

**Board of Parole & Post-Prison Supervision
Addendum to Interim Joint Committee on Ways and Means Letter
Dated February 11, 2014**

Additional System and Risk Information:

PBMIS replaced the Board's standalone system that previously required double entry into CIS. One of the original design goals was to eliminate duplicate entry of data into the standalone Board system and CIS, as well as to eliminate the need for a separate system for the Board. CIS would not be updated with Board information, decisions and outcomes without creating a manual duplicate data entry process, which is currently not available to the Board. A large amount of information is shared between the Board and DOC., and this information is very important to the Community Corrections offices across the state, as Parole Officers are responsible for enforcing the release conditions of each offender.

The system updates and stores data in an Oracle database that is mirrored (auto updates) to the CIS system through dozens of Oracle tables. Much of the work was done by private contractors and written in Visual Basic 3 (VB3), which was designed to run on a 16-bit Windows operating system (Windows 3.1 /Windows 95). This is seven lifecycles behind Windows 7 (currently in use at DOC) and nine lifecycles behind Microsoft's most current version, Windows 8.1.

The Oracle database server and mirroring system are maintained by DOC. All PC network functionality for the Board is also provided to the Board by DOC, with the understanding that the Board will follow all DOC computer and security standards to allow for easy maintenance and proper security of DOC information.

Because Microsoft has supported backward compatibility for Windows applications, it has remained possible to run the 16-bit PBMIS application on a 32-bit operating system running on a 32-bit machine. Up to this point, DOC has been very slow to upgrade their PC operating systems (OS) -- DOC used Windows XP for 10 years; however, the first DOC upgrade to the Windows 7, 32-bit OS running on 64-bit machines (summer of 2012) caused significant problems for PBMIS. The upgrade required a substantial amount of research and workarounds to keep PBMIS running. Bugs were introduced that have still not been resolved. When DOC migrates to a 64-bit OS running on 64-bit machines, it will not support 16-bit PBMIS applications.

Due to high turnover in staff and the single Board IT position, much of the history for PBMIS has been lost. What is known is that at some point the PBMIS source code on file was lost or went out of sync with the current program in use. Some of the source code files are "gibberish" and unreadable; others may be readable, but we are unsure if they match what is currently in production. Even if the source code were valid, knowledge of where and how to recompile a VB3 program has also been lost. VB3 itself was largely obsolete close to the time the system was completed (VB3 was released in 1991 and was already two generations behind in 1997.) It is not possible to simply take VB3 code and recompile it using a modern version of VB. This makes it impossible to update or enhance the current version of PBMIS to run under a 64-bit OS.

Database workarounds and special procedures have been put in place by the DOC data administrators to keep the system running; however, even if the source code were still valid, it would still be necessary to rewrite the PBMIS program to run on a 64-bit OS. DOC has already determined that 64-bit Oracle servers cannot communicate with PBMIS. If the program were somehow made to run on a 64-bit PC, without a rewrite it would not be able to operate with the upgraded Oracle server infrastructure that DOC is moving towards.

PBMIS shares and stores information with CIS, and the Board would not have access to any historical information entered into the system prior to its end. All Board-only generated documents would need to be recreated in word processing templates and produced manually. With Board processes moving to a paper-only functionality, this could potentially require additional staff to perform the increased duties of document creation, maintenance, and routing and data entry of such documents. The increase workload would affect the Board, DOC and Community Corrections agencies throughout the state.

The efficiency of the Board is currently strained with only three members to attend and vote weekly hearings at institutions. The Board also reviews and responds to Administrative Reviews, which are, unfortunately, already in a backlog; without access to PBMIS systems, the Board's efficiency would be reduced even further. The Board reviews, votes and approves parole and post-prison supervision (PPS) violation reports (sanctions) and warrants submitted by Community Corrections (parole officers/"PO"), as well as release plans from DOC. If sanctions and warrants are not approved, entered and/or confirmed in a timely manner, county jails may release inmates. Small delays in retrieving and disseminating information could result in an inmate being housed in local jails longer than necessary, and could result in an inmate being released sooner than expected.

If release plans are not reviewed and approved by the Board in a timely manner, offenders will not have an Order of PPS upon release, which lists the conditions and restrictions they are to abide by while on supervision in the community. Offenders will not know what their conditions or restrictions are, and POs will not know what they are required to monitor outside of general conditions.

While there would not be ramifications for DOC inmate releases, there are electronic calculations made within CIS and PBMIS that assist Board Members and staff in determining projected hearing and release dates. The risk of calculation error will increase when staff is required to compile, track and formulate the hearing and release information manually with large paper files.

The following information is proprietary to PBMIS:

- Processing Active Supervision Requests (Keeping offenders on active supervision)
- Extending Supervision
- Reactivating Supervision (Returning offenders to active supervision after violations)
- Processing/Issuing Suspend and Detain Requests (Keeping offenders in custody for violations/new crimes)
- Issue Warrants
- Daily updates for offenders arrested on Parole Board warrants (in state and out of state)

- Confirm warrants to law enforcement agencies
- Enter information on warrants as caution for Law Enforcement
- Preparing and submit extradition paperwork to the Extraditions Office; notify them an offender is returning to Oregon so they can make transport arrangements
- Determine offender's arrival in Oregon for supervision jurisdiction/extradition purposes
- Review Board notes from prior violation hearings
- Schedule Board hearings
- Schedule psychological evaluations in time for Board hearings
- Issue the Board Action Forms (BAF)
- Processing Administrative Reviews (ARR) and viewing process
- Review BAFs and ARRs from 1991 forward
- Update the offense information on new and existing inmates
- Review Board decision history
- View crime commitment dates for Matrix (parole) and Sentencing Guidelines (PPS) Murder, Aggravated Murder, and Dangerous Offenders
- View Board notes on Predatory Sex Offender designations
- Maintain victim contact information and notification requests

There is little historical information available for current Board and DOC staff to determine any past efforts made to rewrite or replace PBMIS, nor any documentation of past requests for budgetary increases to support such efforts. Unfortunately, the Board's past budgets have not had a surplus of funds to adequately pay for such a project, nor does the Board's current budget. The Board's contingency plan will rely heavily on creating paper processes, manual data entry, and new communication and information sharing processes with DOC, Community Corrections agencies, and additional community partners.

While DOC is sympathetic to the Board's needs, and is an advocate for the rewrite of PBMIS in order to maintain the information-sharing relationship that is imperative for both agencies, they, too, do not have the personnel or funding available to dedicate to this time-sensitive project.

Should the Board not be granted an increase in expenditure limitation for general fund in order to complete the rewrite of the Parole Board Management Information System, DOC will need to decide if the IT Project Portfolio should be reprioritized to accommodate the work for the Board. DOC does not have the FTE to take on the rewrite of PBMIS without pushing back work that has already been prioritized for DOC. Due to IT staffing levels that are already insufficient to support current demand, DOC would essentially be putting all open-systems development work on hold for 12 months. This, in turn, will have a trickle-down effect to some DOC partners to include Community Corrections and the Criminal Justice Commission.

In addition to the abovementioned problems with PBMIS, more recent issues have been identified by the Department of Corrections Information Technology Services. DOC needs to upgrade the iSeries operating system (CIS and their accounting system, AFAMIS), but cannot yet do so, due to the fragile nature of PBMIS. This is a critical system upgrade for DOC and *completely separate* from the Windows OS system upgrade as discussed above.

The current Oracle Transparent Gateway software that is integral to the PBMIS does not support iSeries OS 7.1.0. Oracle has a new gateway based on the iSeries DRDA server that we have installed and are troubleshooting.

The Board's System Analyst is setting up to connect to the test database, which DOC will be work on to resolve the problems. It is unknown how long testing and troubleshooting will take, as many factors are unknown at this time.

The risk is that if DOC moves forward with the OS upgrade without switching the gateway, PBMIS could cease working altogether.