

Criminal Justice Management Information System Replacement

FY2002 Request: \$762,200
Reference No: 33841

AP/AL: Appropriation **Project Type:** Information Systems
Category: Public Protection
Location: Statewide **Contact:** Dwayne B. Peeples
House District: Statewide (HD 1-40) **Contact Phone:** (907)465-3339
Estimated Project Dates: 07/01/2001 - 06/30/2003

Brief Summary and Statement of Need:

This project funds the final phase of the OBSCIS management information system replacement. TIC/TAC reviewed and approved project in FY98, FY99, FY2000, and FY2001.

Funding:	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	Total
Gen Fund	\$762,200						\$762,200
Total:	\$762,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$762,200

<input type="checkbox"/> State Match Required	<input type="checkbox"/> One-Time Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased - underway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-Going
0% = Minimum State Match % Required		<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Bill	

Operating & Maintenance Costs:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Project Development:	0	0
Ongoing Operating:	0	0
One-Time Startup:	0	
Totals:	0	0

Additional Information / Prior Funding History:

Chp 96 SLA 91 \$300,000; Chp 103 SLA 95 \$750,000; Chp 100 SLA 97 \$600,000; Chp 139 SLA 98 \$1,074,000; and Chp 2 FSSLA 99 \$1,000,000.

Project Description/Justification:

Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC) will be finalizing the installation of an improved and enhanced offender based information system to manage offenders under supervision of the Department. This system will provide accurate and timely reports on dispositions of those offenders and projections for future planning. Under the first three phases DOC has developed the design of the "Management Information and Reporting System". Through Phase IV, DOC will achieve the following goals: create a comprehensive database of quality historical data; install technical capability to access data for data maintenance and aggregate information and reporting; improve interagency data access and information; improve data integrity and tracking and case management of offenders, and increase internal operating efficiency.

This project has been reviewed and approved by the TIC/TAC Committee in FY98, FY99, FY00, and FY01. There are no significant changes to funding amounts, or technologies. This project funds the final phase of conversion and implementation of the Agency's Offender-Based State Correctional Information System (OBSCIS).

DOC has spent approximately \$5.0 million of operational and capital funds to-date from prior year appropriations bringing up a new data management infrastructure across all the work sites. An audit and assessment of historical data has been completed and a clean up and conversion plan developed at a cost of approximately \$50,000. DOC is going to spend approximately \$1.2 Million in FY00-01 implementing the final part of Phase IV, getting historical data cleaned up, completing purchase of the new OBSCIS host and getting proper software licensing requirements. The department will need \$762.2 to finalize the conversion and implementation of the new OBSCIS system's final modules development and implementation. Funding will cover needed analyst/programmer support for data recovery and clean-up of old OBSCIS files, consultant fees for developing needed modules including health care records modules, probation records, inmate programs, commissary, local CRC & Jail interfaces, scheduling, and other systems development, integration, testing, and documentation.

The Agency's OBSCIS database interfaces daily with Public Safety's APSIN system, Law's PROMISE system, and the Alaska Court System. The project will enable all Alaska Law Enforcement agencies to have timely and accurate prisoner information. Project also ensures that accurate and timely prisoner records are kept for Victim services across the state and nation. This project is a core development in the Agency's long-range technology plan. The current OBSCIS database uses 1960's technology. Without this new OBSCIS system, the Department of Corrections will not be capable of maintaining their portion of the State's automated electronic data environment for law enforcement records.

The Following OBSCIS Modules will be funded by this capital request. The modules will complete the OBSCIS project and will automate almost all of the manual processes within the Department, and allow faster and more accurate access to inmate information and interaction with the rest of the State's Criminal Justice System (Courts, Law, and Public Safety):

MODULE	ESTIMATED COST
CRC/Local Jail Interface	\$30.0
Commissary	\$30.0
Inmate Programs/Records	\$50.0
Medical Health/Client Billing	\$470.0
Public Integration	\$30.0
Quality Control Auditing	\$67.2
Judgment/Restitution Interface	\$30.0
Scheduling/Agencywide	\$55.0
Total	\$ 762.2

This new OBSCIS system will maximize services to the public through electronic data, optimize government efficiency by enabling accurate, timely prisoner records to all users, and will affect the way other public agencies do their business. This project will provide improved public safety, reduce legal exposure, reduce waste in litigation research, cost avoidance through staff efficiency and utilization, provide improved fiscal analysis of crime legislation, improve policy and procedure dissemination, and better compliance with State and Federal agency information requirements.

Improved Public Safety: Public Safety, an essential government service, will be enhanced. Reliable and timely information concerning offender booking, sentencing, past history, fingerprinting, movement, program participation, discipline, release, escape, and probation/parole is critical, not optional, for protection of the public.

Reduced Legal Exposure: The State will benefit from improved accuracy concerning violent criminal offenders, and from reduced liability for failure to maintain adequate records and transmit accurate information in a timely manner. When fingerprints are transmitted electronically to the Department of Public Safety and their criminal history record search is transmitted electronically back to the booking institution, any warrants, detainers, holds, or identification of an alias used in booking can be made available. Without this capability, an individual without identification can use an alias and may be released on bail, bond, or his/her own recognizance even though there may be a serious threat to public safety.

Reduce Waste in Litigation Research: Another benefit in terms of litigation will be the avoidance of tedious paper file searches in response to discovery motions filed by inmates' attorneys in the Cleary and other civil litigation. A computerized record system which can sort pieces of information by subject would reduce the amount of time that DOC and Department of Law employees spend on these time-consuming discovery requests. Accurate responses would enhance the State's chances of prevailing in much of the litigation, reducing damages paid to inmates. This would be true in claims concerning inmate property and violation of other rights claimed by inmates.

Cost avoidance through Staff Efficiency and Utilization: All institutions and probation staff, as well as administrative and support staff, perform MIS functions in an inefficient manner during much of their workday due to the inadequacies of the MIS system. Staff perform a lot of paper record transactions getting information on prisoners and probationers between and among law enforcement agencies. Computerized improvements in computing sentence lengths, good time reductions, classification scores, furlough and parole eligibility notices, progress reports, etc., would free up hours of security and surveillance staff time without overtime or hiring of new positions.

Accurate Fiscal Analyses of Crime Legislation: Such capabilities are also critical in order to properly assess the fiscal impact of crime legislation which is considered during every legislative session. Proposals to increase sentences for certain crimes can have multi-million dollar impacts on DOC, but estimates are often impossible due to lack of readily accessible data addressing the components of the crimes being considered for sentence increases. The benefit to the

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State of an adequate MIS will be to enable legislators to properly weigh the fiscal implications of crime legislation against available resources, thus prioritizing public safety issues more accurately. DOC will benefit by avoiding passage of bills which will greatly increase prison populations without being able to justify the appropriate increases in resources, or in some instances, to avoid requesting unnecessarily excessive resources if the impact is actually less than estimated based upon anecdotal experience and guesswork.

Improve Policy and Procedure Dissemination: The current policy and procedure manual is a three volume hard copy. Revisions, deletions, and new policies are sent to all components by mail or courier and inserted into the institutional policy and procedure manuals. Since the manuals are so voluminous and upkeep is so time-consuming, there are very few volumes available for staff in any institution and some volumes are not adequately updated. A line staff person has no way of knowing, when reviewing a policy, whether a revision has been made subsequent to the date on the policy. A computerized policy and procedures manual will ensure that all staff are using the same, most up-to-date policies, as well as reducing mail, courier, and FAX costs.

Better Compliance with State and Federal Agency Information Requirements: The Immigration and Naturalization Service requests information concerning incarcerated aliens which currently is difficult to track. The Department of Revenue, Permanent Fund Dividend Division, relies on DOC to identify all convicted felons incarcerated in a given year in order to withhold PFD's as required by statute. Because the current OBSCIS does not identify the underlying charges in cases of probation and parole violations, this information is difficult to access and results in weeks of re-checking appeals for PFD denial. Numerous national correctional associations and research agencies request inmate profile information, budget information, and facility data in order to compare Alaska with other correctional systems across the nation in annual statistical reports. Alaska is often unable to participate due to lack of research capabilities.

There will be no anticipated cost increase on current ITG services and DOC does not expect an increase in ITG service levels due to these upgrades. The capabilities of the new OBSCIS system will not expand the bandwidth currently available from ITG services. Future enhancements which could increase service demand on ITG services, such as broader bandwidth, will be discussed and planned out with ITG, and state funding sought to cover the full costs of such enhancements before implementation of the data service. DOC is participating, along with several other state agencies, in a feasibility study with DOA's/DMV Division on new picture database technology which is geared towards field operations. We hope that the feasibility study will result in database enhancements that will help contain future costs of ITG services. As for operational day-to-day database maintenance, the DOC provides all the systems maintenance to its OBSCIS database system.

The \$762.2 of general funds are required to complete the final phase of the Agency's OBSCIS replacement project and allow the Department to contribute and exchange data electronically with other Criminal Justice Agencies and to provide program evaluation, policy analysis, and long-range planning on all day-to-day operations of the Agency.

As it strives to fulfill its mission, DOC faces increased need for information. The effectiveness and efficiency of operational and managerial efforts are affected by DOC's ability to process information quickly and accurately. Both the types and volumes of information to be managed are increasing. The beneficiaries of an improved information system for the DOC would include not only DOC staff, but the general public; victims of offenders; the authorizing agencies; local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies; other state and federal agencies; and offenders.