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Offense type: Offense type was also analyzed considering the most serious charge in the case.⁷⁷ Table 7 shows that in FY 2022, about 56% of the cases included a “crime against a person” as the most serious charge,⁷⁸ while fewer than a quarter included a “property” crime (such as arson, theft or criminal mischief). The remaining cases included an “other” type charge (such as harassment, DUI, or trespass) as the most serious. Offense types from FY 2022 could not be compared to the FY 2018 data, because information about offense type was not readily available from the earlier data set.

⁷⁷ Classification method is on file at Alaska Judicial Council.

⁷⁸ “Crimes against a person” include all crimes in Alaska Statutes §11.41 as well as Anchorage Municipal Code § 8.10 and City and Borough of Juneau § 42.10.

Table 7 - Cases in Which the Court Ordered a Competency Evaluation by Offense Type, FY 2022		
	Number	Percent
Person	225	55.7%
Murder	5	1.2%
Sex Assault	21	5.2%
Assault	189	46.8%
Robbery	10	2.5%
Property	91	22.5%
Arson	7	1.7%
Theft	46	11.4%
Criminal Mischief	38	9.4%
Other	88	21.8%
Harassment	6	1.5%
Public Order	27	6.7%
DUI/Driving	12	1.7%
Trespass	17	4.2%
Violations of orders	9	2.2%
Weapons	4	1.0%
Drugs	2	0.5%
PTRP	11	2.7%

Data Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

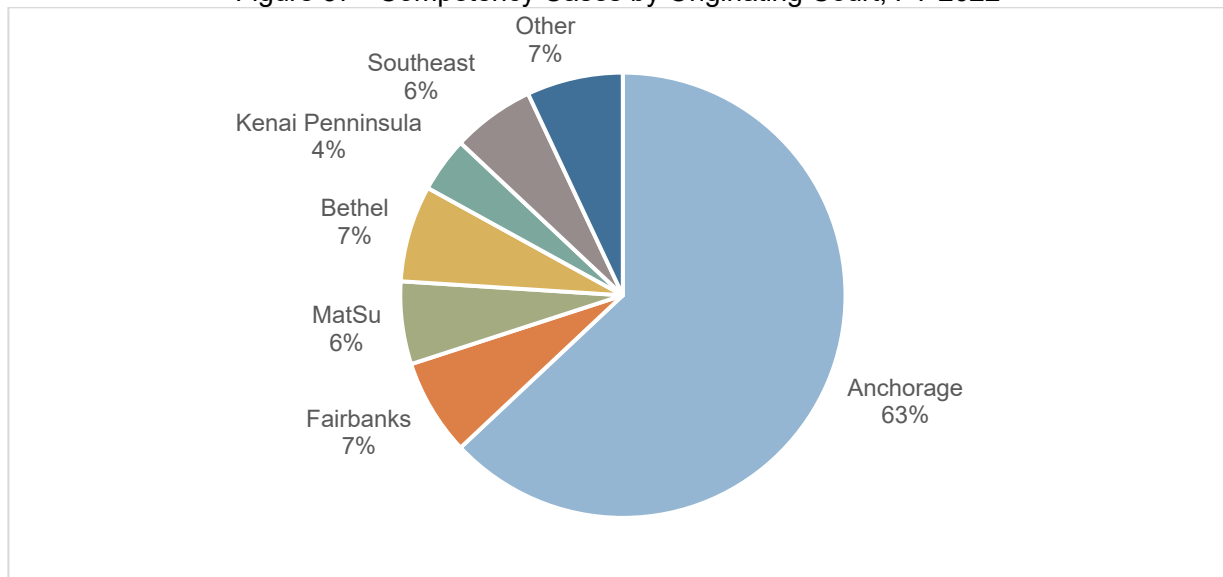
If all charges in a case were considered (not only the most serious charge), data showed that 62.1% of competency cases included at least one charge of a crime against a person. About 34% of all “crimes against a person” charges were in competency cases involving only misdemeanor charges.⁷⁹

Location of Court Case

Competency cases arise from all areas in the state. In FY 2022, about 63% of cases referred for a competency evaluation originated in Anchorage, and 37% arose in other regions, as indicated in Figure 37.

⁷⁹ Analysis on file at Alaska Judicial Council.

Figure 37 - Competency Cases by Originating Court, FY 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

The distribution of competency cases is not representative of the Alaska population or of the distribution of criminal case filings. More competency cases arise in the Third Judicial District, and Anchorage in particular, than would be expected from the distribution of cases filed and the population distribution. The reasons for this distribution disparity may include law enforcement having more contact with individuals experiencing legal incompetency in Anchorage, Anchorage attorneys and judges referring a greater percentage of cases, and/or a higher percentage of the Anchorage population experiencing legal incompetency.

Location	Felony + Misd Filings	% F+M Filings	% Alaska Population	% Competency Cases
Anchorage	16,610	41.2%	39.5%	62.9%
First District	4,322	10.7%	9.9%	5.4%
Second District	2,129	05.3%	3.8%	2.7%
Third District	26,616	66.1%	67.5%	76.1%
Fourth District	7,224	17.9%	18.8%	15.4%
Total	40,291		100%	100%

Data Sources: Alaska Court System Annual Report FY 2022, Tables 3.02 (Population Trends by Court Site), Table 4.04 (Superior Court Filings by Case type FY 22), Table 5.04 (District Court Filings by Case Type FY 22); Alaska Court System FY 2022 Competency Case data. Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Competency Case Processes and Outcomes

The following discussion of cases in which a competency evaluation has been ordered is based on FY 2022 data in most instances. Comparison with FY 2018 data was made where feasible. For this discussion, a “competency case” is any case in which the defendant is referred for an evaluation of competency. A “competency case” may contain several criminal cases which are consolidated for the purpose of the competency evaluation and determination.

Evaluation Process

Evaluation completion and return: Court system data showed judges ordered 404 evaluations in FY 2022. Court data showed that 385 evaluations were recorded as received in court files, for a 95% return rate.⁸⁰

Evaluator recommendation: In FY 2022, court system data showed that the evaluator's report recommended a finding of "competent" in 37% of the evaluations returned to the court. In 59% of evaluations, the evaluator recommended a finding of "not competent," and in 4% of evaluations, the recommendation was "inconclusive," or the evaluator was unable to form a recommendation (such as when the defendant declined to participate). These data were similar to FY 2018 data (40% competent, 56% not competent, 2% refused to participate).⁸¹

Court Process

Number of court hearings: After an evaluation with a recommendation is received by the court, the case proceeds to a competency determination hearing, although the case may be dismissed before a hearing can occur. In FY 2022, most competency cases with evaluation orders had one or more subsequent hearings, as shown in the table below. Seventy-eight competency cases had no subsequent hearing, even though most of those cases had an evaluation in the record.

Evaluation Orders	404
Hearings to Determine Competency	
No Hearing	78 (60 had evaluation in record)
One or More Hearings	326
1 Hearing	252
2 Hearings	69
3 - 5 Hearings	5

Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Court findings after hearing: Of the 404 competency evaluations ordered by the court, if all court findings were considered throughout the length of the case, the court made a finding of competent 32.6% of the time and not competent 67.4% of the time. If only the last-in-time determination was considered, the court found the defendant competent 32.7% of the time, not competent 48% of the time, and did not make a determination 19.3% of the time. The difference between these two analyses demonstrates that in some competency cases a finding of not competent is made and the individual is ordered for further evaluation or to restoration. (Recall from above that 73 cases included more than one hearing.)

⁸⁰ API data reflected it received 429 evaluation orders in FY 2022. It completed 417 evaluations, a 97% completion rate. In FY 2018, API completed 263 evaluations but data were not available about how many were ordered.

⁸¹ Agnew::Beck, *supra* note 66, at A-7, Fig. 5.

Table 10 - Court Competency Determinations					
All			Court Findings - One per Record		
404 Evaluations Orders			404 Evaluations Orders		
			No Finding	78	19.3%
Competent	133	32.6%	Competent	132	32.7%
Not Competent	275	67.4%	Not Competent	194	48.0%
<i>Individuals may appear not at all or more than once due to reevaluations, inconclusive reports, or restoration. Recall, 73 cases had more than one hearing.</i>			<i>Reflects latest in time finding by the court.</i>		

Data Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Competency Case Outcomes

Case dispositions: Of the 404 cases referred for evaluation in FY 2022, 59 were still open at the time of review; 345 were disposed. Of the disposed cases, most (68%) were disposed by dismissal, either by the court or by the prosecution. The bulk of the remaining cases were disposed by conviction (29%), while a few (2%) received a disposition of “Other” as shown in Table 11.

Table 11 - Competency Case Dispositions			
Total Referred	404		
Open	59		
Disposed	345		
Dismissed by Court	148	42%	68% Dismissed
Dismissed by Prosecution	89	26%	
Guilty or No Contest after Plea/Trial	100	29%	
Other	8	2%	
SEJ	1		
SIS Revoked	1		
Probation Modified	3		
Probation Revoked	3		

Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Comparison of dispositions in competency cases versus regular cases: Alaska Court System data shows that in FY 2022, about 40% of all felony cases filed and 53% of all misdemeanor cases were disposed by dismissal.⁸² These figures are significantly lower than the percentage of competency cases disposed by dismissal – 68%.

⁸² In Alaska, felony cases are disposed in both district and superior court. They are categorized as disposed in district court if, at the time of disposal, all felony charges are dismissed and only misdemeanor charges remain. The 40% felony dismissal rate cited above combines counts of cases dismissed in both superior court and district court. Recall that the methodology used in this dismissal analysis differs from the methodology used in Part III, Section A.3 above.

Table 12 - Dispositions in Criminal Cases, FY 2022						
	Dismissed	% Guilty or no contest plea	% Guilty after trial	% Not guilty after trial*	% Other	Total
Competency cases	68%	29%	0%	0%	2%	100% (354)
Felony Disposed District Ct	30.2%	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100% (3,506)
Felony Disposed Superior Ct	10.2%	36.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	100% (3,244)
Misdemeanor Disposed District Ct.	53.1%	46.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	100% (19,723)

Data Sources: Alaska Court System FY 2022 Annual Report, Table 4.10, p. 37 "Felony Case Dispositions by Manner of Disposition"; Table 5.12, p. 71, "Misdemeanor Case Dispositions by Manner of Disposition"; ACJDAC Data (on file).

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

* Very few cases were disposed at trial because the court halted almost all trials due to the COVID-19 pandemic during FY 2022.

The relatively high dismissal rate of competency cases reflects two circumstances. First, the court must dismiss cases in which the defendant is found not competent to stand trial and not restorable to competency. Second, appellate courts have held that an incompetent defendant may not be held longer than a reasonable period of time necessary to determine whether there is a substantial probability that the defendant will attain competency, and the nature and duration of commitment must bear a reasonable relationship to the purpose for which the person is committed.⁸³ These legal restrictions, combined with lengthy waitlists for restoration admission result in many dismissals of misdemeanor and lower-level felony competency cases by prosecutors.

Case disposition timing: The timing of dispositions also reflects these circumstances. For felony competency cases, the mean time to disposition is 126 days for defendants found competent, and 43 days for defendants found incompetent. For misdemeanor cases, the mean time to disposition is 140 days for defendants found competent, but only 3 days for defendants found not competent. The higher mean for felony defendants reflects the time that some felony defendants spend receiving restoration treatment. Misdemeanor defendants very rarely receive restoration treatment, so if they are found incompetent, their cases are almost always dismissed quickly. The high mean for violation cases likely reflect that the defendant was not in custody, so due process concerns were not evident.

Table 13 - Competency Case Disposition Timing				
From Date of Competency Hearing to Disposition				
	Competent		Not Competent	
	Mean	Count	Mean	Count
Felony	126 Days	63	43 Days	112
Misdemeanor	140 Days	35	3 Days	61
Violation	4 Days	2	115 Days	3

Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

⁸³ *J.K. v. State*, 469 P.3d at 440.

Restoration

The Alaska Psychiatric Institute was the only provider authorized to provide restoration treatment in during the FY 2022 study period. The goal of restoration treatment is to restore the defendant's ability to understand the legal proceedings and to be able to participate in their defense. Restoration treatment does not necessarily treat the defendant's underlying mental or physical illness or disability. As previously noted, in FY 2022, API had a maximum restoration capacity of ten patients.

Offense severity

In FY 2022, the Alaska Court System recorded 99 cases that included an order of commitment to API for restoration. Of these, 80 were in felony cases, 16 were in misdemeanor cases and three were in violation cases. Table 14 below provides additional detail about offense severity.

Table 14 - Restoration Orders by Existence and Severity of Offense		
<i>Of the 404 competency cases/evaluation orders, 96 had a restoration order</i>		
	No Evidence of Restoration Order	Restoration Order Recorded
Felony	165	80
FU	10	5
FA	8	10
FB	27	23
FC	120	42
Misdemeanor	143	16
MA	126	13
MB	9	0
Violation	8	3

Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

Admission and Restoration Outcomes

In FY 2022, API received 112 restoration orders from the courts⁸⁴ but admitted only 34 individuals due to capacity constraints. Of the 34 individuals, 17 were restored to competency and 17 were not restored. The 17 individuals who were restored to competency were returned to regular court proceedings.

Table 15 - Number of Restoration Orders			
FY 2018		FY 2022	
Restoration Orders	Unknown	Restoration Orders	112
Admitted	42	Admitted	34
Competent, apx.	44%	Competent	17 50%
Not Competent, apx.	56%	Not Competent	17 50%
<i>(2016 - 2018 patients) Meta-analysis indicated other state and national restoration rates of apx. 81%.</i>			

Data Sources: Agnew::Beck (2019) and Alaska Psychiatric Institute FY 2022 data.

Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

⁸⁴ The difference in data sets from the court and API could be due to the timing of the orders as issued by the court and as received by API, or orders for continued restoration included by one entity and not the other.

Admissions

In FY 2022, more individuals waited for longer for admission, those who were admitted stayed longer, and fewer individuals were admitted. As observed above, in FY 2022, 42 individuals were on a waitlist on December 22, 2022. The average number of days to admission (if admitted) was 146 and 34 individuals were admitted in the year. This compared to FY 2018, when 20 individuals were on the waitlist, with an average of 113 days to admission, and 42 individuals ultimately admitted. API data showed the average length of stay was 69 days in FY 2018 and 76 days in FY 2022.

Demographic Characteristics of Defendants Admitted for Restoration

In FY 2022, data showed that most defendants admitted for restoration were male (92%). Defendants also tended to be young; 35% were aged 18-25, 24% were aged 26-35, and 32% were aged 35-54. A majority were Alaska Native (62%).

Table 16 - Defendants Admitted for Restoration by Sex and Age			
		July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2019	FY 2022 (34 Individuals)
Age	18-25	22%	34%
	26-34	36%	24%
	35-54	31%	32%
	55-64	6%	9%
	65+	5%	0%
Sex	Male	82%	92%
	Female	18%	8%

Sources: Agnew::Beck (2019); Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Court System.
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Table 17 - Defendants Admitted for Restoration by Race/Ethnicity		
	July 1, 2015 - December 31, 2019	FY 2022 (34 Individuals)
Alaska Native	32%	62%
White	28%	21%
African American	13%	6%
Hispanic	3%	3%
Pacific Islander	3%	3%
Native American	1%	
Asian	5%	3%
More than one	2%	3%
Unknown	12%	

Source: Agnew::Beck (2019); Alaska Department of Public Safety and Alaska Court System.
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

“Cycling” of individuals

One concern noted in 2019 was the cycling of patients between the courts and the competency evaluation and restoration system. In FY 2022, the system continued to see significant cycling of individuals. In 38.1% of cases with an evaluation order, the defendant had more than one case pending in the courts. Almost 6% had four or more cases pending. In addition, 56.9% of defendants in competency cases had other criminal charges filed within six months of (before or after) their first charges filed in FY 2022.

<i>Percent of competency cases with</i>	
More than one case consolidated with FY 2022 evaluation order	38.1%
1 Case	61.9%
2 Cases	19.1%
3 Cases	13.1%
4 - 10 Cases	5.8%
Number of FY 2022 competency cases using prior evaluation	38
Other criminal charges filed within six months of first FY 2022 case	56.9%

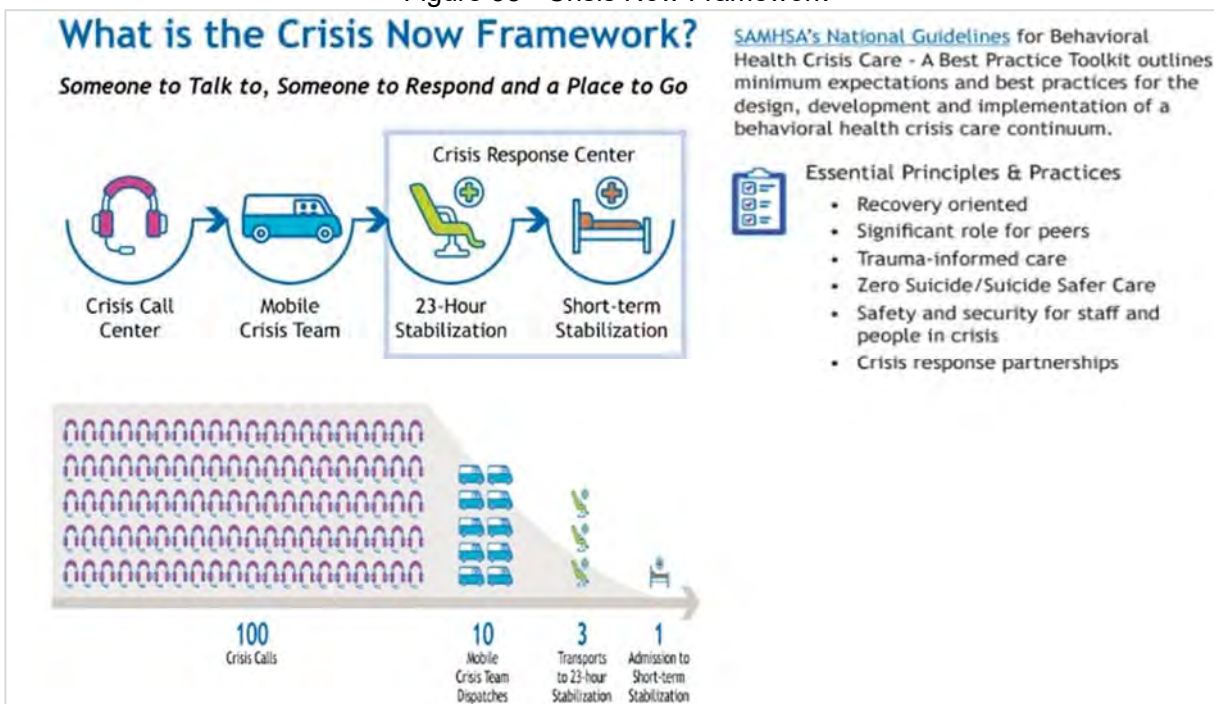
Source: Alaska Court System FY 2022 data.

3. Projects to Develop a Crisis System of Care and Increase Restoration Capacity

Crisis System of Care

For the past several years there has been a focused effort in Alaska to develop a crisis system of care. The Alaska Departments of Health and Family and Community Services, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority have supported exploration and education around the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) best practice model for Behavioral Health Crisis Care, which is based on three components: a crisis call center, a mobile crisis response team, and crisis receiving and stabilization facilities. In contrast, the system historically has relied on law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and hospital emergency rooms to respond to individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis. The goal of an improved crisis continuum is that people experiencing behavioral health crises be diverted, where possible, from the criminal justice system. This is accomplished by implementing additional levels of crisis care and response at multiple levels in the community to ensure people experiencing a behavioral health emergency are connected in a timely manner to the right level of behavioral health intervention and treatment. Connecting individuals with the right intervention will decrease contact with the criminal justice system for many individuals.

Figure 38 - Crisis Now Framework



Graphic courtesy of Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and Agnew::Beck

Much of the work to expand the availability of crisis services has been supported by two significant policy changes. First, changes in January 2018, Alaska applied to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for approval of Medicaid Section 1115 Demonstration Waivers (these waivers of Medicaid rules provide states with flexibility to test new approaches within Medicaid to aid in redesigning and improving their health systems without increasing costs). The 1115 Waiver was approved in two phases (November 218 and September 2019), and the state promulgated regulations to implement the waiver in 2019 and 2020. The waiver added newly Medicaid-reimbursable services for substance use disorder and behavioral health programs, including crisis intervention and stabilization (23-hour and short-term residential).⁸⁵

Second, HB 172, passed in 2022, changed Alaska law to establish licensure for sub-acute, non-hospital facility types including crisis stabilization centers and crisis residential centers.⁸⁶ These changes, while not altering the ability of law enforcement to arrest a person suspected of committing criminal offenses, clarified law enforcement's ability to respond to a person experiencing a mental health crisis with more options than criminal arrest or emergency mental health holds.⁸⁷ These efforts have been supported through partnerships between the Alaska Department of Health, the Department of Family and Community Services, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, along with other groups such as the Disability Law Center, local governments, Alaska Native organizations, and behavioral health and medical providers.

In 2020, with the support of the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, workgroups formed in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and the Matanuska Susitna region to explore the implementation of crisis

⁸⁵ See generally Alaska Department of Health website at: <https://health.alaska.gov/dbh/Pages/1115/default.aspx>.

⁸⁶ See generally Alaska Department of Health website at: <https://health.alaska.gov/Commissioner/Documents/PDF/Crisis-Stabilization-in-Alaska-HB-172.pdf>.

⁸⁷ *Id.*

continuum services, including the Crisis Now model. In 2021, the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority funded crisis coordinators in the Mat-Su and Fairbanks. The Anchorage Fire Department launched a Mobile Crisis Team (MCT) in Anchorage, and Alaska Behavioral Health/The Bridge launched a MCT in Fairbanks. In 2022, implementation efforts proceeded, with transfer of calls from Mat-Com dispatch to the Careline (a Crisis Call Center), the opening of a voluntary 23-hour crisis stabilization center in Fairbanks, and the funding of a Crisis Now coordinator in Ketchikan. In 2023, the Anchorage Police Department began transferring calls to the Careline and Wasilla launched a Mobile Crisis Team. A voluntary stabilization center for substance abuse also opened in Wasilla.⁸⁸

Future plans include the Alaska Native Medical Center/Southcentral Foundation opening a stabilization center, and Providence Hospital opening a crisis response center to include stabilization and residential services. Bartlett Regional Hospital in Juneau also planned to open a crisis residential center in late 2023/early 2024 to serve the adolescent population. The Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority reported that additional projects were in the planning phase in other communities across the state. Because implementation of these projects is so recent and ongoing, their effect on the system is not yet known.

Projects to increase restoration capacity

Commission staff conducted interviews of staff at API, the Department of Law, and the Department of Corrections. At the time of the interviews in June 2023, API and DOC reported that they were working on two projects. One was a project to implement a 10-person outpatient group for restoration of incompetent persons charged with misdemeanors. The other was a 10-person “in-reach” group at the Anchorage Correctional Complex, with the possibility of another 10 later, for restoration. For the outpatient group, API clinical staff will provide treatment for restoration. For the in-reach, incarceration-based restoration services, API clinical staff will provide treatment for restoration and DOC would continue to provide other medical and mental health services. Both agencies expressed hope that these projects would increase the capacity of the restoration system and reduce wait times. The target date for admitting patients was initially July 2023. At the date of this report, the target date had been extended.

⁸⁸ See Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, *Crisis Now Implementation Update 6* (May 2023); Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, *Crisis Now Implementation Update 4* (August 2022). These are available at: <https://alaskamentalhealthtrust.org/alaska-mental-health-trust-authority/what-we-do/crisis-continuum-of-care/>.

C. Victims of Crime

The following section looks at the available data on victims' perceptions of crime and the criminal justice process. It also includes information on resources available to victims of crime in Alaska.

1. Victims' Legal Rights

Crime victims' rights are set out in the Alaska Constitution, and in various statutes and court rules. This section briefly explains some of those rights.

Constitutional Rights

The Alaska Constitution guarantees all victims of crime numerous rights. Article I, section 24 includes the victim's right to be treated with dignity, respect and fairness; to be reasonably protected from the accused through the imposition of appropriate bail or conditions of release by the court; to confer with the prosecution; to timely disposition of the case after an arrest; to be provided information about and be allowed to attend all criminal or juvenile proceedings where the defendant has a right to be present; to be heard, upon request, at sentencing and at any proceeding where the accused's release from custody is considered; the right to restitution from the defendant who is found guilty; and the right to be informed of the accused's escape or release from custody. State law, in AS 12.61, provides more details about the duties of others (such as prosecutors and law enforcement officers) to ensure victims' rights during the investigation and prosecution of the accused, and after conviction.

At Arrest

Law enforcement officers are required to give domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims information about their rights and the services available, including information about obtaining a civil protective order, medical treatment, and local service providers. Many officers carry this information with them in a booklet.⁸⁹

Duties of Prosecutors

Alaska Statute 12.61.015 requires prosecuting attorneys to make a reasonable effort, when requested, to notify or confer with victims of domestic violence and felony crimes about certain aspects of the criminal case. If a victim of a felony, sex offense, or domestic violence offense requests, prosecuting attorneys are required to make a reasonable effort to:

- Confer with the victim about their testimony before trial;
- Notify the victim of the defendant's conviction, of the victim's right to make a statement at sentencing, and of the time and place of the sentencing hearing;
- Notify the victim of the final disposition of the case;
- Confer with the victim about a proposed plea agreement and note the victim's position on the plea agreement; and
- Inform the victim of any motions that may substantially delay proceedings and inform the court on the victim's position on that motion.⁹⁰

⁸⁹ This booklet is available at <https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/5b06501c-374c-4011-adbc-1f5d27b2b8f8/English-DVSA-Victim-Booklet-FINAL-3-23-20.pdf>.

⁹⁰ AS 12.61.015(a).

Prosecutors must also inform victims of a sex offense or a DV offense if, before trial, the defendant is discharged from a treatment program for noncompliance.⁹¹ Prosecutor's offices employ victim/witness paralegals who most often make contact with victims and survivors.⁹²

During the Court Proceedings

Alaska law provides for confidentiality of victim and witness address and phone numbers during the court process, and also prohibits disclosure of the names of victims of certain violent offenses in court documents (these victims are identified by initial rather than by name). A court rule requires that all documents filed with the court contain a certification that records do not contain information legally required to be kept confidential. The law also places restrictions on the ability of defendants to obtain victim and witness contact information.

Victims have the right to be present during any court proceeding if the defendant has the right to be present. Victims also have the right to make a written or oral statement for use in preparation of a presentence report of a felony defendant, and to appear personally at the defendant's sentencing hearing to present a written or oral statement.

The Department of Law administers a notification system, often referred to as VINE link. People who are victims and/or witnesses in a criminal case can register with the Department of Law victim notification system through paralegals in the prosecutors' offices. They receive a PIN to protect their confidentiality if they are receiving phone notifications, or they can opt for email. The office will let them know about a variety of upcoming events (trials, sentencings, etc.) as well as hearing cancellations. This system is entirely separate from the Department of Corrections VINE system and is limited to only those who are victims or witnesses.

Victims may be called to testify in court as a witness. As a witness, a victim may be required to appear in court with only modest compensation for their time.⁹³

After Conviction

In all cases, crime victims have the right to be notified of and appear at the defendant's sentencing hearing.⁹⁴ Victims also have the right to make a statement (oral or written) at sentencing.⁹⁵ In some cases, victims' advocates from the Office of Victims' Rights may help victims draft those statements and may advocate for them in court.⁹⁶ Other victim advocates, such as those from Victims for Justice, may assist victims in drafting a statement and may accompany victims to court while making a statement.⁹⁷

The Department of Corrections is required to maintain an automated victim notification system (the VINE system) to provide crime victims with notice when there is a change in the status of the offender.⁹⁸ The VINE system established by DOC is available from the time of arraignment of the defendant in a criminal case. Victims have the right to notice about the offenders' discretionary or

⁹¹ AS 12.61.015(f).

⁹² Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, *Domestic Violence in Alaska* at 46 (2022).

⁹³ In state court proceedings, witness fees are \$12.50 for an appearance less than three hours, and \$25 for a day. Travel reimbursement and per diem are available in some circumstances. Alaska R. Admin. 7 (Witness Fees). Lost wages are not compensated, nor are childcare expenses.

⁹⁴ Alaska Const., art. I, §24; AS 12.61.010 (a)(1) - (2).

⁹⁵ Alaska Const., art. I, §24; AS 12.61.010(a)(9).

⁹⁶ AS 24. 65.110. OVR's jurisdiction is limited to felonies, class A misdemeanors involving a crime against a person in AS 11.41, and class A misdemeanor crimes involving domestic violence.

⁹⁷ This information is available on the Victims for Justice website: <https://victimsforjustice.org/support-services/#court>.

⁹⁸ See AS 12.61.050. Anyone, not just victims, can sign up for the DOC VINE system.

special medical parole hearings and about the release or escape of the offender from incarceration.⁹⁹ DOC uses the VINE system and other methods, such as sending letters, to fulfill its duties to notify victims about various events.

2. Victims' Voices

Although many victims in Alaska are entitled by law to receive information about the offender's case, to confer with prosecutors, and to appear at key court proceedings, research suggests that many victims are not satisfied with how these rights work out in practice. This section summarizes information from a variety of sources regarding victims' perceptions and experiences in Alaska.

Victims' General Perceptions

Among sexual assault cases in Alaska, victims prioritized being believed, the harm done to them acknowledged, and compassionate treatment by criminal justice professionals when asked what justice meant to them.¹⁰⁰ However, it is important to note that many victims do not report their crime to law enforcement. Although Alaskan data about this phenomenon is limited, national victimization surveys consistently show that around half of victims choose not to report crimes.¹⁰¹ The most common reasons these victims gave for not reporting included wanting to deal with the crime in another way, the belief that the police would not do anything to help, and their feeling that the crime was not important enough to report.

Among those who do choose to report their crime, not all exercise their rights as victims. Reasons include feeling that the process is unwieldy, often incomprehensible, and not accommodating of their needs. At times, court and legal encounters are confrontational and demoralizing. People also do not engage with the system because they fear the difficulties they could create for families and friends, because they would lose money (whether from lost income or the cost of legal assistance), or from fear of compromising their safety, status, or relationships.

An important dynamic is that the victim is not a party to a criminal case. As noted in 2021 on the Alaskan Victims for Justice blog, "The prosecutor represents the government and/or the community where the crime occurred. The only parties to the case are the prosecution [the government and its attorney] and the defense [the defendant and their attorney]. The victim is not a party."¹⁰²

Another complication is that some crime victims may not think of themselves in the way the criminal justice system might. For example, two-fifths or more of victims interviewed in the 2020 Alaska

⁹⁹ See AS 12.61.010.

¹⁰⁰ Ingrid Johnson, "The Alaska Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (AK-SAKI) Research Component: A Process Improvement Analysis of the Alaska Department of Public Safety's Sexual Assault Investigation, Prosecution, And Victim-Survivor Engagement And Support Processes," University of Alaska Anchorage, Justice Center (April 2022), available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/11122/13028>.

¹⁰¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance, NCVS Dashboard, <https://ncvs.bjs.ojp.gov/quick-graphics#quickgraphicstop> (accessed August 17, 2023). Victims of property crimes were less likely to report than victims of violent crimes.

¹⁰² Paula Dobbyn, "Should I Hire a Lawyer?," Victims for Justice Blog (December 17, 2021), available at: <https://victimsforjustice.org/tag/alaska/>.

Victimization Survey¹⁰³ did not use labels (e.g., “victim,” “survivor,” etc.) to describe themselves.¹⁰⁴ About a quarter did not have terms to describe their victimization experiences.¹⁰⁵

Because several of the most widely known services in Alaska, such as Victims for Justice and Office of Victims’ Rights, use the term victim (or survivor) in their information, people who do not label themselves as a victim or survivor may not see themselves as needing or being eligible for services. Similarly, victims who do not have labels to describe their victimization might not be able to ask for appropriate services.¹⁰⁶ These ideas were confirmed by a separate analysis of the 2020 Alaska Victimization Survey data showing that people who identified themselves as survivors were significantly more likely to seek services and were significantly more likely to talk to the police compared those who did not have a label for themselves.¹⁰⁷

*Victims’ Reports of Their Experiences*¹⁰⁸

Among sexual assault cases in Alaska, most victims (56.5%) reported that justice had not been done; 21.7% reported that justice had been partially done; and 17.4% reported that justice had mostly or completely been done.¹⁰⁹

Information recently collected by the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission from surveys, roundtables, and listening sessions from a variety of crime victims highlighted several concerns. One complaint was the amount of time it took to process their cases, often without an explanation from anyone in the justice system. Following the initial flurry, if a case was not disposed of quickly, victims

¹⁰³ The Alaska Victimization Survey (AVS), conducted every five years in Alaska, is a phone survey of adult women in Alaska who are asked about their experiences with intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking. Survey respondents are asked about their lifetime experiences and their experiences within the previous year. See “What is the AVS?” University of Alaska Anchorage, Justice Center, available at:

<https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/academics/college-of-health/departments/justice-center/avs/about.cshtml>. The 2020 AVS examined the relationship between how victims identified themselves and the likelihood that they would seek services or report the crime to authorities. Women in this study who said they had experienced intimate partner sexual or physical violence at any time in their lives were asked an open-ended question about what terms they used to describe the experiences, and then about what terms they used to describe themselves in relation to those experiences. Ingrid Johnson, “Measuring Prevalence of Interpersonal Violence Victimization Experience- and Self-labels: An Exploratory Study in an Alaska Community-Based Sample,” *Journal of Family Violence* (January 2023), available at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-023-00508-8>.

¹⁰⁴ Ingrid Johnson, “Measuring Prevalence of Interpersonal Violence Victimization Experience- and Self-labels: An Exploratory Study in an Alaska Community-Based Sample,” *supra* note 104.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*, p. 10.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ Ingrid Johnson, “Results from the 2020 Alaska Victimization Survey,” Presentation to Senate Judiciary Committee (March 24, 2023), at 14-15, available at: https://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=33&docid=3499.

¹⁰⁸ Information in this section is taken from three main sources: Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, “Summary of 2015 Victim Roundtables,” (available from Alaska Judicial Council); Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, “Summary of 2019 Victim Listening Sessions,” and Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, “Results from 2019 Online Survey,” (available from Alaska Judicial Council). The 2015 Roundtables were held in Fairbanks and Bethel to gather information from victims/survivors, and victim advocates about their needs and perspectives. Roundtable participants included victims/survivors, and victim advocates. The 2019 victim listening sessions were held in Juneau, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Bethel, Anchorage, and at the Alaska Federation of Natives convention in Fairbanks. The online survey was conducted during 2019 by the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission for victims of crime. Respondents were from communities all over the state and had experienced many different types of crimes. Information gathered from these sources was described in the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission’s 2020 Annual Report, available on the Alaska Judicial Council website.

¹⁰⁹ Ingrid Johnson, “The Alaska Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (AK-SAKI) Research Component: A Process Improvement Analysis of the Alaska Department of Public Safety’s Sexual Assault Investigation, Prosecution, And Victim-Survivor Engagement And Support Processes,” University of Alaska Anchorage, Justice Center (April 2022), available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/11122/13028>.

waited for months or years before closure.¹¹⁰ Victims said they needed to have belongings returned that were being held by the police for evidence.¹¹¹

Other information from the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission's research suggested that many victims felt they were not taken seriously by people in the criminal justice system. Victims complained that it was difficult to communicate with the criminal justice system, and they often could not find out what was happening in their cases. Victims said that hearings in court cases often occurred without notice to them, or with such limited notice that participation was difficult. They said notice of continuances was often lacking, which meant they sometimes appeared for hearings that had been put off to another date. They also wanted to be notified about planned plea bargain arrangements. Victims said they often lacked notification of post-sentencing events, particularly release from incarceration.

Even after the offender is convicted, victims reported continuing to experience problems. A study from 1997 found that victims of misdemeanor domestic violence whose offenders had been convicted reported loss of income from their partner, having to appear in court, and loss of the relationship with the partner. These victims further reported that neither the prosecutor nor the courts would respond to their concerns. However, these victims benefitted from the assignment of a probation officer to their offenders' cases, where the probation officer closely supervised the probationers, directly contacted the victims, and responded to contacts from victims. The victims in this study reported that they appreciated the extra information about the case, and the opportunity to get answers to questions about the criminal justice process.¹¹²

Special Situations of Rural Victims

The dynamics of Alaska villages for victims are substantially different from those of more urban areas. Many have 500 or fewer people; housing is limited; and victims and defendants are often related and/or acquainted. Confidentiality can be limited. Alcohol use and substance abuse can be very high; poverty is high because there is little employment available; and transportation in and out of the villages is difficult and costly. Law enforcement is limited or absent, and outside law enforcement (i.e., Troopers) may be prevented by weather and limited equipment from arriving on the scene immediately. Protective orders are difficult or impossible to enforce.

The situation is even more pronounced with respect to crimes of sexual abuse and assault. Rural (and some urban) victims interviewed for a series of investigative articles revealed a repeated theme that they were afraid to report sexual abuse and assault, and when they did report, they were disbelieved, said to be responsible, or otherwise silenced. Reports to police often went unaddressed, and prosecutions often ended in dismissals or conviction of lesser offenses. When perpetrators were convicted and got treatment, it sometimes turned out that they themselves were survivors of sexual abuse.¹¹³

¹¹⁰ As documented in section III.A. of this report, times to disposition for criminal cases in Alaska have increased in the last few years, and that trend towards longer disposition times seems to have begun even before the pandemic.

¹¹¹ Holding of evidence for a criminal case is a common situation. For example, the Anchorage Police Department's website showed as of February 2022, that the APD was holding 223,000 pieces of evidence (not all of it taken from individuals), and it had returned "2,300 items to rightful owners." The website notes that APD takes "approximately 45,000 pieces of property a year." See <https://www.anchoragepolice.com/property-evidence>.

¹¹² See Alaska Judicial Council, "Evaluation of Pilot Probation Program for Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Offenders," (July 1999).

¹¹³ See John D. Sutter, "The Rapist Next Door" (Opinion), CNN (February 2014), available at: <https://www.cnn.com/interactive/2014/02/opinion/sutter-change-alaska-rape/>; Adriana Gallardo, et. al., "Unheard," ProPublica/ADN (June 1, 2020), available at: <https://features.propublica.org/alaska-sexual-assault/unheard-survivor->

Earlier information about victimization of Alaska Native Women can be found in a 2015 report from the Indian Law and Order Commission, which Congress cited in its most recent reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. The report found an overrepresentation of Alaska Native women as victims of domestic and sexual violence. According to the report, Alaska Native women were overrepresented in the domestic violence victim population by 250 percent; that in Alaska they comprised 19 percent of the population but 47 percent of reported rape victims; and they suffered the highest rates of domestic and sexual violence as compared to the populations of other Indian Tribes. The report also recognized that most Alaska Native villages are located in remote areas that are often inaccessible by road and have no local law enforcement presence, and that the Alaska Department of Public Safety provided only 1 to 1.4 field officers per 1,000,000 acres.

In terms of resources for rural victims, several tribal entities in Alaska have used and are using federal funding to provide services to victims. For example, in 2023, six tribal governments and two tribal coalitions in Alaska received grants from the federal Justice Department (administered through the Office on Violence Against Women) to provide services and promote justice for survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and trafficking. In addition, two Alaska Native villages received grants to support special tribal criminal jurisdiction initiatives.¹¹⁴

Another resource is provided by the Alaska Children's Alliance. The Alliance oversees 19 existing or developing child advocacy centers serving child victims, several of them located in rural Alaska. ACA responds to concerns of serious maltreatment by providing forensic interviews, medical evaluations, investigation by law enforcement, safety planning from child protection workers, and other services.

3. Data About Victims

Demographic information about victims is not widely available in Alaska. Although law enforcement agencies and prosecutors do collect certain information about victims, that information is not available to the public with the exception of some summary information published by the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

The former Alaska Criminal Justice Commission's reports on sex offenses and domestic violence contain some information about victims of these types of crimes.¹¹⁵ Additional information can be found in the Alaska Department of Public Safety's annual supplemental report on felony sex offenses in Alaska.¹¹⁶

4. Resources for Victims

In general, victim resources are available from two sources: state and federal agencies and nonprofits, and tribal organizations. Some entities offer general support and information, while others can advocate for victims in civil or criminal cases. Resources from both sources are summarized below.

stories/; Kyle Hopkins, "Lawless," ProPublica/ADN (May 16, 2019), available at: <https://features.propublica.org/local-reporting-network-alaska/alaska-sexual-violence-village-police/>.

¹¹⁴ U.S. Dep't of Justice Press Release "Justice Department Awards \$68.19 Million in Grants to Support American Indian and Alaska Native Communities," (September 26, 2023), available at: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-awards-6819-million-grants-support-american-indian-and-alaska-native>.

¹¹⁵ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, "Sex Offenses: A Report to the Alaska State Legislature," (2019); Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, "Domestic Violence in Alaska," (2022). Both reports are available on the Alaska Judicial Council website.

¹¹⁶ Alaska Department of Public Safety, "Crime in Alaska Supplemental Report: Felony Level Sex Offenses" (published annually). Reports from 2015 - 2021 are available at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/R-I/UCR>.

a) State and Federal Agencies

The Office of Victims' Rights, a legislative agency, was created to provide victims with a mechanism to enforce their constitutional and statutory rights as victims of crime. It provides victims with advocacy (legal assistance) during the criminal court process and receives and processes complaints about state justice agencies (such as law enforcement and prosecutors) when there are allegations the agencies are violating the victims' rights. The Office of Victims' Rights statutory authority, however, only extends to (1) victims of felonies; and (2) victims of Class A misdemeanors if the offense is a crime against a person listed in AS 11.41, or is a crime involving domestic violence. More detail about the advocacy OVR provides victims throughout the criminal legal process is outlined below.

The Alaska Department of Law provides assistance to victims during prosecution of the offense. For some offenses, prosecutors have a statutory duty to provide information to victims and must confer with them during the prosecution. That process is discussed in more detail below. The department also provides a comprehensive Victims' Rights Handbook, available online, that gives agency information, contact information, legal rights (including at all stages of a case, as well as in specific situations), information about restitution, and details about compensation for victims of violent crime. The handbook also provides links to many other resources. The Department of Law also employs paralegals who coordinate with witnesses and victims about their cases, link victims with automatic notification systems, and provide other information about the criminal justice process. Victims of crimes in which the defendant is charged in federal court receive similar services through the U.S. Attorney's Office.¹¹⁷

The Department of Law notes on its website that its victim-witness coordinators also provide services (in English, Spanish, Yupik, Tagalog, Russian, and Korean): "This person can help you report a crime and ask police to help stop someone who is abusing, harassing, or trying to intimidate you. They can answer your questions about the criminal justice system, and your case, and provide you support in court. They can provide you with information about violent crimes compensation, restitution, return of property, problems with your employer, witness fees, and with travel and hotels if you come from out-of-town. They can tell you about agencies that can provide shelter and services for your legal, medical, social, and mental health needs."¹¹⁸

In FY 2023, the Department of Public Safety received general funds to begin a program of victim navigators. The main purpose of the Victim Navigator Program is to increase the quality and quantity of DPS contacts with victims and witnesses of crime in DPS cases, and to provide additional assistance to the field/commissioned Troopers for key tasks related to certain crime categories.

According to the Department of Public Safety, Navigators are currently located in Bethel, Fairbanks, Mat-Su West, Soldotna, and a forthcoming position in Anchorage which will serve Nome and Kotzebue.

DPS advises that the Navigators will assist with the following types of crimes: sexual assault, sexual abuse of minors, child exploitation and other technological crimes related to children, sex and human trafficking, homicide, missing persons, certain felony crimes against persons, and strangulation cases. Navigators will establish and maintain contact with victims and witnesses of specific crimes to

¹¹⁷ See United States Attorney's Office, District of Alaska website page, "Victim-Witness Program," at: <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ak/victim-witness-program>.

¹¹⁸ See State of Alaska Dep't of Law website page, "Victim-Witness Assistance," at: https://law.alaska.gov/department/criminal/victims_assist.html.

assist them with referrals to services and answer their questions about the criminal justice process and their specific case. Navigators also can assist Investigators and Troopers with approved tasks.

The Department of Public Safety also administers the Alaska Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB). The VCCB provides crime victims with compensation for financial losses that occur as a direct result of a violent crime. Compensable losses may include medical treatment, counseling, lost wages, funeral expenses, security, relocation, transportation, and loss of support for dependents of homicide victims. VCCB does not compensate expenses that are not directly related to the crime; expenses covered by insurance or other source of reimbursement; lost, stolen or damaged property; or damages for pain and suffering.¹¹⁹

The Alaska Council for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) is an entity under the Alaska Department of Public Safety. It does not provide direct assistance to victims but does provide information and links to resources on its website. The CDVSA administers state-funded grants to local service agencies for crisis intervention (such as domestic violence shelters), perpetrator accountability programs (such as batterer's intervention programs), and prevention services.

The Department of Corrections has an area on its website for victims' questions and services. It lists and describes resources and the Sex Offender Registry, and the Division of Juvenile Justice. It also lists contact information for the Victim Service Unit, which advises victims about drafting Victim Impact statements for use by the presentence report office and at sentencing.¹²⁰

The Alaska Court System publishes a self-help website that provides information about financial help for victims of violent crimes, information for military families and personnel, instructions for filing protective orders as well as links to other sites for DV services, and information about self-help services for related aspects of domestic violence (e.g., child custody and financial support). Much of the information is translated into Spanish and Yupik.

The Alaska Bar Association posts information on its website for juveniles who are victims of crime, notifying them that they have rights to immediate medical assistance, transportation to a safe house or shelter, protection from the defendant if needed, and all of the rights shared with adult victims.¹²¹

b) Non-Profit and Tribal Organizations

Several entities in Alaska provide advocacy services for victims of crime, either in the criminal case or in associated civil cases. A brief description of some of these entities is provided below.

Victims for Justice¹²² is a non-profit that provides services to victims of violent crime, specializing in supporting victims of assault, robbery, arson, drunk driving, and surviving family members of homicide victims.¹²³ Staff and volunteers for the organization provide emotional support, explain the criminal justice process, discuss victims' rights, and may accompany people to court hearings. They may also provide emergency financial and other types of support, and help people apply for other types of assistance. Victims for Justice served about 275 families in 2021 (during the pandemic), providing about ten different services on average, including referrals, to each family.¹²⁴

¹¹⁹ See Violent Crimes Compensation Board website at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/VCCB/Home>.

¹²⁰ See Department of Corrections website at: <https://doc.alaska.gov/probation-parole/crime-victim-resources>.

¹²¹ See Alaska Bar Association website at: <https://alaskabar.org/youth/law-enforcement-and-crime/if-you-are-the-victim-of-a-crime/>.

¹²² See Victims for Justice website: <https://victimsforjustice.org/>.

¹²³ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, *Domestic Violence in Alaska* (2022), at 41. About 20% of its cases involve domestic violence.

¹²⁴ Victims for Justice, *2021 Annual Report*, at 4. About 33% of those served were victims of domestic violence or sexual assault; the remainder were victims of homicide, other assaults, and other crimes.

Victims for Justice reported that 42% of its clients received some financial assistance from the organization.¹²⁵

Tribal service providers offer a variety of services, depending on the tribe and funding sources. These can include advocacy as well as legal services and other types of support. Tribal courts can issue civil protective orders, which the state must honor and enforce the same as state-issued orders.¹²⁶ The tribal court clerk often can help tribal members prepare and request the orders.

The Alaska Native Justice Center works with victims of domestic violence and other crimes, Native or non-Native, to help with obtaining protective orders, accompanying people to court, and in working with other support agencies and services.¹²⁷ For those in need, Alaska Native Justice Center can provide emergency financial assistance and referrals for a variety of services such as housing, health care, employment, recovery from substance abuse, and social resources.

The Alaska Native Women's Resource Center offers information programs and advocacy at a community and policy level. Individual assistance comes through the StrongHearts Native Helpline, which provides emergency assistance, safety plan, advocacy, and other services for Native domestic violence victims.¹²⁸

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) is a non-profit, member-based organization that works to prevent and end domestic and sexual violence.¹²⁹ It provides direct legal services to victims.¹³⁰ Its twenty-three member programs throughout the state provide other direct services specifically for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.¹³¹ These include advocacy in court, safety planning, counseling, physical support services (shelter, food, money, housing, clothing, and other services), and 24-hour hotlines. People do not need to have reported a crime or be involved in a criminal case to receive services. Services also are available for survivors of sexual assault or abuse through Standing Together Against Rape.¹³²

c) Legal Representation

Several entities provide legal representation for victims of crime. The Office of Victims' Rights can represent some victims in criminal cases, while others provide representation in associated civil matters.

The Office of Victims' Rights (OVR) employs attorneys who speak on behalf of victims "at hearings involving bail, change of plea, and sentencing, including juvenile hearings" when requested by the victim.¹³³ However, as noted above, OVR's jurisdiction is limited to victims of felonies and Class A misdemeanors involving a crime in AS 11.41 or involving domestic violence. OVR also provides information about the justice system. The OVR opened 204 new cases in 2022; about 46% of its 2022 cases were domestic violence cases.¹³⁴

¹²⁵ Victims for Justice, *2021 Annual Report*, at 8 (2022).

¹²⁶ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, *Domestic Violence in Alaska* (2022), at 45-46.

¹²⁷ See Alaska Native Justice Center website at: <https://anjc.org/services/>. ANJC "provides help navigating systems, intensive case management, referrals to services and community resources. Our services are culturally sensitive. Legal representation may be available to eligible participants."

¹²⁸ See StrongHearts Native Helpline website:

https://strongheartshelpline.org/?gclid=CjwKCAjwMiiBhA4EiwAZe6jQ_EJm5d2JF7NaXD_4uLi1hFpeiCW1fcRpuY_vWV9PVzqPS9n5FqN6xoCMs0QAavD_BwE.

¹²⁹ See ANDVSA website at: <https://andvsa.org/who-we-are/about-us/>.

¹³⁰ See ANDVSA website at: <https://andvsa.org/what-we-do/legal/>.

¹³¹ See ANDVSA website at: <https://andvsa.org/find-help/member-programs/>.

¹³² See Standing Together Against Rape website at: <https://www.staralaska.com/faq-resources>.

¹³³ Office of Victims' Rights, *2022 Annual Report* at 11 (2023); see also AS 12.55.023; AS 24.65.110.

¹³⁴ Office of Victims' Rights, *2022 Annual Report* at 8.

Civil pro bono (free) legal assistance, particularly in the civil aspects of a domestic violence situation, is available for some victims of crimes through ANDVSA, Alaska Native Justice Center, and Alaska Legal Services. These groups assist people wanting to obtain protective orders. In addition, the Alaska Court System has substantial information, forms, and commentary for people seeking protective orders.¹³⁵

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault provides domestic violence victims with assistance navigating the system in criminal cases against the accused and with civil legal advice and direct representation in related civil matters.¹³⁶ Their website also links to a variety of other resources for legal assistance, including the Court System's self-help resources for protective orders and other needs.

The Alaska Native Justice Center can help people (Native and non-Native) with legal consultation and (in unspecified circumstances) legal representation, can accompany people to court, and can help with applications to the Violent Crime Compensation Board. They can also help with obtaining a protective order, educate people about the criminal justice system, and refer them to other groups that provide legal services.¹³⁷

Alaska Legal Services can assist victims of domestic violence crimes with civil aspects of their situations and refer them to other resources as needed.¹³⁸ They also assist other people with civil legal issues that might be associated with being a victim of a crime, but do not provide the types of legal assistance or accompaniment available from the other resources described here.

5. Compensation for Victims

Victims' avenues for pursuing monetary compensation are somewhat limited. They include filing a civil lawsuit, petitioning the Violent Crimes Compensation Board, or pursuing restitution.

Civil Litigation

Significant hurdles exist for victims of crime who wish to pursue civil litigation against offenders. The financial costs of a civil claim result in this avenue being pursued infrequently, even though some aspects of civil litigation are more favorable to victims than criminal prosecution. For example, civil cases have a lower burden of proof, offer diverse resolutions other than incarceration, and are victim directed. Another hurdle is the fact that the offender may be judgment proof or lack adequate assets to satisfy a judgment.

Violent Crimes Compensation Board

Victims can request compensation from Alaska's Violent Crimes Compensation Board (VCCB). The VCCB serves victims of a variety of violent offenses, including murder, robbery, arson, sexual assaults and abuse, domestic violence, and other assaults. Victims of DUI offenses are also eligible. The Board requires that the offense have been reported to the police within five days of the crime occurring and may consider whether the victim contributed in some way to the offense. Awards can include expenses related to physical and mental health, damage done to property during the offense, relocation, lost wages, and costs of attending trials.¹³⁹

¹³⁵ See Alaska Court System website at: <https://courts.alaska.gov/shc/dv/index.htm#general>.

¹³⁶ See ANDVSA website at: <https://andvsa.org/find-help/legal-resources/>.

¹³⁷ See Alaska Native Justice Center website at: <https://anjc.org/services/other-crimes/>.

¹³⁸ See Alaska Legal Services Corporation website at: <https://www.alsc-law.org/domestic-violence/>.

¹³⁹ See Violent Crimes Compensation Board website at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/VCCB/Victims/Eligibility>.

The Board's annual report for 2022 showed that about 65% of claims made during FY 2022 were "either approved or received an emergency award of \$5,000 or less."¹⁴⁰ The report compares the number of applications (653) to the number of violent crimes reported (around 5,500 – 6,000), and notes that a decline in applications may have been related to the pandemic, staff turnover, and claims processing practices.¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ Violent Crimes Compensation Board, *FY 2022 Annual Report*, at 12. Some applications may have been pending at the time the report was completed.

¹⁴¹ *Id.* at 10.

D. Restitution

Restitution is compensation paid to the victim of a crime by the person who committed the crime. Alaska's restitution statute requires judges to order a defendant who has been convicted of a crime to pay restitution as part of the defendant's sentence when presented with evidence of the victim's loss.¹⁴² Alaska's statute is construed broadly "to make full restitution available to all persons who have been injured as a result of criminal behavior, to the greatest extent possible."¹⁴³ A crime victim's right to restitution is also enshrined in the Alaska Constitution.¹⁴⁴

A restitution judgment operates like a civil judgment, and a victim may enforce payment through any procedure normally used to enforce a civil judgment.¹⁴⁵ A defendant may also have a payment plan set up by a probation officer as a condition of the defendant's probation.¹⁴⁶ Generally, defendants work with the court (and probation officer, in felony cases) to arrange for payment of restitution.¹⁴⁷ The Alaska Court System provides information about how victims can collect on their own.¹⁴⁸ If the defendant was unable to, or did not, pay restitution, the Office of Victims' Rights can help some victims apply for reimbursement from the Restorative Justice Account established by the Legislature.¹⁴⁹

When a victim is compensated by the Violent Crimes Compensation Board and the defendant later is ordered to pay restitution, the defendant pays the restitution to the Violent Crimes Compensation Board.¹⁵⁰

The Court System has been handling restitution collection and payments since 2017; prior to that year, this function was handled by the Department of Law.¹⁵¹ Between 2017 and 2021, about 40% of restitution judgments ordered were fully paid, and another 14% have received some payment.¹⁵²

Figure 39 below shows the number of restitution judgments ordered between 2017 and 2021.

¹⁴² See AS 12.55.045.

¹⁴³ *Choi v. State*, 528 P.3d 463, 467 (Alaska App. 2023).

¹⁴⁴ Alaska Const., art. I, § 24.

¹⁴⁵ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, "Victim Restitution: A Report to the Alaska State Legislature," at 8-9 (2016), available at: <https://www.ajc.state.ak.us/acjc/docs/rr/restitution.pdf>.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at 9.

¹⁴⁷ Permanent Fund dividends may be garnished in some cases to pay the restitution, but payments for child support and other legal obligations also come from PFD checks.

¹⁴⁸ See Alaska Court System website at: <https://courts.alaska.gov/trialcourts/restitution.htm>.

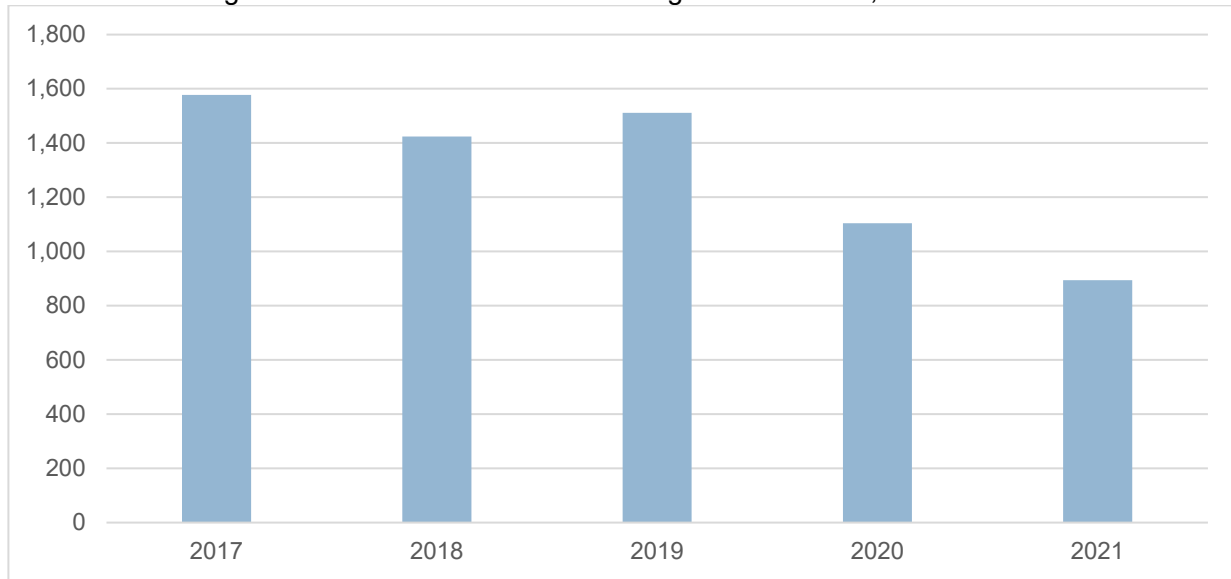
¹⁴⁹ Office of Victims' Rights, "Restitution Judgment and Instructions for Obtaining Payment," available at: https://ovr.akleg.gov/docs/restitution_instructions.pdf.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.* at 10.

¹⁵² Information on file with Alaska Judicial Council.

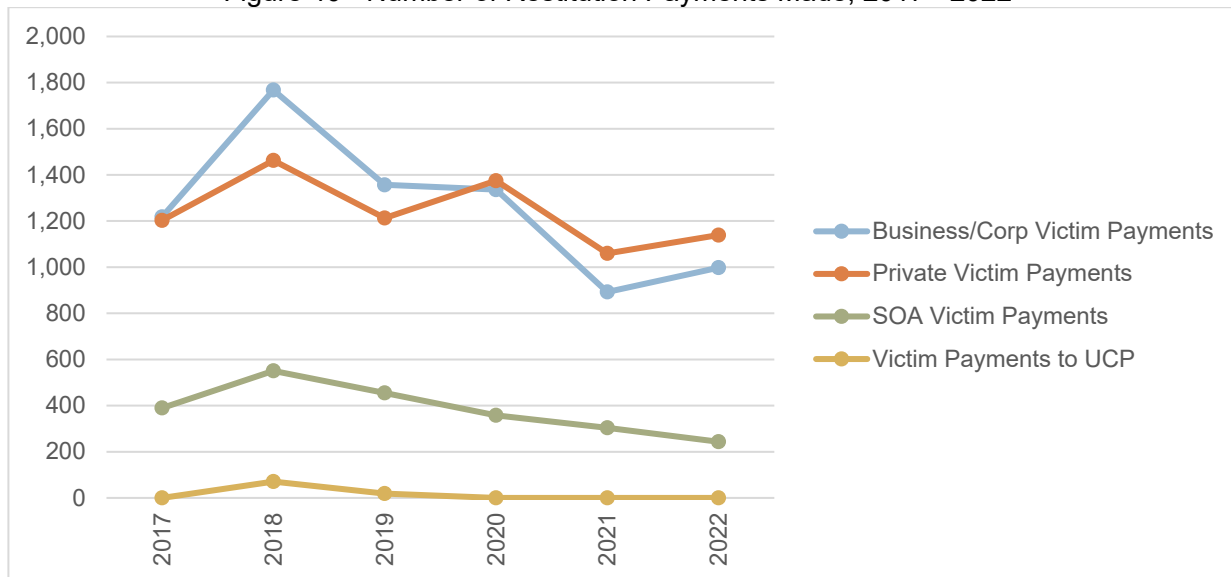
Figure 39 - Number of Restitution Judgments Ordered, 2017 - 2021



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

The following figures show the number of restitution payments made to victims and the amount paid. Victims are categorized as business or corporate victims, private persons, and the State of Alaska.¹⁵³

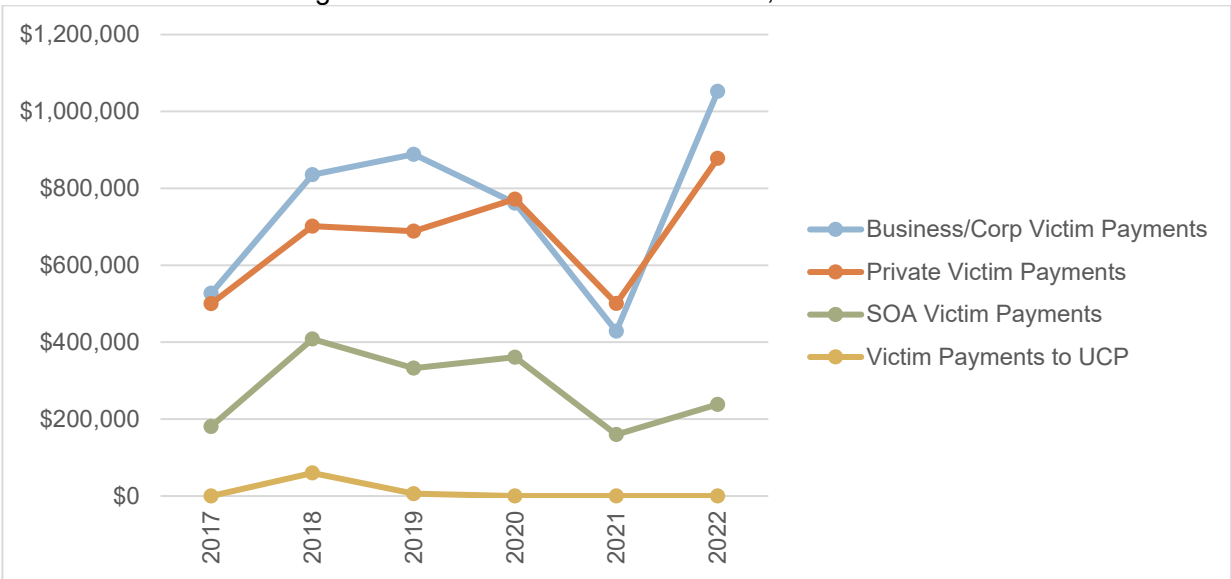
Figure 40 - Number of Restitution Payments Made, 2017 - 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

¹⁵³ In some cases, a defendant paid restitution, but the Court System could not locate the victim. In those cases, the payments are transferred to a reserve account and held until the victim can be located. Those payments are not reflected in Figure 40 and Figure 41.

Figure 41 - Amount of Restitution Paid, 2017 - 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

E. Diversion

Diversion programs allow law enforcement, prosecutors, or courts to offer resolutions of criminal cases that reduce the collateral consequences associated with the criminal justice process. All diversion programs in Alaska are voluntary; that is, both the prosecutor and the defendant must agree to participate. This section documents the history of the major programs in Alaska, explains the different types of diversion programs, and summarizes programs that are operating in 2023.

1. History of Diversion Programs in Alaska

Alaska has had diversion programs since the 1970s. The programs have ranged from pre-arrest diversion by law enforcement to post-conviction diversion from incarceration (sometimes including dismissal of convicted charges) by judges. This section focuses on programs that serve adults (ages 18 and older). Programs for juveniles are excluded because the juvenile justice system is built around restorative justice and uses different principles and practices than the adult system.¹⁵⁴

Diversion programs fall into three categories: pre-arrest/pre-charging, post-charging/pre-conviction, and post-conviction. Many focus on people who are:

- Youthful or first offenders and others who would be charged with or convicted of less serious offenses and for whom a diversion would avoid collateral consequences and benefit rehabilitation without harming victims;
- Those whose offenses are related to mental health or substance abuse issues who would be better helped with treatment or other services and who do not appear to pose a substantial risk of harm to others;
- Those who have been charged with and/or convicted numerous times and for whom treatment or other services might be more effective in reducing the likelihood of re-offense.

2. Use of Diversion Programs in Alaska

Although it is not possible to document all uses of diversion in Alaska, a best estimate is that diversion programs, both pre- and post-conviction, handle roughly 500-1,000 people each year, most of them people with misdemeanor charges or convictions. These numbers are small compared to criminal court case filings, which in FY 2022 showed 6,736 felony case filings and 18,076 misdemeanor case filings. Thus, diversion programs in Alaska serve relatively few defendants. Use of diversion programs is limited by dependence on referrals from law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, and correctional staff, who must use their discretion to decide whether and when to offer diversion. Even if diversion is a desired choice, the needed treatment or other rehabilitative programs may have insufficient capacities or limited or temporary funding, restricting the number of people that can be served.

As a result of these and possibly other limitations, many diversion programs have tended to be small and experimental. The cost benefits for the entire system from diverting even a few people could be substantial, but it may be difficult to scale up diversion programs.

3. Inventory of Pre-Charge and Pre-Conviction Diversion Programs

At least half a dozen diversion programs have operated for some years in the state and continue or appear to be continuing in 2023:

¹⁵⁴ The Alaska Judicial Council has also done several evaluations of juvenile justice programs; reports are available on its website under Publications, <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/index.html>.

- The Municipality of Anchorage Pretrial Diversion program, established by municipal ordinance, has been operating since the mid-1990s.¹⁵⁵ Prosecutors may offer diversion to as many as five or six people a week,¹⁵⁶ with agreements to dismiss charges if they complete all requirements. The program was evaluated in 2016 by the UAA Justice Center.¹⁵⁷ The type of diversion may be pre-charge, pretrial, or deferred sentencing.¹⁵⁸ All cases involve misdemeanors.
- The Fairbanks Community Restorative Justice Initiative, begun in July 2017, has been operated by the University of Alaska Fairbanks Justice Program and community partner(s). The purpose is to introduce a pretrial system for certain nonviolent offenders that includes victim-offender mediation and community service. In the first seven months after it began operating, the program handled over 50 referrals, relying on a combination of interns and the program coordinator. Current status of the program and cases handled are unknown.
- Two types of therapeutic court programs – Coordinated Resources Projects (CRP) and Veterans’ Courts – divert people from the criminal justice process before conviction. Anchorage and Fairbanks have Veterans’ Courts, and Anchorage, Juneau, and Palmer have CRP courts.¹⁵⁹ The CRP courts work pretrial with people who would be eligible to be Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority beneficiaries (with mental health or substance abuse issues), providing housing, medication-assisted treatment, and a range of mental health services. The Veterans’ Courts provide similar services to U.S. veterans, drawing on the resources of the U.S. Department of Veterans’ Affairs, as well as state and local resources.
- In 2018, the Department of Law announced the creation of a civil diversion program with tribal courts for domestic violence and other criminal cases.¹⁶⁰ The most recent information available shows that the state has civil diversion agreements with eleven tribes. These agreements allow tribes to impose civil (non-incarcerative) penalties on people who otherwise might be prosecuted in state court for certain crimes, including domestic violence, under certain circumstances. The civil penalties may include community service, restitution, and restorative and traditional justice practices. State law enforcement officials must offer the diversion option to a defendant to start the diversion process, and the victim must be given an opportunity to provide input. According to information received from the Tanana Chiefs Conference in 2023, this diversion process has been used in ten cases, nine Nulato cases and one Huslia case. In each, the defendant was under the age of 25. Of the ten cases, two were returned to state court for non-compliance and eight completed compliance and the cases were dismissed by the state.
- In 2015, the Department of Law reported that it had begun a policy to encourage pretrial diversion.¹⁶¹ The policy encouraged diversion, with appropriate levels of approval, at all

¹⁵⁵ Anchorage Municipal Code 8.05.060. See also Cory R. Lepage & Jeff D. May, “The Anchorage, Alaska, Municipal Pretrial Diversion Program: An Initial Assessment,” 34 ALASKA L. REV. 1-26 (2017). Current information is posted on the Municipality of Anchorage website.

¹⁵⁶ Lepage & May, *supra* note 156, at 12.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.* at 10.

¹⁵⁸ *Id.*

¹⁵⁹ Information retrieved from Alaska Court System website, at: <https://courts.alaska.gov/therapeutic/index.htm#crp>.

¹⁶⁰ Alaska Department of Law, Press Release, “Alaska receives \$900,000 grant for diversion agreements with tribal courts” (October 10, 2018). See also William H. Holley, *Beyond Civil Diversion: Exercising Indian Country Criminal Jurisdiction in Alaska*, 16 DARTMOUTH L.J. 40- 61 (2018).

¹⁶¹ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, “Minutes of the Sentencing Alternatives Workgroup,” at 3 (July 8, 2015) (available from Alaska Judicial Council). The meeting summary noted that the Criminal Division was encouraging its office chiefs (the district attorneys) to offer pretrial diversions, principally in property and drug crimes. If the crime was a misdemeanor or a class B or C felony, no central office oversight or involvement would be required. If the crime was a class A or unclassified crime, central office approval would be required. If the crime was a DUI or a domestic violence offense, central office requested to be advised. By pretrial diversion, DOL expected that the person involved

charging levels, including felonies. The degree to which local prosecutors currently use, or have used, pretrial diversion pursuant to this policy is not known.

- Through a collaborative partnership between State of Alaska entities and community-based partners, crisis stabilization programs are being planned and implemented across Alaska for anyone experiencing a behavioral health crisis. According to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, these new programs are intended to provide a behavioral health crisis response for a person with a behavioral health crisis versus a law enforcement response or emergency medical service response. There are currently mobile crisis response teams working in Fairbanks, Mat-Su, Copper River Basin, Anchorage, Nikiski, Juneau, and Prince of Wales Island, and new mobile teams are being launched in Ketchikan and Kotzebue during the coming year. Currently, the mobile teams in operation are surpassing the national Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) benchmarks for stabilizing individuals in the community by a significant margin, according to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority. SAMHSA's benchmark is that 70% of crisis responses are resolved in the community, while mobile teams in Alaska resolve crises in the range of 83% to 89%. Before mobile teams were planned and implemented, people who experienced a behavioral health crisis were met by a police officer, firefighter, and/or emergency room staff, none of whom are trained to specifically engage and support a person in this type of crisis. The MCT outcomes and work support people in the community without needing more restrictive interventions. Crisis stabilization programs can be viewed as diversionary in the sense that they provide stabilizing services in mental health crises in the community/home rather than transporting the individual to a correctional institution or a hospital.
- Alaska 24/7 Sobriety Monitoring program, established in 2014 by the Alaska Legislature, is run by a private organization (Alaska Pretrial Services) with several government contracts. Although not strictly a diversion program, it is intended to keep people out of incarceration and possibly getting them access to treatment while waiting for DUI cases to be resolved. An early assessment by the Alaska Judicial Council found that people in the program were being monitored as required by the statute.¹⁶² In 2023, the Anchorage program handled 20-30 people each day.¹⁶³

Several other formal pretrial diversion programs have operated in the past either as full programs that lost funding, or as pilot programs that were not re-funded. These included:

Statewide Pretrial Intervention Program (1978-1986).¹⁶⁴ The program diverted people post-charge and pre-conviction for a variety of offenses; most participants were first offenders or had very minor prior records.¹⁶⁵ The program was evaluated by the University of Alaska Justice Center, which found that it did reduce recidivism and provided cost benefits. It was not funded after 1986 because of state budget problems.

Misdemeanor Access to Recovery (2013-2015). This program served people in Anchorage charged with a second DUI offense, with an effort to get prompt pre-conviction treatment. The program showed modest results, but lack of data prevented a full evaluation by the Alaska Judicial Council. The program was not funded after its initial term.

would have to satisfy some condition or conditions - such as community work service, restitution, participation in a rehabilitation program - in order to gain the benefit of diversion.

¹⁶² Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, *Alcohol-related Offenses in Title 28 of the Alaska Statutes* (2016), at 28, available at: https://www.ajc.state.ak.us/acjc/docs/rr/impaired_driving.pdf.

¹⁶³ Phone conversation between Commission staff and D. Johnson, October 5, 2023.

¹⁶⁴ The program started in Anchorage, and opened offices in Barrow, Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai, Nome, Valdez, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Sitka, Dillingham, and Palmer. Lepage & May, *supra* note 156, at 6.

¹⁶⁵ However, 36.8% were charged with felonies (non-violent), and 36.3% were not first offenders. *Id.* at 8.

The Juneau Avert Chronic Shoplifting Program (2014-2016). Served people who had at least two shoplifting or related convictions (e.g., trespass) within the past two years and had continued to offend. It was sponsored by the Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska. Participants were diverted from the criminal justice process to services and an anti-shoplifting educational program. The program ended after about one year. The Alaska Judicial Council evaluation described how the program was carried out and showed outcomes for the handful of participants.¹⁶⁶

The status of some pre-trial diversion programs is uncertain:

- A 2017 statute funded the Department of Corrections to hire a pretrial diversion coordinator, and DOC hired for that position in 2017 for a one-year project, with a focus on opioid and other substance abuse disorders.
- The DOC Pretrial Enforcement program was required to develop regulations that included guidelines for pretrial supervision officers to make pretrial diversion recommendations to judges.¹⁶⁷
- The Anchorage Police Department considered a law-enforcement-directed diversion program similar to Seattle's LEAD that would direct appropriate people to community services rather than prosecution. A December 2018 memo to the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission described the outcomes for 21 people arrested in a "Retail Detail" operation by the Anchorage Police Department.¹⁶⁸ Of the 18 disposed cases, police chose to dismiss or not file charges in eight cases; ten others were charged and convicted.

4. Post-Conviction Diversion Programs

Post-conviction diversion programs typically require the defendant to enter a guilty plea and agree to all of the terms of the program. If they complete the program, the charges and conviction may be dismissed in some cases. In others, the conviction stands, but the person avoids an incarceration sentence that would otherwise have been imposed and they have received substantial services for rehabilitation.

- Post-conviction therapeutic courts include Wellness Courts (some of them formerly described as DUI or drug therapeutic courts)¹⁶⁹ in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Palmer.¹⁷⁰ Bethel also had a Wellness Court for several years that closed because of lack of treatment programs and staffing. In December 2022, the programs in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Palmer had about

¹⁶⁶ Alaska Judicial Council Memorandum, April 8, 2019, available at Alaska Judicial Council.

¹⁶⁷ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission 2017 Annual Report, at 43, available at: <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/acjc/docs/ar/2017.pdf>.

¹⁶⁸ Alaska Judicial Council Memorandum, December 13, 2018. Available from Alaska Judicial Council.

¹⁶⁹ All of the Anchorage Wellness Courts require entry of a plea of guilty or no-contest, and judge approval of a negotiated sentence agreement. See generally Alaska Court System website at <https://courts.alaska.gov/therapeutic/index.htm#drug-dui>. The Fairbanks Wellness Court offers the possibility of dismissal of some charges and characterizes itself as a voluntary jail diversion program. The Juneau Therapeutic Court also characterizes itself as a jail diversion program and offers "possible dismissal of the case" as a benefit. Similarly, the Palmer Wellness Court offers reduced jail time and fines, and possible dismissal of the case as benefits. Some of the differences are related to funding sources.

¹⁷⁰ Some of these courts have been evaluated by the Alaska Judicial Council. See Alaska Judicial Council, *Evaluation of the Outcomes in Three Therapeutic Courts* (2005), available at: <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/publications/docs/research/EvalOfTheOutcomesOf3TherapeuticCts04-05.pdf>; Alaska Judicial Council, *Recidivism in Alaska's Felony Therapeutic Courts* (2007), available at: <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/publications/docs/research/RecidAKTherapeuticCts02-07.pdf>; Susie Mason Dosik, *Transferability of the Anchorage Wellness Court Model* (2008), available at: <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/publications/docs/research/TransAnchWellnessCtModel09-2008.pdf>; and Alaska Judicial Council, *Recidivism in Alaska's Therapeutic Courts for Addiction and Department of Corrections Institutional Substance Abuse Programs* (2012), available at: <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/publications/docs/research/RecidAKTherapeuticCtsAddictions03-12.pdf>.

116 participants, with all three operating at 75% or higher capacity. They serve people convicted of misdemeanors or felonies who have substance abuse problems, generally with an 18-month program. Completion may include reduction or dismissal of charges, and most participants will have avoided incarceration.

- Tribal-State Collaborative Courts in Kenai (Henu)¹⁷¹ and one being developed in Sitka¹⁷² follow the wellness court models to serve people with substance abuse problems, using culturally appropriate programs.
- Restorative justice/circle sentencing practices are not necessarily diversion programs but have the potential to result in sentences that include treatment or other remedies that are unique or otherwise unlikely to be considered. The Alaska Court System adopted a criminal rule authorizing restorative justice agreements with Tribes and others.¹⁷³ Twenty-two tribes, the Tlingit-Haida Central Council (representing a number of Southeast Alaska tribes), and two other communities (Hmong Center of Alaska and Polynesian Community) have entered into these agreements so far.¹⁷⁴ In the Second Judicial District, the presiding judge order on October 9, 2019, allows a similar process using the court's forms for any tribe in the District that wants to make a sentencing recommendation to the court.¹⁷⁵ In each of these cases, tribes may use restorative justice processes with the victims' agreement and make sentencing recommendations in a court case. The recommendations may include culturally relevant programs, restitution, substance abuse treatment, and other remedies. It is unknown how often this option is or has been used.

5. Statutory Diversion Processes

Alaska has two statutory provisions that allow people either to “set aside” a conviction (SIS) or have entry of judgment (SEJ) suspended for a certain period after which the conviction is dismissed if the person successfully completes the conditions of the sentence.¹⁷⁶ Both of these provisions were designed to reduce recidivism through rehabilitation and avoidance of a conviction of record.

Suspended Imposition of Sentence (SIS). This process is available for most offenses, excluding DUI, most physical and sexual assaults, and if a firearm was used while committing the offense.¹⁷⁷ After the person pleads or is found guilty, the judge suspends the imposition of the sentence, instead imposing a period of probation with conditions. If the person completes the probation successfully, the court may “set aside” the conviction, which means that it will not count as a prior conviction in situations in which a sentence is increased or crime is defined by a prior conviction.”¹⁷⁸ An SIS agreement can include a term of incarceration. SIS has been available since at least 1965.

¹⁷¹ See the Alaska Court System website for details about the Henu' Community Wellness Court, at:

<https://public.courts.alaska.gov/web/forms/docs/pub-117.pdf>.

¹⁷² See the Alaska Court System website for details about the Sitka Healing to Wellness Court, at:

<https://public.courts.alaska.gov/web/forms/docs/pub-119.pdf>.

¹⁷³ Alaska R. Crim. P. 11(i).

¹⁷⁴ The active programs (as of February 2, 2023) are listed on the court's website:

<https://courts.alaska.gov/trialcourts/rjp.htm>.

¹⁷⁵ See Presiding Judge Administrative Order No. 19-02, October 9, 2019, available at:

<https://courts.alaska.gov/jord/docs/2nd-ao-19-02.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶ As noted below, the SIS allows the conviction to not be counted as part of the person's prior criminal history, but the conviction still stands. The SEJ provisions call for entry of a guilty or nolo plea, but with successful completion of the conditions, the charges are dismissed and the person does not have a conviction.

¹⁷⁷ See AS 12.55.085.

¹⁷⁸ Alaska Court System website, “Suspended Imposition of Sentence: Frequently Asked Questions,” available at:

<https://courts.alaska.gov/media/docs/bp-sis-faq.pdf>.

Suspended Entry of Judgment (SEJ). This process, established by law in 2016,¹⁷⁹ provides that when a person pleads or is found guilty of a crime “the court may, with the consent of the defense and prosecution, impose conditions of probation without imposing or entering a judgment of guilt. Upon successful completion of probation, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the case.”¹⁸⁰ Thus, although the person has been found guilty, the court has not entered a judgment of guilt, placing this type of diversion between pre-conviction and post-conviction diversion. SEJ is not permitted for a variety of violent and serious offenses or under certain other circumstances. The sentence cannot include any incarceration, and if the person successfully completes the conditions, there is no conviction of record (unlike the SIS).

Table 19 shows the numbers of SEJ and SIS dispositions entered from 2016 through 2022, relative to the total number of cases handled by the courts.¹⁸¹ Seven hundred and eighty (3% of all cases) of these judgments were entered in 2016; since that time, the combined numbers have dropped to 1% of all cases and are continuing to decline in number from 433 in 2017 to 245 in 2022. Although the reason for the decline in SEJs is not known, commissioners pointed out that this type of diversion cannot be used unless all parties agree, and that the cases eligible to receive an SEJ have been restricted by the Legislature.

Year	SEJ		SIS		Both SEJ & SIS	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
2016	4	0%	776	3%	0	0%
2017	95	0%	338	1%	0	0%
2018	149	1%	293	1%	2	0%
2019	176	1%	319	1%	0	0%
2020	92	0%	176	1%	0	0%
2021	84	0%	177	1%	0	0%
2022	93	0%	152	1%	0	0%

Data Source: Alaska Court System
Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

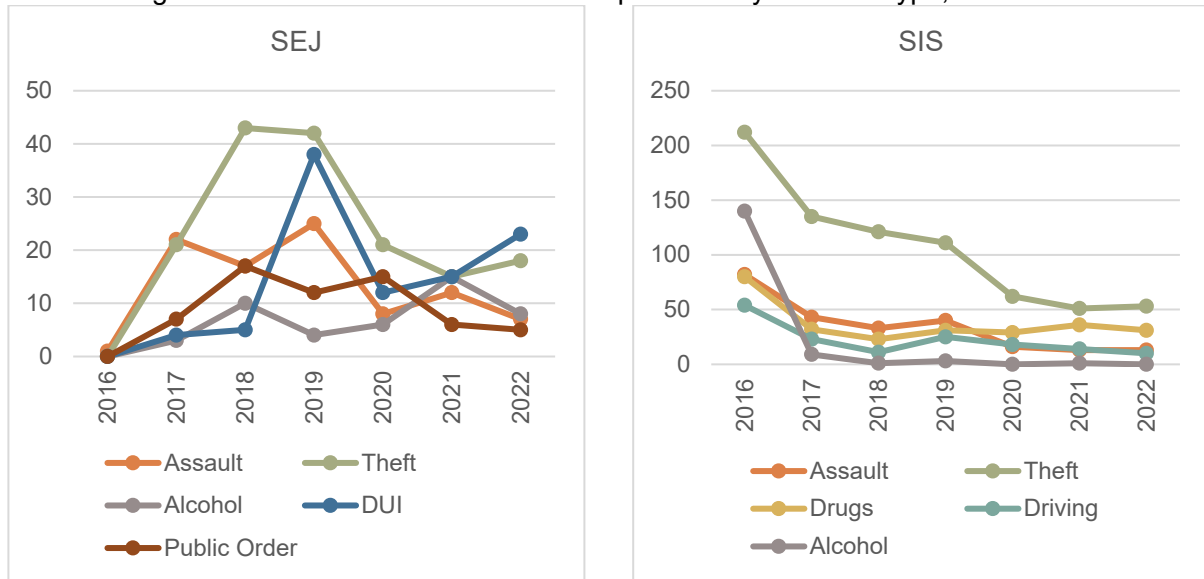
Another way of understanding use of diversionary dispositions is to compare the number of cases within a certain case type for which the disposition is available. In other words, among cases for which a diversionary disposition was available, what percentage of those cases contained an SEJ or SIS? Figure 42 shows the numbers of SEJ and SIS dispositions entered from 2016 through 2022 by offense type. Within each group (SEJ and SIS), only the offense-type categories most common to each were retained. Note the y-axes differ.

¹⁷⁹ SLA 2016, ch.36, § 77, *codified at AS 12.55.078.*

¹⁸⁰ Alaska Criminal Justice Commission, “A Practitioner’s Guide to Criminal Justice Reform,” (2018) 15-16, available at: https://alaskamentalthetrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/CJ-Reform-AK_Practitioner-Guide-06-21-18.pdf.

¹⁸¹ Comparison to only those cases that were SEJ/SIS eligible is not possible because eligibility is contingent on other factors, for example, prior convictions (AS 12.55.085(f)(3)) or having never been previously granted a suspended entry of judgment (AS 12.55.078(f)(3)), which are data that are not available to the Commission.

Figure 42 - Number of SEJ and SIS Dispositions by Offense Type, 2016 - 2022



Data Source: Alaska Court System
 Data Analysis: Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

IV. State-Funded Rehabilitation and Violence Prevention Programs

The Commission is required to report on state-funded programs that promote rehabilitation and prevent violence.¹⁸² These programs are funded through the Department of Health, the Department of Corrections, and the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

A. Department of Health

The Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) manages grants, contracts, and initiatives that are intended to increase behavioral health and public safety outcomes. Based on the authorized fiscal year 2022 budget, DBH received \$7,050,900 from the recidivism reduction fund. The division utilizes recidivism reduction funding to support a variety of evidence-based treatment programs, including psychiatric emergency services, outpatient treatment services for individuals with severe mental illness (SMI), and to treat seriously emotionally disturbed (SED) transitional aged youth (18-22).

The Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) is a program within the Division of Behavioral Health. ASAP provides substance misuse screening, case management, and accountability for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) and other alcohol/drug related misdemeanor cases. Though ASAP does not directly receive funding from the recidivism reduction fund, this program aligns with AS 44.19.647(a)(5), as the program participants are at risk of/currently involved with the criminal justice system.

Reentry Case Management | \$ 848,036

Program Description

Reentry case managers are located in eight communities across Alaska: Anchorage, the Kenai Peninsula, Juneau, Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Nome, the Mat-Su Borough, and the Bristol Bay region. Reentry case managers link individuals releasing from incarceration to transitional and permanent housing, treatment, employment, and transportation assistance. A key element of reentry case management includes pre-release planning within correctional institutions when permitted by the Department of Corrections. The program is intended to last approximately nine months and eligibility is based on the type of offense committed, LSI-R score, and a felony conviction.

Reentry Case managers provide the following services to reentrants:

- Case planning services.
- Referrals for substance use assessments, mental health services, and Medication-Assisted Treatment.
- Basic hygiene items upon release.
- Rental and utility assistance.
- Assistance obtaining identification, birth certificates, and social security cards.
- Transportation assistance.
- Emergency service support – including assistance with addressing food insecurity.

Program Capacity / Utilization

With current funding levels, the division has funding for case management positions in eight communities. Each reentry case management caseload is capped at 40 participants, which is in line with the recommendations for evidence-based case management practices for this population. The highest utilization of the program has traditionally been in the communities of Anchorage and

¹⁸² AS 44.19.647(a)(5). The report must include “a description of program funding, capacity, utilization, and any available outcome data.”

Fairbanks.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

- 235 unique individuals received case management services in FY 2022.
- 75% of clients received assistance to enroll in Medicaid.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Anchorage Neighborhood Housing Services** | \$131,707
- **Bridges Community Resource Network** | \$82,835
- **Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living** | \$136,875
- **JAMHI Health & Wellness, Inc.** | \$126,875
- **Ketchikan Wellness Coalition** | \$106,875
- **Norton Sound Health Corporation** | \$105,983
- **Valley Charities, Inc.** | \$135,688
- **Bristol Bay Native Association** | \$41,839

Reentry Services | \$ 269,402

Program Description

In order to increase capacity in the Anchorage area, the division also contracts with a local community provider to provide services to probationers, parolees, or individuals within six months of release. This contract supports many of the same services provided by Reentry Case Managers; however, there are fewer eligibility requirements to receive services and the service area is limited to Anchorage.

Program goals include:

- Protect the public by reducing the number of repeat crimes by former participants.
- Reduce the public expenditures for incarceration and related costs.
- Support rehabilitation of reentrants through stable housing and case management services.
- Reduce recidivism in the Anchorage reentry population.

Program Capacity / Utilization

The contractor provides services to a minimum of 750 people in Anchorage each year.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

- The contractor provided assistance to 935 individuals in obtaining safe, sober, and stable housing upon release from DOC custody.
- 929 participants received 5,743 case management services including: assistance accessing substance abuse and mental health services, obtaining mainstream benefits, and finding employment.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Partners for Progress** | \$269,402

Discharge Incentive Grant (DIG) | \$ 83,813

Program Description

This resource primarily funds the housing component of release planning from incarceration for Alaska Mental Health Authority Trust Beneficiaries who experience severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI) and other cognitive and co-occurring disorders. DIG provides funding for participants to assist them during their first crucial months in the community while they seek stability via treatment and other supports. To be eligible participants cannot have other financial resources, generally lack a support system, and require housing and clinical oversight from the community. They also need to agree to follow through on treatment recommendations, adhere to housing rules, and not abuse substances to remain eligible.

Program Capacity / Utilization

In FY 2022, the DIG program provided support to 116 unique individuals.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

- 94.8% of DIG beneficiaries experienced a mental illness alone or with a co-occurring disorder.
- Of the 116 unique individuals, 20 experienced a Developmental/Intellectual Disability with or without a co-occurring disorder.
- 77% experienced a substance use disorder with a co-occurring disorder.
- 11% experienced a traumatic brain injury (TBI) alone or with a co-occurring disorder, which is likely lower than the true number.
- In FY 2022, 116 individuals received 215 instances of rental assistance with the duration of assistance ranging from one day to up to 1 year.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Alaska Housing Finance Inc.** | \$83,813

Comprehensive Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery (CBHTR) Grants| \$4,509,843

Program Description

The Comprehensive Behavioral Health Treatment and Recovery (CBHTR) Grant program is the largest grant that DBH administers. This grant program provides intensive mental health, substance use, and recovery support services throughout the state. The grant is divided into three program breakout areas: CBHTR Outpatient Treatment, CBHTR Residential Withdrawal Management and Residential substance use disorder (SUD) Services, and CBHTR Peer and Consumer Support

Services.

The goals of the CBHTR Outpatient programs include:

- Provide timely, accessible care, particularly for those transitioning from a higher level of care.
- Ensure that clients receive the most appropriate level of care with change in levels as needed.
- Provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services.
- Provide trauma-informed and trauma treatment services.
- Promote recovery, resilience, and community integration.
- Recruit, train, and retain a competent workforce including the utilization of peer workers. The proposal must include specific strategies for recruiting and retaining staff to address workforce issues.
- Maximize client access to sources of insurance including Medicaid and demonstrate effective billing practices.

The goals of the CBHTR SUD Residential/Withdrawal Management grant programs include:

- Providing timely, accessible care.
- Providing effective care.
- Utilization of Evidence-Based Practices.
- Provision of culturally and linguistically appropriate services.
- Provision of trauma-informed services.
- Promotion of recovery, resilience, and community integration.

The goals of the CBHTR Peer and Consumer Support Services grant programs include:

- Integrated community environments or in institutions and/or community-based, intensive programs as a transition into less intense community environments.
- Outreach, in reach, and engagement services.
- Warm hand-off to other community-based services, employment and education services, housing services, and non-medical recovery such as 12-step programs.
- Access to community resources for basic needs.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

- Anchorage Community Mental Health Services funded 7 CBHTR programs with a total enrollment of 1,735.
- Assets funded 1 CBHTR program with a total enrollment of 66 clients.
- Copper River Native Association funded 1 CBHTR program with a total enrollment of 83 clients.
- Denali Family Services funded 1 CBHTR program with a total enrollment of 119 clients.
- Family Centered Services of Alaska funded 11 CBHTR programs with a total enrollment of 275.
- Narcotic Drug Treatment funded 2 CBHTR programs with a total enrollment of 349.
- Southcentral Foundation funded 11 CBHTR programs with a total enrollment of 1,897.
- Tanana Chiefs Conference funded 6 CBHTR programs with a total enrollment of 213.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Programs are partially supported through Recidivism Reduction funding.

Funding Amount

- **Anchorage Community Mental Health Services** | \$2,221,029
- **Assets** | \$36,480
- **Copper River Native Association** | \$166,040
- **Denali Family Services** | \$78,435
- **Family Centered Services of Alaska** | \$570,439
- **Mat-Su Health Services** | \$500,000
- **Narcotic Drug Treatment Center** | \$346,397
- **Southcentral Foundation** | \$67,328
- **Tanana Chiefs Conference** | \$274,451

Permanent Supportive Housing-Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) | \$620,917

Program Description

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is a service delivery model that has been identified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) as an evidence-based practice that consistently demonstrates positive outcomes and is considered to be an essential treatment option. The individuals served have severe and persistent mental illnesses that are complex, have devastating effects on functioning, and, because of the limitations of traditional outpatient behavioral health services, may have gone without appropriate services or may not have previously benefited from services.

Program goals include:

- Reduction of hospital admissions, interaction with the criminal justice system, and use of emergency rooms and other emergency response systems measured by the number of interactions with these systems for each participant.
- Increased housing stability measured through housing tenure (length of stay in permanent supportive housing) for each participant.
- Increased employment rates measured by number of participants employed.
- Increased outside resources to supplant grant funding.

Program Capacity / Utilization

Staff-to-consumer ratio: 10 or fewer consumers per team member, excluding team psychiatrist and program assistant.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

- In FY 2022, there were 90 individuals served for a total of 291 instances of outreach and engagement.
- 75% of clients received Integrated Dual Disorders treatment for substance use.
- 98% of clients received assistance to access mainstream benefits.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **JAHMI Health & Wellness** | \$367,674
- **Alaska Housing Finance** | \$253,243

Section 811 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PRA) Program | \$49,753

Program Description

The Section 811 Project-Based Rental Assistance program is a partnership between the State of Alaska and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and is partially funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This Permanent Supportive Housing program provides participants with safe and affordable housing, and the necessary services and supports to ensure participants maintain independent community living. The program serves individuals between the ages of 18-62 who have a disability and are considered low income. Since 2018, DBH has expanded the target population to include individuals who are re-entering the community from institutional care, including from an inpatient psychiatric or residential treatment facility, jail, or prison. DBH grantees actively coordinate with the Department of Corrections to facilitate program access for individuals who are currently being released or who have been in a correctional facility within the past 12 months.

Program Capacity / Utilization

Funding supports up to 11 units for 12 months.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Alaska Housing Finance** | \$49,753

Mental Health Services within the Sub-Acute Mental Health Unit at Spring Creek Correctional Center| \$ 52,400

Program Description

This reimbursable services agreement (RSA) provides funding for specialized mental health services for inmates housed at Spring Creek Correctional Center in the facility's sub-acute mental treatment unit. One focus of this unit is to transition inmates with a serious mental health illness out of a segregation status into the general milieu of the sub-acute mental health unit. These funds assist with this transitioning process by providing specialized skill development by a Mental Health Clinician III.

Performance Metrics / Program Capacity

Performance metrics and program capacity for this program are established and tracked through the Department of Corrections.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Department of Corrections** | \$52,400

Medicaid Eligibility Technician | \$ 50,000

Program Description

This reimbursable services agreement (RSA) provides funding for the payroll costs associated with employing a Medicaid Eligibility Technician. The funds are used to focus on work related to individuals who have recently been released from the DOC custody in order to reduce recidivism.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

This program is intended to address the behavioral and physical health needs of individuals who qualify for Medicaid but who have traditionally struggled through the Medicaid application process. The Department of Corrections and the Division of Public Assistance collaborate to ensure that this funding is utilized effectively.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Recidivism Reduction Fund

Funding Amount

- **Division of Public Assistance** | \$50,000

Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) Grants | \$1,327,191

Program Description

The Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) provides substance abuse screening, case management, and accountability for Driving While Intoxicated and other alcohol/drug related misdemeanor cases. ASAP screens cases referred from the district court into classification categories and monitors cases throughout education and/or treatment requirements based on individual need.

ASAP operates as a neutral link between the justice and the health care delivery systems. This requires a close working relationship among all involved agencies: law enforcement, prosecution, judicial, probation, corrections, rehabilitation, licensing, traffic records, and public information/education.

Program Capacity / Utilization

ASAP admissions vary statewide by agency. In FY 2022, there were approximately 4,421 ASAP admissions statewide, with over half (2,451) in the Anchorage area.

Performance Metrics / Outcome Data

ASAP utilizes the number of ASAP admissions to ensure that court-ordered cases are monitored and that individuals have the best possibility of program completion. Program completion is tracked across fiscal years as participants complete the program according to their education and/or individualized treatment plan, which is not time limited to one year.

The work of ASAP leads to:

- Increased accountability of program participants;
- Reduced recidivism resulting from successful completion of required education or treatment;
- Significant reductions in the amount of resources spent by prosecutors, law enforcement officers, judges, attorneys, and correctional officers enforcing court-ordered conditions; and

- Increased safety for victims and the larger community because program participants are more likely to receive treatment, make court appearances, and comply with other probation conditions.

Funding Source(s) / Funding Amount

Funding Source

- Undesignated General Funds (UGF)
- Designated General Funds (DGF)
- Federal Receipts (Fed)

Funding Amount

- **Akeela, Inc. (Southcentral)** | \$150,000
- **Akeela, Inc. (Southeast)** | \$110,000
- **Alaska Family Services** | \$210,000
- **Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation** | \$60,000
- **Fairbanks Native Association** | \$150,000
- **JAMHI Health & Wellness, Inc.** | \$147,191
- **Maniilaq Association** | \$60,000
- **Nome Community Center, Inc.** | \$60,000
- **Providence Health & Services – Washington DBA Kodiak** | \$110,000
- **SeaView Community Services** | \$60,000
- **Tundra Women’s Coalition** | \$60,000
- **Volunteers of America Alaska** | \$150,000

B. Department of Corrections

The Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) primarily provides evidence-based programming that includes culturally relevant components to address the criminogenic needs of the offender population, promote prosocial behaviors, reduce recidivism, and improve overall public safety.

DOC provides inmates with access to essential programming to promote stability, productivity, and aid in community reintegration. The following programs provide incarcerated individuals skills necessary for integration back to the community, establishing employment, housing, and connecting with community providers.

DOC utilizes partnerships with other state entities to include the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, Department of Health (DOH), Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD), the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED), and the Alaska Court System (ACS), along with federal and private organizations statewide to aid in promoting rehabilitation for criminal justice involved individuals.

Programs provided by DOC include the following.

Offender Reentry Unit

DOC maintains an internal Offender Reentry Unit to assist releasing offenders in successfully transitioning back into the communities.

The DOC empowers reentrants to successfully transition into communities through collaborative release planning including individualized case management, programming, and positive family, community, and peer support services to increase public safety, rehabilitation efforts and reduce recidivism rates.

The DOC is committed to a proactive reentry process that supports individuals transitioning out of incarceration by providing them with the tools needed to be productive, healthy, and contributing members of communities across the state.

Reentry supports and services include:

- Offender Management Plans
 - Case Management
 - Transition planning
 - Housing assistance
 - Employment and training
 - Treatment and Recovery Services
- Risk/Needs Assessment
- Mental Health Release Programs
- Reentry Coalitions
- Community In-Reach
- Peer Support

Second Chance Act Grant (SCAG)

The SCAG reentry program is designed to help states take a systematic, sustainable approach to establishing policies and practices that will improve recidivism outcomes for people released back into the community from state prison. Specifically, the program calls on state correctional departments

to invest in evidence-based programs and practices that reduce recidivism by addressing three content areas:

- Use risk and needs assessments to inform resource-allocation decisions and individual case plans;
- Evaluate recidivism-reduction programs, practices, and trainings and ensure they are implemented with fidelity; and
- Implement community supervision policies and practices that promote successful reentry.

In FY 2022, DOC received an extension of this grant and was able to assist participants released to supervision with this grant through September 30, 2023.

The SCA Grant was available to those releasing to:

- Anchorage
- Fairbanks
- Matsu Valley

SCAG was able to serve over 300 participants with 141 completing the program successfully.

Correctional Adult Reentry Education and Employment Recidivism Reduction Strategies (CAREERRS)

DOC continued the Correctional Adult Reentry Education and Employment Recidivism Reduction Strategies (CAREERRS) grant that includes a career counselor to work with incarcerated individuals returning to rural communities. CAREERRS program coordination requires meetings with individual participants, visiting correctional facilities, visiting field probation offices, employer partners, state agencies, reentry organizations, and other rehabilitation and reentry focused initiatives. The DOC and Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) are also looking into ways to assess whether returning citizens have been able to obtain employment using the skills they have learned while incarcerated.

The CAREERRS Rural Reentry Program will serve approximately 300 total beneficiaries and will focus on the reentrants returning to rural Alaska. This grant will continue through September 30, 2024.

Mental Health Reentry Programs

DOC has specialized reentry services focused on meeting the needs of individuals diagnosed with a mental illness, substance use disorder, or who are dually diagnosed. DOC recognizes that mentally ill offenders recidivate at more than twice the rate of non-mentally ill offenders and it is DOC's goal to reduce clinical relapse, reduce legal recidivism, and increase successful reentry for this vulnerable demographic. DOC has two specialized release programs designed to aid in transitioning and maintaining seriously mentally ill offenders in the community.

- **IDP+:** The Institutional Discharge Project Plus program is designed to aid offenders on felony probation or parole who have been diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness in transitioning and maintaining in the community. IDP+ clinicians maintain regular contact with treatment providers, probation staff, and offenders for the purpose of monitoring stability and treatment compliance in the community. On average, 43.5% of offenders who participate in IDP+ release programming do not return to incarceration.

In FY 2022, IDP+ served 90 individuals.

- **APIC:** The primary goal of the APIC initiative is to assist eligible beneficiaries with severe mental illness and/or cognitive disorders to engage and remain in services with a community agency following incarceration to contribute to the overall reduction of recidivism by increasing access to treatment.

In FY 2022, APIC served 816 referrals of which 526 were unduplicated individuals.

Educational and Vocational Programming

The DOC helps incarcerated individuals better their chances of employment upon release by providing education and vocational programming through training and apprenticeships. Vocational education is one of the most cost-effective investments in criminal justice programming in Alaska.

Education Core Programs:

- Adult Basic Education/GED
- Computer Literacy/Technology Skills
- Parenting
- Job Readiness Skills

Vocation Core Program:

- Plumbing, Electrical and Carpentry
- Culinary Arts
- Food Handler and Serve Safe
- Small Engine Repair
- Barista Training
- Welding
- Building Maintenance
- Barber School

Behavioral Health Services

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is the largest direct care behavioral health provider in the state. On any given day more than 65% of the DOC's population are Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority beneficiaries. The Trust defines beneficiaries as individuals with mental illness, developmental disabilities, chronic alcoholism, and other substance use disorders, dementia, and traumatic brain injuries. 22% of the population receiving behavioral health services within DOC suffer from a Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI).

Behavioral Health Services averages over 17,000 contacts annually.

Behavioral Health encompasses a wide array of services to include:

- Crisis Management Services
- Group and Individual Counseling
- In-Patient Mental Health Units
- Sub-Acute Mental Health Units
- Intensive Mental Health Reentry Planning
- Suicide Prevention
- Dual Diagnosis Treatment
- Title 47 Management
- Crisis Intervention Teams

- Medication Management
- Trauma Informed Care
- Mental Health First Aid
- Peer Support

The DOC provides statutorily required mental health services to the inmate population. Not only do mental health services meet the statutory requirements as defined in AS 33.30.011, they play a vital role in the rehabilitation of offenders. In order to meet the needs of this population, mental health staff offer a wide variety of services ranging from outpatient brief interventions to acute inpatient services. Below is a more detailed description of mental health services offered within the department focused on offender rehabilitation and reduction of recidivism.

- **On-site Clinical Services:** Institutional mental health services provided by on-site Department of Corrections' mental health staff. Services offered include suicide assessment and intervention, crisis intervention, diagnostic assessment, psychiatric referral, treatment planning, counseling, medication monitoring, community treatment referral and release planning.
- **On-site Dual Diagnosis Clinical Services:** Institutional clinical services provided by on-site ADOC staff. Services offered focus specifically on assessment, treatment and release planning for offenders diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness in conjunction with a substance abuse diagnosis.
- **On-site Psychiatric Services:** Institutional psychiatric services provided by on-site Department of Corrections' staff. Services included medication assessment and ongoing monitoring by psychiatrist or psychiatric provider.
- **Acute Psychiatric Units:** Inpatient mental health unit that provides 24-hour hospital-level psychiatric care for acutely and chronically mentally ill offenders. Offenders are admitted to these units for observation, assessment, and stabilization. Offenders admitted to these units may suffer from a wide array of mental health diagnosis and/or acute crisis. These units provide a safe, highly structured therapeutic environment where an offender may receive medication management, and individual and/or group therapy focused on providing the skills needed to function in other, less restrictive settings.
- **Sub-Acute Psychiatric Units:** Step-down inpatient mental health unit provides a structured therapeutic environment for offenders diagnosed with a severe and persistent mental illness. Offenders placed on this are unable to function well in the general population due to limitations placed on them by their mental illness. These units provide a safe environment where offenders can receive medication management, and individual and/or group therapy focused on providing the skills needed to function in other, less restrictive settings.
- **Tele-psychiatry:** Psychiatric services are provided remotely by psychiatrist or psychiatric provider.
- **Contracted Clinical Services:** Institutional mental health services provided by a local community mental health clinician. Services include suicide assessment and intervention, crisis intervention, diagnostic assessment, and ongoing mental health services.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions

DOC focuses on providing evidence-based programming utilizing cognitive behavioral interventions in order to reduce recidivism and have the most impact on improving overall mental health. Cognitive behavioral therapy programs help offenders improve their social skills, focus on means-ends problem solving, critical reasoning, moral reasoning, cognitive style, self-control, impulse management, and self-efficacy.

Some of the programming DOC offers offenders while in custody includes but is not limited to:

- **Anger Management:** The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) 12-session, evidence-based anger management program is designed to aid offenders in managing their anger by addressing the following areas: Events and Cues: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Anger; Anger Control Plans: Helping Group Members Develop a Plan for Controlling Anger; and The Aggression Cycle: How to Change the Cycle.
- **Healthy Living/Coping with Incarceration:** An ongoing open-ended group that utilizes cognitive behavioral interventions designed to assist offenders in adjusting to incarceration and provide basic tools for overall healthy living.
- **Cognitive Change Programs:** Cognitive change programs focus on changing the criminogenic thinking of offenders through cognitive restructuring (identifying, challenging, and altering antisocial thought patterns and beliefs), social skills development, and development of problem-solving skills. These classes help offenders learn to recognize when their thoughts and feelings are leading them toward criminal behaviors, what impact those behaviors have on others and on their own lives, and how to redirect those thoughts and feelings in a manner that leads to healthier behaviors. These programs help identify and provide alternatives to what are often referred to as "criminal thinking errors." Thinking for a Change is a cognitive behavior intervention that was offered at Wildwood Correctional Center and Matsu Pretrial Facility with 22 individuals participating in the training in FY 2022. There were 10 new Thinking for a Change facilitators trained in June of 2022 by the National Institute of Corrections Senior Trainers, for implementation of the program in FY 2023. In addition, a quality program evaluation checklist was performed at Wildwood Correctional Center on Thinking for a Change, to review and provide feedback on the program implementation and performance.
- **Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy for Depression and Anxiety:** REBT helps clients learn and practice new ways of thinking, feeling, and acting.
- **Seeking Safety:** An evidence-based, present-focused counseling model to help people attain safety from trauma and/or substance abuse. It is an extremely safe model as it directly addresses both trauma and addiction, but without requiring clients to delve into the trauma narrative (the detailed account of disturbing trauma memories), thus making it relevant to a very broad range of clients and easy to implement.
- **Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT):** DBT is a cognitive behavioral therapy designed to help people change patterns of behavior that are not helpful, such as self-harm, suicidal thinking, and substance abuse.

In addition to providing services to the offender population, mental health services is responsible for providing training to institutional and probation staff statewide. The department currently has 15 staff certified to instruct Mental Health First Aid (MHFA). MHFA is offered to offenders and staff statewide. In FY 2022, DOC trained over 300 staff and offenders in MHFA.

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

DOC continues to focus on expanding, standardizing, and streamlining treatment and recovery services statewide. The department has an initiative to implement evidence-based services system wide that includes a cultural relevant component and has been systematically exploring programming and services to ensure the following:

- Programming is evidence-based or evidence-informed.
- There is continuity of care between institutions and community-based programming.

- The interventions being provided between programs address similar core interventions to aid in reducing recidivism rates across the system of services. For example: utilizing cognitive behavioral interventions in all programs so that the core skills learned may be generalized and applied to multiple areas.
- Programming that addresses identified criminogenic needs.
- Programming clearly outlines participant expectations and what is needed to be successful in treatment.
- Programming is being provided at the right time, for the right population.
- Increased access to assessments and community aftercare or programming.
- Standardized criteria for admission, discharge, and completion of programming systemwide.
- Standardized evaluation criteria to ensure programming is being utilized to fidelity.
- Includes cultural relevant components.

A large percentage of incarcerated individuals in Alaska suffer from a diagnosable and treatable substance use disorder (SUD) and/or mental illness.

A substance use disorder assessment is the basis for all care offered to incarcerated individuals within the Department of Corrections (DOC). Incarcerated individuals receive a substance use disorder assessment to assess their addiction related issues and determine the most appropriate level of care and intensity of service to best address their needs. Each assessment includes the nature and extent of the incarcerated individual's drug problems; establishes whether problems exist in other areas that may affect recovery; helps form an appropriate treatment plan; and uses American Society of Addictions Medicine (ASAM) criteria and DSM 5 to determine the level of care placement.

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Program

MAT interventions and treatment options the department offers include:

- Screening all offenders entering a DOC facility for an Opioid Use Disorder (OUD). Substance Use Disorders (SUD) assessments as needed to further determine seriousness of OUD needs.
- Methadone and buprenorphine bridging for up to 30 days for offenders remanded with a verified community prescription with tapering off medications starting after the initial 30 days.
- Continuation of Medicated Assisted Treatment for Reentry (MATR) for pregnant offenders as long as therapeutically necessary to ensure the overall health of the mother and child.
- Providing resources while incarcerated and when returning to the community to include education, counseling, help with housing, connection to benefits, and other associated needs.
- Extended-release naltrexone is available to offenders meeting criteria, prior to releasing back into the community.
- Offering a Narcan Rescue Kit to offenders releasing back into the community to help in the event they or someone they know experiences an overdose due to the use of opiates.

The program provided services to 369 offenders during FY 2022. This includes services for 38 offenders prescribed Vivitrol, 175 offenders prescribed Suboxone, and 156 offenders prescribed Methadone. In addition to the Vivitrol programs, the department continued its Methadone bridging services with three Opioid Treatment Programs in the Anchorage bowl, Mat-Su Valley, Fairbanks, and Nome. These services provide bridging of Methadone for up to 30 days to minimize any break in treatment for those individuals incarcerated for short periods of time.

Medication assisted treatment combines opioid inhibiting medication such as Vivitrol, Buprenorphine or Methadone. MAT services are available at:

- Anchorage Correctional Complex (Anchorage)

- Hiland Mountain Correctional (Eagle River)
- Matsu Pre-Trial (Palmer)
- Fairbanks Correctional Center (Fairbanks)
- Goose Creek Correctional Center (Wasilla)
- Wildwood Correctional Center (Kenai)
- Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (Nome)
- Lemon Creek Correctional Center (Juneau)

SUD Screening and Assessment

DOC utilizes the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) Continuum: Co-Triage screening tool for initial SUD screenings. This screening provides a preliminary level of care and diagnosis for the individuals being screened. This tool has allowed DOC to better allocate services based on identified offender needs.

SUD assessments are the basis for the type of care offered to offenders within DOC. The SUD assessment is used to determine the most appropriate level of care and intensity of needed services. Each assessment includes the nature and extent of an individual's drug and alcohol problems; establishes whether problems exist in other areas that may affect recovery; helps form an appropriate treatment plan; and uses the ASAM Continuum assessment tool, considered to be the gold standard for assessing the needs of individuals struggling with addiction. DOC partnered with ASAM to modify and adjust the screening portion of the tool and created a paper version to be given to individuals to fill out at their convenience and return to a counselor.

SUD Screenings and Assessments are available statewide and are conducted through a combination of in person and telehealth services.

DOC conducted 1,100 assessments in FY 2022.

Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (IOPSAT) Level 2.1

Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (IOPSAT) provides a planned regimen of treatment, consisting of regularly scheduled sessions within a structured program that uses evidence-based interventions. Within the DOC facilities, IOPSATs are about 15 weeks long and individuals are provided 15 hours of group per week plus individual sessions. The female IOPSAT program uses gender specific curriculum, Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment. The male program uses New Directions and Living in Balance.

IOPSAT Programs are available at:

- Fairbanks Correctional Center (Fairbanks)
- Goose Creek Correctional Center (Wasilla)
- Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (Nome)

During FY 2022, 70 individuals completed facility-based IOP programs statewide.

Community based IOPSAT are available at:

- Anchorage
- Fairbanks
- Matsu Valley

During FY 2022, the community based IOP programs doubled in capacity to better meet the needs of this population.

Institutional Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Level 3.5

Residential treatment services use a modified therapeutic community (MTC) model of treatment. MTCs use a combination of counseling, group therapy, and peer activities to promote multi-dimensional change of the whole person including drug abstinence, elimination of antisocial behavior, and the development of prosocial behavior, attitudes, and values. Studies find that MTC participants show improvements in substance use, criminal behavior, and mental health symptoms. Additionally, MTCs provide a cost-effective way to decrease substance use and improve public safety.

DOC has three RSATs: two male programs and one female program. The treatment programs use “A New Directions and Living in Balance” for their curriculum. The female program adds the Moving On curriculum to assist in addressing gender specific treatment issues. In addition to the core SUD curriculum, the RSAT programming also utilize Stephanie Covington’s trauma-based curriculum, Helping Men/Women Recover, which explores the impact of trauma with this population. Both male and female RSATs are approximately six months in duration and require 25 hours of group per week plus individual sessions.

RSAT Programs are available at:

- Hiland Mountain Correctional (Eagle River)
- Wildwood Correctional Center (Kenai)
- Palmer Correctional Center (Palmer)

In FY 2022, 37 individuals completed RSAT statewide.

Substance Abuse Re-Entry Coordination

In FY 2022, DOC introduced a Substance Abuse Re-Entry Coordination (SARC) position focused on aiding those individuals struggling with addiction to connect to community treatment resources and reintegrating successfully into the community. The SARC position continues to grow in its efforts to aid with placing individuals in need of support with the appropriate services. In addition to the SARC position, DOC added two additional clinicians in our hard to serve locations: Lemon Creek Correctional Center in Juneau and Fairbanks Correctional Center in Fairbanks. These clinicians have focused on improving our co-occurring services including increased screening access, group programming, and connection to community-based programs upon release.

Sex Offender Management Programming

The rate of sexual violence in Alaska continues to lead the nation. Currently Alaska’s rate of sexual assault is four times the national average with 161.9 rapes per 100,000 people compared to the national average of 42.6 per 100,000. Offenders convicted of a sex offense make up about 16.27% of the Alaska Department of Corrections (ADOC) total prisoner population; on any given day more than 700 Alaskan offenders are incarcerated for sex crimes.

Sex offender treatment programs utilize cognitive behavioral treatment interventions to address deviant sexual and antisocial behaviors while seeking to increase prosocial behaviors in sex offenders. The programming is based on the risk, needs and responsivity model. Cognitive behavioral treatment models paired with the Containment model have proven to be the most effective tools in managing the sex offender population. Sex offender treatment programs include:

- Institutional Sex Offender Treatment
- Rural Telehealth Treatment
- Community Sex Offender Treatment

- Polygraphs

Institutional Sex offender treatment programs are available at:

- Anvil Mountain Correctional (Nome)
- Wildwood Correctional (Kenai)
- Hiland Mountain Correctional (Eagle River)
- Lemon Creek Correctional (Juneau)
- Goose Creek Correctional (Wasilla)
- Palmer Correctional Center (Palmer)

Evidence has shown that sex offenders who receive cognitive behavioral treatment while incarcerated have a 14.9% lower recidivism rate than those who do not. This is one of many reasons why DOC uses the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Sex Offenders (CBI-SO) as the curriculum for sex offender treatment both in the institution and for community-based treatment. This allows offenders to seamlessly transition from institutional to community-based treatment or move from one provider to another if necessary.

While incarcerated DOC sex offenders have access to programming in five institutions with the capacity to treat 100 sex offenders at any given time.

DOC currently offers 200 community-based treatment slots across the state, including 24 telehealth treatment slots for offenders in remote areas. The Bethel treatment program offers a culturally appropriate Restorative Justice program. The Restorative Justice program allows a village elder to take sex offenders from the Tundra Center halfway house and lead them in culturally relevant activities in an effort to aid with reintegration back into their community.

Domestic Violence Program

DOC provides funding to Department of Public Safety through a Reimbursable Services Agreements to provide programming to offenders convicted of Domestic Violence in efforts to promote behavioral changes to increase victim safety and offender well-being. This includes the following programs:

- Prison Based Battering Intervention Program (PBP)
- Community Based Battering Intervention Program (BIP)

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault provide batterers' program in mutually agreed Correctional Facilities, including approved Community Residential Centers (CRC) within Palmer, Juneau, and Fairbanks.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault provides all monitoring and compliance review of functions related to the administration of the Battering Intervention Programs offered in the communities statewide as required by Domestic Violence statute.

C. Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) is established within the Department of Public Safety and its “mission is to provide safety for Alaskans victimized or impacted by domestic violence and sexual assault.” CDVSA is “responsible for making sure Alaska has a system of statewide crisis intervention services (such as local shelter programs), perpetrator accountability programs (such as batterer’s intervention programs), and prevention services.”¹⁸³

Community-Based Primary Prevention

In FY 2022, CDVSA provided funding to 13 grantees around the state for community-based programming to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault. Grantees included:

- Abused Women’s Aid in Crisis (AWAIC) - Anchorage
- Advocates for Victims of Violence (AVV) - Valdez
- Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies (AWARE) - Juneau
- Cordova Family Resource Center (CFRC) - Cordova
- Safe and Fear Free Environment (SAFE) - Dillingham
- Sitkans Against Family Violence (SAFV) - Sitka
- Seward Prevention Coalition (SPC) - Seward
- South Peninsula Haven House (SPHH) - Homer/Kenai Peninsula
- The Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living (IAC) - Fairbanks
- The LeeShore Center (LSC) - Kenai
- Tundra Women’s Coalition (TWC) - Bethel
- Women in Safe Homes (WISH) - Ketchikan
- Working Against Violence for Everyone (WAVE) - Petersburg¹⁸⁴

Collectively, this funding provided:

- Facilitation of 105 coalition/prevention team meetings;
- Establishment of 37 new community agency partnerships, MOUs, or other informal or formal agreements for community-based primary prevention efforts;
- Implementation of 63 primary prevention strategies and activities across communities; 43 were unique strategies including Girls on the Run, Green Dot, and Lead On!;
- Information about DV/SV to 4,946 community members;
- Facilitation of a bystander program with over 1,300 individuals, including 681 community members, 323 high school students, and 10 university students;
- Inclusion of 35 youth (under 18 years of age) as members of their local coalitions;
- Recruitment of over 120 peer mentors and youth peer co-facilitators; and
- Prevention-focused presentations and one-time events to roughly 5,455 youth.

FY 2022 was the first year of this funding grant cycle. CDVSA evaluated the services provided in that year and found that “grantees invested in community-level engagement, through coalitions, to build greater unity and buy-in for violence prevention strategies. Grantees, with community partners, adapted programming to best meet current community needs and grew their partnership’s awareness and familiarity with equity and inclusion frameworks. During this first year, efforts focused on creating

¹⁸³ “Who We Are,” Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Alaska Department of Public Safety, available at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/About-Us/Who>.

¹⁸⁴ “2022 Annual Report: Redefining Our Work: Embracing a New Normal Post-COVID,” Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (2022), p. 17, available at: [https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/814729ff-a6dc-4b55-9463-fcf160c804a7/CDVSA-FY2022-Annual-Report_V11-\(2\).pdf](https://dps.alaska.gov/getmedia/814729ff-a6dc-4b55-9463-fcf160c804a7/CDVSA-FY2022-Annual-Report_V11-(2).pdf).

sustainable, meaningful organizational relationships while making purposeful actions to welcome marginalized or missing voices and strive for inclusivity.”¹⁸⁵

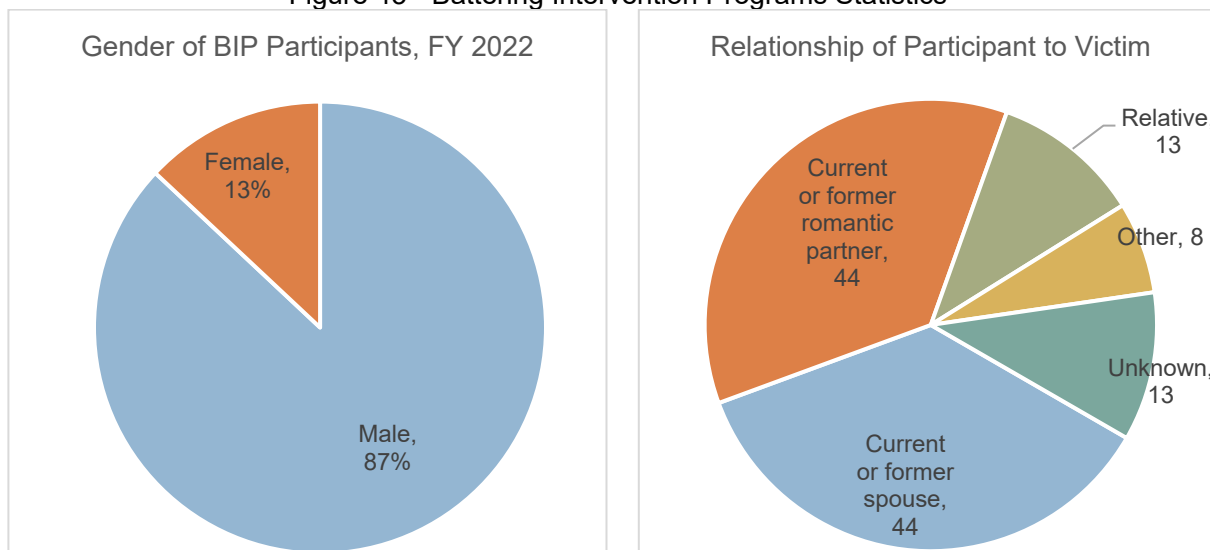
The primary prevention grantees implemented a total of 63 strategies and activities, with each grantee averaging four strategies each. Alaskans were engaged in these activities 13,790 times, including 7,481 involving youth. (These values are cumulative and may not necessarily represent how many unique individuals were involved.) Strategies and activities included “teaching healthy and safe relationship skills, including social-emotional learning; engaging influential adults; improving school climate and safety; promoting safe physical environments; and reinforcing concepts through parenting materials and engagement.”¹⁸⁶

The two most commonly implemented programs were Girls on the Run and LeadOn!. Girls on the Run is a program for 3rd-8th grade girls and combines training for a 5k running event with programming designed to enhance self-confidence and healthy living habits.¹⁸⁷ LeadOn! is a training program for youth to help them complete a project that will help protect teens from dating violence, sexual assault, pregnancy, and bullying.¹⁸⁸

Programming for perpetrators of violence

CDVSA also funds Battering Intervention Programs.¹⁸⁹ In FY 2022, CDVSA funding served 115 individuals in these programs. Of these participants, 87% were men and 13% were women. The majority of participants were current or former spouses to their victim or a current or former romantic partner. The majority of participants engaged in physical violence against their victims. 59 participants had experienced past trauma (mostly childhood trauma) while 39 participants reported no past trauma.¹⁹⁰

Figure 43 - Battering Intervention Programs Statistics



Data Source: CDVSA
Data Analysis: CDVSA

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* at p.18.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at p.19.

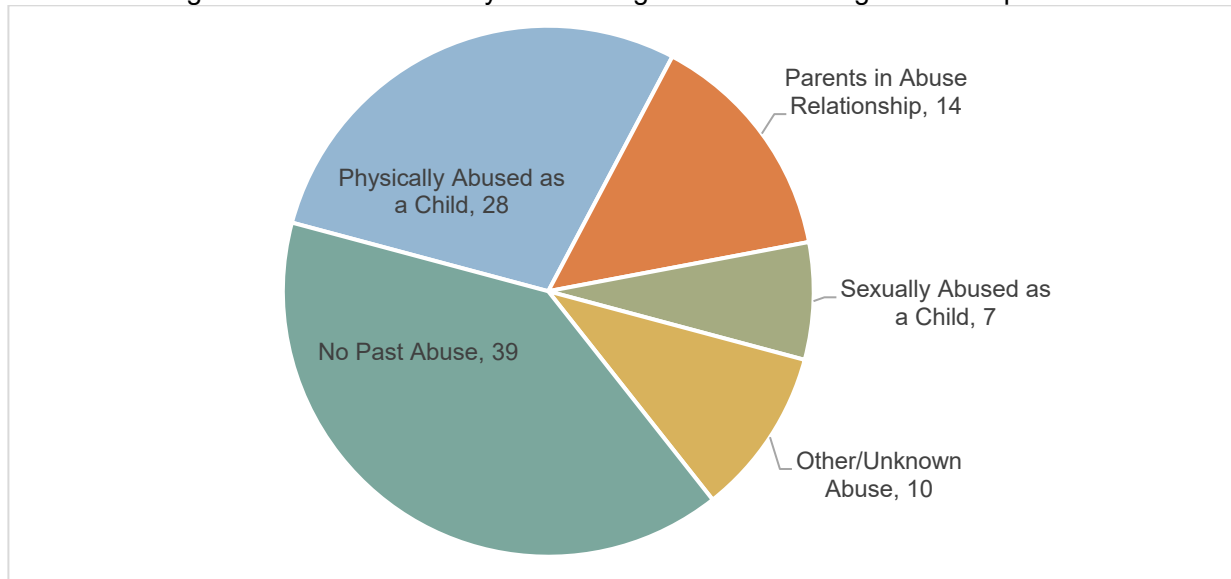
¹⁸⁷ *Id.* at pp. 19-20.

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* at p. 20.

¹⁸⁹ Approved and funded Battering Intervention Programs exist in Fairbanks, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Ketchikan, and Palmer; for more information, see “Services for Those Who Commit Acts of Domestic Violence - Battering Intervention Programs - Overview,” CDVSA, at: <https://dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/Services/ForThoseWhoCommitDV>.

¹⁹⁰ *Id.* at p.25.

Figure 44 - Trauma History of Battering Intervention Program Participants



Data Source: CDVSA
Data Analysis: CDVSA

In FY 2022, CVDSA was implementing a strategy to revise the regulations for these programs.¹⁹¹

¹⁹¹ *Id.* at p. 8.

Appendix A: About the Commission

Membership. Membership of the Commission is determined by statute. The 16 commissioners are:

- Three active or retired judges representing the district, superior, and appellate courts who are designated by the chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court and serve three-year terms;
- A member of the Alaska Native community designated by the Alaska Native Justice Center serving a three-year term;
- The deputy attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Law or a designee;
- The public defender or a designee;
- The commissioners of the Departments of Corrections, Health, and Public Safety or their designees;
- The chief executive officer of the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority or a designee for a three-year term;
- Two active-duty peace officers, one representing a rural community and one representing an urban community serving three-year terms;
- A victim's rights advocate designated by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault serving a three-year term;
- A member of the Alaska Senate and a member of the Alaska House (each nonvoting); and
- A person who has previously been convicted of a felony offense and been unconditionally discharged (has served any prison time imposed and completed all probation and/or parole requirements), designated jointly by the deputy attorney general in charge of the criminal division of the Department of Law and the public defender, serving a three-year term.

Meetings. The Commission meets at least quarterly, and typically meets by videoconference, or in person in Anchorage or Juneau. Commission meetings are open to the public and offer Zoom and telephonic options. All meetings are noticed on the State's online public notice website, as well as the Alaska Judicial Council website. Interested persons can also be placed on pertinent mailing lists notifying them of upcoming meetings.

Staffing. Staffing and administrative support for the Commission is provided by the staff of the Alaska Judicial Council.

Statutes. The Commission was created by the Alaska State Legislature as part of HB 291 in 2022 (SLA 2022, ch.23, §5, eff. Sept. 27, 2022). Its enabling statutes are found at Alaska Statutes 44.19.641-649. The text of the statutes can be found on the Alaska Judicial Council website.

Website. The Alaska Judicial Council maintains a Commission website with meeting times, agendas, and summaries for all plenary meetings. Research conducted by the Commission is posted on the website. The website address is <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/datacommission/index.html>.

Appendix B: Commission Members

Jean Achee

Jean Achee is a Lieutenant with the Sitka Police Department.

Samantha Cherot

Samantha Cherot served as the Public Defender for the State of Alaska from September 2019 to September 2023. Samantha was born and raised in Anchorage, Alaska. She graduated from Santa Clara University in 2002. She received a J.D. degree in 2007 from California Western School of Law. Since 2010, her practice has primarily focused on indigent defense in criminal and civil cases with the Alaska Public Defender Agency. She was appointed as the Public Defender for the State of Alaska in September 2019. As the Public Defender, Samantha is the chief administrator of 13 offices throughout the state that provide representation to indigent persons charged with misdemeanor and felony crimes at trial and appellate levels, persons whose parental rights are at issue in Child in Need of Aid cases, persons who are involuntarily committed to the Alaska Psychiatric Institute, and juveniles who face delinquency charges. (Ms. Cherot's term on the Commission ended in September 2023.)

Matt Claman

Matt Claman first came to Alaska in 1980 to work in a mining camp. After graduating from law school, Matt returned to Alaska to make his home, raise his family, and establish his career. Matt was elected to the Alaska State House in November 2014 and the Alaska State Senate in 2022, and now serves as the Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Prior to service in the legislature, Matt served on the Anchorage Assembly beginning in 2007, was elected Chair of the Anchorage Assembly in 2008, and served as the Acting Mayor of Anchorage in 2009. An attorney for over 30 years, Matt managed his own small law business for over 11 years, taught law classes at the University of Alaska Anchorage, and was elected to the Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association in 2002, serving as its President in 2007-08.

Alex Cleghorn

Alex Cleghorn is the Chief Operating Officer for the Alaska Native Justice Center. He directs ANJC's legal and policy agenda to further the mission of Justice for Alaska Native people and has led ANJC's growth in providing legal services and access to justice to Alaska Native people and Alaska Tribes. He provides training and technical assistance to support tribal justice initiatives.

A lawyer for nearly 20 years, he has primarily represented Tribes and Tribal Organizations. He also served as an Assistant Attorney General and a Special Assistant to the Alaska Attorney General, where he led and coordinated efforts to build collaborative relationships between the State and Alaska Tribes.

Alex was born in Anchorage and grew up in Fairbanks. He is of Sugpiaq descent and a tribal citizen of Tangirnaq Native Village, and a shareholder of Natives of Kodiak, Koniag Incorporated and Cook Inlet Region Inc. Alex is a husband and a father and lives in Anchorage with his family.

James Cockrell

Commissioner James "Jim" Cockrell has had a storied 29-year career with the Alaska Department of Public Safety. He began his career as a Fish and Wildlife Protection Officer in 1983.

After working his way through the ranks, he retired as a Major with the Alaska State Troopers in 2004. He returned to DPS soon after retirement to coordinate a Joint Enforcement Agreement with our federal law enforcement partners, before retiring a second time in 2007. During his six-year retirement, Commissioner Cockrell worked at a management level, providing critical infrastructure security services for Doyon Universal Services and Nana Management Services. Commissioner Cockrell returned to DPS in June of 2013 and served as the Director of the Alaska Wildlife Troopers before being appointed as the Director of the Alaska State Troopers in January 2014. Commissioner Cockrell again retired in 2017 and worked as the security supervisor for the Marathon refinery in Kenai after his retirement. Governor Dunleavy appointed Commissioner Cockrell on April 6, 2021.

David Mannheimer

Judge David Mannheimer came to Alaska and began his practice of law in 1974, working in Fairbanks first as an assistant district attorney and then as an assistant attorney general in the civil division. In 1978, Judge Mannheimer moved to Anchorage and began working as an appellate prosecutor in the Office of Criminal Appeals. Since then, Judge Mannheimer's career has been entirely devoted to the criminal law and the Alaska justice system. In late 1990, after twelve years in the Office of Criminal Appeals, Judge Mannheimer was appointed to the Alaska Court of Appeals. He retired from the Court in February 2019, but he continues to work part-time for the Court as a pro tem judge.

For over 35 years, Judge Mannheimer has been a member of the Alaska Bar Association's standing committee on the Rules of Professional Conduct. In the mid-1990s, Judge Mannheimer was a member of the Supreme Court committee that drafted Alaska's current Rules of Judicial Conduct. And at present, he is a member of the Supreme Court committee that is drafting a comprehensive revision of those Rules.

William Montgomery

William Montgomery is a District Court Judge in Bethel. He graduated from the University of St. Thomas with a B.A. in Criminal Justice and received his J.D. from William Mitchell College of Law. He moved to Alaska to clerk for Judge Hamilton in Bethel and then Judge MacDonald in Fairbanks. After his clerkships he returned to Bethel to work for the Office of Public Advocacy as an Assistant Public Advocate. In 2018, he was appointed to the Bethel District Court. In addition to serving on the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission, he is the chair of the Jury Improvement Committee, a co-chair of JACE (Judicial Advisory Committee – eFile), a member of the Judicial Conference Planning Committee, and a Magistrate Training Judge.

Laura Russell

Laura Russell serves as Senior Behavioral Health Policy Advisor for the Alaska Department of Health. An attorney licensed in both Alaska and Virginia, Laura graduated from the University of Virginia School of Law and completed a post-graduate fellowship with the Federal Public Defender for the Eastern District of Virginia before joining the Alaska Public Defender Agency. Laura's policy work with Department has spanned all divisions within the former Department of Health and Social Services, with particular focus on the Alaska Psychiatric Institute, Division of Juvenile Justice, Office of Children's Services, and Medicaid.

John Skidmore

John Skidmore is a 25+ year prosecutor who currently serves as the Alaska Deputy Attorney General for the Criminal Division of the Alaska Department of Law. He received a BA in Speech Communications from Bradley University in 1994, and his JD from the University of Oregon in 1997.

John has conducted trials and court hearings across Alaska, including the urban communities of Anchorage, Kenai, Homer, Palmer, Juneau, and Fairbanks as well as the rural communities of Bethel, St. Mary's, Dillingham, Naknek, and Togiak. He served in the District Attorney Offices in Kenai, Bethel, Dillingham, and Anchorage, as well as the head of the Office of Special Prosecutions, before being named the Deputy Attorney General.

Brenda Stanfill

Brenda Stanfill serves as the Executive Director of the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence. She has spent 27 years in the field of victim advocacy with 25 years working directly with survivors to ensure their rights were recognized and they could access services necessary to heal. Ms. Stanfill holds a Master's in Public Administration with an emphasis in restorative justice practices. In 2014 she was chosen by the Governor of Alaska to serve on the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission tasked with reducing Alaska prison population through bail and sentencing reforms. Ms. Stanfill spent 6 years on the Commission and currently serves on the newly created Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Trevor Stephens

Trevor Stephens was raised in Ketchikan. He was a Superior Court Judge in Ketchikan from September 2000 through May 2022, during which he served terms as the Presiding Judge of the First Judicial District, the Administrative Head of the Three-Judge Sentencing Panel, chair of the Family Rules Committee, co-chair of the Child in Need of Aid Court Improvement Committee, as a member of the Court System's Security Committee, the Judicial Education Committee, and the Jury Improvement Committee. He also served as a member of the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission throughout its existence and is presently a member of the Alaska Court System's New Judge Training Committee.

Sarah Vance

Representative Sarah Vance serves in the Alaska State House representing District 6 of the Lower Kenai Peninsula. In her third term, Rep. Vance is the Chair of the House Judiciary Committee, Chair of the House Special Committee on Fisheries, and Vice-Chair of the House Transportation Committee. Her unwavering commitment to uphold and defend the constitution and represent the will of the people will contribute greatly to her term serving on this Commission.

April Wilkerson

April Wilkerson is the Deputy Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Steve Williams

Steve Williams has lived in Alaska since 1992. He holds a master's degree in social work from the University of Michigan focused on mental health and nonprofit management and a Bachelor of Arts from Loyola University Maryland. Currently, he is the chief executive officer for the Alaska Mental Health Trust. The Trust is a state corporation that administers the Mental Health Trust, a perpetual trust managed on behalf of people with mental illness, intellectual and developmental disabilities, substance use disorders, Alzheimer's disease and related dementia, and traumatic brain injury (Trust beneficiaries). For most of his career, Williams has worked on statewide policies and programs focused on improving the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice and community

health systems to achieve better outcomes for Trust beneficiaries. Since 2008, Steve has also served as a member of the Criminal Justice Working Group and the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission.

Brian Wilson

Captain Brian Wilson has been employed as a police officer with the Anchorage Police Department since 2007. During his time with APD Brian has held the responsibilities of Patrol Officer, Field Training Officer, Firearms Instructor, Patrol Sergeant, Inspections Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, Special Operations Lieutenant and is currently the Patrol Captain. During this time, he also served the Anchorage Police Department Employees Association as a Shop Steward, Executive Board Member, Treasurer and President. Brian has maintained a mindset of continued education attending many specialized training classes in such topics as Leadership, Use of Force, Video Analysis, Inspections, SWAT Leadership and many more. He holds a Master's in Business Administration from the University of Alaska Anchorage and is a graduate of the 279th session of the FBI National Academy.

John Yoakum

John Yoakum is a software development engineer and technology consultant.

Appendix C: Correctional Facility Capacity

Alaska's correctional facilities each have a general capacity and a maximum capacity. The general capacity reflects the number of people who may be incarcerated in a traditional incarceration cell with a regular bed. The maximum capacity reflects the maximum allowable number of people who may be incarcerated using cots or other makeshift beds in addition to traditional beds while still maintaining safety standards. On July 1, 2023, the correctional facilities had a general capacity of 5,101, and a maximum capacity of 5,285.

Table 20 lists the general and maximum capacity of each correctional facility in Alaska as of March 31, 2023, and the percentage by which each facility was over maximum capacity for three periods: between April 1, 2018, and March 31, 2023 (the previous five years), between March 31, 2022, and March 31, 2023 (the previous year), and between September 30, 2022, and March 31, 2023 (the previous six months).

Table 20 - Capacity of Alaska Correctional Facilities as of March 31, 2023				
Facility	Max. Cap.	% Days Over Max. Cap. 4/1/18 – 3/31/23	% Days Over Max. Cap. 3/31/22 – 3/31/23	% Days Over Max. Cap. 9/30/22 – 3/31/23
Anchorage Correctional Complex	863	49.5%	23.8%	0%
Anvil Mountain Correctional Center (Nome)	128	61.1%	27.0%	0%
Fairbanks Correctional Center	259	65.6%	29.2%	0%
Goose Creek Correctional Center (Wasilla)	1,472	0.4%	0%	0%
Hiland Mountain Correctional Center (Eagle River)	404	0%	0%	0%
Ketchikan Correctional Center	58	28.1%	11.7%	0%
Lemon Creek Correctional Center (Juneau)	130	14.1%	0%	0%
Mat-Su Pretrial Facility (Palmer)	102	5.8%	0.5%	0%
Palmer Correctional Center Medium	338	*	*	0%
Palmer Correctional Center Minimum	176	*	*	0%
Point Mackenzie Correctional Farm (Wasilla)	128	0%	0%	0%
Spring Creek Correctional Center (Seward)	551	0%	0%	0%
Wildwood Correctional Center (Kenai)	360	21.5%	0%	0%

Wildwood Pretrial Facility (Kenai)	116	34.4%	35.8%	7.7%
Yukon-Kuskokwim Correctional Center (Bethel)	200	55.3%	36.3%	0%
<p>Key: Some days over maximum capacity More than 20% of days over maximum capacity More than 40% of days over maximum capacity More than 60% of days over maximum capacity</p> <p>*The Palmer Correctional Center facilities were reopened in stages between September 2021 and July 2022.</p>				

Data source: Alaska Department of Corrections

Data Analysis: Alaska Justice Information Center

Notably, most facilities experiencing a significant percentage of days over maximum capacity within the five-year period saw that number decrease in the most recent year and drop to zero in the previous six months. (The Wildwood Pretrial Facility in Kenai was the lone exception.) This may be due in part to the increased capacity of the correctional system as a whole as a result of the reopening of the Palmer Correctional Center, which was closed in stages in 2016.

The Palmer Correctional Center, comprised of a medium-security facility and a minimum-security facility, was reopened in stages between September 2021 and July 2022. Once both facilities were reopened, the total maximum capacity of the correctional system increased from 4,912 to 5,387.¹⁹²

¹⁹² The system-wide capacity decreased to 5,285 in February 2023 due to ongoing construction work at the Lemon Creek facility in Juneau.

Appendix D: Additional Case Processing and Time to Disposition Analyses

Time to Disposition

Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

March 2023

1 Introduction

While there are many consequences of pretrial delay as well as many potential causes, the following provides a general, descriptive analysis of time to disposition. The focus is on the time between the date charges are filed and case disposition. Furthermore, as prior analyses showed differences by severity of offense and manner of disposition (dismissal, trial, etc.), these are differentiated. Finally, to the extent possible, results are tracked over time and other characteristics incorporated, for example, court location.

2 Case Counts

This report includes data about cases that were filed and disposed between 2017 and 2022. However, over that period, there have been changes to law, court rules, and agency budgets. Moreover, it is reasonable to assume “elasticity” between the number of cases filed and disposed, such that a back-log of cases will change the number and type of tools available to resolve cases and vice versa. Therefore, while the number of cases filed and disposed may affect time to disposition if all else were held constant, absent those stable conditions, the focus of this section is simply to describe the data in terms of the number of cases filed and disposed.

Figure 1 shows the number of court cases filed and disposed, respectively, per three-month period in the state.¹ Over the time span shown, each displays a slight downward trend, though it is more pronounced among cases filed.²

¹All date information in this report, including text, figures, and tables, is in calendar years, not fiscal years. Thus, if a case was filed on February 3, 2020, it would appear in the “January 1, 2020” quarter.

²Trends are dependent on the start and end dates and, depending on how those are chosen, results can look significantly different.

Finally, given the relative importance of the COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on the criminal justice system, a red vertical line at April 1, 2020 represents the start of COVID-19-related restrictions.³ In Figure 1, the number of cases disposed drops significantly at this point, while cases filed shows little change, offering an indication of how pandemic-related restrictions unequally impacted criminal-justice operations.

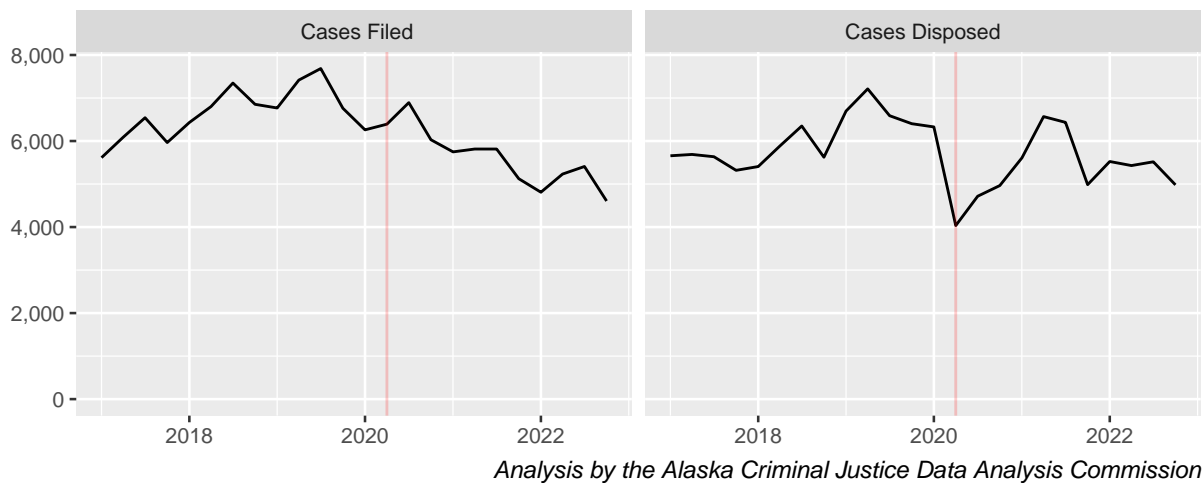


Figure 1: Count of Cases Filed and Disposed

Data

Source - The data for this report is from the Alaska Court System and consists of cases filed and cases disposed.

Time Frame - Cases filed are those filed between 2017-01-01 and 2022-12-31. All filed cases are included regardless of whether a case has been disposed. Cases disposed are those disposed between 2017-01-01 and 2022-12-31. All disposed cases are included regardless of when the case was originally filed.

Unit of Measure - Whether reported in text, figures or tables, the base unit of measure is a single case. In each, one offense – the single-most-serious offense – is identified and represents the case when severity, offense type, etc. are used to characterize the data.

Calculating Time to Disposition - Where a case contains both a file date and a disposition date, the former is subtracted from the latter, and the result is reported in days unless otherwise indicated. Where the file and disposition date are on the same day, the time to disposition is reported as zero.

³On March 11, 2020, Governor Dunleavy issued a Public Health Disaster Emergency due to COVID-19. On March 15, 2020, the Chief Justice issued the first special order (Order No. 8130) in response to COVID-19; see <https://courts.alaska.gov/covid19/index.htm#orders>.

Data (continued)

Charge Selection - Where two or more offenses exist within a case, the single-most-serious offense is selected to represent the case. Among cases filed, the single-most-serious offense is identified as the most serious charge at case filing (FU, FA, FB, FC, MA, or MB). Among cases disposed, the single-most-serious offense is first contingent on case resolution, namely, if a case contains a guilty/no contest plea, it will represent the case; if a case contains no guilty/no contest pleas but contains an acquittal, the acquittal will represent the case;^a if a case contains neither guilty/no contest pleas nor acquittals but contains a dismissal, the dismissal will represent the case; and, if a case contains none of these but contains a technical outcome, for example, change of venue, it represents the case. Finally, within these case resolutions and where two or more of the same resolution exists, the single-most-serious offense is identified as the most serious disposed charge (FU, FA, FB, FC, MA, or MB).

^aWhile acquittals are infrequent events, they are nonetheless distinct from dismissals and, where relevant, are reported separately.

The majority of the cases filed and disposed in the state are misdemeanors. While fluctuations exist within felonies, at the state level, changes observed tend to be changes involving misdemeanors. Figure 2 shows the same information as Figure 1 but cases are categorized by the single-most-serious offense. Thus, among cases filed, the overall decline observed in Figure 1 between 2017 and 2022 is due to a decline in misdemeanor A cases, offset by an increase in misdemeanor B cases, and more specifically, violation of conditions of release (VCOR) cases, between 2018 and 2020. While legislation in 2016 reduced VCOR to a violation – a flat period apparent in Figure 2 – subsequent legislation in 2017 returned it to a criminal offense – a growth period also apparent in Figure 2. Furthermore, in 2018, Pretrial Enforcement Division (PED), housed within the Department of Corrections, became fully operational. PED employs officers who, among other things, monitor and supervise defendants who are out of custody and ordered to pretrial supervision as a condition of release. While the available data do not identify who filed the charges, these new supervision efforts may have contributed to the changes observed in the data.

Finally, it is worth noting that even here, charge reduction is visible. Comparing cases filed and cases disposed, there is a shift of felonies from the former to misdemeanors in the latter.

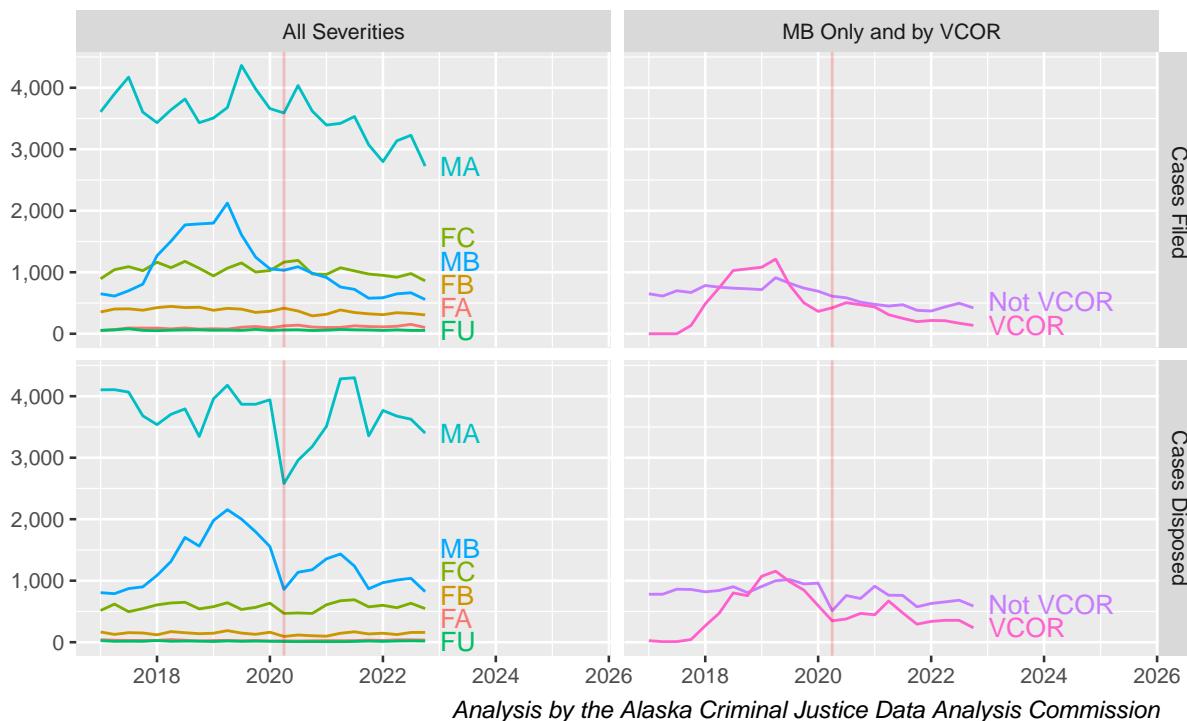
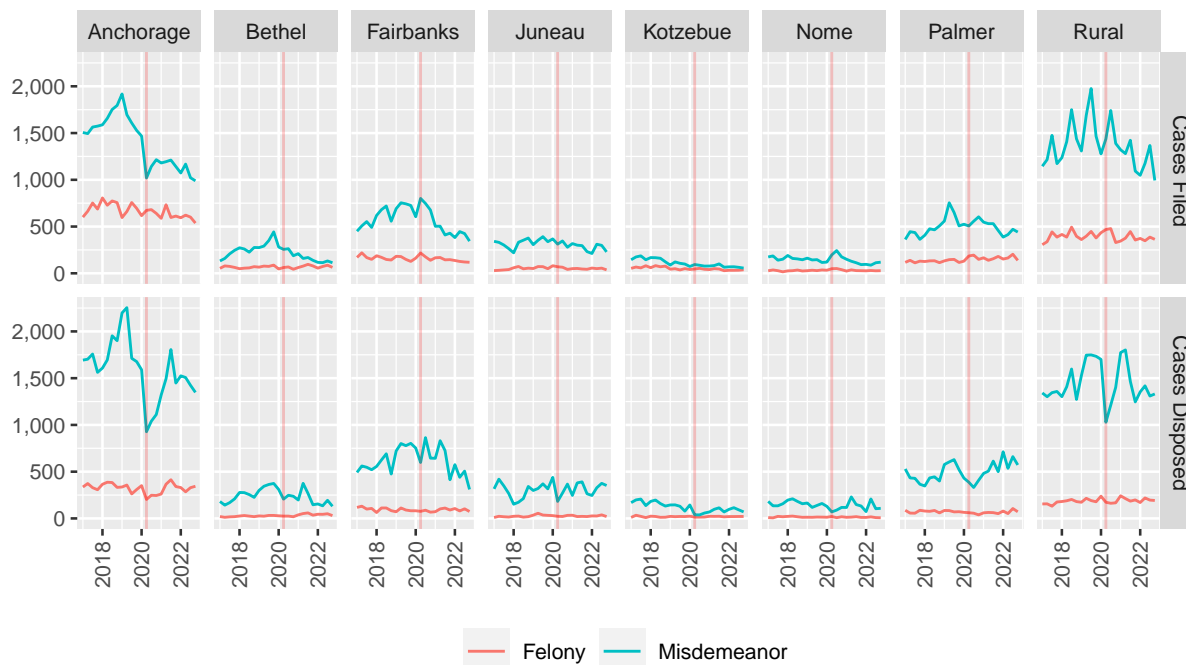


Figure 2: Count of Cases Filed and Disposed by Severity

Figure 3 shows the count of cases filed and disposed by court locations and severity.⁴ While the magnitude of change depends to some extent on the overall volume of cases per court location, that is, smaller court locations will tend to have smaller absolute changes due to pandemic-related restrictions or other fluctuations, even when normalized to the court location, some court locations show large variations while others show very little during the pandemic or otherwise.

⁴Court location is determined by the court-case-number prefix; for example, “3AN” of the court case number “3AN-22-00000CR.” Locations identified as “rural” are those locations not otherwise listed in the figure and include the following: Angoon, Aniak, Cordova, Delta Junction, Dillingham, Emmonak, Fort Yukon, Galena, Glennallen, Haines, Homer, Hoonah, Hooper Bay, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Naknek, Nenana, Petersburg, Prince of Wales, Sand Point, Seward, Sitka, Skagway, St. Mary’s, St. Paul Island, Tok, Unalakleet, Unalaska, Utqiagvik, Valdez, Wrangell, and Yakutat.



Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 3: Count of Cases Filed and Disposed by Location and Severity

3 Time to Disposition

3.1 Historical Comparison

In 2008, the Anchorage Felony Delay Project examined criminal case processing in Anchorage. Precipitated by a quadrupling of the mean time to disposition among felony trial cases in Anchorage between 1987 and 2007, this analysis found that the mean time to disposition for cases disposed in Anchorage Superior Court in 2008 was 140 days.⁵ However, time to disposition varied depending on severity. Mean time to disposition among misdemeanors was 88 days.⁶ Among all felonies, the mean time to disposition was 159 days, chiefly because felony C and felony B cases, which made up the bulk of felony dispositions, disposed relatively quickly (135 days and 148 days, respectively). More serious felonies, including felony A, other unclassified felonies, and murder cases, took between 323 and 566 days on average. Differences in methodologies, however, make direct comparisons difficult. In 2008, when a

⁵David C. Steelman, Esq., “Improving Criminal Caseflow Management in the Alaska Superior Court in Anchorage” (Denver, CO: Court Consulting Services, 2009), <https://courts.alaska.gov/admin/feldel/felonydelayreport.pdf>.

⁶Misdemeanor cases were a subset of the misdemeanor cases disposed in Anchorage in 2008, as only those disposed in a superior court were included. This suggests that when filed the cases contained at least one felony charge. The 2009 report stated that slightly more than 500 misdemeanor cases were disposed in Anchorage Superior Court over nine months in 2008.

case was not active, for example, when a summons or warrant had been issued, the 2009 report did not count that period when calculating time to disposition; consequently, the felony case with the longest time to disposition was 1,519 days (excluding the period during which there was an active warrant).⁷ Compared to the data available for this report, in which only the file and disposition dates are known, with no other intermediary and mitigating information about case processing readily available, 1,519 days is not particularly long.

However, some comparisons may still be valid, for example, among very serious offenses for which a summons or opportunities for bail are limited. Among unclassified felonies, the 2009 report found mean time to disposition was 406 days. Over the same nine months in Anchorage in 2017, the mean time to disposition was 440 days. Since then, there has been a steady increase in the time to disposition with a very large spike among cases disposed in 2022.

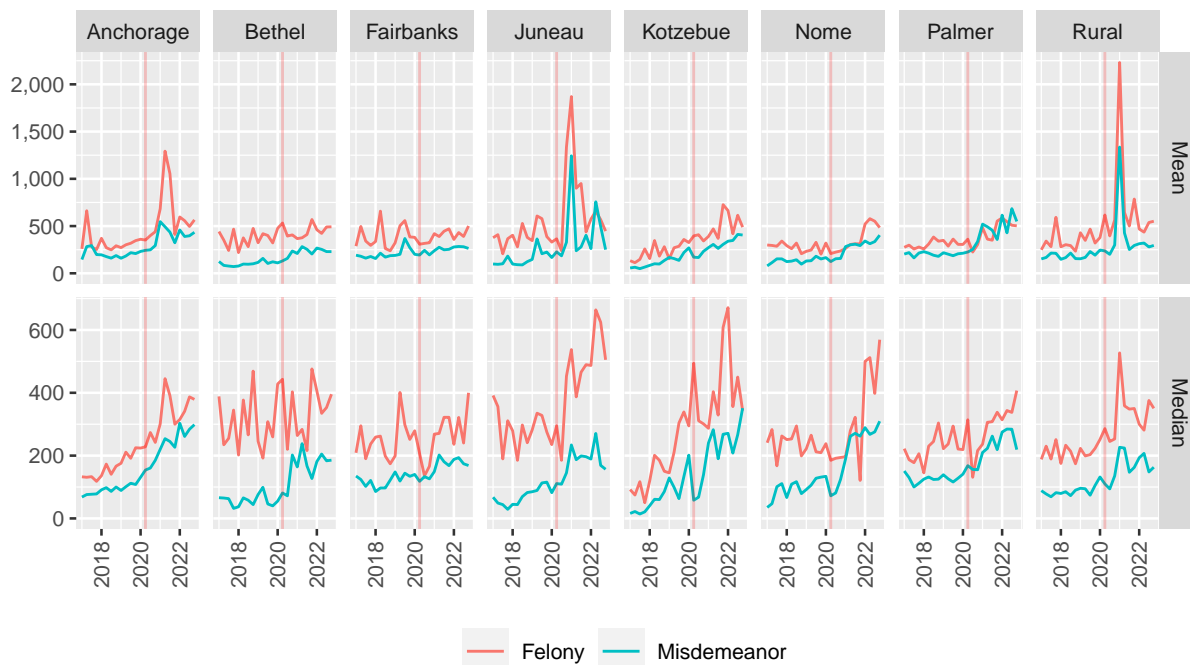
For other offense severities, data from the current analysis finds significantly longer mean times to disposition; however, as stated above, this likely includes periods of a case that the Anchorage Felony Delay Project would have excluded. The focus of the remainder of this report are these offenses.

3.2 Location

Figure 4 shows the mean and median time to disposition of cases disposed by court location and severity. Whether because some cases contain long periods during which the case was not active, for example, when a summons or warrant had been issued, or another reason exists to produce large variation among case dispositions, mean and median calculations are included in Figure 4 to highlight these instances. Also, notice the y-axes differ between mean and median results.

For most court locations, times to disposition increased at approximately the point at which COVID-19 restrictions were put into place and have remained elevated relative to pre-pandemic levels. Referring back to Figure 3, which showed the number of cases disposed by location and severity, pandemic-era restrictions were also frequently associated with a drop in the number of case dispositions; if cases were not being disposed, time to disposition of those cases would increase.

⁷Email from the Alaska Court System to the Alaska Judicial Council (February 27, 2023).



Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 4: Mean and Median Time to Disposition by Location and Severity

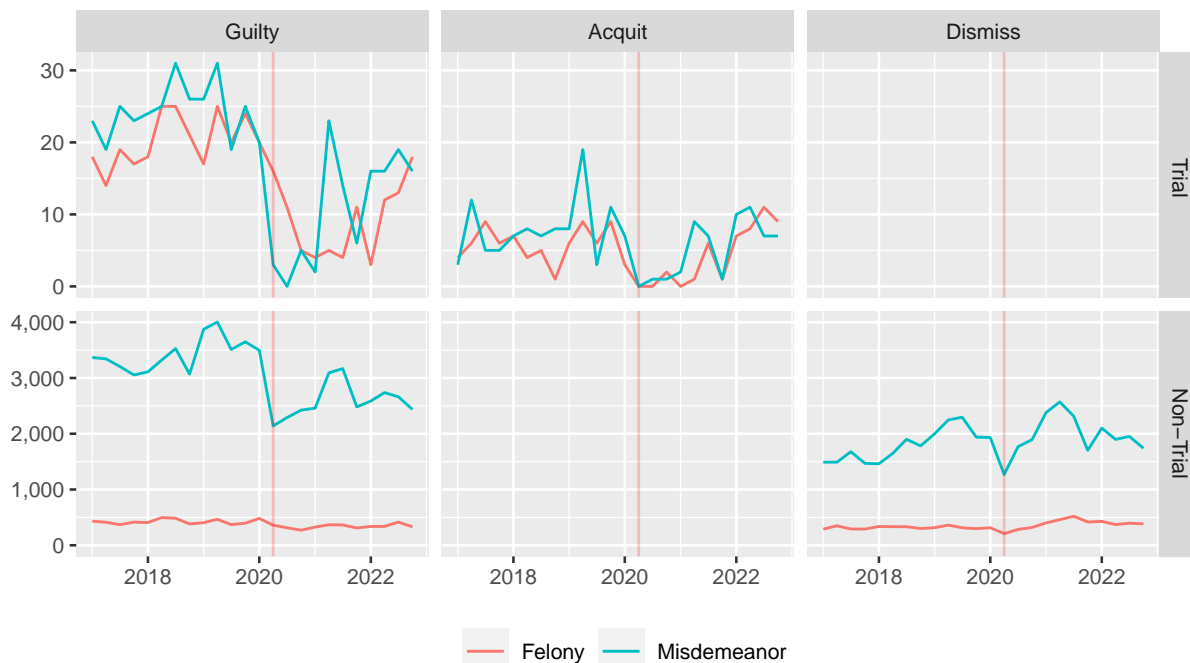
3.3 Manner of Disposition

Pandemic-related restrictions unequally affected cases based on the manner in which they were resolved. Figure 5 shows the count of cases by manner of disposition.⁸ While the vast majority of cases resolve without a trial, because many of the COVID-19 restrictions specifically affected the ability to hold a trial, these were particularly impacted, as Figure 5 shows.

Among non-trials, both guilty pleas and dismissals decreased at the point in which pandemic-era restrictions were put into place. While difficult to see in Figure 5 due to the number of misdemeanors and the resulting scale used, a larger percentage of non-trial felony cases are resolved via dismissals following pandemic-era restrictions than prior to those restrictions. Prior to April 1, 2020, on average, 57% of felony cases were resolved with the guilty verdict; on and after April 1, 2020, on average, 48% of felony cases were resolved with a guilty verdict.

Among misdemeanors, there is less bifurcation at April 1, 2020, and a larger trend of increasing dismissals over the period for which data is available. Still, prior to April 1, 2020, on average, 34% of misdemeanor cases were resolved with the dismissal; on and after April 1, 2020, 43% of misdemeanor cases were resolved with the dismissal.

⁸In Figure 5, the dismiss and trial combination was omitted because too few cases fit this criteria. Also, notice that the y-axes differ between trial and non-trial.



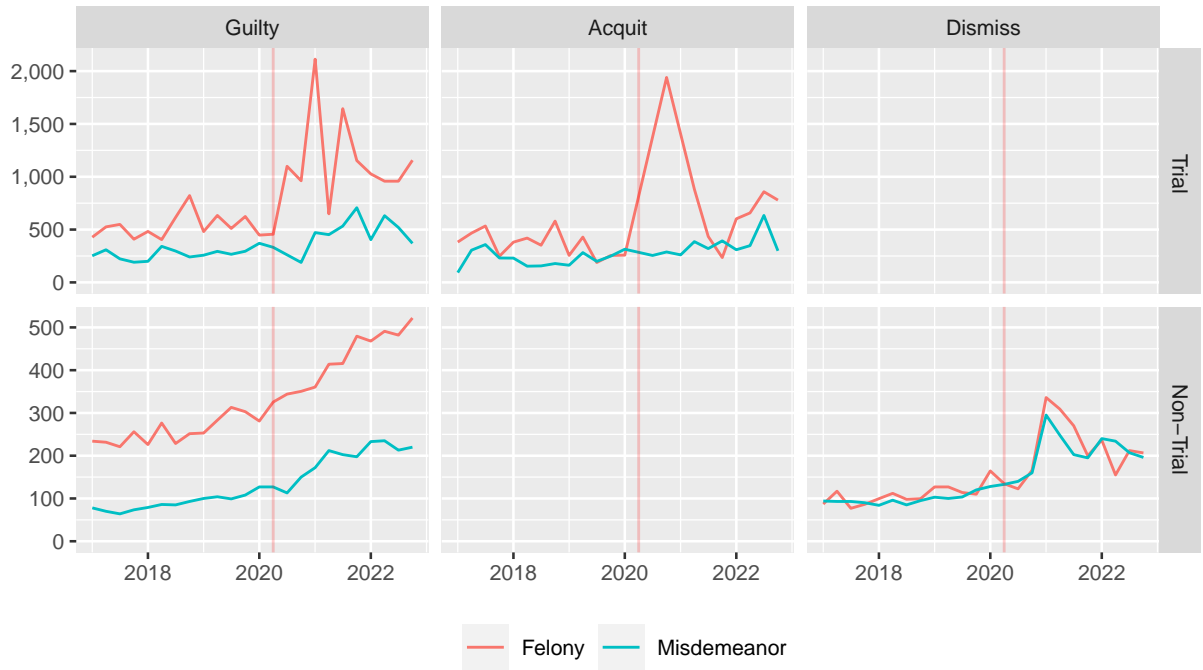
Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 5: Count of Cases by Manner of Disposition

Figure 6 shows the median time to disposition by manner of disposition.⁹ Due to what appear to be an anomalous series of ten- and twenty-year-old cases being dismissed following pandemic-era restrictions, median time to disposition is likely a better measure of change over this period. Among cases resolved via a trial, median time to disposition among misdemeanor cases appears largely stable over time and unaffected by pandemic-related restrictions, while among felony cases, median time to disposition increases significantly after April 1, 2020.

Among non-trial cases – those resolved with a guilty plea or dismissal – and like felony-trial cases, there is an apparent inflection point following pandemic-related restrictions, where median time to disposition increases relative to pre-pandemic dispositions. Additionally, there is some indication that over the period for which data is available and pre-dating pandemic-related restrictions, median time to disposition was increasing slightly.

⁹In Figure 6, the dismiss and trial combination was omitted because too few cases fit this criteria. Also, notice that the y-axes differ between trial and non-trial.



Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission

Figure 6: Median Time to Disposition by Manner of Disposition

4 Appendix

4.1 Case Dispositions in 2022

Table 1: Time to Disposition by Severity and Resolution (2022)

Severity	Disposition Category	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Guilty	29	.	.	.	.	1	3%	3	10%	25	86%
	Acquit	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	50%	6	50%
FU	Dismiss	31	10	32%	.	.	2	6%	7	23%	12	39%
	Other	1	.	.	1	100%	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	47	1	2%	.	.	1	2%	9	19%	36	77%
	Acquit	4	.	.	.	.	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%
FA	Dismiss	85	26	31%	2	2%	18	21%	19	22%	20	24%
	Other	3	3	100%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	217	9	4%	11	5%	44	20%	73	34%	80	37%
	Acquit	9	.	.	1	11%	.	.	2	22%	6	67%
FB	Dismiss	336	118	35%	29	9%	56	17%	67	20%	66	20%
	Other	14	14	100%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	1,161	132	11%	81	7%	266	23%	336	29%	345	30%
	Acquit	14	.	.	2	14%	1	7%	5	36%	6	43%
FC	Dismiss	1,108	451	41%	99	9%	180	16%	217	20%	161	15%
	Other	36	33	92%	1	3%	2	6%	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	8,796	2,533	29%	1,029	12%	2,196	25%	1,966	22%	1,072	12%
	Acquit	34	.	.	4	12%	13	38%	10	29%	7	21%
MA	Dismiss	5,487	1,742	32%	565	10%	1,068	19%	1,244	23%	868	16%
	Other	54	49	91%	.	.	2	4%	3	6%	.	.
	Guilty	1,658	638	38%	186	11%	351	21%	305	18%	178	11%
	Acquit	1	.	.	.	.	1	100%	.	.	.	.
MB	Dismiss	2,131	939	44%	186	9%	385	18%	318	15%	303	14%
	Other	17	14	82%	.	.	2	12%	.	.	1	6%

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Table 2: Time to Disposition by Severity and Location (2022) (Felony)

Severity	Location	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
FU	Anchorage	21	1	5%	2	10%	18	86%
	Bethel	10	3	30%	3	30%	4	40%
	Fairbanks	12	1	8%	11	92%
	Juneau	3	.	.	1	33%	2	67%
	Kotzebue	3	1	33%	2	67%
	Nome	0
	Palmer	6	3	50%	2	33%	1	17%
	Rural	19	3	16%	.	.	3	16%	8	42%	5	26%
	Anchorage	57	20	35%	.	.	3	5%	7	12%	27	47%
	Bethel	6	1	17%	5	83%
Fairbanks	14	1	7%	.	.	3	21%	3	21%	7	50%	
Juneau	8	4	50%	.	.	1	12%	1	12%	2	25%	
Kotzebue	4	.	.	.	.	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%
Nome	2	.	.	.	.	1	50%	.	.	1	50%
Palmer	16	.	.	.	.	3	19%	8	50%	5	31%
Rural	34	6	18%	2	6%	8	24%	9	26%	9	26%	
Anchorage	238	69	29%	17	7%	36	15%	50	21%	66	28%	
Bethel	40	8	20%	2	5%	7	18%	14	35%	9	22%	
Fairbanks	50	14	28%	2	4%	10	20%	13	26%	11	22%	
Juneau	19	2	11%	3	16%	2	11%	4	21%	8	42%	
Kotzebue	13	3	23%	.	.	2	15%	4	31%	4	31%	
Nome	14	2	14%	1	7%	1	7%	4	29%	6	43%	
Palmer	55	7	13%	7	13%	16	29%	11	20%	14	25%	
Rural	158	43	27%	9	6%	28	18%	42	27%	36	23%	
Anchorage	972	278	29%	64	7%	171	18%	235	24%	224	23%	
Bethel	113	25	22%	13	12%	25	22%	30	27%	20	18%	
Fairbanks	287	87	30%	28	10%	68	24%	65	23%	38	13%	
Juneau	81	13	16%	3	4%	15	19%	19	23%	31	38%	
Kotzebue	62	18	29%	2	3%	11	18%	11	18%	20	32%	
Nome	28	7	25%	2	7%	3	11%	9	32%	7	25%	
Palmer	231	59	26%	17	7%	49	21%	45	19%	61	26%	
Rural	566	138	24%	59	10%	109	19%	146	26%	114	20%	

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Table 3: Time to Disposition by Severity and Location (2022) (Misdemeanor)

Severity	Location	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
MA	Anchorage	5,232	1,302	25%	560	11%	1,185	23%	1,319	25%	866	17%
	Bethel	486	169	35%	60	12%	168	35%	67	14%	22	5%
	Fairbanks	1,349	439	33%	198	15%	325	24%	267	20%	120	9%
	Juneau	798	260	33%	94	12%	169	21%	189	24%	86	11%
	Kotzebue	324	94	29%	31	10%	67	21%	77	24%	55	17%
	Nome	322	82	25%	30	9%	90	28%	80	25%	40	12%
	Palmer	1,902	533	28%	177	9%	402	21%	452	24%	338	18%
	Rural	4,056	1,480	36%	458	11%	888	22%	786	19%	444	11%
		Anchorage	572	172	30%	48	8%	109	19%	121	21%	122	21%
	Bethel	128	50	39%	16	12%	38	30%	19	15%	5	4%
	Fairbanks	482	215	45%	59	12%	110	23%	72	15%	26	5%
	Juneau	502	233	46%	59	12%	89	18%	62	12%	59	12%
	Kotzebue	50	21	42%	4	8%	9	18%	6	12%	10	20%
MB	Nome	171	52	30%	17	10%	39	23%	42	25%	21	12%
	Palmer	580	202	35%	47	8%	113	19%	107	18%	111	19%
	Rural	1,355	660	49%	124	9%	234	17%	198	15%	139	10%

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

4.2 Case Dispositions in 2018

Table 4: Time to Disposition by Severity and Resolution (2018)

Severity	Disposition Category	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Guilty	40	.	.	.	.	3	8%	13	32%	24	60%
	Acquit	6	.	.	.	.	1	17%	2	33%	3	50%
FU	Dismiss	25	11	44%	4	16%	8	32%	.	.	2	8%
	Other	6	5	83%	.	.	1	17%	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	61	.	.	.	.	8	13%	34	56%	19	31%
	Acquit	1	.	.	.	.	1	100%	.	.	.	.
FA	Dismiss	60	26	43%	7	12%	14	23%	10	17%	3	5%
	Other	1	1	100%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	292	37	13%	28	10%	115	39%	70	24%	42	14%
	Acquit	4	.	.	.	.	1	25%	2	50%	1	25%
FB	Dismiss	279	150	54%	36	13%	46	16%	32	11%	15	5%
	Other	9	9	100%	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	1,465	330	23%	241	16%	470	32%	340	23%	84	6%
	Acquit	6	4	67%	.	.	1	17%	1	17%	.	.
FC	Dismiss	937	525	56%	111	12%	150	16%	100	11%	51	5%
	Other	26	24	92%	.	.	2	8%	.	.	.	.
	Guilty	10,038	5,611	56%	1,303	13%	2,000	20%	925	9%	199	2%
	Acquit	26	7	27%	7	27%	6	23%	6	23%	.	.
MA	Dismiss	4,263	2,115	50%	569	13%	882	21%	517	12%	180	4%
	Other	42	39	93%	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%	.	.
	Guilty	3,102	2,254	73%	347	11%	357	12%	114	4%	30	1%
	Acquit	2	.	.	1	50%	1	50%	.	.	.	.
MB	Dismiss	2,529	1,897	75%	260	10%	249	10%	78	3%	45	2%
	Other	23	22	96%	1	4%	.	.	.	.	.	.

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Table 5: Time to Disposition by Severity and Location (2018) (Felony)

Severity	Location	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
FU	Anchorage	23	5	22%	1	4%	.	.	3	13%	14	61%
	Bethel	3	.	.	.	.	3	100%	.	.	.	.
	Fairbanks	14	1	7%	1	7%	3	21%	2	14%	7	50%
	Juneau	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	100%
	Kotzebue	2	.	.	1	50%	1	50%	.	.	.	.
	Nome	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	100%	.	.
	Palmer	10	6	60%	.	.	.	.	3	30%	1	10%
	Rural	21	4	19%	1	5%	6	29%	4	19%	6	29%
FA	Anchorage	61	13	21%	5	8%	10	16%	22	36%	11	18%
	Bethel	8	4	50%	.	.	1	12%	2	25%	1	12%
	Fairbanks	10	1	10%	1	10%	4	40%	4	40%	.	.
	Juneau	2	.	.	.	.	1	50%	1	50%	.	.
	Kotzebue	6	1	17%	1	17%	1	17%	.	.	3	50%
	Nome	5	1	20%	.	.	1	20%	3	60%	.	.
	Palmer	9	1	11%	.	.	1	11%	4	44%	3	33%
	Rural	21	6	29%	.	.	3	14%	8	38%	4	19%
FB	Anchorage	253	116	46%	26	10%	47	19%	42	17%	22	9%
	Bethel	22	1	5%	.	.	8	36%	10	45%	3	14%
	Fairbanks	77	21	27%	3	4%	29	38%	11	14%	13	17%
	Juneau	13	2	15%	1	8%	6	46%	2	15%	2	15%
	Kotzebue	6	.	.	4	67%	1	17%	.	.	1	17%
	Nome	9	2	22%	.	.	3	33%	4	44%	.	.
	Palmer	51	10	20%	6	12%	17	33%	12	24%	6	12%
	Rural	153	44	29%	24	16%	51	33%	23	15%	11	7%
FC	Anchorage	1,131	494	44%	147	13%	237	21%	189	17%	64	6%
	Bethel	68	15	22%	8	12%	25	37%	18	26%	2	3%
	Fairbanks	269	79	29%	46	17%	77	29%	50	19%	17	6%
	Juneau	65	22	34%	7	11%	13	20%	12	18%	11	17%
	Kotzebue	56	23	41%	11	20%	14	25%	4	7%	4	7%
	Nome	60	15	25%	10	17%	21	35%	12	20%	2	3%
	Palmer	229	67	29%	31	14%	74	32%	44	19%	13	6%
	Rural	558	169	30%	92	16%	163	29%	112	20%	22	4%

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Table 6: Time to Disposition by Severity and Location (2018) (Misdemeanor)

Severity	Location	Total	Days to Disposition									
			0-120		121-180		181-365		366-730		Over 730	
			n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
MA	Anchorage	5,823	3,132	54%	764	13%	1,085	19%	664	11%	178	3%
	Bethel	691	459	66%	80	12%	115	17%	36	5%	1	0%
	Fairbanks	1,484	717	48%	188	13%	362	24%	168	11%	49	3%
	Juneau	476	331	70%	51	11%	63	13%	24	5%	7	1%
	Kotzebue	449	275	61%	60	13%	84	19%	28	6%	2	0%
	Nome	490	242	49%	87	18%	127	26%	30	6%	4	1%
	Palmer	1,132	491	43%	176	16%	293	26%	133	12%	39	3%
	Rural	3,830	2,130	56%	475	12%	761	20%	365	10%	99	3%
MB	Anchorage	1,334	1,003	75%	142	11%	114	9%	53	4%	22	2%
	Bethel	343	293	85%	22	6%	22	6%	5	1%	1	0%
	Fairbanks	862	607	70%	80	9%	123	14%	43	5%	9	1%
	Juneau	403	314	78%	42	10%	39	10%	8	2%	.	.
	Kotzebue	221	182	82%	13	6%	24	11%	2	1%	.	.
	Nome	255	202	79%	40	16%	11	4%	1	0%	1	0%
	Palmer	493	288	58%	87	18%	87	18%	23	5%	8	2%
	Rural	1,751	1,288	74%	184	11%	188	11%	57	3%	34	2%

Analysis by the Alaska Criminal Justice Data Analysis Commission.

Appendix E: Sex Crimes Processing



**Sex Offense Cases Referred to the
State of Alaska, Department of Law
Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022¹**

**Provided by the State of Alaska, Department of Law, Criminal Division
John B. Skidmore, Deputy Attorney General
Angie Kemp, Division Director**

**Prepared by
Beth Johnson, Research Analyst III**

Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, the State of Alaska, Department of Law (DOL) received 684 sex offense referrals for prosecution. To date, DOL has accepted 332 (49%) of those referrals as sex offense prosecutions and 4 (.6%) of those referrals as some other form of prosecution not including a sex offense. DOL has declined to prosecute 341 referrals (50%) due to some combination of evidentiary or procedural issues. Based on the relative recency of this cohort, the vast majority of these cases are still active prosecutions. Thus, it is premature to reach any conclusions as to the ultimate patterns reflected from this group.

DEFINITIONS

The data used for the following analysis were compiled from the case-management system used by DOL. For purposes of this analysis, a *sex offense* refers to a registerable criminal sex offense under *AS 12.63.100(7)*². Table 3 in Appendix A displays the current list of those offenses. Beyond the definition of a sex offense, there are a few other terms that will be helpful for understanding this analysis. *Referral* means the grouping of criminal charges alleged against a single suspect that is referred for prosecution to DOL. *Prosecution* means the grouping of charges filed against a single suspect. Lastly, *case* is used synonymously with *referral* or *prosecution* depending on where the case is in the criminal process.

METHODOLOGY

The cohort represented by this analysis is the result of a two-step sampling procedure.

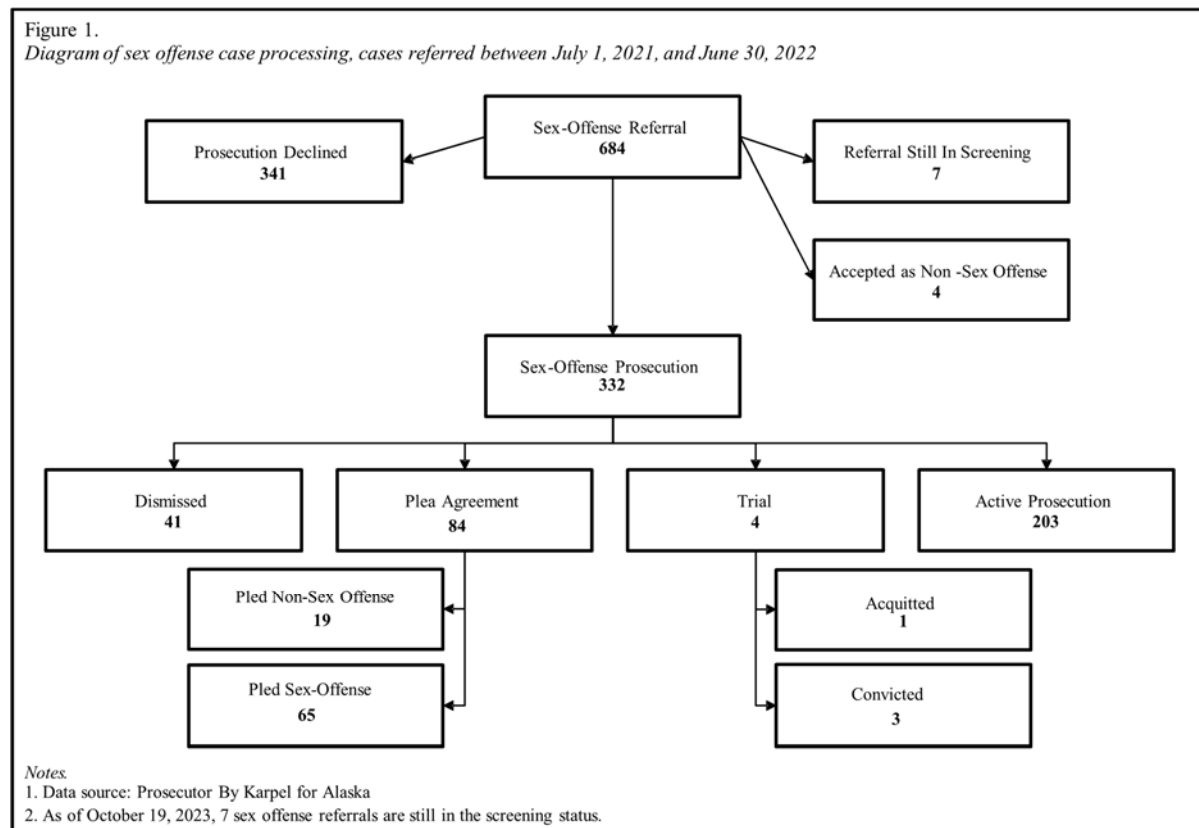
¹ This report is provided pursuant to *AS 44.19.647(a)(5)*, *44.23.020(K)*, and *AS 44.23.040*.

² The term “sex offense” was codified under *AS 12.63.100(3)* as part of H.B. 69 (1994), which established the sex offender registry and registration requirements. The statutory citation and language would change throughout the years. The citation would change from *AS 12.63.100(3)* to *AS 12.63.100(5)* in 1999 as part of S.B. 3, then as *AS 12.63.100(6)* in 2007 as part of H.B. 90, and then as the current citation in 2019 as part of H.B. 49.

First, the sampling frame consisted of every referral for prosecution submitted to DOL between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022. From this list, referrals were identified as sex offense referrals, and selected for analysis, if they included at least one sex offense charge. This methodology resulted in 684 sex offense referrals submitted. The status or disposition of cases within this cohort is current as of October 19, 2023.

It is important to note that the statutory definition of sex offense has gone through several iterations since it was first codified in 1994 as part of House Bill (H.B.) 69, with different offenses qualifying as a sex offense as well as changes in sex offense qualifications. Table 3 in Appendix A provides a brief historical description of these changes. For purposes of sampling, criminal offenses included in the referrals were anchored in the statutory timeframes in which those offenses qualified (or did not qualify) as sex offenses. For instance, *AS 11.61.123* (indecent viewing or production of a picture) did not qualify as a sex offense until July 9, 2019, the effective date set by the enactment of H.B. 49. Thus, if a referral for prosecution for *AS 11.61.123* was submitted to DOL between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, but the offense was allegedly committed before July 9, 2019, that referral was not considered a sex offense referral. Additionally, if DOL achieved a conviction on an *AS 11.61.123* charge, but the offense was committed prior to July 9, 2019, that scenario is not considered a sex offense conviction.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION



The following analysis is a case-processing analysis. Figure 1 is a diagram showing how, as of October 19, 2023, the 684 sex offense cases have been processed and resolved. As shown, DOL received 684 sex offense referrals from law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Alaska. To date, DOL has accepted 332 (49%) of those referrals as sex offense prosecutions and 4 (.6%) of those referrals as non-sex offense prosecutions. DOL has declined to prosecute 341 (50%) sex offense referrals. The declination reasons are discussed below. Lastly, to date, 7 sex offense referrals (1%) remain in screening. A referral can remain in screening status for various reasons, such as awaiting additional follow-up investigation (3 of the 7 fall into this category as of October 19, 2023), DNA testing results (1 of the 7 falls into in this category), or victim/witness contact. Three of the seven are co-defendants in a sexual assault referral based on an incident occurring while in a correctional facility. That single case was recently re-assigned due to a series of attrition in the Department.

Regarding the four sex offense referrals accepted as non-sex offense prosecutions, DOL filed two cases for harassment in the first degree, one case for criminal trespass in the first degree, and one case as enticement at the lower level. DOL resolved one of these cases as a misdemeanor and dismissed another misdemeanor case. As of October 19, 2023, two misdemeanor cases remain active.

Referrals Declined for Prosecution

Table 1 (below) shows the distribution of sex offense referrals declined for prosecution, separated into three categories. The vast majority of referrals were declined for prosecution due to evidentiary issues (91%).

Table 1.

Distribution of sex offense referral declinations, referrals submitted between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022.

Reason	Cases (n)	Percentage
Evidentiary Issue	312	91%
Procedural	22	6%
Other	7	2%
Total	341	100%

Note. Data source: Prosecutor By Karpel for Alaska

The law requires anyone accused of a crime to be presumed innocent. To overcome this presumption of innocence, the State is required to prove every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. This level of proof is described in Alaska’s Criminal Pattern Jury Instructions as “the highest level of proof in our legal system.” Jurors are told that, “It is not enough that you believe a defendant is probably or likely guilty or even that the evidence shows a strong probability of guilt; the law requires more. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that overcomes any reasonable doubt about the defendant’s guilt.” Thus, referrals declined for “evidentiary issues” include reasons such as a lack of corroboration, inadmissible evidence, insufficient evidence to prove a necessary element, and other issues such as an essential witness being unavailable for trial.

Secondly, (6%) percent of referrals were declined for procedural reasons such as a lack of jurisdiction to file charges or issues related to pre-charging delay.³ Thirdly, referrals were declined for other reasons, such as to consolidate charges into other referrals or because the suspect was convicted in another case (2%).

Sex Offense Prosecutions and Resolutions

With respect to case resolutions, as displayed in figure 1, resolutions are separated into four categories: dismissals, plea agreements, trials, and active prosecutions. As of October 19, 2023, 129 (39% of 332 cases) sex offense prosecutions have been resolved, and 203 (61%) remain active. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, sex offense prosecutions commonly took two years or more to resolve. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, DOL has experienced several additional challenges that hindered its ability to resolve cases. For example, grand jury proceedings and jury trials were suspended throughout the Alaska Court System between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. The State's inability to bring a case to trial reduced the incentive for cases to quickly resolve during that timeframe. Grand jury proceedings and jury trials have resumed, but a backlog of cases exists that built up during the pandemic. The backlog impacts the amounts of resources available to screen cases, to process cases (distribute discovery, handle pre-trial litigation of evidentiary issues, prepare cases for trial, and try them). Of the cases referred between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022, only four have been resolved through a trial. Of these cases, three resulted in guilty verdicts, while one resulted in a not guilty verdict for an attempted sexual assault charge but guilty on two non-sex offense charges.

The majority of the cases in this cohort that resolved by October 19, 2023, resolved through plea agreements (65% of 129 cases). The most frequent conviction scenario saw defendants pleading guilty to a sex offense (65 cases out of 84 case convictions: 77%). Among the 19 prosecutions resulting in a plea agreement for a non-sex offense, four defendants pled to violent felonies, four defendants pled to nonviolent felonies, and 11 defendants pled to nonviolent misdemeanors. An additional 32% of 129 cases that resolved did so via dismissal.

³ “Pre-charging delay” refers to whether a defendant’s ability to respond to charges is prejudiced by the lapse of time from the incident to the date of filing charges. *See Wright v. State*, 347 P.3d 1000 (Alaska App. 2015) rev’d on other grounds *State v. Wright* 404 P.3d 166 (Alaska 2017); *Also see State v. Gonzales*, 156 P.3d 407 (Alaska 2007). Pre-charging delay can occur for many reasons, but most commonly for a combination of reasons such as a delay in the crime being reported to the police, the length of time to locate and contact witnesses and/or a suspect for statements, sometimes multiple statements are necessary, the length of time to collect physical evidence, the time to test physical evidence, and the time for a case to be screened by a prosecutor for filing of charges—including requested follow-up investigation.

Dismissals

Table 2 (below) shows the distribution of sex offense prosecutions dismissed,⁴ separated into three categories.

Table 2.

Distribution of sex offense case dismissals, sex offense cases referred between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022.

Reason	Cases (n)	Percentage
Evidentiary Issue	18	44%
Procedural	17	41%
Other	6	15%
Total	41	100%

As of October 19, 2023, 41 sex offense prosecutions (32% of the 129 cases resolved) in this cohort were dismissed. A sex offense prosecution is generally dismissed due to an evidentiary issue revealed through additional investigation after charges are filed, or through further analysis of evidence not available to the prosecution at the time the charging decision was made. Cases dismissed for procedural reasons generally occurred because the suspect was found incompetent to stand trial or the charges were consolidated to further another prosecution. In this cohort, dismissals for evidentiary reasons, as previously mentioned, generally occurred because new information proffered or received created corroboration issues such as inconclusive or negative forensic testing results or inconsistent eyewitness testimony not previously known to the prosecution.

SUMMARY

This report is the fourth sex offense referral summary report submitted to the Alaska Criminal Justice Commission. Similar patterns can be seen regarding the volume and processing of sex offense referrals received by DOL during this reporting period and during previous periods. Each year, DOL received around 600 sex offense referrals from law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Approximately one-half of those referrals were declined for prosecution, primarily for evidentiary reasons. When accepted, DOL nearly always accepts referrals as sex offense prosecutions. Among the referrals accepted as sex offense prosecutions in each cohort, the vast majority of them remained as active prosecutions at the time of the reports. Additionally, unlike in the 2019 and 2020 cohorts, resolution through a plea agreement is the most frequent resolution scenario at the time of the report in the current cohort. Importantly, DOL has continued to experience serious procedural delays in resolving prosecutions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the large number of prosecutions still active, it remains premature to draw conclusions on the processing of sex offense cases for each cohort. It is also premature to draw conclusions based on year-to-year comparisons.

⁴ Dismissals occur after charges have been filed.

Appendix A

Table 3.

Sex offenses: registerable criminal offense under Alaska Statute 12.63.100(7) (Registration of Sex Offenders)

Statute Description	Statute	Original Effective Date
<i>Categories</i>		
Sexual Assault in the First Degree	AS 11.41.410	08/10/1994
Sexual Assault in the Second Degree	AS 11.41.420	08/10/1994
Sexual Assault in the Third Degree	AS 11.41.425	08/10/1994
Sexual Assault in the Fourth Degree	AS 11.41.427	08/10/1994
Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree	AS 11.41.434	08/10/1994
Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree	AS 11.41.436	08/10/1994
Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree	AS 11.41.438	08/10/1994
Incest	AS 11.41.450	08/10/1994
Enticement of a Minor	AS 11.41.452	06/11/1998
Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor	AS 11.41.455	08/10/1994
Indecent Exposure in the First Degree	AS 11.41.458	06/11/1998
Distribution of Child Pornography	AS 11.61.125	08/10/1994
Possession of Child Pornography	AS 11.61.127	06/11/1998
Distribution of Indecent Material to Minors	AS 11.61.128	07/01/2007
<i>Specific Subsections of Statutes</i>		
Murder in the First Degree	AS 11.41.100(a)(3)	06/05/1999
Murder in the Second Degree	AS 11.41.110(a)(3)	06/05/1999
Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree	AS 11.41.440(a)(2)	01/01/1999
<i>Specific Conditions Under a Statute</i>		
Indecent Exposure in the Second Degree	AS 11.41.460 ^a	06/11/1998
Harassment in the First Degree	AS 11.61.118(a)(2) ^b	07/01/2010
Indecent Viewing or Production of a Picture	AS 11.61.123 ^c	07/09/2019
Prostitution	AS 11.66.100(a)(2) ^d	07/01/2013
Sex Trafficking in the First Degree	AS 11.66.110 ^e	08/10/1994
Sex Trafficking in the Third Degree	AS 11.66.130(a)(2)(B) ^f	01/01/1999

Notes.

^a12.63.100(7)(C)(iv): "...AS 11.41.460...if the indecent exposure is before a person under 16 years of age and the offender has previously been convicted under AS 11.41.460;" enacted as part of S.B. 323 (1998).

^b12.63.100(7)(C)(viii): "...AS 11.61.118(a)(2) if the offender has a previous conviction for that offense;" enacted as part of S.B. 222 (2010).

^c12.63.100(7)(C)(xv): "...AS 11.61.123 if the offender is subject to punishment under AS 11.61.123(f)(1) or (2);" enacted as part of H.B. 49 (2019). Also in 2019, the revisor redesignated AS 11.61.123(f) to AS 11.61.123(g).

^d12.63.100(7)(C)(ix): "...AS 11.66.100(a)(2) if the offender is subject to punishment under AS 11.66.100(e);" enacted as part of S.B. 22 (2013). In S.B. 22 (2013), the language read: "...subject to punishment under AS 11.66.100(c)," but in S.B. 54 (2017), the language changed to "...subject to punishment under AS 11.66.100(e)."

^e12.63.100(7)(C)(vi): "...AS 11.66.110...if the person who was induced or caused to engage in prostitution was under 20 years of age at the time of the offense;" first enacted as part of H.B. 69 (1994) to read that any AS 11.66.110 offense was a sex offense. In H.B. 252 (1998), the statute changed to: "...AS 11.66.110...if the person who was induced or caused to

engage in prostitution was 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense;” This language would change again to the current language in S.B. 22 (2013) to the current language.

¹12.63.100(7)(C)(vi): “...11.66.130(a)(2)(B)...if the person who was induced or caused to engage in prostitution was under 20 years of age at the time of the offense;” first enacted as part of H.B. 252 (1998) to read “...11.66.130(a)(2) if the person who was induced or caused to engage in prostitution was 16 or 17 years of age at the time of the offense.” In S.B. 22 (2013), the language changed to: “...if the person who was induced or caused to engage in prostitution was under 20 years of age at the time of the offense.” In S.B. 54 (2017), the language changed again to the current language.

Appendix F: Offense Classification

Table 21 shows an offense classification based on one used by the Department of Corrections. The list is not exhaustive.

Table 21 - Offense Classification		
Type	Violent	Offense
person	violent	AMC8.05.030(C): DV ASSAULT
person	violent	AMC8.05.030: ASSAULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(A): ASSAULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(B)(1): ASSAULT - RECKLESSLY CAUSE INJURY
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(B)(2): ASSAULT-CAUSE INJURY W/ DANGEROUS INSTR.
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(B)(3): ASSAULT-WORDS/CONDUCT CREATE FEAR OF INJ
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(B)(4): ASSAULT-PLACES FAMILY MEMBER IN FEAR
person	violent	AMC8.10.010(D): ASSAULT - ON POLICE OR OTHER OFFICER
person	violent	AMC8.10.010: ASSAULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.020(A): STALKING
person	violent	AMC8.10.020(B): STALKING-CONDUCT PLACE FEAR OF DEATH/INJ
person	violent	AMC8.10.030(A): ABUSE CHILD OR VULNERABLE ADULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.030(B): COMMIT ABUSE CHILD OR VULNERABLE ADULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.030: CHILD ABUSE
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(A): NEGLECT CHILD OR VULNERABLE ADULT
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(1)): NEGLECT- UNSANITARY CONDITIONS
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(3)): NEGLECT- SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF INJURY
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(3): NEGLECT- SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF INJURY
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(4)): NEGLECT-EXPOSED TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(4): NEGLECT-EXPOSED TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(5)): NEGLECT-LEFT WITHOUT ADEQUATE CARE
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(5): NEGLECT-LEFT WITHOUT ADEQUATE CARE
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(6)): NEGLECT- ABANDONED
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(7)): NEGLECT- INADEQUATE SUPERVISION
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(7): NEGLECT- INADEQUATE SUPERVISION
person	violent	AMC8.10.040(B)(7): NEGLECT-INADEQUATE SUPERVISION
person	violent	AMC8.10.040: CHILD NEGLECT
person	violent	AMC8.10.060: CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR
person	violent	AMC8.10.100(A): RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
person	violent	AS11.41.100(A)(1)(A): MURDER 1-INTENT TO CAUSE DEATH
person	violent	AS11.41.100(A)(1): MURDER 1-INTENT TO CAUSE DEATH
person	violent	AS11.41.100(A)(2): MURDER 1-ASSAULT OR TORTURE OF CHILD
person	violent	AS11.41.100(A)(4): MURDER 1- INVOLVING CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 1
person	violent	AS11.41.100(ATT): ATTEMPTED MURDER 1
person	violent	AS11.41.100(CON): CONSPIRACY TO MURDER 1
person	violent	AS11.41.100(SOL): SOLICITATION TO COMMIT MURDER 1
person	violent	AS11.41.100: MURDER 1
person	violent	AS11.41.110(A)(1): MURDER 2-INTEND SERIOUS INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.110(A)(2): MURDER 2-EXTREME INDIFFERENCE
person	violent	AS11.41.110(A)(3): MURDER 2-FELONY MURDER
person	violent	AS11.41.110(ATT): ATTEMPTED MURDER 2
person	violent	AS11.41.110: MURDER 2
person	violent	AS11.41.120(A)(1): MANSLAUGHTER -DEATH NOT MURDER 1 OR 2
person	violent	AS11.41.120(A)(3): MANSLAUGHTER BY MFG/DELIV CONTROLLED SUB
person	violent	AS11.41.120: MANSLAUGHTER
person	violent	AS11.41.130.: CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE
person	violent	AS11.41.200(A)(1): ASSAULT 1- SERIOUS INJURY, WEAPON
person	violent	AS11.41.200(A)(2): ASSAULT 1- SERIOUS INJURY, INTENT
person	violent	AS11.41.200(A)(3): ASSAULT 1- SERIOUS INJURY, EXTREME INDIF
person	violent	AS11.41.200(A)(4): ASSAULT 1- SERIOUS INJURY, WEAP, REPEAT
person	violent	AS11.41.200(ATT): ATTEMPTED ASSAULT 1
person	violent	AS11.41.200: ASSAULT 1
person	violent	AS11.41.210(A)(1): ASSAULT 2 - INJURY W/ WEAPON, INTENT
person	violent	AS11.41.210(A)(2): ASSAULT 2 - SERIOUS INJURY, RECKLESS
person	violent	AS11.41.210(A)(3): ASSAULT 2 - SERIOUS INJURY, REPEATED
person	violent	AS11.41.210(ATT): ATTEMPTED ASSAULT 2
person	violent	AS11.41.210: ASSAULT 2

person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1)(A): ASSAULT 3- CAUSE FEAR OF INJURY W/ WEAP
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1)(B): ASSAULT 3- CAUSE INJURY W/ WEAP
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1)(C)(I): ASLT 3- INJURE CHILD UNDR 10, REQ MED TX
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1)(C)(I): ASLT 3- INJURE CHILD UNDR 12, REQ MED TX
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1)(C)(II): ASLT 3- INJURE CHILD UNDR 12, REPEATED
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1): ASLT 3- INJURE CHILD UNDR 12, REQ MED TX
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1): ASSAULT 3- CAUSE FEAR OF INJURY W/ WEAP
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(1): ASSAULT 3- CAUSE INJURY W/ WEAP
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(2): ASSAULT 3- REPEAT THREAT OF DEATH/INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(3): ASSAULT 3- INJURE CHILD 12-15 REQ MED TX
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(4): ASSAULT 3- SERIOUS INJ, DNGRS INSTR
person	violent	AS11.41.220(A)(5): ASSAULT 3- COMMITT ASSAULT 4, 2+ CONV
person	violent	AS11.41.220(ATT): ATTEMPTED ASSAULT 3
person	violent	AS11.41.220: ASSAULT 3
person	violent	AS11.41.230(A)(1): ASSAULT 4- RECKLESSLY INJURE
person	violent	AS11.41.230(A)(2): ASSAULT 4- NEGLIGENTLY INJURE W/ WEAPON
person	violent	AS11.41.230(A)(3): ASSAULT 4-CAUSE FEAR OF IMMINENT INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.230(ATT): ATTEMPTED ASSAULT 4
person	violent	AS11.41.230: ASSAULT 4
person	violent	AS11.41.250: RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
person	violent	AS11.41.260(A)(1): STALKING 1- VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER
person	violent	AS11.41.260(A)(2): STALKING 1- VIOLATE BAIL, PROB OR PAROLE
person	violent	AS11.41.260(A)(3): STALKING 1- VICTIM UNDER 16
person	violent	AS11.41.260(A)(5): STALKING 1- PRIOR SIMILAR CONVICTION
person	violent	AS11.41.260: STALKING 1
person	violent	AS11.41.270: STALKING 2- FEAR FOR SELF OR FAMILY
person	violent	AS11.41.282(A)(2): ASSAULT UNBORN CHILD 2 - RECKLESS
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1)(A): KIDNAPPING- FOR RANSOM
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1)(B): KIDNAPPING- USE VICTIM AS SHIELD/HOSTAGE
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1)(C): KIDNAPPING- INJURY OR SEXUAL ASSAULT
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1)(E): KIDNAPPING- TO COMMIT FELONY OR ESCAPE
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(2)(A): KIDNAPPING- RESTRAIN AND HIDE VICTIM
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(2): KIDNAPPING- RESTRAIN AND HIDE VICTIM
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(2): KIDNAPPING- RISK OF SERIOUS INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.300(A): KIDNAPPING
person	violent	AS11.41.300(ATT): ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING
person	violent	AS11.41.300(CON): CONSPIRACY KIDNAPPING
person	violent	AS11.41.300(D): KIDNAPPING- RELEASE VICTIM UNHARMED
person	violent	AS11.41.320(A)(1): CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE 1-REMOVE FR STATE
person	violent	AS11.41.320: CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE 1- LEAVE STATE
person	violent	AS11.41.330(A)(1): CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE 2 - BY A RELATIVE
person	violent	AS11.41.330(A)(2): CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE 2-BY NON-RELATIVE
person	violent	AS11.41.330: CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE 2 - IN STATE
person	violent	AS11.41.500(A)(1): ROBBERY 1- ARMED W/ DEADLY WEAPON
person	violent	AS11.41.500(A)(2): ROBBERY 1- USE WEAPON
person	violent	AS11.41.500(A)(3): ROBBERY 1- CAUSE/ ATTEMPT SERIOUS INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.500(ATT): ATTEMPTED ROBBERY 1
person	violent	AS11.41.500(CON): CONSPIRACY ROBBERY 1
person	violent	AS11.41.500: ROBBERY 1
person	violent	AS11.41.510(A)(1): ROBBERY 2- USE FORCE TO PREVENT RESISTNC
person	violent	AS11.41.510(A)(2): ROBBERY 2- USE FORCE TO COMPEL DELIVERY
person	violent	AS11.41.510(ATT): ATTEMPTED ROBBERY 2
person	violent	AS11.41.510: ROBBERY 2
person	violent	AS11.41.520(A)(4): EXTORTION-TAKE/WHOLD ACT BY PUBLIC SRVNT
person	violent	AS11.41.530(A)(1): COERCION- INSTILL FEAR OF INJURY
person	violent	AS11.41.530(ATT): ATTEMPTED COERCION
person	violent	AS11.41.530: COERCION
person	violent	AS11.51.100(A)(1): ENDANGER WELFARE MINOR 1- DESERTION
person	violent	AS11.51.100(A)(2): ENDANGER WELFARE MINOR 1-LV W SEX OFNDR
person	violent	AS11.51.100(A)(3): ENDANGER WELFARE MINOR 1-LV W CHLD ABUSR
person	violent	AS11.51.100(A)(4): ENDANGER WELFARE CHILD 1-INADEQUATE FOOD
person	violent	AS11.51.100(B): ENDANGER WELFARE MINOR 1- DUI W/ CHILD
person	violent	AS11.51.100(D)(2): ENDNGR WLFR MINR 1-LV W ABUSR,SER INJURY
person	violent	AS11.51.110: ENDANGER WELFARE MINOR 2
person	violent	AS11.51.121: AID NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT 1
person	violent	CBJ42.10.010(A)(1): ASSAULT-PURPOSEFUL,RECKLESS INJURY

person	violent	CBJ42.10.010(A)(1): ASSAULT-PURPOSEFUL,RECKLESS INJURY
person	violent	CBJ42.10.010(A)(2): ASSAULT-NEGLIGENT INJURY W/ WEAPON
person	violent	CBJ42.10.010(A)(3): ASSAULT-FEAR OF SERIOUS IMMINENT INJURY
person	violent	CBJ42.10.010(A)(3): ASSAULT-FEAR OF SERIOUS IMMINENT INJURY
person	violent	CBJ42.10.020(A): RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
person	violent	FGC46-326: ASSAULT OR BATTERY ON POLICE OFFICER
sex	violent	A41.410 (OBSCIS): ATT SEX ASSAULT I (OBSCIS)
sex	violent	A41.434 (OBSCIS): ATT SEX ABUSE I (OBSCIS)
sex	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1): KIDNAPPING- INJURY OR SEXUAL ASSAULT
sex	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1): KIDNAPPING- TO COMMIT FELONY OR ESCAPE
sex	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1): KIDNAPPING- FOR RANSOM
sex	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1): KIDNAPPING- TO SEXUALLY ABUSE CHILD
sex	violent	AS11.41.300(A)(1): KIDNAPPING- USE VICTIM AS SHIELD/HOSTAGE
sex	violent	AS11.41.410(A)(1): SEX ASSAULT 1- PENETRATE W/O C
sex	violent	AS11.41.410(A)(1): SEX ASSAULT 1- PENETRATE W/O CONSENT
sex	violent	AS11.41.410(A)(2): SEX ASSAULT 1- ATT. PENETRATE, INJURE
sex	violent	AS11.41.410(A)(3): SEX ASSAULT 1-PENETR MENT INCAP UNDR CARE
sex	violent	AS11.41.410(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ASSAULT 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.410: SEX ASSAULT 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.420(A)(1): SEX ASSAULT 2- CONTACT W/O CONSENT
sex	violent	AS11.41.420(A)(2): SEX ASSAULT 2- CONTACT, VICT UNDER CARE
sex	violent	AS11.41.420(A)(3): SEX ASSAULT 2- PENETRATE INCAP VICTIM
sex	violent	AS11.41.420(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ASSAULT 2
sex	violent	AS11.41.420: SEX ASSAULT 2
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(1)(A): SEX ASSAULT 3-CONTACT W/ MENT INCAPABLE
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(1)(B): SEX ASSAULT 3-CONTACT W/ INCAPACITATED
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(1)(C): SEX ASSAULT 3-CONTACT W/ UNAWARE VICTIM
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(1): SEX ASSAULT 3-CONTACT W/ INCAPACITATED
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(1): SEX ASSAULT 3-CONTACT W/ UNAWARE VICTIM
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(3): SEX ASSAULT 3- PENTR 18-19 IN JUV CUSTDY
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(A)(4): SEX ASSL 3 PCE OFR PENTR PERS IN CUSTODY
sex	violent	AS11.41.425(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ASSAULT 3
sex	violent	AS11.41.425: SEXUAL ASSAULT 3
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(1): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1- PENETRATE VIC <13
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(1): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1- PENETRATE VIC UNDR 13
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(2): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1-PENETR OWN CHLD UNDR18
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(3)(A): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1-PENETR UNDR 16, HSHOLD
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(3)(B): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1-AUTH FIG PENETR UNDR16
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(3): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1-AUTH FIG PENETR UNDR16
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(A)(3): SEX ABUSE MINOR 1-PENETR UNDR 16, HSHOLD
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ABUSE OF MINOR 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.434(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ABUSE OF MINOR I
sex	violent	AS11.41.434: SEX ABUSE MINOR 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.434: SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINOR 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(1): SAM2-PENETR, DEFT 17+,VIC 13-15, 4+ DIFF
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(1): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2- PENETRATE, VIC 13-15
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(2): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2-CONTACT, VICT UNDR 13
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(3): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2- CONTACT, BY PARENT
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(4): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2- EXPLOIT/PORNO, UNDR16
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(4): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2- EXPLOIT/PORNO,VIC <16
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(5)(A): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2-CONTACT UNDR 16, HSHLD
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(5)(B): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2-AUTH FIG CNTACT UNDR16
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(5): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2- CONTACT <16, HSHLD
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(5): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2-AUTH FIG CNTACT UNDR16
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(5): SEX ABUSE MINOR 2-CONTACT UNDR 16, HSHLD
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(6): SAM2-PENET,AUTH FIG 18+,VIC16-17,3+DIFF
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(A)(7): SAM2-PENET,VIC<13,DEF<16,13,3+DIFF
sex	violent	AS11.41.436(ATT): ATTEMPTED SEX ABUSE MINOR 2
sex	violent	AS11.41.436: SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINOR 2
sex	violent	AS11.41.438(A)(1): SEX ABUSE MINOR 3-CONTACT 13-15,3 YR DIF
sex	violent	AS11.41.438(A): SAM 3-CONTACT 13-15,DEFT 17+,4+DIFF
sex	violent	AS11.41.438: SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINOR 3
sex	violent	AS11.41.450(A)(1): INCEST- PENETR ANCESTOR OR DESCENDANT
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(1)(FELA): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR <16 BY SEX OFFENDER
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(1): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(1): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR <16 BY SEX OFFENDER

sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(1): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(1): ONLINE ENTICEMENT OF MINOR UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(2): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR BELIEVE UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(A)(2): ENTICEMENT OF MINOR BELIEVE UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.41.452(D): ONLINE ENTICEMENT OF MINOR
sex	violent	AS11.41.455(A)(FELB): EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR-MAKE PORN
sex	violent	AS11.41.455(A): EXPLOITATION OF MINOR-MAKE PORN
sex	violent	AS11.41.455(ATT): ATTEMPTED EXPLOIT OF MINOR
sex	violent	AS11.41.455(C)(1): EXPLOITATION OF MINOR - FIRST OFFENSE
sex	violent	AS11.41.455: UNLWFL EXPLOIT OF MINOR -MAKE CHILD PORN
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(1)(FELB): INDECENT EXP 1- VIC UNDR 16, MASTURBATE
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(1): INDECENT EXPOSURE 1- MASTURBATES
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(1): INDECENT EXP 1- VIC UNDR 16, MASTURBATE
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(1): INDECENT EXPOSURE 1- MASTURBATES
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(2)(FELB): INDECENT EXP 1-VIC UNDER 16, PRIOR CONV
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(2): INDECENT EXPOSURE 1- PRIOR CONVICTION
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(2): INDECENT EXP 1-VIC UNDR 16, PRIOR CONVIC
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(A)(2): INDECENT EXPOSURE 1- PRIOR CONVICTION
sex	violent	AS11.41.458(ATT): INDECENT EXPOSURE 1 (ATT)
sex	violent	AS11.41.458: INDECENT EXPOSURE 1
sex	violent	AS11.41.460(MISDA): INDECENT EXPOSURE 2 - VICTIM UNDER 16
sex	violent	AS11.61.125: DISTRIBUTE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
sex	violent	AS11.61.127: POSSESS CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
sex	violent	AS11.66.110(A)(2): SEX TRAFFICKING 1 - INDUCE PERSON <20
sex	violent	AS11.66.120(A)(1): SEX TRAFFICKING 2, RUN ENTERPRISE
sex	violent	INTERSTATE: ISC SEX OFFENSE
alcohol	not	A-01 (OBSCIS): OMVI - ALCOHOL (OBSCIS)
alcohol	not	A-01: OMVI-ALCOHOL
alcohol	not	A-07: FURNISHING ALCOHOL TO A MINOR
alcohol	not	A-09 (OBSCIS): MINOR CONSUMING (OBSCIS)
alcohol	not	A-09: MINOR CONSUMING
alcohol	not	A-12 (OBSCIS): REFUSE CHEMICAL TEST (OBSCIS)
alcohol	not	A-13: IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOL
alcohol	not	AMC8.35.416.040(A): DRUNK PERSON ON LICENSED PREMISES
alcohol	not	AMC9.28.020(A): OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
alcohol	not	AMC9.28.020(A): DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
alcohol	not	AMC9.28.020: OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
alcohol	not	AMC9.28.022(C): REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TEST
alcohol	not	AMC9.28.022: REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TEST
alcohol	not	AMC9.42.020(A)(4): O.H.V. OPERATE UNDER INFLUENCE
alcohol	not	AS04.11.010(A)(FELC)(ATT): ATTEMPTED SELL ALCOHOL W/O LICENSE - DRY AREA
alcohol	not	AS04.11.010(A)(FELC): SELL ALCOHOL W/O LICENSE - DRY AREA
alcohol	not	AS04.11.010: SELL ALCOHOL W/O LICENSE
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(A)(FE): IMPORT ALCOHOL-DRY AREA-LARGE AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(A)(FEL): IMPORT ALCOHOL-DRY AREA-LARGE AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(A)(MI): IMPORT ALCOHOL-DRY AREA-SMALL AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(A)(MISD)(ATT): ATTEMPTED IMPORT ALCOHOL-DRY AREA-SMALL AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(A)(MISD): IMPORT ALCOHOL-DRY AREA-SMALL AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(FEL): IMPORT ALCOHOL - DRY AREA - LARGE AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.11.499(MISD): IMPORT ALCOHOL - DRY AREA - SMALL AMT
alcohol	not	AS04.16.030(A)(3): ALLOW DRUNK PERSON TO REMAIN ON PREMISES
alcohol	not	AS04.16.040: DRUNK PERSON ON LICENSED PREMISES
alcohol	not	AS04.16.049(A): PERSONS UNDER 21 ON ALCOHOL PREMISES
alcohol	not	AS04.16.050(D): ALCOHOL - MINOR POSSESS/CONSUME-HABITUAL
alcohol	not	AS04.16.050: MINOR CONSUMING/POSSESSING ALCOHOL
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(A)(MISD A): FURNISH ALCOHOL TO PERSON <21
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(A)(MISDA): FURNISH ALCOHOL TO PERSON <21
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(A): FURNISH ALCOHOL TO MINOR
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(D)(2)(FELC): FURNISH ALCO PERS<21 CAUSE INJURY/DEATH
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(D)(3)(FELB): SEX OFF FURN ALCO PERS<21 LOCAL OPTION
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(D)(3)(FELC): FURN ALCOHOL TO PERS <21 LOCAL OPTION
alcohol	not	AS04.16.051(D)(3): FURN ALCOHOL TO PERS <21 LOCAL OPTION
alcohol	not	AS04.16.060(A): MINOR PURCHASE OR SOLICIT ALCOHOL
alcohol	not	AS04.16.120(B): BRING ALCOHOL ONTO LIC PREMISES
alcohol	not	AS04.16.125.: ALCOHOLIC BEV TRANSP BY COMMON CARRIER
alcohol	not	AS04.16.200(A): MANUF/SELL ALCOHOL W/O LICENSE

alcohol	not	AS04.16.200(B): MANUF/SELL ALCOHOL W/O LIC - IN DRY AREA
alcohol	not	AS04.16.200(E)(1): SEND/BRING ALCOHOL TO DRY AREA - SM AMT
alcohol	not	AS28.33.030: CMV - DWI
alcohol	not	AS28.33.031: CMV/REFUSE TO SUBMIT PRELIM BREATH TEST
alcohol	not	AS28.35.029: OPEN CONTAINER OF ALCOHOL
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(A)(1): DUI- BAC .08+ PERCENT
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(A)(1): DUI- ALCOHOL/CONTR SUBST
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(A)(2): DUI- BAC .08+ PERCENT
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(A): DUI - OPERATE VEHIC UNDER INFL ALC/DRUG
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(A): DWI
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(N): FELONY DUI - 2+ PRIORS
alcohol	not	AS28.35.030(N): FELONY DWI - 2+ PRIORS W/IN 5 YRS
alcohol	not	AS28.35.032(A): REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TEST
alcohol	not	AS28.35.032(P): FELONY REFUSAL OF CHEM TEST- 2+ PRIORS
alcohol	not	AS28.35.280: MINOR - DRINK AND DRIVE
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.010(A)(1): DWI- UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR OR DRUG
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.010(A)(2): DUI-BAC .08+ PERCENT
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.010(A)(2): DUI-BAC .08+ PERCENT
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.010(A)(3): DWI- COMBINED LIQUOR /DRUGS
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.012(A): REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TEST
alcohol	not	CBJ72.10.028(A)(1): DRIVE W/LICENSE CANC/SUSP/REV FOR DWI
drug	not	AMC8.35.010(B)(1): MISCONDUCT- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 5
drug	not	AMC8.35.010(B)(2): MISCONDUCT- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 6
drug	not	AS11.71.010(A)(1): CNTRLD SUBS 1- DELIV IA TO MINOR
drug	not	AS11.71.010(A)(3): CNTRLD SUBS 1- CRIM ENTERPRISE
drug	not	AS11.71.010(ATT): ATTEMPTED DRUGS-FIRST DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.010: MISCONDUCT-CNTRLD SUBSTANCE 1
drug	not	AS11.71.020(A)(1): CNTRLD SUBS 2-MANUF/DELIV IA
drug	not	AS11.71.020(ATT): ATTEMPTED DRUGS-SECOND DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.020: MISCONDUCT-CNTRLD SUBSTANCE 2
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(1)(ATT): ATTEMPTED MICS 2-MFR/DELIVER IA
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(1): ATTEMPTED MICS 2-MFR/DELIVER IA
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(1): MICS 2-MFR/DELIVER IA
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(2)(A): MICS 2-MANUFACTURE METH
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(2): MICS 2-MANUFACTURE METH
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(4)(A): MICS2-POSS METH CHEMICALS
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(4): MICS2-POSS METH CHEMICALS
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(5): MICS2-POSS ORGANIC METH EXTRACT
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(6)(A): MICS2-DELIVER METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(6): MICS2-DELIVER CHEM METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(6): MICS2-DELIVER METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.021(A)(6): MICS2-DELIVER ORGANIC METH CHEMICALS
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1)(A): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 1+GRAM IA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1)(B): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 25+ DOSES IA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1)(C): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 2.5+ GR IIA OR IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1)(D): MICS2-MAKE/DELIVER 50+ DOSES IIA OR IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 1+GRAM IA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 2.5+ GR IIA OR IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(1): MICS 2-MAKE/DELIVER 25+ DOSES IA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(2): MICS2-DELIVER IVA,VA,VIA TO MINOR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(2): MICS3-DELIVR IVA,VA,VIA U19 DEF 3Y OLDR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(2): MICS2-DELIVER IVA,VA,VIA TO MINOR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(2): MICS3-DELIVR IVA,VA,VIA U19 DEF 3Y OLDR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3)(A)(I): MICS2-POSSESS IA OR IIA NEAR SCHOOL
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3)(A)(I): MICS3-POSSESS IA OR IIA NEAR SCHOOL
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3)(A)(II): MICS2- POSSESS IA OR IIA NEAR YOUTH CNTR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3)(A)(II): MICS3-POSS IA OR IIA NEAR REC/YOUTH CNTR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3): MICS2- POSSESS IA OR IIA NEAR YOUTH CNTR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3): MICS2-POSSESS IA OR IIA NEAR SCHOOL
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(3): MICS3-POSS IA OR IIA NEAR REC/YOUTH CNTR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(4)(A): MICS2-MANUFACTURE METH
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(4)(B): MICS2 - MANUFACTURE METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(4): MICS2-MANUFACTURE METH
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(5): MICS2-POSSESS METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(6)(B): MICS2-POSS CHEMS TO MAKE METH PRECURSOR
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(6): MICS2-POSS CHEMS TO MAKE METH PRECURSOR

drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(8)(B): MICS2-DELIVER METH CHEMICALS
drug	not	AS11.71.030(A)(9): MICS3-MFR/DELIVER ANY IIA OR IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.030(ATT): ATTEMPTED MICS3
drug	not	AS11.71.030(ATT): ATTEMPTED DRUGS-THIRD DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.030(CON): CONSPIRACY DRUGS THIRD DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.030.: MISCONDUCT- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 3
drug	not	AS11.71.030.: MISCONDUCT- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 2
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(1): MICS3-MAKE OR DELIVER IVA OR VA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(1): MICS4-MFR/DELIVER/POSS IVA OR VA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(1): MICS3-MAKE OR DELIVER IVA OR VA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(1): MICS4-MFR/DELIVER/POSS IVA OR VA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(10): MICS4-AFFIX FALSE LABEL ON CONTROL SUBS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(11)(A): MICS3 MAKE OR DELIVER <1 GRAM OF IA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(11)(C): MICS3 MAKE OR DELIVER <2.5 GR IIA, IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(11): MICS3 MAKE OR DELIVER <1 GRAM OF IA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(11): MICS3 MAKE OR DELIVER <2.5 GR IIA, IIIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(12): MICS4-PREV CONVICT MICS5 PRECEDING 10YRS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(12): MICS4-PREV CONVICT MICS5 PRECEDING 10YRS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(2): MICS3-MAKE OR DELIVER 1+ OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(2): MICS4-MFR/DELIVER/POSS 1+ OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(2): MICS3-MAKE OR DELIVER 1+ OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(2): MICS4-MFR/DELIVER/POSS 1+ OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(3)(A): CNTRLD SUBS 4-POSSESS IA, IIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(3)(A): MICS 4-POSSESS ANY AMOUNT IA, IIA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(3): MICS4-POSSESS ANY AMOUNT IA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(3): MICS3-POSSESS ANY AMOUNT IA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(3): MICS4-POSSESS ANY AMOUNT IA
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(A)(I): MICS3-POSSESS IIIA-VIA NEAR SCHOOL
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(A)(I): MICS4-POSS IIIA,IVA,VA,VIA NEAR SCHOOL
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(A)(II): MICS3 POSSESS IIIA-VIA AT REC/YOUTH CTR
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(A)(II): MICS4 POSSESS IIIA-VIA AT REC/YOUTH CTR
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(B): MICS3 POSSESS III-VI ON SCHOOL BUS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4)(B): MICS4 POSS IIIA,IVA,VA,VIA ON SCHOOL BUS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(4): MICS4 POSS IIIA,IVA,VA,VIA ON SCHOOL BUS
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(5): MICS3 PROVIDE FACILITY TO DISTRIBUTE
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(5): MICS4 PROVIDE FACILITY TO DISTRIBUTE
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(6): MICS4 COUNTERFEITING DEVICE
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(6): MICS4 COUNTERFEITING DEVICE
drug	not	AS11.71.040(A)(8): MICS4 USES FALSE INFORMATION ON REPORT
drug	not	AS11.71.040(ATT): ATTEMPTED MICS4
drug	not	AS11.71.040(ATT): ATTEMPTED DRUGS-FOURTH DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.040.: MISCONDUCT CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 3
drug	not	AS11.71.040: MISCONDUCT- CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 4
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(1): MICS4 MAKE/DELIV/POSS -1OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(1): MICS5 MFR/DELIVER/POSS <1OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(1): MICS4 MAKE/DELIV/POSS -1OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(1): MICS5 MFR/DELIVER/POSS <1OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(3): MICS5 FAIL TO KEEP/FURN REQUIRED RECORD
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(4): MICS5 POSSESS ANY AMT IA,IIA,IIIA,IVA,VA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(4): MICS4 POSSESS ANY AMOUNT IA THROUGH VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(4): MICS5 POSSESS ANY AMT IA,IIA,IIIA,IVA,VA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(5): MICS5 POSS 1OZ OR MORE VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(A)(5): MICS5 POSS 1OZ OR MORE VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.050(SOL): SOLICITATION DRUGS 5TH DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.050.: MISCONDUCT CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 4
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(1): MICS5 USE/DISPLAY ANY AMOUNT VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(1): MICS6 USE/DISPLAY ANY AMOUNT VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(1): MICS5 USE/DISPLAY ANY AMOUNT VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(2)(A): MICS5 POSSESS <1 OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(2)(A): MICS6 POSSESS <1 OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(2)(B): MICS5 POSSESS 6 GR OR LESS IIIA APPLIED
drug	not	AS11.71.060(A)(2): MICS5 POSSESS <1 OZ VIA
drug	not	AS11.71.060(ATT): ATTEMPTED DRUGS-FIFTH DEGREE
drug	not	AS11.71.060.: MISCONDUCT CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE 5
drug	not	AS11.73.010: MANUF/DELIVER IMITATION CONTROLLED SUBST
other	not	AMC8.05.530(A): RESIST, DELAY, OBSTRUCT PUBLIC OFFICER

other	not	AMC8.15.010(A)(1): THEFT \$5 - \$50
other	not	AMC8.15.010(A)(1): THEFT \$50+ OR PRIOR CONVICTIONS
other	not	AMC8.15.050(A)(MI): REMOVAL OF MERCHANDISE \$5 - \$50
other	not	AMC8.15.050(A)(MI): REMOVAL OF MERCHANDISE \$50+
other	not	AMC8.15.050(B)(MI): CONCEALMENT OF MERCHANDISE \$5 - \$50
other	not	AMC8.15.070(A)(MI): THEFT BY RECEIVING \$5 - \$50
other	not	AMC8.30.020(A)(1): FALSE ID ARREST/DETENTION/INVESTIGATION
other	not	AMC8.30.115(A)(1): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 1-COND OF RELEASE/PROB
other	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2): ENTER/REMAIN BUISNESS PROPERTY NOT OPEN
other	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2): ENTER/REMAIN BUS PROERTY, TOLD TO LEAVE
other	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2): ENTER/REMAIN BUS PROPERTY IN VIOL NOTICE
other	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(3): TRESPAS-PUBLIC PROP/VEHICLE TOLD TO LEAV
other	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(3): TRESPASS - PUBLIC PROP/VEHICLE NOT OPEN
other	not	AS11.56.100: BRIBERY-GIVE TO PUBLIC SERVANT
other	not	AS11.56.300: ESCAPE 1
other	not	AS11.56.310(A)(1): ESCAPE 2-CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
other	not	AS11.56.310(A)(1): ESCAPE 2-OFF DETENTION FOR FELONY/EXTRAD
other	not	AS11.56.310(A)(3): ESCAPE 2- ON ELCTRNIC MONITOR FOR FELONY
other	not	AS11.56.310(A)(3): ESCAPE 2-W/OUT AUTH ELCTRNIC MONITOR FEL
other	not	AS11.56.310: ESCAPE 2
other	not	AS11.56.320(A)(3): ESCAPE 3-DETN MISD ELC MNITR W/OUT AUTH
other	not	AS11.56.320(A)(3): ESCAPE 3-DETN MISD ELECTRONIC MONITOR
other	not	AS11.56.320(A)(4): ESCAPE 3-RELS MISD ELC MNITR W/OUT AUTH
other	not	AS11.56.320(A)(4): ESCAPE 3-RELS MISD ELECTRONIC MONITOR
other	not	AS11.56.330(A)(3): ESCAPE 4- ON ELCTRNIC MONITOR FOR MISD
other	not	AS11.56.510(A)(1): INTERFERE W/ OFFC PROC- THREATEN WITNESS
other	not	AS11.56.510: INTERFERENCE W/ OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
other	not	AS11.56.540(A)(2): TAMPER WITNESS 1- ABSENT FROM PROCEEDING
other	not	AS11.56.540: TAMPERING W/ WITNESS 1
other	not	AS11.56.730(A)(FE): FAILURE TO APPEAR ON FELONY CHARGE/CONV
other	not	AS11.56.730(A)(MI): FAILURE TO APPEAR ON MISD CHARGE/CONV
other	not	AS11.56.750(A)(1): UNLAWFUL CONTACT PER COURT ORDERED
other	not	AS11.56.757(A)(MI): VIOLATE CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR FELONY
other	not	AS11.56.757(A)(MI): VIOLATE CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR MISD
other	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1): FALSE INFO/REPORT-AT ARREST/CIT/INCARC
other	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1): FALSE INFO/RPT-ID AT ARRST/INVST/INCARC
other	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1): FALSE INFO/RPT-ID WHEN CITED, SRVD WRNT
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERROR THREAT 2-CAUSE FEAR PERSON INJURY
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERROR THREAT 2-PUBLIC/GROUP SERIOUS INJ
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERRORIST THREAT 2-MASS DESTRUCTION
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERRORIST THREAT 2-PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2-CAUSE EVACUATION
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2-EVAC/EMER PROTOCOL
other	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2-FEAR SERIOUS INJURY
other	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3): FAIL TO CHANGE RESIDENCE ADDRESS-SOR
other	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3): FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER
other	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3): FAIL TO REGISTER/UPDATE ELECTRONIC ADDRESS
other	not	AS11.56.840(ATT): ATTEMPTED FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER 2
other	not	AS11.61.128(C): DISTRIBUTE INDECENT MATERIAL TO MINORS
other	not	CBJ42.30.010(A)(2): INTERFERE WITH OFFICER-RESIST ARREST
other	not	CBJ42.30.040(B)(2): PROVIDE POLICE W/ FALSE INFO FOR OFFENSE
other	not	CBJ42.30.080(A)(2): UNLAWFUL CONTACT FIRST DEGREE
probation/parole	not	AS33.05.070(FEL): PROBATION VIOLATION - FELONY
probation/parole	not	AS33.05.070(MISD): PROBATION VIOLATION - MISDEMEANOR
probation/parole	not	AS33.05.070: PROBATION VIOLATION
probation/parole	not	AS33.16.240: PAROLE VIOLATION
probation/parole	not	CBJ03.30.050(A)(M): FAIL TO APPEAR ON MISD CHARGE OR WITNESS
probation/parole	not	PAROLE: PAROLE VIOLATION
probation/parole	not	PROB: PROBATION VIOLATION
property	not	AMC8.05.400: MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY
property	not	AMC8.05.550(D)(3): SHOPLIFTING- OVER \$50
property	not	AMC8.05.550: SHOPLIFTING
property	not	AMC8.05.600: THEFT OF VEHICLE / JOYRIDING
property	not	AMC8.05.620: UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY
property	not	AMC8.10.090(A)(1): ILLEGAL USE OF PHONE-HARASSMENT
property	not	AMC8.10.090(A)(2): ILLEGAL USE OF PHONE-REPEATED CONTACT

property	not	AMC8.10.090(A)(3): ILLEGAL USE OF PHONE-ABUSIVE/OFFENSIVE
property	not	AMC8.10.090(A)(4): ILLEGAL USE OF PHONE-PLACE IN FEAR
property	not	AMC8.15.010(A)(1)(MISDA): THEFT \$50+ OR PRIOR CONVICTIONS
property	not	AMC8.15.010(A)(1)(MISDB): THEFT \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.15.010: THEFT
property	not	AMC8.15.020(A)(MISDA): THEFT OF LOST/MISLAID PROPERTY \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.020(A)(MISDB): THEFT OF LOST/MISLAID PROPERTY \$5-\$50
property	not	AMC8.15.030(A)(MISDA): THEFT BY DECEPTION \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.030(A)(MISDB): THEFT BY DECEPTION \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.15.030: THEFT BY DECEPTION
property	not	AMC8.15.040(A)(1)(MISDA): THEFT OF SVCS, DECEPTION/FORCE/THRT \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.040(A)(1)(MISDB): THEFT OF SVCS, DECEPT/FORCE/THRT \$5-50
property	not	AMC8.15.040(A)(2)(MISDA): DIVERT SERVICES \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.040(A)(MISDA): THEFT OF SERVICES \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.040(A)(MISDB): THEFT OF SERVICES \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.15.050(A)(MISD A): REMOVAL OF MERCHANDISE \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.050(A)(MISD B): REMOVAL OF MERCHANDISE \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.15.050(B)(MISDA): CONCEALMENT OF MERCHANDISE \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.050(B)(MISDB): CONCEALMENT OF MERCHANDISE \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.15.050: THEFT BY SHOPLIFTING
property	not	AMC8.15.070(A)(MISDA): THEFT BY RECEIVING \$50+
property	not	AMC8.15.070(A)(MISDB): THEFT BY RECEIVING \$5 - \$50
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(1): CRIM MISCHIEF-DAMAGE PROPERTY \$50+
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(2): CRIM MISCHIEF-TAMPER W/FIRE PROTECTION
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(3): CRIM MISCHIEF-ACCESS COMPUTER SYSTEM
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(5): CRIM MISCHIEF-TAMPER W/ TRAFFIC DEVICE
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(6): CRIM MISCHIEF-TAMPER W/ PROPERTY
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(7): CRIM MISCHIEF-DAMAGE PROPERTY UNDER \$50
property	not	AMC8.20.010(A)(8): CRIM MISCHIEF-RIDE IN STOLEN VEHICLE
property	not	AMC8.20.010: MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY
property	not	AMC8.20.020(A) (1): VEHICLE TAMPERING-BREAK OR REMOVE
property	not	AMC8.20.020(A) (2): VEHICLE TAMPERING-CLIMB IN OR ON
property	not	AMC8.20.020(A) (2): VEHICLE TAMPERING-CLIMB IN OR ON
property	not	AMC8.20.020(A) (3): VEHICLE TAMPERING-MANIPULATE MECHANISM
property	not	AMC8.20.020(A)(2): VEHICLE TAMPERING-CLIMB IN OR ON
property	not	AMC8.20.020: VEHICLE TAMPERING
property	not	AMC8.20.030(A): CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT BURNING
property	not	AMC8.30.010(A)(2): OBSTRUCT ARREST OF ANOTHER USING FORCE
property	not	AMC8.30.010(A)(4): OBSTRUCT INVESTIGATION BY FLEEING
property	not	AMC8.30.010(A)(6): DISOBEY LAWFUL ORDER OF PUBLIC OFFICER
property	not	AMC8.30.010: RESIST/INTERFERE WITH OFFICER
property	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(1): TRESPASS-PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL OR VEHICLE
property	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(3)(A): TRESPASS - PUBLIC PROP/VEHICLE NOT OPEN
property	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(3)(B): TRESPAS-PUBLIC PROP/VEHICLE TOLD TO LEAV
property	not	AMC8.45.010: TRESPASS
property	not	AS11.46.120(ATT): ATTEMPTED THEFT 1
property	not	AS11.46.120: THEFT 1- VALUE \$25,000+
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(1): THEFT 2-VALUE \$750-\$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(1): THEFT 2-VALUE \$1000-\$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(1): THEFT 2-VALUE \$500-\$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(1): THEFT 2-VALUE \$750-\$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(2): THEFT 2-FIREARM OR EXPLOSIVE
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(3): THEFT 2- FROM PERSON OF ANOTHER
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(4): THEFT 2-VESSEL SAFETY EQUIP
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(5): THEFT 2-AIRCRAFT SAFETY EQUIPMENT
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(6): THEFT 2- \$250-\$749, PRIOR CONVICTIONS
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(6): THEFT 2- \$250-\$749, PRIOR CONVICTIONS
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(7): THEFT 2- ACCESS DEVICE OR ID DOCUMENT
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(7): THEFT 2 - ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.130(A)(7): THEFT 2- ACCESS DEVICE OR ID DOCUMENT
property	not	AS11.46.130(ATT): ATTEMPTED THEFT 2
property	not	AS11.46.130: THEFT 2
property	not	AS11.46.140(A)(1): THEFT 3- VALUE \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.140(A)(1): THEFT 3- VALUE \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.140(A)(1): THEFT 3- VALUE \$50-\$499
property	not	AS11.46.140(A)(3): THEFT 3- UNDER \$250, PRIOR CONVICTIONS

property	not	AS11.46.140(A)(4): THEFT 3- UNDER \$250, PRIOR CONVICTIONS
property	not	AS11.46.140: THEFT 3
property	not	AS11.46.150(A)): THEFT 4- UNDER \$250
property	not	AS11.46.150(ATT): ATTEMPTED THEFT 4
property	not	AS11.46.150(SOL): SOLICITATION THEFT 4
property	not	AS11.46.150: THEFT 4- VALUE <\$50
property	not	AS11.46.200: THEFT OF SERVICES
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(1)(A): CONCEAL MERCH- FIREARM
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(1)(B)): CONCEAL MERCH- VALUE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(1)(C)): CONCEAL MERCH-\$250-\$749, PRIOR CONVICTS
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(2)(A)): CONCEAL MERCH- VALUE \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(2): CONCEAL MERCH- VALUE \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.220(C)(3): CONCEAL MERCH - UNDER \$250
property	not	AS11.46.220(SOL): SOLICITATION CONC MERCHANDISE
property	not	AS11.46.260(B)(1): REMOVAL OF ID MARKS - VALUE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.260(B)(1): REMOVAL OF ID MARKS - VALUE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.280(D)(2)): ISSUING BAD CHECK- VALUE \$750-\$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.280(D)(3)): ISSUING BAD CHECK- VALUE \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(1)(FELB):: FRAUD USE STOLEN ACCSS DEV/ID DOC \$25000+
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(1)(FELB): FRAUDULENT USE STOLEN ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(1)(FELC):: FRAUD USE STOLEN ACCSS DEV/ID \$75-\$24999
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(1)(FELC): FRAUDULENT USE OF STOLEN ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(1)(MISDA): FRAUDULENT USE STOLEN ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(2)(FELB):: FRAUD USE EXP/CAN/REV ACC DEV/ID\$25000+
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(2)(FELB): FRAUD. USE OF EXP/CANC/REV ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(2)(FELC):: FRAUD USE EXP/REV ACCSS DEV/ID \$75-24999
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(2)(FELC): FRAUD. USE OF EXP/CANC/REV ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(3)(FELB): UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(3)(FELC):: UNAUTHORIZED USE ACCESS DEV/ID \$75-24999
property	not	AS11.46.285(A)(3)(FELC): UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	AS11.46.285(ATT): ATTEMPTED FRAUD USE CREDIT CARD
property	not	AS11.46.285(B)(1): FRAUD USE ACCESS DEVICE- VALUE \$25,000+
property	not	AS11.46.285(B)(2)): FRAUD USE ACCESS DEVICE- \$1000 - \$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.285(B)(2): FRAUD USE ACCESS DEVICE- \$1000 - \$24,999
property	not	AS11.46.285(B)(3)): FRAUD USE ACCESS DEVICE- UNDER \$1000
property	not	AS11.46.285(B)(3): FRAUD USE OF ACCESS DEVICE VALUE \$50-\$499
property	not	AS11.46.290(A)(1): ACCESS DEVICE/ID FRAUD-BUY OR SELL
property	not	AS11.46.290(A)(2): ACCESS DEVICE/ID FRAUD-INTEND DEFRAUD
property	not	AS11.46.290(A)(3): ACCESS DEVICE/ID FRAUD-LIE ON APP
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(1): BURGLARY 1- IN A DWELLING
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2)(A): BURGLARY 1- ARMED WITH FIREARM
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2)(B): BURGLARY 1- CAUSE/ATTEMPT INJURY
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2)(C): BURGLARY 1- USE OR THREATEN W/ WEAPON
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2): BURGLARY 1- ARMED WITH FIREARM
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2): BURGLARY 1- CAUSE/ATTEMPT INJURY
property	not	AS11.46.300(A)(2): BURGLARY 1- USE OR THREATEN W/ WEAPON
property	not	AS11.46.300(ATT): ATTEMPTED BURGLARY 1
property	not	AS11.46.300: BURGLARY 1
property	not	AS11.46.310(ATT): ATTEMPTED BURGLARY 2
property	not	AS11.46.310: BURGLARY 2
property	not	AS11.46.315(A)(1): POSS BURGLARY TOOLS- INTEND BURGLARY
property	not	AS11.46.315: POSSESS BURGLARY TOOLS
property	not	AS11.46.320(A)(1): CRIM TRESPASS 1- ON LAND, INTEND CRIME
property	not	AS11.46.320(A)(2): CRIM TRESPASS 1- IN A DWELLING
property	not	AS11.46.320(ATT): ATTEMPTED CRIM TRESPASS 1
property	not	AS11.46.320: CRIMINAL TRESPASS 1
property	not	AS11.46.330(A)(1): CRIM TRESPASS 2- UPON PREMISES
property	not	AS11.46.330(A)(2): CRIM TRESPASS 2- VEHICLE
property	not	AS11.46.330(ATT): ATTEMPTED CRIM TRESPASS 2
property	not	AS11.46.330: CRIMINAL TRESPASS 2
property	not	AS11.46.360(A)(1): VEHICLE THEFT 1-TAKE VEH, AIR OR WTRCRFT
property	not	AS11.46.360(A)(2)(A): VEHICLE THEFT 1- DAMAGE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.360(A)(2)(B)): VEHICLE THEFT 1-CAUSE \$750+ EXP TO OWNER
property	not	AS11.46.360(A)(2)(C): VEHICLE THEFT 1 - DEPRIVE OF USE 7+ DAYS
property	not	AS11.46.360(A)(2): VEHICLE THEFT 1 - DEPRIVE OF USE 7+ DAYS
property	not	AS11.46.360(ATT): ATTEMPTED AUTO THEFT 1ST

property	not	AS11.46.360: VEHICLE THEFT 1
property	not	AS11.46.365(A)(1): VEHICLE THEFT 2-TAKE PROPELLED VEHICLE
property	not	AS11.46.365(A)(2): VEHICLE THEFT 2-FAIL TO RETURN VEHICLE
property	not	AS11.46.365: VEHICLE THEFT 2
property	not	AS11.46.400(ATT): ATTEMPTED ARSON 1
property	not	AS11.46.400: ARSON 1- DANGER OF SERIOUS INJURY
property	not	AS11.46.410(ATT): ATTEMPTED ARSON 2
property	not	AS11.46.410: ARSON 2- DAMAGE BUILDING W/ INTENT
property	not	AS11.46.420(A)(1): ARSON 3-BURN MOTOR VEHICLE PUBLIC LAND
property	not	AS11.46.420(A)(2): ARSON 3-BURN/EXPL VEHICLE PRIVATE LAND
property	not	AS11.46.427: CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT BURNING 1
property	not	AS11.46.430: CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT BURNING 2
property	not	AS11.46.475(A)(2): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 1-PUBLIC SVC UTILITY
property	not	AS11.46.475(A)(3): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 1-DANGER, \$100,000+
property	not	AS11.46.475: CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 1
property	not	AS11.46.480(A)(1): CRIM MISCHIEF 2-TAMPER PIPELINE/AIRCRAFT
property	not	AS11.46.480: CRIM MISCHIEF 2
property	not	AS11.46.482(A)(1)): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3 - DAMAGE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.482(A)(1): CRIM MISCHIEF 3- DAMAGE PROP >\$500
property	not	AS11.46.482(A)(1): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3 - DAMAGE \$750+
property	not	AS11.46.482(A)(2): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3 - RISK DAMAGE \$100K+
property	not	AS11.46.482(ATT): ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3
property	not	AS11.46.482: CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3
property	not	AS11.46.484(A)(1)): CRIM MISCHIEF 4-PROP DAM \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.484(A)(1): CRIM MISCHIEF 4-PROP DAM \$250-\$749
property	not	AS11.46.484(A)(2): CRIM MISCHIEF 4-TAMPER FIRE PROTEC DEV
property	not	AS11.46.484(A)(3): CRIM MISCHIEF 4-UNAUTH COMPUTER ACCESS
property	not	AS11.46.484(A)(4): CRIM MISCHIEF 4-DESCRAMBLE SIGNAL
property	not	AS11.46.484: CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 4
property	not	AS11.46.486(A)(1): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 5 - TAMPER W PROPERTY
property	not	AS11.46.486(A)(2): CRIM MISCHIEF 5-DAMAGE TO PROP <\$50
property	not	AS11.46.486(A)(2): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 5 - DAMAGE UNDER \$250
property	not	AS11.46.486(A)(3): CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 5 - RIDE IN STOLEN VEH
property	not	AS11.46.486(ATT): ATTEMPTED CRIM MISCHIEF 5
property	not	AS11.46.486: CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 5
property	not	AS11.46.500(A)(1): FORGERY 1-GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTS
property	not	AS11.46.500(A)(2): FORGERY 1- STOCKS OR BONDS
property	not	AS11.46.500: FORGERY 1
property	not	AS11.46.505(A)(1): FORGERY 2-LEGAL DOCUMENTS
property	not	AS11.46.505(A)(2): FORGERY 2-PUBLIC RECORDS
property	not	AS11.46.505(ATT): ATTEMPTED FORGERY 2
property	not	AS11.46.505: FORGERY 2
property	not	AS11.46.510(A)(1): FORGERY 3- MAKE FALSE WRITTEN INSTRUMENT
property	not	AS11.46.510(A)(2): FORGERY 3-POSSESS FALSE WRITTEN INSTRMNT
property	not	AS11.46.510(A)(3): FORGERY 3- UTTER FORGED INSTRUMENT
property	not	AS11.46.510: FORGERY 3
property	not	AS11.46.520(A)(1): CRIM POSS FORGERY DEVICE-SPECIF DESIGNED
property	not	AS11.46.550: OFFERING FALSE INSTRUMENT FOR RECORDING
property	not	AS11.46.565(A): CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION 1
property	not	AS11.46.570(A)(1): CRIM IMPERS 2 - COMMIT ACT W FALSE ID
property	not	AS11.46.570: CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION 2
property	not	AS11.46.600(A)(1): SCHEME TO DEFRAUD- 5+ VICTIMS
property	not	AS11.46.600(A)(2): SCHEME TO DEFRAUD - \$10,000+
property	not	AS11.46.600: SCHEME TO DEFRAUD
property	not	AS41.15.150: STATE FOREST:MALICIOUSLY SET FIRE
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(1)(MISDA): TRESPASS W/O INVITATION, DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(1)(MISDB): TRESPASS W/O INVITATION, NON DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(1): TRESPASS W/O INVITATION, DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(1): TRESPASS W/O INVITATION, NON DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(2)(MISDA): TRESPASS FAIL TO LEAVE,DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(2)(MISDB): TRESPASS FAIL TO LEAVE, NON-DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(3)(MISDA): TRESPASS ORDERED NOT RETURN, DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(3)(MISDB): TRESPASS ORDER NOT RETURN, NON-DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(3): TRESPASS ORDER NOT RETURN, NON-DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.015(A)(3): TRESPASS ORDERED NOT RETURN, DWELLING
property	not	CBJ42.15.020(A)(M): LARCENY VALUE <\$250

property	not	CBJ42.15.020(A)(MISDA)(PRIORS): LARCENY VALUE UNDER \$250 W/2+ PRIORS
property	not	CBJ42.15.020(A)(MISDB): LARCENY VALUE <\$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.040(A)(MISDA)(250+: CONCEAL MERCHANDISE-VALUE \$250-\$750
property	not	CBJ42.15.040(A)(MISDA)(PRIORS): CONCEAL MERCH UNDER \$250 W/2+ PRIORS
property	not	CBJ42.15.050(A)(MISDA)(PRIORS): RETAIN LOST PROPERTY UNDER \$250 W/PRIORS
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(A)(MISDA)(>250): THEFT OF SERVICES \$250- \$750
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(A)(MISDB): THEFT OF SERVICES UNDER \$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(B)(MISDA)(250+: DIVERT SERVICES FOR OWN GAIN \$250-750
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(C)(1)(A): THEFT OF SERVICES \$250- \$750
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(C)(1)(B): THEFT OF SERVICES UNDER \$250 W/2+ PRIORS
property	not	CBJ42.15.070(C)(2): THEFT OF SERVICES UNDER \$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.080(A)(2)(MISDB): THEFT BY PREVENT INFO VALUE UNDER \$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.085(A)(3): FRAUD UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ACCESS DEVICE
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(1)(MISDA): DAMAGE PROPERTY-VALUE \$250-\$999
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(1)(MISDB): DAMAGE PROPERTY-VALUE UNDER \$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(1): DAMAGE PROPERTY-VALUE \$250-\$999
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(1): DAMAGE PROPERTY-VALUE UNDER \$250
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(2)(MISDA): TAMPER PROP CAUSE INJ, VALUE \$250-\$999
property	not	CBJ42.15.110(A)(2)(MISDB): TAMPER PROP CAUSE INJ, VALUE UNDER \$250
property	not	HCC9.04.140: CONCEALMENT OF MERCHANDISE
property	not	HCC9.04.150: TRESPASS
property	not	KLMC12.03.030: TRESPASS
property	not	KLMC12.03.040: CRIMINAL MISCHIEF
property	not	KMC9.44.050(A): CRIMINAL TRESPASS
property	not	KMC9.44.050: CRIMINAL TRESPASS
property	not	SGC10.56.010: LARCENY
public order	not	A-06: DRINKING IN PUBLIC
public order	not	A56.200 (OBSCIS): ATT PERJURY (OBSCIS)
public order	not	AMC8.05.120(H): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - CHALLENGE TO FIGHT
public order	not	AMC8.05.120: DISORDERLY CONDUCT
public order	not	AMC8.05.170(A): ESCAPE/ATTEMPT FROM CUSTODY
public order	not	AMC8.05.185: FAIL TO APPEAR IN COURT
public order	not	AMC8.05.186: VIOLATE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
public order	not	AMC8.05.200(A): FALSE INFORMATION TO ARRESTING OFFICER
public order	not	AMC8.05.200: FALSE INFORMATION
public order	not	AMC8.10.110(A)(1): HARASSMENT-LIKELY TO PROVOKE VIOLENCE
public order	not	AMC8.10.110(A)(2): HARASSMENT-PUBLISH/DIST INTIMATE IMAGES
public order	not	AMC8.10.110(A)(3): HARASSMENT-OFFENSIVE PHYSICAL CONTACT
public order	not	AMC8.10.110(A)(4): HARASSMENT-OFFENSIVE TOUCH THRU CLOTHES
public order	not	AMC8.10.110(A)(5): HARASSMENT-OFFENSIVE CONTACT BODY FLUIDS
public order	not	AMC8.15.060(A)(MISDA): FAIL TO MAKE REQD DISPOSITION \$50+
public order	not	AMC8.20.035(A)(1): FAIL TO REPORT FIRE-DUTY TO REPORT
public order	not	AMC8.30.010(A)(1): RESIST OWN ARREST BY USE OF FORCE
public order	not	AMC8.30.010(A)(3): RESIST ARREST BY HIDING/BARRICADING
public order	not	AMC8.30.020(A)(1)(A): GIVE FALSE INFO TO IMPLICATE ANOTHER
public order	not	AMC8.30.020(A)(1)(B)(I): FALSE ID ARREST/DETENTION/INVESTIGATION
public order	not	AMC8.30.020(A)(1)(B)(II): FALSE ID BEING SERVED WARRANT/CITATION
public order	not	AMC8.30.020(A)(2): FALSE REPORT OF CRIME
public order	not	AMC8.30.020: FALSE INFORMATION
public order	not	AMC8.30.030(A): ESCAPE/ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE-FROM CUSTODY
public order	not	AMC8.30.080(A)(2): ASSIST PERSON AVOID PROSECUTION
public order	not	AMC8.30.090: FAIL TO APPEAR
public order	not	AMC8.30.105(A)(1): VIOLATE DV PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	AMC8.30.105(A)(2): VIOLATE STALKING OR SEX ASSLT PROTEC ORD
public order	not	AMC8.30.105(A)(3): VIOLATE FINANCIAL ABUSE PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	AMC8.30.107(A): INTERFERE W/ REPORT OF DV CRIME
public order	not	AMC8.30.110(A): VIOLATE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
public order	not	AMC8.30.115(A)(1)(A)(II): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 1-COND OF RELEASE/PROB
public order	not	AMC8.30.115(A)(2): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 1-CONT VICTIM OR WITNESS
public order	not	AMC8.30.115(A): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 1-VICTIM OR WITNESS
public order	not	AMC8.30.115(B): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 2-COND OF CRIMINAL CASE
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(1): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - PUBLIC SEX
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(2): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - LOUD NOISE, PUBLIC
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(3): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - LOUD NOISE, PRIVATE
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(5): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - REFUSE TO DISPERSE
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(6): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - CHALLENGE TO FIGHT

public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(7): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - CREATE HAZARD
public order	not	AMC8.30.120(A)(8): DISORDERLY CONDUCT - SPIT ON PUBLIC SERV
public order	not	AMC8.30.120.: DISORDERLY CONDUCT
public order	not	AMC8.30.120: DISORDERLY CONDUCT
public order	not	AMC8.30.125(B): OBSTRUCT PEDESTRIAN OR VEHICULAR TRAFFIC
public order	not	AMC8.30.140(A)(2): FAIL TO COMPLY W/THIRD PARTY APPOINTMENT
public order	not	AMC8.30.140(A)(3): FAIL TO REPORT DEF VIOLATE CONDITIONS
public order	not	AMC8.30.150(A): FAILURE TO REMAND
public order	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2)(A): ENTER/REMAIN BUISNESS PROPERTY NOT OPEN
public order	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2)(B): ENTER/REMAIN BUS PROPERTY IN VIOL POSTED
public order	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2)(C): ENTER/REMAIN BUS PROPERTY IN VIOL NOTICE
public order	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(2)(D): ENTER/REMAIN BUS PROERTY, TOLD TO LEAVE
public order	not	AMC8.45.010(A)(4)(C): ENTER/REMAIN UNDEVEL PROP, TOLD TO LEAVE
public order	not	AMC8.45.020(A): UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY
public order	not	AMC8.50.050(A)(1): CONTRIB DELINQ MINOR- TO VIOLATE LAW
public order	not	AMC8.55.010(A)(2): CRUELTY TO ANIMAL-INJ, TORMENT, PROVOKE
public order	not	AMC8.55.010: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
public order	not	AMC8.55.015(A)(1): ANIMAL NEGLECT-INHUMANE CARE
public order	not	AMC9.28.011(A): ELUDING A POLICE OFFICER
public order	not	AMC9.28.011: ELUDING A POLICE OFFICER
public order	not	AMC9.28.030: INSURANCE OR OTHER SECURITY REQUIRED
public order	not	AS09.50.010(5)(MISD): CONTEMPT-DISOBEY LAWFUL COURT ORDER
public order	not	AS09.50.010(MISD): CONTEMPT OF COURT
public order	not	AS09.50.010: CONTEMPT OF COURT
public order	not	AS11.31.100(D)(1): ATTEMPT
public order	not	AS11.31.100(D)(4): ATTEMPT
public order	not	AS11.31.100(D)(5): ATTEMPT
public order	not	AS11.51.120(C): CRIMINAL NONSUPPORT
public order	not	AS11.51.120(D)(1): CRIMINAL NONSUPPORT \$20,000 +
public order	not	AS11.51.130(A)(4): CONTRIB DELINQ MINOR- RUNAWAY
public order	not	AS11.51.130: CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR
public order	not	AS11.56.100(SOL): SOLICITATION BRIBERY
public order	not	AS11.56.200(ATT): ATTEMPTED PERJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.200: PERJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.230: PERJURY BY INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS
public order	not	AS11.56.310(A)(1)(A): ESCAPE 2-CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
public order	not	AS11.56.310(A)(1)(B): ESCAPE 2-OFF DETENTION FOR FELONY/EXTRAD
public order	not	AS11.56.310(A)(3)(A): ESCAPE 2- ON ELCTRNIC MONITOR FOR FELONY
public order	not	AS11.56.310(A)(3)(B): ESCAPE 2-W/OUT AUTH ELCTRNIC MONITOR FEL
public order	not	AS11.56.310(ATT): ATTEMPTED ESCAPE 2
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(1): ESCAPE 3- INCARCERATION FOR MISDEMEANOR
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(2): ESCAPE 3-UNLAWF EVASION, ATT LEAVE STATE
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(3)(A): ESCAPE 3-DETN MISD ELECTRONIC MONITOR
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(3)(B): ESCAPE 3-DETN MISD ELC MNITR W/OUT AUTH
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(4)(A): ESCAPE 3-RELS MISD ELECTRONIC MONITOR
public order	not	AS11.56.320(A)(4)(B): ESCAPE 3-RELS MISD ELC MNITR W/OUT AUTH
public order	not	AS11.56.320(ATT): ATTEMPTED ESCAPE 3
public order	not	AS11.56.320: ESCAPE 3
public order	not	AS11.56.330(A)(1): ESCAPE 4-OFF DETEN FOR MISDEMEANOR
public order	not	AS11.56.330(A)(2): ESCAPE 4-REMOVE FROM POLICE RESTRAINT
public order	not	AS11.56.330: ESCAPE 4
public order	not	AS11.56.335(A)(1): UNLAWFUL EVASION 1 -TEMP LV,FAIL RETRN
public order	not	AS11.56.335(A)(2): UNLAWFUL EVASION 1 - FURLOUGH FAIL RETRN
public order	not	AS11.56.335(ATT): ATTEMPTED UNLAWFUL EVASION 1
public order	not	AS11.56.335: UNLAWFUL EVASION 1
public order	not	AS11.56.340(A)(1): UNLAWFUL EVASION 2- TEMP LV FAIL TO RETR
public order	not	AS11.56.340(A)(2): UNLWFL EVASION 2-FURLOUGH, FAIL TO RETRN
public order	not	AS11.56.340.: UNLAWFUL EVASION 2
public order	not	AS11.56.370: PERMITTING AN ESCAPE
public order	not	AS11.56.375(A)(1): PROMOTE CONTRABAND 1-DEADLY WEAPON
public order	not	AS11.56.375(A)(3)(ATT): PROMOTE CONTRABAND 1- CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
public order	not	AS11.56.375(A)(3): PROMOTE CONTRABAND 1- CONTRLD SUBSTANCE
public order	not	AS11.56.375: PROMOTING CONTRABAND 1
public order	not	AS11.56.380(A)(1): PROMOTE CONTRABAND 2-TAKE INTO JAIL/PRIS
public order	not	AS11.56.380(A)(2): PROMOTE CONTRABAND 2- POSS IN JAIL/PRIS
public order	not	AS11.56.380: PROMOTING CONTRABAND 2

public order	not	AS11.56.510(A)(1)(A): INTERFERE W/ OFFC PROC- THREATEN WITNESS
public order	not	AS11.56.610(A)(1): TAMPER PHYS EVID-DESTROY/ALTER/SUPPRESS
public order	not	AS11.56.610(A)(2): TAMPER PHYS EVID-CREATE/USE FALSE EVID
public order	not	AS11.56.610(A)(3): TAMPER PHYS EVID-SUPPRESS BY FORCE/DECEP
public order	not	AS11.56.610(A)(4): TAMPER PHYS EVID- TO PREVENT PROCEEDING
public order	not	AS11.56.610(ATT): ATTEMPTED TAMPERING W/PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
public order	not	AS11.56.610: TAMPERING W/ PHYSICAL EVIDENCE
public order	not	AS11.56.700(A)(1): RESIST/INTERFERE ARREST-BY FORCE
public order	not	AS11.56.700(A)(2): RESIST/INTERFERE ARREST- BY CRIM MISCH
public order	not	AS11.56.700(A)(3): RESIST/INTERFERE ARREST- RISK OF INJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.700: RESIST/INTERFERE WITH ARREST
public order	not	AS11.56.710(SOL): SOLICITATION HARM POLICE DOG 2
public order	not	AS11.56.730(A)(FEL): FAILURE TO APPEAR ON FELONY CHARGE/CONV
public order	not	AS11.56.730(A)(MISD): FAILURE TO APPEAR ON MISD CHARGE/CONV
public order	not	AS11.56.730(A)(WIT): FAILURE TO APPEAR AS A MATERIAL WITNESS
public order	not	AS11.56.730(D)(1)(A): FELONY FTA: NO CONTACT W/IN 30 DAYS
public order	not	AS11.56.730(D)(1)(B): FELONY FTA: AVOID PROSECUTION
public order	not	AS11.56.730(D)(2)(A): MISD FTA: NO CONTACT W/IN 30 DAYS
public order	not	AS11.56.730(D)(2)(B): MISD FTA: AVOID PROSECUTION
public order	not	AS11.56.740(A)(1): VIOLATE DV PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	AS11.56.740(A)(2): VIOLATE STALKING OR SEX ASSLT PROTEC ORD
public order	not	AS11.56.740(A): VIOLATE PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	AS11.56.740: VIOLATE PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	AS11.56.745: INTERFERE W/ REPORT OF DV CRIME
public order	not	AS11.56.750(A)(1)(A): UNLAWFUL CONTACT PER COURT ORDERED
public order	not	AS11.56.750(A)(1)(B): UNLAWFUL CONTACT PER CONDITION OF PAROLE
public order	not	AS11.56.750: UNLAWFUL CONTACT 1
public order	not	AS11.56.755(B)(1): UNLAWFUL CONTACT 2-IN FELONY/A MISD CASE
public order	not	AS11.56.755: UNLAWFUL CONTACT 2
public order	not	AS11.56.757(1)(B)(2): VIOLATION OF CONDITION OF MISD. RELEASE
public order	not	AS11.56.757(A)(MISDA): VIOLATE CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR FELONY
public order	not	AS11.56.757(A)(MISDB): VIOLATE CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR MISD
public order	not	AS11.56.757(A)(MISDB): VIOLATE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
public order	not	AS11.56.757(A): VIOLATE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
public order	not	AS11.56.757(B)(1): VIOLATE CONDITION OF RELEASE FOR FELONY
public order	not	AS11.56.758(B)(1): VIOLATION OF CUSTODIAN DUTY - RE FELON
public order	not	AS11.56.758(B)(2): VIOLATION OF CUSTODIAN DUTY - RE MISDMNT
public order	not	AS11.56.760(A)(1): VIOLATE ORDER TO SUBMIT TO DNA TESTING
public order	not	AS11.56.760.: VIOLATE ORDER TO SUBMIT TO DNA TESTING
public order	not	AS11.56.770(A)(1): HINDER PROSECUTION 1- OR APPREHENSION
public order	not	AS11.56.770(A)(2): HINDER PROSECUTION 1- PROFIT FROM CRIME
public order	not	AS11.56.770(ATT): HINDER PROSECUTION 1- OR APPREHENSION
public order	not	AS11.56.770(B)(1): HINDER PROSECUTION 1-CONCEAL OFFENDER
public order	not	AS11.56.770(B)(3): HINDER PROSECUTION 1- AID TO ESCAPE
public order	not	AS11.56.770(B)(4): HINDER PROSECUTION 1-OBSTRUCT ARREST
public order	not	AS11.56.770(B)(6): HINDER PROSECUTION 1-HIDE CRIM PROCEEDS
public order	not	AS11.56.770: HINDERING PROSECUTION 1- OF A FELONY
public order	not	AS11.56.780(A)(1): HINDER PROSECUTION 2- OR APPREHENSION
public order	not	AS11.56.780: HINDERING PROSECUTION 2 - OF A MISDMNR
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1)(A): FALSE INFO/REPORT-IMPLIC OTHR IN OFFENSE
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1)(B)(I): FALSE INFO/RPT-ID AT ARRST/INVST/INCARC
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1)(B)(II): FALSE INFO/RPT-ID WHEN CITED, SRVD WRNT
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1)(B): FALSE INFO/REPORT-AT ARREST/CIT/INCARC
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(1): FALSE INFO/REPORT-FALSE INFO TO PC OFCR
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(2): FALSE INFO/REPORT - OF CRIME OCCURRING
public order	not	AS11.56.800(A)(3): FALSE INFO/REPORT - FIRE ALARM, EMERGENCY
public order	not	AS11.56.800: MAKING A FALSE REPORT
public order	not	AS11.56.807(A)(1): TERRORISTIC THREAT 1- FEAR PHYS INJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(A): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2- FEAR SERIOUS INJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(A): TERROR THREAT 2- CAUSE FEAR PERSON INJURY
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(B): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2- EVAC/EMER PROTOCOL
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(B): TERRORISTIC THREAT 2- CAUSE EVACUATION
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(C): TERRORIST THREAT 2- PUBLIC INCONVENIENCE
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(D): TERROR THREAT 2- PUBLIC/GROUP SERIOUS INJ
public order	not	AS11.56.810(A)(1)(D): TERRORIST THREAT 2- MASS DESTRUCTION
public order	not	AS11.56.810: TERRORISTIC THREATENING 2

public order	not	AS11.56.827: IMPERSONATE PUBLIC SERVANT 1
public order	not	AS11.56.835(A)(1)(ATT): ATTEMPTED FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER 1
public order	not	AS11.56.835(A)(1): FAIL TO REG AS SEX OFNDR 1- REPEATEDLY
public order	not	AS11.56.835(A)(2): FAIL TO REG AS SEX OFNDR 1- INTENTIONAL
public order	not	AS11.56.835: FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER 1
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(A): FAIL TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(B)(I): FAIL TO CHANGE RESIDENCE ADDRESS-SOR
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(B)(II): FAIL TO CHANGE MAILING ADDRESS-SOR
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(B)(III): FAIL TO REGISTER/UPDATE ELECTRONIC ADDRESS
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(C): FAIL TO FILE VERIFICATION
public order	not	AS11.56.840(A)(3)(D): FAIL TO SUPPLY COMPLETE/ACCURATE INFO
public order	not	AS11.56.840.: FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER 2
public order	not	AS11.56.840: FAILURE TO REGISTER AS SEX OFFENDER
public order	not	AS11.56.850(A)(1): OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT-UNAUTH ACT
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(1): DISORD CONDUCT-LOUD NOISE DISTURB NEIGHB
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(2): DISORD CONDUCT-LOUD NOISE, PUBL/PRIV
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(3): DISORD CONDUCT-REFUSE TO DISPERSE
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(4): DISORD CONDUCT-REFUSE LEAVE PREMISES
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(5): DISORD CONDUCT-CHALLENGE TO FIGHT
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(6): DISORD CONDUCT- CREATE HAZARD CONDITION
public order	not	AS11.61.110(A)(7): DISORD CONDUCT-EXPOSE BUTTOCKS
public order	not	AS11.61.110: DISORDERLY CONDUCT
public order	not	AS11.61.118(A)(1): HARASSMENT 1-OFFENSIVE CONTACT W/FLUIDS
public order	not	AS11.61.118(A)(2): HARASSMENT 1-TOUCH GENITALS/BUTX/BREAST
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(2): HARASSMENT 2-TIE UP PHONE LINE
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(3): HARASSMENT 2-REPEATED PHONE CALLS
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(4): HARASSMENT 2-ANON, OBSCENE, THREAT COMMUN
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(5): HARASSMENT 2-OFFENSIVE PHYS CONTACT
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(6): HARASS 2 PUB/DIST PIC GENIT,BRST,SEX ACT
public order	not	AS11.61.120(A)(8): HARASS 2-RPEAT SND/DIST/PUB PIC GENITALS
public order	not	AS11.61.120: HARASSMENT 2
public order	not	AS11.61.123(A)(1)(FELC): INDECENT VIEW PIC BRST/ANUS/GNTLS MINOR
public order	not	AS11.61.123(A)(2)(FELB): INDECENT PROD PIC BRST/ANUS/GNTLS MINOR
public order	not	AS11.61.123(A)(2): INDECENT PROD PIC BRST/ANUS/GNTLS ADULT
public order	not	AS11.61.140(A)(1)(ATT): CRUELTY TO ANIMALS - INFLICT SEVERE PAIN (ATT)
public order	not	AS11.61.140(A)(1): CRUELTY TO ANIMALS - INFLICT SEVERE PAIN
public order	not	AS11.66.210: PROMOTE GAMBLING 1
public order	not	AS11.76.110(A)(1): INTERFERE CONST RIGHT-DEPRIVE OF RIGHT
public order	not	AS11.76.1409(A)(1): AVOID INTERLOCK-CIRCUMVENT/TAMPER
public order	not	AS12.25.230(A): FAILURE TO APPEAR - CITATION
public order	not	AS12.25.230(B): FAILURE TO PAY BAIL/FINE/APPEAR-CITATON
public order	not	AS12.35.060: MALICIOUS PROCUREMENT OF SEARCH WARRANT
public order	not	AS12.70.100: NONCOMPLIANCE W/ RIGHTS FOR EXTRADITION
public order	not	AS21.36.360(B)(LG): FRAUDULENT INSURANCE ACT- \$10,000+
public order	not	AS21.36.360(B)(MD): FRAUDULENT INSURANCE ACT-\$500-\$9,999
public order	not	AS21.36.360(I): INSURANCE- NOT AUTH IN THIS STATE
public order	not	AS21.36.360(N): INSURANCE-FAIL TO REPORT PREMIUMS
public order	not	BENCH WARRANT-FTA: FAILURE TO APPEAR IN CRIMINAL CASE
public order	not	BENCH WARRANT-FTC: FAIL TO COMPLY/SATISFY IN CRIMINAL CASE
public order	not	BENCH WARRANT: VIOLATE COURT ORDER IN CRIMINAL CASE
public order	not	CBJ03.30.050(A)(MISDA): FAIL TO APPEAR ON MISD CHARGE OR WITNESS
public order	not	CBJ36.20.056(A)(MISDA): BEAR ATTRACTION-INTENT/KNOW/RECKLESS
public order	not	CBJ42.05.110.: VIOLATE CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
public order	not	CBJ42.05.120(A)(1): AVOID IGNITION INTERLOCK DEV-CIRCUMV/TAM
public order	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(1): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-CHALLENGE TO FIGHT
public order	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(3): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-SIT/LIE ON STREET
public order	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(4): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-STAND IN STREET
public order	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(7): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-DANGER OF INJURY
public order	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(8): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-PROVOKE VIOLENCE
public order	not	CBJ42.20.110(A)(1): HARASSMENT-PROVOKE VIOLENT RESPONSE
public order	not	CBJ42.20.110(A)(5): HARASSMENT - OFFENSIVE PHYSICAL CONTACT
public order	not	CBJ42.20.110(A)(5): HARASSMENT - OFFENSIVE PHYSICAL CONTACT
public order	not	CBJ42.20.110(A)(6): HARASS-PUBLISH OBSCENE IMAGES OF PERSON
public order	not	CBJ42.20.110(B)(1): HARASS-SUBJECT PERSON TO BODY SUBSTANCES
public order	not	CBJ42.30.010(A)(1): INTERFERE WITH OFFICER IN DUTIES
public order	not	CBJ42.30.010(A)(2): INTERFERE WITH OFFICER-RESIST ARREST

public order	not	CBJ42.30.010(A)(3): INTERFERE WITH ARREST OF ANOTHER PERSON
public order	not	CBJ42.30.040(A)(2)(I): FALSE IDENTITY UNDER ARREST/INVESTIGATE
public order	not	CBJ42.30.040(A)(2)(II): FALSE IDENTITY FOR WARRANT OR CITATION
public order	not	CBJ42.30.040(B)(1): FALSE REPORT OFFENSE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
public order	not	CBJ42.30.060(A): VIOLATE A PROTECTIVE ORDER
public order	not	CBJ42.30.070(A): INTERFERE W/ REPORT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
public order	not	CBJ42.30.080(A)(2): UNLAWFUL CONTACT FIRST DEGREE
public order	not	CBJ42.30.080(B): UNLAWFUL CONTACT SECOND DEGREE
public order	not	CUSTOM: INTERSTATE CUSTODY COMPACT
public order	not	FED: FEDERAL OFFENSE
public order	not	FGC46-42(B): DISTURBING THE PEACE AFTER POLICE ORDER
public order	not	FGC46-80: DRINKING IN PUBLIC
public order	not	FSJ(FEL): FAILURE SATISFY JUDGEMENT - FEL
public order	not	FSJ(MISD): FAILURE SATISFY JUDGEMENT - MISD
public order	not	FTC: FAILURE TO COMPLY - FEL
public order	not	FUGITIVE: FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE
public order	not	HCC9.04.010(A)(4): DISORD CONDUCT-LEAVE PRIVATE PREMISES
public order	not	HCC9.04.030: RESISTING ARREST
public order	not	KCC8.44.020(A): PUBLIC CONSUMPTION INTOXICATING LIQUOR
public order	not	KCC8.44.020(B): PUBLIC POSSESSION INTOXICATING LIQUOR
public order	not	KCC8.44.020: PUBLIC POSSESSION, CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR
public order	not	KMC6.08.010: CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(1): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-LOUD NOISE
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(10): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-DISTURB PROPERTY
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(11): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-INDECENT EXPOSURE
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(12): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-ASSAULT/THREATEN
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(4): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-VIOLENT ACTIONS
public order	not	KMC9.04.010(A)(9)(C): DISORD CONDUCT-OPEN CONTAINER PUB PLACE
public order	not	MENTAL: MENTAL HOLD
public order	not	NONCRIM: NON CRIMINAL BOOKING
public order	not	WMC10.08.010: RESISTING ARREST
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.05.300: INDECENT EXPOSURE
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.05.425: SEX EXPLOITATION OF MINORS
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.10.050(A): FAMILY VIOLENCE
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.10.080(A)(1): INDECENT EXPOSE TO UNDER 16 YEAR OLD
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.10.080(A)(2): INDECENT EXPOSE TO OVER 16 YEAR OLD
sex non-reg	not	AMC8.65.020: PRACTICING PROSTITUTION
sex non-reg	not	AS11.41.460(MISDB): INDECENT EXPOSURE 2 - VICTIM 16+
sex non-reg	not	AS11.41.460: INDECENT EXPOSURE 2
sex non-reg	not	AS11.66.100(A)(2)(MISD): SOLICITATION OF PROSTITUTION
sex non-reg	not	AS11.66.100(A)(2): SOLICITATION OF PROSTITUTION
sex non-reg	not	CBJ42.25.010(A): OPEN LEWDNESS - ANY LEWD ACT
transportation	not	AMC9.10.020(A): LEAVE SCENE OF CRASH W/DEATH OR INJURY
transportation	not	AMC9.10.020(B): LEAVE SCENE OF CRASH-VEH OR PROP DAMAGE
transportation	not	AMC9.10.020(C): LEAVE SCENE OF CRASH-UNATTENDED VEH/PROP
transportation	not	AMC9.10.020.: LEAVE SCENE OF CRASH
transportation	not	AMC9.10.020: LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT
transportation	not	AMC9.12.010(B)(1): DRIVING WITH LIC REVOKED/SUSPENDED
transportation	not	AMC9.12.010(B)(2): DRIVING IN VIOL OF LIC LIMITATION
transportation	not	AMC9.28.010(A): RECKLESS DRIVING
transportation	not	AMC9.28.010: RECKLESS DRIVING
transportation	not	AMC9.28.019(B)(1)): DRIVING WITH LIC REVOKED/SUSPENDED
transportation	not	AMC9.28.019(B)(1): DRIVING WITH LIC REVOKED/SUSP/LTD
transportation	not	AMC9.28.019(B): DRIVING WITH LIC REVOKED/SUSP/LTD
transportation	not	AMC9.28.019: DRIVING WITH LIC REVOKED/SUSP/LTD
transportation	not	AS28.10.461: DRIVE VEHIC W/O EVIDENCE OF REGISTRATION
transportation	not	AS28.10.481: IMPROPER USE OF REGIS/TITLE/PLATES
transportation	not	AS28.10.491(A)(1): FORGE/ALTER REGIS/TITLE/PLATES
transportation	not	AS28.10.491(A)(3): POSSESS FORGED TITLE/REGIS/PLATE
transportation	not	AS28.10.491(A)(5): CONCEAL IDENTITY OF VEH OR EQUIPMENT
transportation	not	AS28.11.010: ABANDONMENT UNLAWFUL
transportation	not	AS28.15.011(B): DRIVE W/O VALID OL -EXC EXP LESS 1 YR
transportation	not	AS28.15.011: DRIVE W/O VALID OPERATOR'S LICENSE
transportation	not	AS28.15.051(A): DRIVE IN VIOL OF INSTRUCTION PERMIT
transportation	not	AS28.15.051(B): DRIVE IN VIOL OF RESTRICTED PERMIT
transportation	not	AS28.15.121(D): DRIVE IN VIOL OF RESTRICTED LICENSE

transportation	not	AS28.15.281(B): PERMITTING UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO DRIVE
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(1): DRIVE W/LIC CANC/REV/SUS FOR CRIM OFFENS
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(1): DRIVE W LIC CANC/REV/SUSP IF FOR DUI
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(1): DRIVE W/ LICENSE CANC/SUSP/REVOKED/LIM
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(1): DRIVE W/LIC CANC/REV/SUS FOR CRIM OFFENS
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(2): DRIVE W/LIC CANC/REV/SUS PREV CONVICTION
transportation	not	AS28.15.291(A)(3): DRIVE W/LIC IN VIO OF LIMITS PRIOR CONV
transportation	not	AS28.22.011: NO MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY INSURANCE
transportation	not	AS28.33.130(A)(4): CMV-DRIVE WITH INVALID LICENSE
transportation	not	AS28.33.150(A)(1): CMV-DRIVE W/O CMV LICENSE
transportation	not	AS28.33.150(A)(2): CMV-DRIVE W/LICENSE CANC/SUSP/REVOKED
transportation	not	AS28.35.040: RECKLESS DRIVING
transportation	not	AS28.35.050(A): LV SCENE OF ACCIDENT-INVOLVE INJURY/DEATH
transportation	not	AS28.35.050(C): LV SCENE ACCID-UNATTENDED VEHIC DMG
transportation	not	AS28.35.050: LEAVE SCENE OF ACCIDENT
transportation	not	AS28.35.060(B): LEAVE ACCIDENT W/O PROVIDING INFO
transportation	not	AS28.35.060(C): LEAVE ACCIDENT W/O ASSISTING INJURED
transportation	not	AS28.35.080: IMMEDIATE NOTICE OF ACCIDENT REQUIRED
transportation	not	AS28.35.110(B): ACCIDENT - FAIL TO REPORT
transportation	not	AS28.35.145(A): FAIL TO STOP FOR SCHOOLBUS
transportation	not	AS28.35.182(A)(1): FAIL TO STP/DIR OFFICER-RECK DRIVING
transportation	not	AS28.35.182(A)(3): FAIL TO STOP/DIR OFFICER-SERIOUS INJURY
transportation	not	AS28.35.182(A): FAIL TO STOP AT DIRECTION OF OFFICER 1
transportation	not	AS28.35.182(ATT): ATTEMPTED FAIL TO STOP AT DIRECTION OF OFFICER
transportation	not	AS28.35.182(B): FAIL TO STOP AT DIRECTION OF OFFICER 2
transportation	not	AS28.35.300: TAMPERING WITH OR DAMAGING A VEHICLE
transportation	not	AS28.35.320: FAILURE TO RETURN RENTAL VEHICLE
transportation	not	AS28.35.400: RECKLESS DRIVING
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.015(A): RECKLESS DRIVING
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.028(A)(1): DRIVE W/LICENSE CANC/SUSP/REV FOR DWI
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.028(A): DRIVE W/LICENSE CANC/SUSP/REVOKED
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.030(A): FAIL TO GIVE INFO & ASSIST-ATTENDED VEH
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.040(A): IMMEDIATE NOTICE OF ACCIDENT
transportation	not	CBJ72.10.065(A): DRIVE W/O VALID DRIVERS LICENSE
weapons	not	AMC8.25.020(A)(1)(A): CONCEALED WPN-FAIL TO DISCLOSE/SECURE
weapons	not	AMC8.25.030(A)(1): SHOOT, DISCHARGE FLOURISH FIREARM
weapons	not	AMC8.25.030(A)(2): POSSESS OR DISCHARGE FIREARM WHEN INTOX.
weapons	not	AMC8.25.030: DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS
weapons	not	AS11.61.123(A)(1): INDECENT VIEW PIC BRST/ANUS/GNTLS MINOR
weapons	not	AS11.61.123(A)(2): INDECENT PROD PIC BRST/ANUS/GNTLS MINOR
weapons	not	AS11.61.190(A)(1): MISC/WEAPONS 1- USE DURING DRUG OFFNSE
weapons	not	AS11.61.190(A)(2): MISC/WEAPONS 1- SHOOT FROM VEHICLE
weapons	not	AS11.61.190(ATT): ATTEMPTED MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WPNS 1
weapons	not	AS11.61.190: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WPNS 1
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(1): MISCONDUCT W/ WEAPONS 2 - RE DRUG CRIME
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(2)(A): MISC/WEAPONS 2 - FELON W/ GUN AT SCHOOL
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(2): MISC/WEAPONS 2 - FELON W/ GUN AT SCHOOL
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(3)(A)(ATT): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 2- FIRE GUN AT BUILDING
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(3)(A): MISC/WEAPONS 2- FIRE GUN AT BUILDING
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(3)(B): MISC/WEAPONS 2- FIRE GUN AT DWELLING
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(3): MISC/WEAPONS 2- FIRE GUN AT BUILDING
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(A)(3): MISC/WEAPONS 2- FIRE GUN AT DWELLING
weapons	not	AS11.61.195(ATT): ATTEMPTED WEAPONS 2
weapons	not	AS11.61.195.: MISCONDUCT W/ WEAPONS 2
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(1)(ATT): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 3-FELON IN POSSESSION
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(1): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 3-FELON IN POSSESSION
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(1): MISC/WEAPONS 3-FELON IN POSSESSION
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(10)(ATT): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 3-IN HOUSE OF FELON
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(10): MISC/WEAPONS 3-IN HOUSE OF FELON
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(10): MISC/WEAPONS 3-IN FELON'S HOUSE
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(11): MISC/WEAPONS 3-FIRE FROM VEHICLE
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(11): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 3-FIRE FROM VEHICLE
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(11): MISC/WEAPONS 3-FIRE FROM VEHICLE
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(12): MISC/WEAPONS 3 - FELON W/CONCEALED GUN
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(12): MISC/WEAPONS 3 - FELON W/CONCEALED GUN
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(2): MISC/WEAPONS 3- SELL TO FELON

weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(3): MISC/WEAPONS 3- PROHIBITED WEAPON
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(5): MISC/WEAPONS 3- ALTER SERIAL NUMBER
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(6)(ATT): ATTEMPTED MISC/WEAPONS 3-POSS ALTERED SERIAL NMBER
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(6): MISC/WEAPONS 3-POSS ALTERED SERIAL NMBER
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(8): MISC/WEAPONS 3- TRESPASS, VIOL DV ORDER
weapons	not	AS11.61.200(A)(9): MISC/WEAPONS 3- VIOL DV ORDER
weapons	not	AS11.61.200: MISCONDUCT W/ WEAPONS 3
weapons	not	AS11.61.210(A)(1): MISC/WEAPONS 4- POSSESS WHILE INTOX
weapons	not	AS11.61.210(A)(2): MISC/WEAPONS 4- FIRE GUN BY HIGHWAY
weapons	not	AS11.61.210(A)(3): MISC/WEAPONS 4- FIRING RECKLESSLY
weapons	not	AS11.61.210(A)(4): MISC/WEAPONS 4- HAVE/SELL METAL KNUCKLES
weapons	not	AS11.61.210(A)(5): SELL SWITCHBLADE TO MINOR W/O PARENT
weapons	not	AS11.61.210: MISCONDUCT INVOLVING WPNS 4
weapons	not	AS11.61.220(A)(1)(A)(I): MIW5, CCW + FAIL TO INFORM OFFICER
weapons	not	AS11.61.220(A)(6): MISC/WEAPONS 5-CNCLD WEAPON, UNDER 21
weapons	not	AS11.61.220(ATT): ATTEMPTED WEAPONS 5
weapons	not	AS11.61.220: MISCONDUCT W/WEAPON 5
weapons	not	CBJ42.20.060(A)(1): POSSESS FIREARM WHILE IMPAIRED
weapons	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(1): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-CHALLENGE TO FIGHT
weapons	not	CBJ42.20.090(A)(4): DISORDERLY CONDUCT-STAND IN STREET