

MINUTES

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
59th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

**JOINT APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC
SAFETY**

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN TIM CALLAHAN**, on January 12, 2005 at
8:00 A.M., in Room 317-A Capitol.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tim Callahan, Chairman (D)
Sen. Trudi Schmidt, Vice Chairman (D)
Sen. Keith Bales (R)
Sen. Steven Gallus (D)
Rep. Ray Hawk (R)
Rep. Cynthia Hiner (D)
Rep. John E. Witt (R)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Brent Doig, OBPP
Harry Freebourn, Legislative Branch
Shannon Scow, Committee Secretary

Please Note. These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion
are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing & Date Posted: HB 2; Department of Corrections
Overview, Administration and
Support Services
Executive Action: None

Hearing: Department of Corrections

***{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 1.8 - 29.5; Comments:
Bill Slaughter}***

Bill Slaughter, Director of Department of Corrections, introduced the Department of Corrections (DOC) by emphasizing the large size of the DOC, and the number of people it affects -- both citizens serving within and supporting the system. One out of every ninety Montanans is under active supervision. Also, in some areas the DOC is responsible for economic development by acting as the largest employer in the community; it is an honorable job and people who serve within the DOC community are proud. The particular challenge of today is Methamphetamine (Meth) and the crimes associated with drug use. The DOC takes in more people from the Meth community than any other.

While surrounding states have seen a leveling off in offenders within their system, Montana is experiencing a 5.2% population increase every year. The exception of the increase in Montana is within the youth services, which has seen less of an increase. A new kind of offender is emerging. Today's typical offender is older, averaging 37.5 years. They are typically addicted to a substance, which has led to poor health. The poor health of this new population necessitates training and educating staff. The typical offender has had an abundance of chances between probation and programming. There has been a large influx of females that have been in the system for a long time and have children. Along with substance abuse the offender is often addicted to gambling as well. Following the national trend, Montana's offenders are primarily non-dangerous criminals. 80% of the women's prison's offenders are nonviolent. Mr. Slaughter recognizes that as the population changes, the DOC needs to change.

To facilitate this change the DOC has formed an advisory council of people that work within the system. Most appropriations presented to this committee have come from this advisory council. Exhibit 1 is a report that is an overview of the council findings, as well as statistics about the DOC.

EXHIBIT (jch08a01)

The top ten conviction offenses for males and females are found in Exhibit 1, Page 28. Most of the top ten offenses are drug-related offenses because increased theft and burglary are most often related with drug addiction. Next, note that the distribution of offender daily population, found in Exhibit 1,

Page 34B, shows that currently 27% of offenders are in secure custody and 73% offenders are in other Community Corrections programs, including probation or parole, prerelease centers, or an Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). With this new population of non-dangerous offenders, the DOC is aiming for 20% secure custody and 80% community corrections. Locking up non-violent offenders in expensive secure care beds does not create an effective system. He proposed creating sanctions and options for community corrections officers, judges and probation and parole officers. Increasing options for non-violent offenders gives them a chance within the community, and with increased supervision, the offenders will be caught if they reoffend.

The DOC took the advice of the advisory council, beginning by creating 100 additional prerelease beds in FY04. The most expensive bed within the DOC is the prison bed, while the prerelease beds are less expensive and usually shorter term. The DOC also emptied 144 beds from the Missoula Regional Prison and created a Community Corrections program in its place, titled Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC). This program is for the 700+ prisoners who are piled in prisons because there were not any community options.

The MASC program created more options for offenders. Montana judges currently have two options: to sentence an offender to the Department of Corrections or to sentence them to the prison. Within the MASC program the system gets another look at the offender without sentencing them to the extremes of probation or prison, which has resulted in reverting approximately 26% of offenders who would have gone straight into the prison system. If conditions are met, these prisoners could be released under the supervision of a parole officer. The success rate has been high, with a return of approximately 18%. The normal prison return rate is 47%. Along with a lower recidivism rate, this saved the State money with a lower bed cost. The DOC plans to expand more options in the budget, such as creating a meth treatment program similar to the current fourth offense DUI therapeutic model.

Joe Williams, Department of Corrections, walked the committee through the statistical report, but first he pointed out Exhibit 2, which is a news article from the Oregonian on the meth epidemic. He emphasized the strain this addiction puts on communities.

EXHIBIT (jch08a02)

Mr. Williams explained conviction status, MASC and Billings Assessment and Sanction Center (BASC) statistics, and the

conditional release program to highlight the programs available within the DOC. This statistics begin on Exhibit 1, Page 29. He explained that deferred and suspended sentences are usually not sent to prison. The conviction profiles show that 42% of males are nonviolent offenders, 11% have one nonviolent offense and 31% have two or more nonviolent. Eighty-one percent of females are nonviolent offenders, 11% have one nonviolent offense and 70% have two or more nonviolent offenses. MASC and BASC statistics show that of the 55% of offenders that go to MASC, 28% end up in prison. At BASC 19% of the population ends up in prison. Often there are alternatives available for these offenders after experiencing treatment. He then explained the conditional release program which begins on Exhibit 1, Page 32. This began because an inordinate number of DOC offenders were ending up in prison. The DOC decided they needed to do a better placement than what was occurring in the courts. Of the 625 male inmates experiencing conditional release between June 2003 and June 2004, only 38% have returned; 33% of the 38% were technical violations.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN noted that within youth corrections often a youth will commit a new crime but be returned on technical violations because it is easier. He asked if this was occurring on the adult level as well. **Mike Ferriter, Administrator of Community Corrections**, replied that most of these violations are actually technical. **CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN** commented that "new crimes" are felonies and not just misdemeanors.

SEN. SCHMIDT asked for a definition of "technical violation." **Mr. Ferriter** responded that a "technical violation" is most often chemical abuse, but can also be a lack of reporting, maintaining residence, or being in bars and traveling when it is not allowed.

Joe Williams next defined recidivism, which is the return rate of prisoners within a three-year date after release. Over half of people that recidivate come back within the first year, which is why Mr. Williams expects the 38% reported earlier to go down within the next two years.

The female conditional release within their first year shows only 30% violators, with 27% performing technical violations and 4% performing new crimes. Seventy-nine of the 128 are under Community Corrections supervision. Both Director Slaughter and Mr. Williams owed success to picking the right people to supervise.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN asked if it was as simple as picking the right staff. **Mr. Williams** noted that this has been simplified, that the right programs, services and jobs have also been in place.

Mr. Williams pointed to Exhibit 1, Page 34, which shows the average adult daily population. In 1995 there were only 6,545 total offenders in the prisons. As of now there are 10,728. In addition there are 4,000 unserved felony warrants that have not been served because there is no room. When space opens up an arrest is made.

Bill Slaughter added that these felons are tracked and have not been arrested. Every day a bed count is taken and that number of arrests are made during the day. The committee has to consider these unserved warrants in their DOC decisions.

SEN. BALES inquired, "Of the 4,000 unserved warrants, what percentage are actually sentenced, and are they repeat offenders?" **Mr. Slaughter** replied that these people have not been through the system; there is just a warrant for their arrest. Approximately 50% will be convicted with a felony and will enter the system.

Mr. Williams next tied the distribution of funds to the distribution of offender placement (Exhibit 1, Page 34B). The committee will see that although only 27% of offenders are in secure custody these offenders also have the most funding. Moving on to Exhibit 1, Page 35, he emphasized the large percentage of Native Americans in secure care. Exhibit 1, Page 36 shows the adult male institutional offenders, which are the more costly offenders; the numbers have risen dramatically from 1995 to 2004. He added that the 2003 numbers across the board are skewed because a one-time large number of inmates were released from prisons on conditional release that year. The male and female average length of incarceration on Exhibit 1, Page 37 shows that nonviolent new male offenders have gone from an 18-month sentence in 1995 to 25 months in 2004. For nonviolent new female offenders the length of stay is 16 months in 1995 and 8.8 months in 2004. Eighty-one percent of females in prison, our most expensive bed, are staying less than nine months, mostly due to meth. Not enough programming can be done in this time to actually treat the problem. New alternatives are needed. He then distributed a news article from the Independent Record that shows how children are also affected by the meth problem (Exhibit 3).

EXHIBIT (jch08a03)

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN remarked about the fact that while the male prison time is up, the female prison time is down. The committee and DOC needs to decide what they are after; the early release is seeing better results but the charts show longer time is being

spent in prison. CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN inquired, "Why are the prisoners being held for so long?" **Mr. Williams** informed the committee of January 31, 1997 when "good time" legislation was put into effect, which gave inmates a shorter sentence for good behavior. This resulted in sentencing prisoners to more time. Judges could not figure out the appropriate number of years to sentence, giving an offender 10 to 15 years of a five-year offense. Finally "good time" was revoked two years later. There are still longer lengths of stay because of this period. The length of stay is also going up because offenders are going through more programs and more thorough assessment. The result has been that people who end up in prison are the ones who belong there.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN queried if conclusions have been drawn for Community Corrections based on the conditional release program. **Mr. William** explained that conditional release was a quick fix, from which lessons have been learned. The more long-term program of MASC was created from good parts of the one-time conditional release program.

SEN. SCHMIDT pointed out that numbers from the chart two years ago were very different than this current chart, other than 2004. **Mr. Williams** responded that the old chart has been updated and changed as movements occur in the system.

Joe Williams next focused on adult incarceration statistics, which begin on Exhibit 1, Page 38. Mr. Williams focused on 1995 when 609 offenders were released and 844 offenders were admitted, compared to 2003 when 1689 offenders were released and 1960 offenders were admitted. In a typical month 34 more offenders are admitted than are released. The percentage of incarceration by ethnicity for males and females has stayed fairly consistent across the board, shown in Exhibit 1, Page 40. Inmates by age group, shown in Exhibit 1, Page 41, shows that typically over 50% of the inmate population is between 25 and 39. This number is now starting to decrease, with the over-40 population growing to nearly 40%. This is a significant impact on provisional health services.

SEN. BALES inquired as to what offenses are being seen over 40 and why this shift is occurring. **Mike Mahoney, Warden of Montana State Prison**, stated that most inmates over 40 are sex offenders. **SEN. BALES** hypothesized that maybe an older population is less apt to addictive substances such as meth, since this group is not seeing a large population of these criminals. **Warden Mahoney** stated this is usually true but meth shows no age limitations.

Mr. Williams added that a jail conviction for four-time DUI's has also brought in an older population.

Mr. Williams returned to the taxed health services in relation to meth. Meth rots the teeth and makes an abuser approximately 11.2 years older than the person's chronological age. Also interesting to note about the meth watch is that nationally 8,300 labs have been found. Of the 8,300 found, 96% have been home meth labs that can manufacture about 280 doses of meth in one weekend. However, 80% of the meth in today's market is through super labs, which can manufacture from hundreds of thousands to one million doses of meth in one weekend's work. The meth lab busts have been important but large suppliers still need to be detected.

Bill Slaughter returned to SEN. BALES' earlier questions by noting that since the system added fourth-time DUI as a felony, 280 offenders have been convicted and have averaged 43 years old. As far as releasing older-population sex offenders, screening committees are often hesitant to place these offenders in their community. It is easier for nonviolent offenders to fill the prerelease centers, so sex offenders are staying in the system longer.

SEN. GALLUS asked Mr. Slaughter to elaborate on the dilemma that occurs when a prisoner is turned down by multiple screening committees and is returned to the board. **Mr. Slaughter** said the screening committee has the ultimate say. The board can look at the reason for rejection and ask what this prisoner would need to be acceptable. They then approach the screening committee and ask if the offender would be acceptable if they go through specific programming, anger management or chemical dependency programs for example.

SEN. GALLUS expressed concern over the following possible occurrence: if the prisoner is rejected three times, the board releases the prisoner without Community Corrections. **Mr. Slaughter** believes a prerelease option should exist for all prisoners. He confirmed that if this option does not exist, the offender sits in prison and is discharged without supervision, allowing him to move wherever he wants.

Jim Williams highlighted that Montana's 2001 recidivism rate of 32 percent is compared to the 52 to 53 percent national rate (Exhibit 1, Page 42). Statistics show that over half of prisoners who return come back within the first year. As for the females, their numbers bounce around due to fewer number of female prisoners. The recidivism rate has increased from 17% in

1992 to 33% in 2001 due to the increased population and methamphetamine use. **Mr. Williams** noted that the parole and probation revocations does not only mean going back to prison, but can also mean being kept under supervision. Youth services are introduced in Exhibit 1, Page 45. **Mr. Williams** emphasized that 70% of youth at Pine Hills and Riverside have had prior placement. Of these youth who have successfully completed the program, less than 1% have been admitted to Montana State Prison. In addition, there is only an 8% recidivism rate for Pine Hills, which is a male facility, and 2.4% from the Riverside female facility. This is compared to a national average of roughly 45%. The cost per day at Pine Hills is also significantly lower than similar programs in other states, shown in Exhibit 1, Page 48. Programs found at Pine Hills, Riverside and Community Corrections are on Exhibit 1, Page 47.

The Warm Springs Addiction Treatment and Change Program (WATCh) was established when fourth-time DUI convictions were convicted as felonies. Of those that have undergone treatment, 78% have been released from WATCh. More information is on Exhibit one, Page 49. **Mr. Slaughter** interjected that WATCh has exceeded their expectations. By the time a person is caught with their fourth DUI they are "tough cases," most of which have been drinking since they were 11 or 12 years old. The DOC is looking at a similar program with meth addicts.

Jim Williams then pointed to inmate employment, on Exhibit 1, Page 50, noting that it has become harder to find employment and volunteer work for inmates. The general fund expenditures show that although only 27% of our adult population is in secure care, as seen earlier, 51.2% of our general fund goes to this population (Exhibit 1, Page 51). The cost per day shows that, in comparison, the cheapest and most effective program is probation and parole at \$3.75 per day. The boot camp rates have the most expensive cost per day because it is an intensive, four-month program that can run 60 people through three times a year. Successful completion of this program means a shorter prison sentence.

REP. WITT inquired, "What is encompassed in the boot camp?" Also, **REP. WITT** asked, "Do county jails bid on a rate or are they all paid the same?" **Mr. Williams** explained that the rate is based on "rate upon resolution," along with the staff present and how much time the sheriff spends on the complex. This can run from \$20 to \$90. What is shown on Exhibit 1, Page 51 is an average. He added that transportation of offenders to lower-cost facilities is difficult. **REP. WITT** stated that the savings hold true for holding a prisoner in county jail instead of a higher-

security facility. **Mr. Williams** agreed that the more prisoners in low security facilities the cheaper the cost.

Mr. Ferriter answered REP. WITT's earlier question on boot camp, noting that the average age is 28 years-old. If the offender is successful in this program his/her sentence is shortened. It is a four month high-intensity program, followed by 90 days in a prerelease center.

Shelby Contract Beds

Mr. Williams next discussed the contract rate at Shelby, Montana's only private prison. When the DUI law passed in 1995 giving these offenders a 10-year sentence, prison populations swelled. The end result is that Montana had to rely on out-of-state prisons, from which they saw unsatisfactory treatment, and they could not ensure the security of the facility. What resulted was a plan to add two 60-cell units at Montana State Prison. Also, they did not want to add any unregulated prison. What resulted from the two requests was the proposal for a private state prison. Correctional Corporations of America (CCA) was contracted to build Crossroads Correctional Facility in Shelby, Montana. In 1997 a contract was drawn between CCA and the State of Montana which included a provision for potential ownership. In Shelby there is a per diem rate paid to CCA to run the facility, as well as a per diem rate of \$9.14 per prisoner as "rent." If the DOC decides to buy the Shelby facility, they could do so at fair market value, minus the accumulated rent. The DOC has a proposal to expand on this property, so it is perhaps the time to discuss purchase of the property or to just decide that purchasing will not occur and that the \$9.14 daily rate is merely rent. **Mr. Williams** added that he is aware SEN. SHOCKLEY and SEN. GALLUS have questions about the State's security interests in this matter.

SEN. GALLUS reiterated his concern, stating that if they are never to own the Shelby facility, they need to plan ahead and protect Montana's interest.

SEN. SCHMIDT inquired about the yearly amount paid to CCA in rent. **Mr. Williams** replied that the average payment is \$1.6 million per year, with \$7.1 million credit accumulated. **SEN. SCHMIDT** queried if the amount that has been put toward credit is under question, or if it is solidly in the contract. **Mr. Williams** stated there are a number of issues currently under question, including how a fair market value will be determined and if the State will ever own the property. **SEN. GALLUS** hopes this subcommittee will have a lengthy discussion on the issue so

they can plan ahead and deal with any contractual issues. **Mr. Freebourn** asked Mr. Williams to explain how a present value is determined for the \$9.14 because in the contract it is stated that the "present market value of \$9.14 is deducted from the fair market value." **Mr. Williams** replied that it means the accumulated \$9.14 amount. This is essentially "crediting rent towards the purchase." This will be explained in more detail under contract beds.

SEN. BALES inquired if the per diem rate would be any less if the state decides not to purchase the facility. **Mr. Williams** answered that it has not been discussed, but that could be used as leverage to negotiate a lower rate, due to the larger number of prisoners currently in the facility.

SEN. GALLUS commented that there is no other use for the facility so there should not be a pool of buyers to drive up the price, with the exception of a possible federal interest. **Mr. Williams** pointed out that they do not have the same hand in the facility because they do not have money into the prison.

REP. WITT asked if there is any agreement on fixed costs for future expansion. **Mr. Williams** responded that there is expansion possibility for up to 1,500 prisoners in the contract.

REP. WITT queried if there was any window of opportunity to adjust the negotiated rates. **Mr. Williams** informed the committee that the contract is renegotiated every two years, and the operational maintenance rate can be renegotiated at that time.

SEN. BALES pointed out the \$69.88 per diem rate at Montana State Prison, inquiring if this also takes into account infrastructure costs. **Mr. Williams** responded it takes into account repairs to the infrastructures, but not to the building. The cost is higher at Montana State Prison because there are more high-risk offenders at this facility.

SEN. BALES requested a breakdown of the added mental health and other services at Montana State Prison, which will be supplied by Mr. Williams. He also noted that if the DOC is looking seriously at buying Shelby, there will need to be a more thorough look at the entire system.

Supplemental Requests

Mr. Williams distributed Exhibit 4, which shows the breakdown of FY05 supplemental requests. The total is \$4,415,617. This is mostly due to an increase in methamphetamine convictions, which are greatly affecting county jails.

EXHIBIT (jch08a04)

SEN. BALES inquired about the appropriation request for Eastmont, commenting that the previous appropriation was for getting the site ready. **Mr. Williams** replied that the appropriation was for \$40,000, which has already been exceeded. However, this is a money saver in the long run because it is a Community Corrections program that moves people out of prisons faster.

SEN. SCHMIDT inquired if there was outside medical costs for all the facilities. **Mr. Williams** said this cost is at all facilities for any medical needs that cannot be provided at the facility. A cost-per-location will be provided to the committee.

Mr. Freebourn asked why the supplemental is only for FY05 imbalances and not also FY04. **Mr. Williams** replied that in FY04 the DOC was able to balance their books. The conditional release program in FY03 absorbed the overhead. **Mr. Freebourn** asked what the DOC is doing to assure less supplemental in the same programs next biennium. **Mr. Williams** remarked that the DOC is hoping the appropriation needed will lower with the increase in Community Corrections.

Mr. Freebourn brought up the LFD issue with overtime, pointing out that the DOC appears to be \$900,000 short in their overtime budget. He expressed concern that these costs will show up again in FY07. **Mr. Williams** discussed the reason for open positions in the secure facilities, stating that the starting wage is no longer competitive. The DOC is having a hard time recruiting long-term workers. People who stay long term are being paid less than beginning wage at other facilities.

SEN. BALES inquired why some facilities have so many more prisoners than others. **Mr. Williams** noted it is a systemic problem, explaining that a county jail bed is a screening bed in which a prisoner waits for a certain classification bed in another facility. This classification takes time when a prison is down on staff. Also, when programming is cut prisoners are not released as quickly. **SEN. BALES** asked if there was a problem of not enough beds or not enough personnel. **Mr. Williams** responded that screening committees are part of the backlog.

More prerelease beds and jobs are needed, which is why prerelease centers in Bozeman and Kalispell are being pursued. **SEN. BALES** replied that it seems the hangup is not in prerelease, but in the waiting period in the county jails. He asked, "Is there some way to expedite prisoners out of the county jail?" **Mr. Slaughter** answered that it is more than personnel or beds. The DOC also wants to spend 40 to 45 days with the offender to make a more accurate classification. Prisoners are kept in lower level prisons for closer screening before pushing them into an expensive secure facility. Also, sheriffs are so packed with local offenders that DOC prison beds are being cut back.

SEN. BALES queried if the Missoula facility is large enough to handle its population or if there is a need for expansion at that facility. **Mr. Slaughter** proposed expanding the MASC to an additional facility. However, expanding the MASC program will not cure the bottleneck because there is a transportation problem in moving 25 to 44 unclassified men to a new facility. The screening takes time but the DOC feels better decisions are being made on inmate placement.

SEN. SCHMIDT stated that she has heard the MASC facility is not running as well as it should. She inquired, "Do all offenders go through this program before going anywhere?" **Mr. Freebourn** added that the DOC should also address the large assessment facility at Montana State Prison. **Mr. Ferriter** informed the committee that the 1993 legislative session created a sentence allowing for courts to sentence a prisoner to the DOC. The regional administrator then sent the prisoner to the program deemed most appropriate. This worked until the number of DOC commitments increased and the magnitude of the crimes increased. The MASC and BASC were created for the challenging cases where a prison or probation conviction was not clear. Mr. Ferriter estimated that out of MASC, approximately 80% are prison bound, but the other 20% of offenders are deemed ready to enter a controlled community setting.

REP. WITT expressed concern that supplemental budget requests are not being used for their original intent, but as a tool. **Mr. Slaughter** replied that essentially, the DOC does not have control over the system and the number of offenses committed. When there is a spillover in the system it is hard to know what to cut. Probation and parole officers provide public safety. There is no leeway in secure facility officers. Services keep on being cut on the administrative level. Mr. Slaughter noted that Mr. Williams predicted this supplemental increase 18 months ago with the continued 5.6% increase in offenders. This increase has been taken into consideration for this biennium. He explained

Community Corrections is being emphasized and 100 prerelease beds were created because of the steady population increase. The focus on Community Corrections is a philosophy change and not just a monetary change.

CHAIRMAN CALLAHAN pointed out that \$3 million of the supplemental request is for vacancy savings and overtime. **Mr. Slaughter** replied it is practically impossible to maintain vacancy savings while maintaining public safety because posts, specifically at secure facilities, need to be covered. The DOC tries its best to manage the two needs, yet it sometimes comes up in supplemental requests if overtime was needed to maintain public safety.

SEN. BALES asked, "If the DOC did not have the 4% vacancy savings, would you be able to fill these positions and lower the supplemental overtime?" **Mr. Mahoney** explained it is also a matter of "selling ourselves better" to potential employees. In addition, the DOC needs to combat childcare and transportation issues that causes loss of employees.

REP. WITT returned to vacancy savings, saying that some agencies should have specific guidelines to raise or lower the vacancy savings. He asked if the DOC had considered changing their guidelines. **Mr. Slaughter** stated that the DOC should have different guidelines because they are not an 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. agency, and that the DOC needs more leeway.

REP. WITT also remarked he has heard the State educates, trains, then loses security officers. **Mr. Slaughter** replied this is a problem, and occurs because a couple of dollars an hour makes a big difference. In addition, transportation, childcare, and prison culture are issues in long-term employment. A positive culture of pride is maintained among long-term employees who do it because they care about people.

REP. WITT inquired about the comparative pay scale with the private facility in Shelby. **Mr. Slaughter** noted there is a difference, that private facilities are able to give employee bonuses. He believes employees should be credited when they find a way to save money for the State agency and people should be paid higher for harder work.

Administrative and Support Services

{Tape: 4; Side: A; Approx. Time Counter: 18.7 - 29.5}{Tape: 4; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 0 - 4.2; Comments: Rhonda Schaffer, Administrative and Support Services}

Rhonda Schaffer, Fiscal Bureau Chief for Department of Corrections, introduced Program 1 of the Department of Corrections, Administrative and Support Services as outlined in Exhibit 5.

EXHIBIT (jch08a05)

{Tape: 4; Side: B; Approx. Time Counter: 4.2 - 29.5; Comments: John Dougherty, Information Technology}

John Dougherty, Bureau Chief of Information Technology of the Department of Corrections, explained the adult offender tracking system as outlined in Exhibit 6. The DOC has a \$1.4 million appropriation request for the proposed new offender tracking system, O-Track. The history of this system begins on Exhibit 6, Page 4. This new proposed system would bring together systems from institutions, community corrections, and prerelease centers.

EXHIBIT (jch08a06)

SEN. GALLUS followed-up the presentation by inquiring about the security of the system. **Mr. Dougherty** said that access levels are granted, so some people can only see part of the system. Only higher-security authority can edit the system.

Mr. Dougherty completed his presentation by distributing the Information System Audit recommendations, Exhibit 7. This shows that the current system does not document all that is needed to be shared between systems. It also shows that the data quality is lacking, due to lack of FTE in this area because of vacancy savings. The O-Track system will be discussed in more detail tomorrow.

EXHIBIT (jch08a07)

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12:05 P.M.

REP. TIM CALLAHAN, Chairman

SHANNON SCOW, Secretary

TC/SS

Additional Exhibits:

EXHIBIT ([jch08aad0.PDF](#))