

# Exhibits

1-15



FORWARD

**Cooper, Ranae A.**  
**From:** Yates, Cindi  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2002 5:22 PM  
**To:** Fiala, Anne L.  
**Cc:** Lehman, Joe D.; Vail, Eldon W.; Robinson-Martin, Patria N.  
**Subject:** RE: In re David L. King, Wash. Supreme Ct. #70595-0

I recommend we have someone from records (Janice?), IT staff and Melanie review the the impact of this decision. Do you agree? If so I will ask Don Price to designate someone from IT.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Lehman, Joe D.  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2002 12:59 PM  
**To:** Yates, Cindi  
**Cc:** Vail, Eldon W.  
**Subject:** FW: In re David L. King, Wash. Supreme Ct. #70595-0

Maybe the question I asked you in the previous e-mail has already been answered. See Paul's comment below. Unfortunately he points out a real potential problem with work that will have to be done by records staff.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** **Weisser, Paul (ATG)** [mailto:PaulW@ATG.WA.GOV]  
 <mailto:[mailto:PaulW@ATG.WA.GOV]>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2002 12:24 PM  
**To:** Van Wagenen, Dick; Lehman, Joe D.  
**Subject:** RE: In re David L. King, Wash. Supreme Ct. #70595-0

The decision probably won't result in the offenders serving more or less time than they otherwise would have served, but implementing the rule the court adopted might involve changes to OBTS and record keeping functions. The correctional records managers may have their hands full with this one. I suspect that many offenders' (hundreds or thousands) time structure will have to be individually recalculated, because I don't think OBTS can accommodate the rule the court announced in King on a systemwide basis. PDW

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Van Wagenen, Dick  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2002 12:10 PM  
**To:** Lehman, Joe D.; Weisser, Paul (ATG)  
**Subject:** RE: In re David L. King, Wash. Supreme Ct. #70595-0

Sounds like a typically murky Supreme Court decision, though in fairness the issue itself is murky enough. It doesn't appear to affect the actual amount of prison time an inmate would serve in such a case, but if I'm wrong about that we should look at budget implications either way.

Also, if this presents either practical or fiscal problems we might consider request legislation

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Lehman, Joe D.  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2002 10:49 AM  
**To:** Van Wagenen, Dick  
**Subject:** FW: In re David L. King, Wash. Supreme Ct. #70595-0  
**Importance:** High



*SENTENCING BUSINESS  
RULES  
PRISON SENTENCES*



*Stigall, Wendy S. (DOC)*

*WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*

# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

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# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

## OFFENSE/GENERAL INFORMATION:

Sentences require a certified copy of a Judgment and Sentence and Warrant of Commitment (RCW 72.02.230) to prison for a valid commitment. County jail sentences (CCJ) can be served in DOC if the offender has a J&S and Warrant of Commitment to DOC per RCW 9.94A.190(3).

GENERAL INFORMATION		
INFORMATION TYPE	RCW	NOTES
Felony Class (Not in Title 9A)	<u>RCW 9.94A.035</u>  <u>RCW 9.92.010</u>  SESSION LAW 1996, HB 2389, Chapter 44, Section I & II	
Non-Violent Offense	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(33)</u>	
Violent Offense	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(54)</u>	
Serious Violent Offense	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(45)</u>	
Sex Offense	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(46)</u>	
Drug Offense	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(22)</u>	
Felony Harassment Offense	<u>RCW 9A.46.060</u>  SESSION LAW 1985, ESSB 3012, Chapter 288, Section 6	
Crimes Against Persons	<u>RCW 9.94A.411</u>  SESSION LAW 1983, ESHB 297, Chapter 115, Section 15	
Crimes Against Property/Other Crimes	<u>RCW 9.94A.411</u>  SESSION LAW 1983, ESHB 297, Chapter 115, Section 15	
Extraordinary Medical Placement Eligible (EMP)	<u>RCW 9.94A.728</u>  SESSION LAW 1999, HB 1299, Chapter 324, Sections 1&6	Offenders on death row or sentenced to Life without possibility of release or parole are NOT eligible for EMP.
Two Strike Offense (Effective 07/01/1996)	<u>RCW 9.94A.030(37)</u>	Two separate convictions of specified sex offenses. They are sentenced to Life Without

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	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1996, SHB 2320, CHAPTER 289,</p>	the Possibility of Release. List of qualifying offenses is listed in RCW 9.94A.030(37)
Three Strike Offense (Most Serious Offense) (Effective 12/02/1993)	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.030(32)</u>  <u>RCW 9.94A.555</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> 1993, Initiative 593, Chapter 1, Section 1 &amp; 2</p>	Persistent Offender – Initiative 593. A “persistent offender” is an offender who is convicted of a most serious offense and has at least two prior convictions for serious offenses resulting in separate incarcerations. They are sentenced to Life Without the Possibility of Release. List of qualifying offenses is listed in RCW 9.94A.030(32).
Gross Misdemeanor Sentences	<p>STATE V. BESIO 80 Wn. App. 426, 907 P.2d 1220 (1995)</p>	<b>NOTE:</b> Per <i>Besio</i> Decision gross misdemeanor sentences cannot be served in DOC even with a Warrant of Commitment to prison.
DNA Eligible (Effective 07/1/1990)	<p><u>RCW 43.43.753</u>  STATE V. KELLEY 77 Wn. App. 66, 889 P.2d 940 (1995)  <u>SESSION LAW</u> 1990, SSB 6729, Chapter 230, Sections 1 &amp; 2</p>	<p>DNA was required on Class A felonies originally.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The <i>Kelley</i> Decision clarified that drug offenses that were classified as Class A were not eligible for DNA draws. RCW amended: DNA is required for all felony offenses with a conviction date of 07/01/2002.</p>
<b>STATUTORY MAXIMUM</b>		
Statutory Maximum	<p><u>RCW 9A.20.020</u> (For offenses committed prior to 07/01/1984)  <u>SESSION LAW</u>  <u>RCW 9A.20.021</u> (For offenses committed on or after 07/01/1984)  <u>SESSION LAW</u></p>	
Statutory Maximum for Drug Offenses-Subsequent Offenses	<p><u>RCW 69.50.408</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> 1971 1<sup>st</sup> Ex. Session, E2SSB 146, Chapter 308, Section 69.50.408</p>	20 years. Statutory maximum doubles for second and subsequent drug offenses with the exception of possessions.



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Statutory Maximum for Drug Offenses-Protected Zone	<u>RCW 69.50.435(i)</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 2003, SB 5758, Chapter 53, Section 340	20 years. If local government specifically designates a thousand foot perimeter, may be punished by doubling the imprisonment other than under 69.50.406. NOTE: This does not raise the felony class to a Class A felony. It remains a Class B but allows the stat max to be raised to 20 years and if there is a firearm enhancement it can be raised to 5 years. <u>AG opinion dated 12/07/2015.</u>
Statutory Maximum on Class B or Class C offenses with consecutive enhancements	<u>State v. Thomas</u> 49061-3-1	<b>NOTE:</b> Per the <i>Thomas</i> Decision, if an offender has multiple counts with enhancements as long as the total for each count does not exceed the statutory maximum sentence this is a legal sentence. The example in the Thomas case was two counts of Robbery 2 <sup>nd</sup> (Class B, 10 year stat max) and each count had a base sentence of 84 months and an enhancement of 36 months. Court ran the enhancements consecutively with each other and consecutive with the base sentences (84 months concurrent). The total overall sentence then was 13 years (84 months + 36 months + 36 months). The Court held that this did not exceed the statutory maximum to 10 years because each count within itself was only sentenced to 10 years.
<b>COMMUNITY CUSTODY BOARD (CCB)</b>		
CCB Eligible	<u>RCW 9.94A.712</u> recodified as 9.94A.507 effective 08/01/2009.  <u>Session Law</u> 2001, 3ESSB 6151, Chapter 12, Section 303	09/01/2001 Date of offense or after to qualify.
CCB Eligible Exception	<u>RCW 9.94A.712(2)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2001, 3ESSB 6151, Chapter 12, Section 303	An offender convicted of Rape of a Child 1st or 2nd or Child Molestation 1st who was seventeen years of age or younger at the time of the offense shall not be sentenced under this Section.

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CCB Eligible	<u>RCW 9.94A.712</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2006, SSB 6406, Chapter 124, Section 3	Added Assault of a Child 2 <sup>nd</sup> with Sexual Motivation to list of eligible offenses effective 07/01/2006.
CCB Eligible	<u>RCW 9.94A.712</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2006, HB 3277, Chapter 122, Section 5	Added 25 year or greater minimum term to identified sex offenses with a finding of Predatory.
CCB Eligible	<u>RCW 9.94A.712</u> recodified as <u>RCW 9.94A.507</u> effective 08/01/2009	
CCB Eligible-Sexual Motivation Finding	<u>RCW 9.94A.533(8)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2006, SSSB 6460, Chapter 123, Section 1	The Sexual Motivation Finding with certain identified offenses makes them CCB eligible offenses. These findings became enhancements effective 07/01/2006 which meant there was flat time added to the minimum base sentence for the enhancements.
<b>MANDATORY MINIMUM TERMS</b>		
Mandatory Minimum (Under ISRB from 06/12/1935 to 06/30/1984)  Board of Prison Terms and Paroles (Parole Board) was created in 1935	<u>RCW 9.95.040</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 1935, HB 285, Chapter 114, Section 2  NOTE: RCW's were not established until 1950	Mandatory minimum terms for offenses committed prior to 07/01/1984 are eligible for earned release time (33.33%) with the exception of Rape 1 <sup>st</sup> (Flat time)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder 20 years</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup> 3 years (Flat time)</li> <li>• Habitual Criminal 15 years</li> <li>• Embezzling 5 years</li> <li>• Armed with a Deadly Weapon 5 Years / 7 ½ years if subsequent finding</li> </ul> Does not include attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.

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<p>Mandatory Minimum (07/01/1984 to 06/30/1990)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.120(4)</u></p> <p>RCW created under the SRA</p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1981, SSHB 440, Chapter 137, Section 12</p>	<p>Mandatory minimum sentences under the SRA committed after 06/30/1984 are eligible for earned release time with the exception of Rape 1st:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder 1<sup>st</sup>- 20 years</li> <li>• Assault 1st with Intent to Kill -- 5 years</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup> – 3 years (Flat Time)</li> </ul> <p>Does not include attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.</p>
<p>Mandatory Minimum (Effective 07/01/1990 to 12/02/1993)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.120(4)</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1990, SSSB 6259, Chapter 3, Section 705</p>	<p>Rape 1<sup>st</sup> mandatory minimum raised to 5 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder 1<sup>st</sup>- 20 years</li> <li>• Assault 1st with Intent to Kill – 5 years</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup> – 5 years</li> </ul> <p>Does not include attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.</p>
<p>Mandatory Minimum (Effective 12/02/1993 to 07/01/1997)</p> <p>Then</p> <p>Effective 07/01/1997 to 07/01/2000</p>	<p>Initiative 593 <u>RCW 9.94A.120(4)</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1993, SHB 1578, Chapter 31, Section 3</p>	<p>All mandatory minimum sentences to be served as flat time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder 1<sup>st</sup>- 20 years</li> <li>• Assault 1<sup>st</sup> with Intent to Kill-5 years</li> <li>• Assault of a Child 1<sup>st</sup> with Intent to Kill-5 years</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup>-5 years</li> </ul> <p>Does not include attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Per the <u>Cloud Decision</u> 95 Wn. App. 606, 976 P.2d 649 (1999) this RCW reversed so mandatory minimum sentences were reverted back to receiving good time and law was reinstated on 07/01/1997.</p>
<p>Mandatory Minimum (Effective 07/01/1997 to 07/01/2000)</p>	<p><u>9.94A.120(4)</u> recodified to 9.94A.590 effective 07/01/2000.</p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 2000, SB 6223, Chapter 28, Section 7</p>	<p>All mandatory minimum sentences to be served as flat time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder 1<sup>st</sup>- 20 years</li> <li>• Assault 1<sup>st</sup> with Intent to Kill-5 years</li> <li>• Assault of a Child 1<sup>st</sup> with Intent to Kill-5 years</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup>-5 years</li> </ul> <p>Does not include attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.</p>



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		or the J&S states the assault mandatory minimum statute.
Mandatory Minimum (Effective 06/01/2014 to Present)	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.540(1)(e)</u></p> <p><u>SESSION LAW 2014, SB 5064, Chapter 130, Section 2</u></p>	<p>ADDED:</p> <p>Aggravated Murder 1<sup>st</sup> – Juveniles who committed their offense prior to the age of 16 sentenced as adults serve a mandatory minimum sentence of 25 years.</p> <p>Aggravated Murder 1<sup>st</sup>- Juveniles who were 16 or 17 at the time of their offense will serve a mandatory minimum of not less than 25 years. The entire minimum term ordered by the Court will be served as a mandatory minimum with no good time.</p>
<b>DEADLY WEAPON/FIREARM</b>		
Firearm Eligible	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(3)(F)</u></p> <p><u>SESSION LAW 1995, Initiative 159, Chapter 129, Section 2</u></p>	<p>All offenses with the exception of the following are eligible for a deadly weapon/firearm enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possession Of A Machine Gun</li> <li>• Possessing A Stolen Firearm</li> <li>• Drive-By Shooting</li> <li>• Theft Of A Firearm</li> <li>• Unlawful Possession Of A Firearm In The First And Second Degree</li> <li>• Use Of A Machine Gun in a Felony</li> </ul>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (ISRB) Effective 1935 (Session Law Chapter 114 Section 2) through 07/01/1984.	<p><u>RCW 9.95.040</u></p> <p><u>Session Law 1935, HB 285, Chapter 114, Section 2</u></p> <p>NOTE: RCW's were not established until 1950</p>	<p>Definition included both deadly weapon and firearm.</p> <p>Offenses with a deadly weapon received a 5 year minimum term. Subsequent deadly weapon minimum terms were 7.5 years.</p> <p>Minimum terms were eligible for 33.33% earned release time.</p> <p>Did not apply to anyone under 21 at the time of their offense. (Removed this bullet - Session Law, 1961, Chapter 138, Section 2)</p>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (07/01/1984 to 07/01/1986)	<p><u>RCW 9.95.040</u></p> <p><u>RCW 9.94A.125</u></p> <p><u>SESSION LAW 1983, EHB 1187, Chapter 163, Section 3</u></p>	<p>Definition included both deadly weapon and firearm.</p> <p>The following offenses had additional terms added to the presumptive sentence.</p>
		<p>Eligible for 33.33% earned release time.</p> <p><b>24 months</b></p>

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	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1983, ESHB 297, Chapter 115, Section 2</p>	<p>Rape 1<sup>st</sup> Robbery 1<sup>st</sup> Kidnap 1<sup>st</sup>;   <u>18 months</u> Burglary 1<sup>st</sup>   <u>12 months</u> Assault 2<sup>nd</sup>, Escape 1<sup>st</sup>, Kidnap 2<sup>nd</sup> Burglary 2<sup>nd</sup> of a building other than a dwelling.                       Deadly weapon enhancement increases apply to anticipatory offenses.</p>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (07/01/1986 to 07/01/1988)	<p><u>Session Law</u> 1986, SHB 1399, Chapter 257, Section 22</p>	<p>Added: 12 months Delivery of a Controlled Substance with Intent to Deliver or any drug offense.</p>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (07/01/1988 to 06/11/1992)	<p><u>Session Law</u> 1988, SB 6608, Chapter 218, Section 1</p>	<p>Added: 12 months Theft of Livestock 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup></p>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (06/11/1992 to 06/12/1994)	<p><u>Session Law</u> 1992, ESSB 6104, Chapter 145, Section 9</p>	<p>Added: 12 months Assault of a Child 2<sup>nd</sup></p>
Deadly Weapon Term of Confinement (06/13/1994 to 07/22/1995)	<p><u>Session Law</u> 1994, ESSHB 2319, Chapter 7, 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session, Section 512(3)</p>	<p>Added: 12 months for Violent Offenses other than Rape 1, Robbery 1, Kidnapping 1 and Burglary 1</p>
(Hard Time for Armed Crime) Effective 07/23/1995 to Present	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.602</u>   <u>RCW 9.94A.533(3)</u>  <u>RCW 9.94A.533 (4)</u>   <u>Session Law</u> 1995, Initiative 591, Chapter 129, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>Deadly Weapon and Firearm Enhancements were separated.</p>

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<p>Firearm Enhancements (Effective 07/23/1995 to Present)</p>	<p>RCW 9.94A.602 recodified to RCW <u>9.94A.825</u> effective 08/01/2009.</p> <p>MATTER OF CHARLES 135 Wn.2d 239, 955 P.2d 798 (1998)</p> <p>STATE V. LEWIS 86 Wn. App.716, 20838-5-II (06/13/97)</p> <p>RCW <u>9.94A.533(3)</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1995, Initiative 591, Chapter 129, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>The following additional times are added to the presumptive sentence for felony crimes committed after the effective date of this Section or if an accomplice was armed with a firearm.</p> <p>Five years – Class A Three years-Class B 18 months- Class C</p> <p>All firearm enhancements double if previously sentenced to firearm or deadly weapon enhancements. NOTE: Previous deadly weapon finding must also have been committed after 07/23/1995 to be doubled.</p> <p>All firearm enhancements are served as flat time and run consecutively with all other sentencing provisions. See the <u>Mandatory-Enhancement process</u> for additional information.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Per the <i>Charles</i> and <i>Lewis</i> decisions the only exception to this rule is multiple enhancements prior to 06/11/1998. If there were multiple firearm enhancements they were to run concurrently but consecutively to any other sentencing provisions.</p> <p>Firearm enhancement increases apply to anticipatory offenses.</p> <p>If the presumptive standard range exceeds the statutory maximum for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence becomes the presumptive sentence.</p> <p>When the Court uses the doubling provision of RCW 69.50.435(1)(j) the firearm enhancement should be 60 months. NOTE: The doubling statute will raise the stat max to 20 years but it will stay a Class B felony. <u>AG opinion.</u></p>
<p>Deadly Weapon Enhancements (Effective 07/23/1995 to Present)</p>	<p>RCW <u>9.94A.825</u></p> <p>RCW <u>9.94A.533 (4)</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1995, Initiative 591, Chapter 129, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>Deadly Weapon: 18 months-Class A 12 months-Class B 6 months-Class C</p> <p>All deadly weapon enhancements double if previously sentenced to firearm or deadly weapon enhancements. NOTE: Previous deadly weapon finding must also have been committed after 07/23/1995 to be doubled.</p>

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		All deadly weapon enhancements are served as flat time and run consecutively with all other sentencing provisions. See the <u>Mandatory-Enhancement process</u> for additional information.
Felony Firearm Registration	Effective: 07/28/2013  <u>Session Law</u> - 2013, SHB 1612, Chapter 189, Sections 1-7	Creates a WSP data base to maintain a felony firearm database, and creates registration requirements. It is up to the Court to determine if the offender must register. At this point there is no expectation for DOC to register these offenders the way sex offenders are registered but we capture the Felony Firearm Registration as a field in sentence structure for tracking in case the requirements change in the future. Failure to Register as a Firearm offender is a gross misdemeanor.
<b>OTHER SENTENCE ENHANCEMENTS</b>		
Sexual Motivation Finding (Effective 06/07/1990 to 06/30/2006)	<u>9.94A.127</u> recodified to <u>9.94A.835</u> Effective 07/01/2001  <u>Session Law</u> 1990, SSSB 6259, Chapter 3, Section 601	A felony with a special finding of Sexual Motivation makes the underlying offense a sex offense. The finding is not applied to sex offenses.
Sexual Motivation Finding (Effective 07/01/2006 to Present)	<u>9.94A.835</u>  <u>9.94A.533(8)(a)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2006, SSSB 6460, Chapter 123, Section 1	The following additional times are added to the presumptive sentence when there is a special finding of Sexual Motivation.  24 months-Class A 18 months-Class B 12 months-Class C  All enhancements <b>double</b> if previously sentenced to firearm or deadly weapon enhancements.  All enhancements are served as flat time and run consecutively with all other sentencing provisions.  See the Mandatory-Enhancement process for additional information.
VUCSA in a Correctional Facility (Effective Date of Offense of 07/23/1989)	<u>RCW 9.94A.533(5)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 1989, SB 5040, Chapter 124, Section 1(4)	Enhancement is added to the standard range. Should not be consecutive with all other sentencing provisions. This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time.  69.50.401(2)(a) or (b)      18 months



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		<p>69.50.410                    18 months          69.50.401 (2)(c), (d) or (e)    15 months          69.50.4013                    12 months</p>
<p>VUCSA-Protected Zone          (Effective Date of Offense of          07/23/1989 to 06/06/2006)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(6)</u>  <u>RCW 69.50.435</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u>          1989, 2SHB 1793,          Chapter 271,          Sections 101(4) and          112</p> <p><u>Session Law</u>          1996, SSB 5140,          Chapter 14,          Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>A protected zone enhancement raised the standard range by 24 months and doubled the statutory maximum sentence. The enhancement was served as part of the base sentence. This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time.</p> <p>06/07/1996 Added Civic Centers to protected zones.</p>
<p>VUCSA-Protected Zone          (Effective Date of Offense          06/07/2006)</p>	<p><u>State v. Jacobs</u>          154 Wn. 2d 596,          115 P.3d 281 (2005)</p> <p>Protected zones run consecutively with other sentencing provisions but concurrently to each other.</p> <p>In <u>Re Gutierrez</u>          26875-6</p> <p>Protected Zone enhancements are halved when there is a DOSA sentence.</p> <p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(4)</u>  <u>RCW 69.50.435</u></p> <p><u>Session Law</u>          2006, E2SSB 6239,          Chapter 339,          Sections 301(6)</p>	<p>The protected zone enhancement raises the standard range by 24 months and is also to be served consecutively to any other sentencing provision and doubles the statutory maximum sentence. This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time. Protected Zone Enhancements should be served consecutively with other Protected Zone enhancement if there are multiple counts with a protected zone finding within a cause. If offender is sentenced to DOSA, enter as a special finding only and include the enhancement time in the base sentence. If not a DOSA sentence, enter as a base and enhancement type and length. Example: Sentenced to a DOSA sentence. Half of the midpoint range is 8 months plus half of the enhancement is 12 months for a total sentence of 20 months. This would be entered as 20 months base with a finding of Protected Zone and 20 months of community custody. If non-DOSA this would be entered as a base of 8 months and an enhancement of 12 months consecutive for a total of 20 months sentence and 20 months of community custody.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Per the <i>Jacobs</i> decision, protected zone enhancements run consecutively with any other sentencing provisions but concurrently with each other.</p>

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<p>Presence of a Minor when Manufacturing Methamphetamine (Effective Date of Offense 06/08/2000 to 06/06/2006)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(6)</u>  RCW 9.94A.128 recodified effective 07/01/2001 to RCW 9.94A.605  <u>Session Law</u> 2000, SSB 6260, Chapter 132, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>Presence of a Minor when Manufacturing Methamphetamine enhancement raises the standard range by 24 months. This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time.  Sentence structure would be entered the same as Protected Zone.</p>
<p>Presence of a Minor when Manufacturing Methamphetamine (Effective Date of Offense 06/07/2006)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(6)</u>  RCW 9.94A.605  RCW 9.94A.605 recodified to RCW <u>9.94A.827</u> effective 08/01/2009  <u>Session Law</u> 2006, E2SSB 6239, Chapter 339, Sections 301(6)</p>	<p>Presence of a Minor when Manufacturing Methamphetamine enhancement raises the standard range by 24 months, is also to be served consecutively to any other sentencing provision and doubles the statutory maximum sentence.  This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time.  Sentence structure would be entered the same as Protected Zone.</p>
<p>Prior DUI on Vehicular Homicide (Effective Date of Offense 01/01/1999 to 08/31/2011)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533 (7)</u> <u>RCW 46.61.520</u> <u>RCW 46.61.5055</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 1998, ESSB 6166, Chapter 211, Section 2</p>	<p>A two year enhancement is added to the base sentence for each prior DUI. This type of enhancement is eligible for earned time.</p>
<p>Prior DUI on Vehicular Homicide (Effective Date of Offense 09/01/2011)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533 (7)</u> <u>RCW 46.61.520</u> <u>RCW 46.61.5055</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2011, E2SHB 1789, Chapter 293, Section 9</p>	<p>An additional two years shall be added to the standard range for vehicular homicide committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.61.502 for each prior offense as defined in 46.61.5055. <u>All enhancements under this subsection shall be mandatory, shall be served in total confinement, and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions.</u> This will apply to any offense committed on or after 09/01/2011. The DUI enhancements do not run as flat time but are consecutive to all other sentencing provisions, except other DUI enhancements.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<p>Sexual Conduct in Return for a Fee (Effective Date of Offense 07/22/2007)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(9)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2007, SSB 5718, Chapter 368, Section 1-10</p>	<p>One year enhancement is added to the standard sentencing range for Rape of a Child 1<sup>st</sup>, Rape of a Child 2<sup>nd</sup>, Rape of a Child 3<sup>rd</sup>, Child Molestation 1<sup>st</sup>, Child Molestation 2<sup>nd</sup>, Child Molestation 3<sup>rd</sup>, if the offender engaged, agreed or offered to engage the victim in the sexual conduct in return for a fee. This enhancement type is eligible for earned release time. Raises the standard range of the underlying sentence by 12 months.</p>
<p>Criminal Street Gang Related Felony Offense (Effective Date of Offense 06/12/2008)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533 (10)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2008, E2SHB, Chapter 276, Sections 301 and 302</p>	<p>(10)(a) For a person age eighteen or older convicted of any criminal street gang-related felony offense for which the person compensated, threatened, or solicited a minor in order to involve the minor in the commission of the felony offense, the standard sentence range is determined by locating the sentencing grid sentence range defined by the appropriate offender score and the seriousness level of the completed crime, and multiplying the range by one hundred twenty-five percent. If the standard sentence range under this subsection exceeds the statutory maximum sentence for the offense, the statutory maximum sentence is the presumptive sentence unless the offender is a persistent offender.</p> <p>(b) This subsection does not apply to any criminal street gang-related felony offense for which involving a minor in the commission of the felony offense is an element of the offense.</p> <p>This Special Finding Type makes the underlying offense of Unlawful Possession of a Firearm eligible for 12 months of community custody.</p>
<p>Endangerment of Persons During Felony Elude (Effective Date of Offense 06/12/2008)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(11)</u> <u>RCW 9.94A.834</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2008, ESHB 1030, Chapter 219, Sections 1,2,3(10)</p>	<p>Raises the standard range by 12 months on the underlying cause (RCW 46.61.024). Eligible for earned release time.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<p>Assault of Law Enforcement Officer with a Firearm (Effective Date of Offense 07/26/2009)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(12)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2009, SB 5413, Chapter 141, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard sentence range for an offense that is also a violation of RCW 9.94A.831. This should be entered as a special finding type and the 12 months should be added to the base sentence. This enhancement type is eligible for earned release time.</p>
<p>DUI with Child in Vehicle (Effective Date of Offense 06/12/2012)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(13)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2012, ESHB 2302, Chapter 42, Sections 3(13)</p>	<p>An additional 12 months shall be added to the standard range for vehicular homicide committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug as defined by RCW 46.621.520 or for vehicular assault committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug laws defined by RCW 46.61.522, or for any felony driving under the influence (RCW 46.61.502(6)) or felony physical control under the influence (RCW 46.61.504(6)) for each child passenger under the age of sixteen who is an occupant in the defendant's vehicle. These enhancements shall be mandatory, shall be served in total confinement and shall run consecutively to all other sentencing provisions. If the addition of a minor child enhancement increases the sentence so that it would exceed the statutory maximum for the offense, the portion of the sentence representing the enhancement may not be reduced. This enhancement is eligible for earned time.</p>
<p>Robbery of a Pharmacy (Effective Date of Offense 07/28/13)</p>	<p><u>RCW 9.94A.533(14)</u>  <u>Session Law</u> 2013, SB 5149, Chapter 270, Sections 1 and 2</p>	<p>An additional twelve months shall be added to the standard sentence range for an offense that a Robbery 1<sup>st</sup> or Robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> and has a special allegation pled and proven that the defendant committed a robbery of a pharmacy as defined in RCW 18.64.011(21). This enhancement is eligible for earned time. It raises the standard range so may be included in the base sentence. It is not consecutive to all other sentencing provisions. If the court orders it separately from the base sentence it can be entered as an enhancement but would only be consecutive with the Robbery counts.</p>

# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<b>ANTICIPATORIES AND MODIFIERS</b>		
Anticipatories – Attempt and Solicitation (Effective 07/01/1976)	Original RCW's:  <u>RCW 9A.28.020</u> <u>RCW 9A.28.030</u>  Session Law 1975 1 <sup>st</sup> Ex. S., ESSB 2092, Chapter 260	Effective 07/01/1976 Anticipatories of Attempt and Solicitation drop the felony class on all offenses with the exception of Class A Murder 1 <sup>st</sup> .
Anticipatory- Conspiracy (Effective 07/01/1976)	Original RCW:  <u>RCW 9A.28.040</u>  Session Law 1975 1 <sup>st</sup> Ex.S., ESSB 2092, Chapter 260  RCW 9.94A.410 Recodified to RCW <u>9.94A.595</u>	Conspiracy drops the felony class for all offenses with the exception of Murder 1 <sup>st</sup> .
Anticipatories – Attempt and Solicitation (Effective 07/26/1981)	<u>Session Law</u> 1981, SB 3295, Chapter 203, Section 3	Arson 1 <sup>st</sup> was added to offenses that do not drop a felony class with an anticipatory of attempt or solicitation.
Anticipatories- All(Effective 07/24/1983)	<u>Session Law</u> 1983, ESHB297, Chapter 115, Section 12	The felony class and the presumptive sentence is 75 percent of the sentencing grid for attempts, solicitations and conspiracies.
Anticipatories – Attempt and Solicitation (Effective 06/09/1994)	<u>Session Law</u> 1994, SSB 6007, Chapter 271, Section 101	Murder 2 <sup>nd</sup> was added to offenses that do not drop a felony class with an anticipatory of attempt or solicitation.
Anticipatory- Solicitation of a Class A felony qualifies as a Class B felony between 07/01/1990 and 07/24/1999.	IN RE MAHRLE <i>88 Wn. App. 410,</i> <i>945 P.2d 1142</i> <i>(1997)</i>	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>Mahrle</i> Court Decision-Anticipatory on solicitation/attempted Murder 2 <sup>nd</sup> causes dropped the felony class to a Class B.  Offenders were eligible for 33.33% earned release time during this time period.  Still considered a serious violent offense.
Anticipatory- Solicitation (Effective 05/06/1999)	IN RE HOPKINS <i>137 Wn.2d 897, 976</i> <i>P.2d 616 (1999)</i>	<b>NOTE:</b> <i>Hopkins</i> Court Decision-Drug convictions under 69.50 and 69.52 with an anticipatory of Solicitation are not considered drug offenses.
		These offenses are not eligible for community custody.

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Anticipatories – Attempt and Solicitation (Effective 09/01/2001)	<u>Session Law</u> 2001, 3ESSB 6151, Chapter 12, Section 354	Added the following offenses to remain Class A with an attempt or solicitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Molestation 1<sup>st</sup></li> <li>• Indecent Liberties with Forcible Compulsion</li> <li>• Rape 1<sup>st</sup>,</li> <li>• Rape 2<sup>nd</sup>,</li> <li>• Rape of a Child 1<sup>st</sup></li> <li>• Rape of a Child 2<sup>nd</sup></li> </ul>
Anticipatories – Attempt and Solicitation		NOTE: Attempt and Solicitation of Serious Violent Offenses that do not remain Class A are still eligible for 10% or 15% ERT because although the Felony Class drops to a Class B, they are still Serious Violent Offenses. Example: Attempted Assault 1st
Modifiers (Effective 09/08/1975)	<u>RCW 9A.08.020</u>	Complicity and Accomplice.  A person is guilty of a crime if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he or she is legally accountable. Modifiers do not change the felony class or any sentencing provisions.

CONCURRENT/CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES		
	<u>In re Chapman</u> 105 Wn.2d 211, 713 P.2d 106 (1986)	NOTE: <i>Chapman</i> Decision confirmed that the last judge imposing sentence controls the concurrent or consecutive sentence.
Consecutive Sentences (Causes or counts)	<u>RCW 9.94A.589(1)(b)</u>	Serious violent offenses arising from separate and distinct criminal conduct should run consecutively to each other.
Consecutive Sentences (Causes or counts)	<u>RCW 9.94A.589(1)(c)</u>	Offenders convicted under RCW 9.41.040 for Unlawful Possession of a Firearm 1 <sup>st</sup> or 2 <sup>nd</sup> and for Theft of a Firearm or Possession of a Stolen Firearm or both should be served consecutively to each other.
Consecutive Sentences	<u>RCW 9.94A.589(2)(a)</u>	Whenever a person while under sentence for conviction of a felony commits another felony and is sentenced to another term of the confinement, the latter terms shall not begin until expiration of all terms.  NOTE: This includes escapes that happen when an offender is in prison or new offenses an offender commits (Assaults, Persistent Prison Misbehavior, etc.) while in DOC custody. Also includes new sentences committed while serving a DOC sanction, or on a sentencing alternative unless specifically

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

	<b><u>66262-7 DRESS</u></b>	ordered concurrently by the Court or if the J&S has the Dress language. <b>NOTE:</b> Per the Dress Decision if the Judgment and Sentence has the boilerplate language that the cause will run concurrently to any other cause regardless if the RCW mandates consecutive, DOC must follow the J&S.
Consecutive Sentences	<p><b>STATE V. LEWIS</b> 86 Wn. App.716, 20838-5-II (06/13/97)</p> <p><b>MATTER OF CHARLES</b> 135 Wn.2d 239, 955 P.2d 798 (1998)</p>	Deadly weapon and firearm enhancements with a date of offense between 7-23-95 and 06-10-98 are concurrent to each other but consecutive to the base sentence.
Consecutive Sentences	<b><u>SESSION LAW</u></b> ESB 5695, Chapter 235, Section 1, Subsections 3 and 4	Deadly weapon and firearm enhancements with a date of offense after 06-10-98 should run consecutively to each other and consecutively with the base sentence.
Consecutive Sentences	<b><u>RCW 13.40.285</u></b>	Juvenile and adult sentences should be served consecutively.
Concurrent Sentences	<b><u>RCW 9.94A.589(3)</u></b>	Whenever a person is sentenced for a felony that was committed while the person was not under sentence for conviction of a felony, the sentences shall run concurrently unless the court expressly orders them to be served consecutively.

# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

EARNED RELEASE TIME (RCW 9A.02.020 AND RCW 9A.02.030)		
EARNED RELEASE TIME	EARNED RELEASE TIME PERCENTAGE	INCLUSIVE DATES
Earned Release Percentage	33 1/3%	Date Of Offense Prior To 07/01/1990
Earned Release Percentage	<p>15% applies to Serious Violent or Class A Sex Offenses.</p> <p>33 1/3% to all remaining offenses with the exception of Aggravated Murder 1<sup>st</sup> which does not have earned time.</p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 1990, SSB 6259, Chapter 3, Section 202</p>	<p>Date Of Offense 07/01/1990 To 06/30/2003 with the exception of any mandatory/enhancement flat time.</p> <p>NOTE: Attempt and Solicitation of Serious Violent Offenses that do not remain Class A are still eligible for 10% or 15% ERT because although the Felony Class drops to a Class B, they are still Serious Violent Offenses. Example: Attempted Assault 1<sup>st</sup>, Class B, 10% ERT.</p> <p>Conspiracy of a Class A Sex Offense drops the felony Class to a B. These offenders are eligible for 33 1/3% ERT because the RCW is specific to Class A Sex Offenses. Example: Conspiracy to Rape 1<sup>st</sup>, Class B, 33 1/3% ERT.</p>
Earned Release Percentage	<p>10% applies to Serious Violent or Class A Sex Offenses.</p> <p>33 1/3% to all remaining offenses with the exception of Aggravated Murder 1<sup>st</sup> which does not have earned time.</p> <p><u>Session Law</u> 2003, ESSB 5990, Chapter 379, Section 1</p>	Date Of Offense from 07/01/2003 to present with the exception of any mandatory/enhancement flat time.
5990 Eligible	<p>The current offense must be eligible but there is also other criteria that needs to be met before the offender can be eligible for 50% earned release time. See attached eligibility requirements For 50% <u>5990 Eligibility Criteria</u> <u>Session Law</u> 2003, ESSB 5990, Chapter 379, Section 1</p>	Effective 07/01/2003. Was retroactive to all active offenders. Sunset Date: Date Of Conviction of 07/01/2010.



# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

**SERIOUSNESS LEVEL (RCW 9.94A.520).** Seriousness levels were created effective 07/24/1983 under RCW 9.94A.350 and this RCW was recodified 7/22/2001 to RCW 9.94A.520. Prior to 07/24/1983 there were no seriousness levels. When the "Inclusive Dates" Section says all dates it means from the starting point of 07/24/1983.

**LIST OF OFFENSES WITHIN EACH SERIOUSNESS LEVEL (RCW 9.94A.515):**

SERIOUSNESS LEVEL (RCW 9.94A.520)	INCLUSIVE DATES

**SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE ELIGIBILITY:**

Although the current offenses may be eligible for the following sentence alternatives there are other eligibility requirements that must be met. Refer to the RCW's provided for additional eligibility requirements.

DOSA's: Refer to the DOSA law changes document in the reference Section of SharePoint as the rules changed several times.

Early Deportation: The original deportation rules from 7/25/1993 were different from the newer version that was implemented effective 04/29/2011. See Early Deportation document in SharePoint.

Work Ethic: Work Ethic Camp was originally effective on 07/01/1993 under RCW 9.94A.137. There were rules changes and the name changed to the Work Ethic Program. See Work Ethic Program document in SharePoint.

SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES		
ALTERNATIVE	EFFECTIVE DATE	RCW
DOSA-Prison (DOSA 1)	04/19/1995 THRU 07/24/1999	<u>9.94A.660 AND 9.94A.662</u>  SESSION LAW 1995, SHB 1549, Chapter 108, Section 3(6)(a)
DOSA-Prison (DOSA 2a)	07/25/1999 THRU 06/07/2000	SESSION LAW 1999, E2SHB 1006, Chapter 197, Section 4
DOSA-Prison (DOSA 2b)	06/08/2000 THRU 09/30/2005	SESSION LAW 2000, SB 6223, Chapter 28, Section 19  SESSION LAW 2000, EHB 2340, Chapter 43, Section 1
DOSA-Prison (DOSA 3)	10/01/2005 THRU 06/06/2006	SESSION LAW 2005, E2SHB 2015, Chapter 460, Section 1

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

DOSA-Prison (DOSA 4)	06/07/2006 TO 07/31/2009	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2006, E2SSB 6239, Chapter 339, Section 302</p> <p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2006, HB 3317, Chapter 73, Section 10</p>
DOSA-Prison (DOSA 4)	08/01/2009  RCW <u>9.94A.662</u> created	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2009, SHB 1791, Chapter 389, Section 4</p> <p>NOTE: DOSA 4 changed the DOSA sentence to a confinement term of one-half the midpoint of the standard range or 12 months whichever is greater and community custody the other half of the midpoint of the standard range. Example: Midpoint of the standard range is 18 months, confinement time will be 12 months and community custody will be 9 months. If offender gets revoked in prison or outside of prison they would have a total minimum term of 21 months (original 12 months confinement plus 9 months community custody). The community custody length (revoked portion of the sentence is not reduced because confinement is more than one-half the midpoint of the standard range. See RCW 9.94A.662(1)(a)(b)</p>
DOSA Residential	Date of Sentence 10/01/2005 TO 07/31/2009	<p><u>9.94A.660</u></p> <p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2005, E2SHB 2015, Chapter 460, Section 1</p>
DOSA-Residential	08/01/2009  RCW <u>9.94A.664</u> created	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2009, SHB 1791, Chapter 389, Section 5</p>
Early Deportation	07/25/1993 Recodified As 9.94A.685 Effective 07/01/2001	<p><u>9.94A.280</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 1993, SHB 1727, Chapter 419, Section 1</p>
Early Deportation	04/29/2011	<p><u>9.94A.685</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 2011, ESHB 1547, Chapter 206, Sections 1,2,3,4</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

FOSA/CPA	06/10/2010	<u>9.94A.655</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 2010, SSB 6639, Chapter 224, Section 2
SSOSA served in prison	07/01/2005	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 2004, HB2400, Chapter 176, Section 4 Allows original SSOSA jail time to be served in prison if over one year.
Work Ethic Camp (WEC)	07/01/1993	<u>9.94A.137</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 1993, ESHB 1922, Chapter 338, Section 1
Work Ethic Program (WEP) New Title for Work Ethic Camp	RCW Recodified Effective 07/01/2001	<u>9.94A.690</u> <u>SESSION LAW</u> 2000, SB 6223, Chapter 28, Section 21

NOTIFICATIONS-RCW'S		
TYPE	LENGTH	RCW
Law Enforcement	Days	<u>72.09.712</u> (Previously 9.94A.612, Recodified 08/01/2009)
Victim/Witness	Days	<u>72.09.712</u> (Previously 9.94A.612, Recodified 08/01/2009)
Sex-Kidnap Registration		<u>9A.44.130</u> <u>9A.44.128</u> Definition of Kidnapping Offense for Registration

NOTIFICATION SESSION LAWS		
NOTE: Although the statutes call for 30 day and 10 day notifications it is DOB Policy to require 35 day and 15 days notices be sent to the Victim Services Office to ensure they can complete the notices to the victim-witnesses in a timely manner.		
TYPE	EFFECTIVE DATE	NOTES
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	07/28/1985	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1985, SHB 848, Chapter 346, Section 1 Original law. 10 day notification for violent offenses.
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	07/23/1989	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1989, HB 1024, Chapter 30, Section 1 Added Sex Offenses 10 day notification

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	07/23/1990	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1990, 2SSB 6259 Chapter 3, Section 121
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	07/28/1991	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1991, SSB 5128, Chapter 147, Section 1 Added Serious Drug Offenses 10 day notification
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	06/11/1992	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1992, ESHB 2702, Chapter 186, Section 7 Added Felony Harassment and Stalking offenses
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	06/09/1994	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1994, SHB 2540, Chapter 129, Section 3 Changed requirement for Violent and Sex Offenses to 30 days
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	06/06/1996	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1996, SHB 2545, Chapter 215, Section 4 Added notifications could be sent per request
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	06/06/1996	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 1996, SHB 2339, Chapter 205, Section 4 Added to the definition of a Serious Drug Offense
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	07/01/2004	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 2003, SB 5758, Chapter 53, Section 61 Added to the definition of a Serious Drug Offense.
Victim Witness and Law Enforcement	08/01/2009	<u>SESSION LAW</u> 2009, E2SSB 5688, Chapter 521, Section 166 Added DV offenses

# SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<u>SEX/KIDNAPPING REGISTRATION SESSION LAWS</u>		
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
Sex Offender Registration	02/28/90	<p>9A.44.130</p> <p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2000, 2SSB 6259, Chapter 3, Section 402 Sex offender registration within 30 days of release required for offenders committing a sex offense on or after 02/28/90 or offenders in DOC at the time of the registration requirement.</p> <p>DOC had to notify the offender of the requirement to register.</p>
Sex Offender Registration	07/28/1991	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1991, SHB 1997, Chapter 274, Section 2 Clarified it included juvenile and adult convictions, offenders releasing from DOC custody had to register within 24 hours of release. Those on supervision had to register within 10 days.</p> <p>DOC had to notify the offender of the requirement to register.</p>
Sex Offender Registration	07/23/1995	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1995, SSB 5326, Chapter 248, Section 1 Requirements expanded to include those sex offenders found not guilty by Insanity, Acquittal, Federal Jurisdiction, Foreign Countries or Military statutes.</p> <p>DOC had to notify the offender of the requirement to register.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Sex Offender Registration	07/23/1995	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1995, HB 1088, Chapter 268, Section 3 Clarified the definition of sex offense for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor sex offense- not eligible for registration. However, attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations on Class C sex offenses that are gross misdemeanors qualify as sex offenses and registration.</p> <p>DOC had to notify the offender of the requirement to register.</p>
Kidnapping Registration	07/27/1997	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1997, SSB 5621, Chapter 113, Section 3 Added Kidnapping Offenses to the list of registerable offenses.</p> <p>DOC had to notify the offender of the requirement to register.</p>
Sex-Kidnapping Registration	06/11/1998	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1998, HB 1172, Chapter 220, Section 1 Required DOC to register offenders within 30 days prior to release and to supply fingerprint cards at the time of registration.</p>
Sex-Kidnapping Registration	05/19/1999	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 1999, Sp. S. ESHB 1004, Chapter 6, Section 2 Requires homeless offenders to register.</p>
Sex-Kidnapping Registration	07/01/2001	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2001, SSB 5014, Chapter 95, Section 2(9) Added Sexual Misconduct of a Minor 2<sup>nd</sup>, and attempts, solicitation and conspiracy to commit a Kidnapping Offense (Kidnap 1, Kidnap 2, Unlawful Imprisonment where the victim is a Minor and the offender is not the minor's parent).</p>
Sex-Kidnapping Registration	07/22/2011	<p><u>SESSION LAW</u> 2011, SB 5045, Chapter 337, Section 3 Clarified federal, military and foreign country sex offenses.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Sex-Kidnapping Registration	06/12/2014	<u>SESSION LAWS</u> 2014, SHB 1791, Chapter 188, Section 2 Added Trafficking 1st under <u>RCW 9A.40.100(1)(a)(i)(A) (III) or (IV) or (a)(i)(B) added to definition of a sex offense so it is now eligible for SOR</u>
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<b>SUPERVISION</b>				
TYPE	LENGTH	RCW	NOTES	INCLUSIVE DATES
Parole	3 years or as set by the ISRB	<u>9.95.115</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SB 62, Chapter 238, Section 1		Date Of Offense Prior To 07/01/1984
SRA-No Supervision				07/01/1984 To 06/30/1988
Community Placement	12 Months	Previously 9.94A.700. (Recodified effective 08/01/2009 to <u>9.94B.050</u> )  <u>SESSION LAW</u> ESHB 1424 Chapter 153, Section 2	Sex offenses, Serious Violent Offenses, Assault 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Assault of a Child 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Any crime against a person with a deadly weapon finding or any felony under 69.50 or 69.52 RCW.	07/01/1988 To 06/30/1990
Community Placement	12 Months/24 Months	<u>9.94B.050</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> S2SB 6259 Chapter 3, Section 705(8)(a),(b)  <u>SESSION LAW</u> ESHB 2227, Chapter 199, Section 2	12 months:  Assault 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Any crime against a person with a deadly weapon finding or any felony under 69.50 or 69.52 RCW.  24 months:  Serious Violent Vehicular Homicide, Vehicular Assault  Sex offenses (sex offenses only until 06/05/1996)	07/1/1990 to 06/30/2000

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Community Custody	36 Months	<u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6274, Chapter 275, Section 2	36 Months:  Changed sex offenses from 24 months of community placement to 36 months of community custody.	06/06/1996 to 06/30/2000
Community Placement	12 Months	<u>RCW 9.94B.050</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> E2SSB 5421, Chapter 196, Section 5	Added Crimes Against Persons	07/25/1999 to 06/30/2000
<b>NOTE: <u>RCW 9.94A.701</u> IDENTIFIES WHICH OFFENSES THE COURT MUST ORDER SUPERVISION ON AND <u>RCW 9.94A.501</u> IDENTIFIES WHICH OFFENDERS WILL BE SUPERVISED BY DOC</b>				
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	36-48 Months	<u>RCW 9.94A.701</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6336, Chapter 226, Section 2 and 2000 Sentencing Guidelines Manual	Serious Violent and Sex Offenses	07/01/2000
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	24-48 Months*	<u>RCW 9.94A.701</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6336, Chapter 226, Section 2 and 2000 Sentencing Guidelines Manual	Violent Offenses	07/01/2000
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	9-18 Months*	<u>RCW 9.94A.701</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6336, Chapter 226, Section 2 and 2000 Sentencing Guidelines Manual	Crimes Against Persons	07/01/2000
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	9-12 Months*	<u>RCW 9.94A.701</u>  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6336, Chapter 226, Section 2 and 2000 Sentencing Guidelines Manual	Drug Offenses	07/01/2000



## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Community Custody Prison (CCP)	36 months Serious Violent and Sex Offenses; 18 Months Violent Offenses; 12 Months Crimes Against Persons and Drug Offenses.	<u>SESSION LAW</u> ESSB 5288, Chapter 375, Section 5 Community Custody was changed back from ranges to lengths. This was retroactive and DOC changed the community custody on active offenders both prison and field.	DOC had the authority to reduce the length of community custody if ordered in error by the Court thru 12/31/2011.	07/25/2009
Community Custody Jail (CCJ)		RCW 9.94A.702	Felony offenses sentenced to 12 months or less are eligible for up to 12 months of supervision	07/01/2000
Community Custody Board (CCB)		RCW 9.94A.712 recodified to RCW 9.94A.507 08/01/2009	Supervision is the length of the statutory maximum	09/01/2001 to Present.
Community Custody Jail (CCJ) *		RCW 9.94A.702 RCW 9.94A.501	Offenders were required to be RMA or RMB (currently HV and HNV) and certain classes of offenses to be supervised as a CCJ. Can be served in prison if there is a Warrant of Commitment to DOC and offender is already serving a prison sentence.	07/01/2003
Community Custody Prison (CCP)		RCW 9.94A.501  <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6162, Chapter 376, All Sections, Added Serious Violent Offenders to list of offenders to be supervised.	DOC had the authority to reduce the length of community custody if ordered in error by the Court thru 12/31/2011.	08/01/2009
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	12 months	<u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 5190, Chapter 28, Section 10	Added Supervision for Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Criminal Street Gang Member	08/01/2009

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Community Custody Prison (CCP)	12 months for the first offense, 36 months for subsequent offenses	9.94A.701 <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6414, Chapter 267, Section 11 Failure to Register community custody	Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	06/10/2010
Community Custody Prison (CCP)	12 months of community custody	9.94A.701 <u>SESSION LAW</u> SSB 6639, Chapter 224, Section 5	FOSA added to Community Custody	06/10/2010
Community Custody-DV Pled and Proven		9.94A.501 <u>SESSION LAW</u>	Offenses committed on or after 08/01/2011 with a special finding of DV Pled and Proven (and the previous finding of DV Pled and Proven – also on or after 08/01/11) will be supervised. This includes underlying offenses that would not be CCP/CCJ eligible on their own. Example: Harassment	08/01/2011
Community Custody		RCW 9.94A.701 <u>SESSION LAW</u>	Vehicular Homicide, Vehicular Assault, Felony DUI, DUI Felony Physical Control were added back to the list of felony offenses that would be supervised regardless of the Risk Level.	09/28/2013 Date screened.

*\*NOTE: Offender/offense(s) would need to meet the criteria outlined in RCW 9.94A.501 for continuous supervision. ADD: Refer to Felony Supervision Screening Tool. Currently being updated.9/18/14*

<b>SUPERVISION EXCEPTIONS</b>		
Community Placement	IN RE DAVIS 67 Wn. App. 1, 834 P.2d 92, (1992)	<b>NOTE: Per Davis Decision DOC has no authority to change a J&amp;S.</b> DOC has no authority to apply any statutory requirements (i.e. Community Placement) if not specifically stated on the J&S, except the DOC can require a pre-approved address for offenses committed on or after June 11, 1992.

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<p>Community Custody Prison (CCP) ordered/No supervision for Class B anticipatory offenses.</p>	<p>PRP LEACH 79432-4 161 Wn. 2d 180</p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Leach</i> Decision clarified that there is no supervision for Class B felonies with an anticipatory. Examples: Attempted Assault 2<sup>nd</sup>, Attempted Robbery 1<sup>st</sup>.</p> <p>This was applied retroactively and prospectively.</p>
<p>CCP</p>	<p>RCW 9.94A.701(9)</p>	<p>The term of community custody specified by this Section shall be reduced by the court whenever an offender's standard range term of confinement in combination with the term of community custody exceeds the statutory maximum for the crime as provided in RCW <u>9A.20.021</u>.</p> <p>If offender is sentenced to the statutory maximum the Court is not required to order community custody.</p>
<p>CCP</p>	<p>9.94A.501</p>	<p>Supervision Ordered-Offender doesn't meet the criteria for supervision.</p>
<p>Community Placement</p>	<p>IN RE CAPELLO (CAPELLO-STEWART) 106 Wn. App. 576, 24 P.3d 1074 (2001)</p> <p>9.94A.728(2)(c) and (d) <u>SESSION LAW</u> 2002, SB 6664, Chapter 50, Sections 1&amp;2 Clarified that DOC had the right to require approved release addresses since the beginning of community custody (1988)</p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> DOC lacks authority to require pre-approved address unless the J&amp;S specifically states this requirement. Applies only to community placement offenders whose date of offense was prior to June 11, 1992.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

<p>Community Placement (Community Custody)</p>	<p><i>STATE V. BROADAWAY</i> 133 Wn.2d 118, 942 P.2d 363 (1997)</p> <p>9.94A.650 9.95A.715 9.94A.545</p>	<p><b>NOTE: Length of Community Placement.</b> Courts must expressly state the length of community placement. Cannot use boilerplate language. DOC cannot impose community placement without express language in the order.</p>
<p>Community Placement (Community Custody)</p>	<p><i>IN RE HOPKINS</i> 137 Wn.2d 897, 976 P.2d 616 (1999)</p> <p>9.94A.595 9.94A.660(1)(c) 9.94A.700 69.50.408</p>	<p><b>Solicitation to Deliver Cocaine.</b> Does not qualify for imposition of Community Placement. Is eligible for DOSA and thus community custody under the DOSA law. Not a drug offense for doubling.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This case was specific to Cocaine, but DOC applied it to drugs sentenced under 69.50 or 69.52.</p> <p>From 2013 Sentencing Guidelines Manual: <b>Anticipatory Offenses (VUCSA Attempts, Conspiracies, and Solicitations)</b> The calculation of sentences stemming from anticipatory VUCSA offenses (Chapter 69.50 RCW) presents different challenges than calculating sentences for anticipatory offenses arising under the criminal code. An attempt or conspiracy to commit a VUCSA offense is specifically addressed in RCW 69.50.407, which provides that such offenses are punishable by "...imprisonment or fine or both which may not exceed the maximum punishment prescribed for the offense..." The appellate courts have consistently held that for VUCSA offenses, RCW 69.50.407 takes precedence over Chapter 9A.28 RCW. Although current statute and case law should be reviewed for definitive guidance in this area, the following summarizes current sentencing practices.</p>

## SENTENCING BUSINESS RULES FOR PRISON SENTENCES

Community Custody Ordered (CCP) Not Eligible	RCW 9.94A.501	Sentences entered as MON if ordered by the Court and offense is not eligible for supervision.
Community Placement	<i>IN RE DAVIS</i> 67 Wn. App. 1, 834 P.2d 92, (1992)	<b>DOC has no authority to change a J&amp;S.</b> DOC has no authority to apply any statutory requirements (i.e. Community Placement) if not specifically stated on the J&S, except the DOC can require a pre-approved address for offenses committed on or after June 11, 1992.
Community Custody-Sentenced to Statutory Maximum	RCW 9.94A.701(9)	2009 If sentenced to the stat max community custody is not required. If the Court orders community custody and the offender is eligible they are then supervised up to the stat max.

















Attachment 1

WS-1

**From:** Larson, Ronda (ATG)  
**Sent:** Friday, December 07, 2012 2:29 PM  
**To:** Stigall, Wendy S. (DOC)  
**Cc:** ATG.MI.COR Oly Advice; Welsser, Paul (ATG)  
**Subject:** Should DOC reprogram OMNI to run jail time off base rather than off enhancement? / Robinson #357042

DOC  
 Headquarters  
 Time credits  
 Sentences

Requestor: Wendy Stigall

Issue: If a sentence contains an enhancement during which no good time can be earned, OMNI subtracts jail time served from the enhancement and subtracts jail good time from the base. When the base is short (e.g., 6 months), OMNI's method results in offenders getting more good time (e.g., 58% in Robinson's case) than allowed by law.

Attorney-Client Privileged Communication: Do not copy, disseminate, forward, or divulge the contents of this communication to anyone other than addressee.

This is to memorialize our phone conversation today. Because the parents of the victim of Robinson are worried about when their son's aggressor is going to be released, they did their own calculation of his early release date. They realized his actual early release date is far sooner than it should be. As a result, they called victim coordinator Steve Eckstrom about the problem. He explained the early release problem to me and I agree that OMNI is calculating an ERD that gives Robinson too much early release credits (i.e., 58% of the sentence rather than 33%).

This case revealed a problem with OMNI's calculation method for sentences with an enhancement where the base is short. I would recommend that the DOC do a hand-calculation fix of Robinson's sentence now, and that it start the long process of reprogramming OMNI for everyone else. I don't believe it is necessary, from a risk management perspective, to do hand calculations now of everyone in prison with an enhancement. Waiting for OMNI to be reprogrammed should be sufficient, except for in Robinson's case.

The fix to OMNI would result in OMNI subtracting the jail time served from the base rather than from the enhancement. This would have the effect of starting the enhancement time on the time start date (i.e., the day the offender arrives at the DOC), rather than at time of arrest.

Before *In re King*, 146 Wn.2d 658, 49 P.3d 854 (2002), DOC started the enhancement time at date of arrest (i.e., it applied the jail time served to the enhancement). But it did not credit the jail good time toward the base. Thus, offenders received no jail good time and received only DOC time. Overall, the amount of good time never exceeded the 1/3<sup>rd</sup> allowed by statute, and offenders did not lose good time overall. This is the proper way to run enhancements because it avoids the mathematical problem we now face and also results in the best use of the offender's early release time—DOC can use it for offering them work release, for example, because every offender will be guaranteed to serve their base at the end of their sentence, and thus will be earning early release at the end of their sentence. However, the WSSC tried to fix a problem that didn't exist and thus prohibited the DOC from doing it this way. We are stuck with it now.

After *In re King*, the DOC continued to start the enhancement time at the date of arrest by subtracting the jail time served from the enhancement rather than from the base. But because of *King*, the DOC took the jail good time and subtracted it from the base, rather than simply eliminating the jail good time.

This is resulting in offenders with short bases receiving more good time than allowed by statute. In Robinson's case, his base is a mere 183 days (6 months) long. This results in 60 days of early release credits that he can earn by statute (33% rate). However, his jail time is 134 days and jail good time is 67 days because the jail gave him good time at a rate of 33% ( $67 \div 134 = 0.33 + 0.66$ ). Thus, he already exceeded his maximum amount of good time at the jail by 7 days. Even so, OMNI is giving him another 39 days of DOC early release credits, for a total of 106 days of early release time. His sentence is 183 days long and he's getting 106 days of early release time. Thus, he is getting early release credits at a rate of 58%. ( $106/183 = 58\%$ ).

This mathematical problem occurs because OMNI is subtracting 67 days of jail good time from a base of 183 days, resulting in a remaining sentence to serve in the DOC of 116 days. Multiplying 116 by 33% results in 39 days of DOC early release credits. So it appears to be correct on its face. But when you look at how much good time he should be getting overall by merely multiplying 33% by the 183-day sentence, and considering he already got 67 days of jail good time, you realize that he is getting way too much good time.

This would not happen if the base were long. It happens because the base is shorter than the total jail credits. His total jail credits are  $134 + 67 = 201$ . Because DOC applies those jail credits of 134 to the enhancement, it enables him to preserve his base sentence (less 67 days) to continue to earn early release time after coming to the DOC. So he gets to earn early release time both at the jail and at the DOC and ends up with more than 33% overall.

Robinson's victim's parents are concerned because they have figured out that Robinson is getting more than 33% good time and thus will be releasing sooner than what they had anticipated.

If the DOC does not fix Robinson's sentence, the likelihood that DOC will be sued and lose in a tort lawsuit is unreasonably high, if Robinson were to release and immediately go and kill the victim, for example. In such a scenario, because the DOC knew that Robinson was getting 58% good time illegally, and didn't fix it, the DOC would lose such a lawsuit and sustain a lot of monetary damages.

OMNI will not allow records staff to fix Robinson's sentence until OMNI is reprogrammed. This would take a long time and would almost certainly occur after Robinson's current (and erroneous) ERD of February 5, 2013. Thus, the only way to fix Robinson's sentence before he is released on February 5<sup>th</sup> is to override OMNI.

One would apply 60 of the 67 days of jail good time to the base (because only 60 days of total good time is allowed on a 183-sentence at a rate of 33%:  $183 \times 0.33 = 60$ ), apply 123 of the 134 days of jail time served to the base (because 123 days wipes out the 183-day sentence after adding in 60 days of good time), and apply the remaining 11 days of jail time served to the enhancement (134 days of jail time less 123 days of jail time applied to the base equals 11 days of jail time to apply to the enhancement). This removes 46 days of early release credits from Robinson's current ERD, adding a month and a half to his ERD (106 days of overall good time currently minus 60 days of correct good time equals 46 days surplus he should not get). Hence, he should have a resulting ERD of about March 19, 2012.

As to the long process of reprogramming OMNI, it would be reasonable to not manually fix the hundreds of sentences that have enhancements and instead wait for the reprogramming to occur so that OMNI can do the recalculation automatically. Although this will result in offenders being released earlier than the law allows for the time being, until OMNI gets fixed, the DOC has been releasing them earlier for a decade (since the *In re King* decision), and a few more months is not going to make that much difference in light of this (with the exception of Robinson's case).

Furthermore, this is something that the DOC has identified internally, rather than something that is being forced upon it by an outside entity such as the court. It is therefore not so urgent as to require the large input of personnel resources to do hand-calculations of hundreds of sentences.

*Ronda D. Larson*

Assistant Attorney General

Corrections Division

PO Box 40116

Olympia WA 98504-0116

☎ (360) 586-1445

Fax (360) 586-1319

✉ [Ronda.Larson@atg.wa.gov](mailto:Ronda.Larson@atg.wa.gov)



Information Technology Service Request Request #

Applied by Gatekeeper

Contact Information

Requested By: Wendy Stigall. Date: 12/27/2012. Job Title: Statewide Correctional Records Program Administrator. Location: HQ. Phone #: 725-8881.

Division or Contractor: (Please select one)

- Administrative Services Division, Community Corrections Division, Correctional Industries, Health Services Division, ISRB, Organizational Development, Policy Support, Prisons Division, Secretary's Office, Contractor

Why must this request go forward?

- Legislative mandate: Bill #, RCW change: RCW #, Cost Savings: estimated savings \$, Other: AAG Advice

Which Strategic Goal does this request address?

- Maintain core correctional operations, Focus on the workforce, Increase successful re-entry of offenders to communities, Improve business practices and performance

What is your business need? (Please be specific with details so we understand your need.)

The application of jail credits in OMNI when there is a mandatory/enhancement that are being served as flat time needs to be changed. The current programming is allowing more than the maximum amount of good time to be applied to the base sentences.

Do you have a suggested solution? Yes No. If yes, then please explain? See business need.

Funding:

Is funding secured? Yes No. If yes, then what is the source?

If no, then please explain: Not sure if funding would be from ASD or Prisons as this is a prison calculation issue.

Is this request time-sensitive?

Yes No

If yes, then when must it be completed by? ASAP. This needs to be a Records/SSTA priority.

Why must it be done by this date? All current ERD's when there is a mandatory/enhancement are in error.

Required Signature (Please check one)

- Statewide Request-Assistant Secretary, Facility Request-Superintendent, Field Request-FA or Program Manager

(Electronic signatures must be contained in the email thread submitted with the completed IT Request form.)

TRB Representative ONLY

IT Consultant needed

TRB Representative Recommendation & Signature:

IT Executive Review ONLY

- Approved to move forward-Signature, Return to TRB Representative, Needs assessment

Notes:



The contents of this document may be eligible for public disclosure. Social Security Numbers are considered confidential information and will be redacted in the event of such a request. This form is governed by Executive Order 00-03, RCW 42.56, and RCW 40.14.

Distribution: Outlook e-mail to: [itgatekeeper@doc.wa.gov](mailto:itgatekeeper@doc.wa.gov) - OR - Send to: IT Request Gatekeeper at DOC HQ, P.O. Box 41109, Mall stop: 41109, Olympia, WA 98504-1109

**Instructions for Filling Out the IT Service Request**

Section	Description
Contact Information	Please fill out all sections.
Division or Contractor	Please check one box. If you represent a contracted organization, then please check the Contractor box and type the organization represented.
Why must this request go forward?	Check one or more boxes. Please enter the follow-on information after each box checked.
Which Strategic Goal does this request address?	The DOC Strategic Plan lists 4 primary goals for the agency. Check the box that indicates what goal this request will help attain.
What is your business need?	What issue do you need resolved? What are you attempting to accomplish with the request? Please describe as clear as possible.
Do you have a suggested solution?	If you have a specific way you would like to meet the need, then please enter it here.
Funding	Many requests require funding. Is funding available? And from what source?
Is this request time-sensitive?	If the request is time-sensitive, please enter the date and explain why the request must be completed by that date.
Required Signature	Based on the type of request, have the appropriate person sign. Forwarding the completed form to the approver and having the approver forward stating their approval will work. Or, print and have them physically sign the request.
TRB Representative Only	This section is to be used by IT and the Technology Resource Board (TRB) representative. Each area (Prisons, CCD, ASD, etc...) of DOC has a TRB representative who chooses whether or not to sponsor the request.
IT Executive Review Only	IT executives review the request to ensure it fits into the overall IT architecture.

Department of Corrections - ASD

Attachment 12 WS-1

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION  
MANAGEMENT TEAM MEETING

AGENDA

DATE: January 9, 2013  
TIME: 1:00pm - 3:00pm  
LOCATION: Cascade Conference Room

Time	TOPIC	Facilitator
1:00 - 1:30	Exec Staff	Denise
1:30 - 1:31	Diversity Minute	Denise
1:31 - 2:00	Major Initiative Check In ♦♦ Capacity ♦♦ Evidence Based ♦♦ Special Population ♦♦ Safety	Denise
Time Permitting	Around the Room	All

Future Meeting Agenda items

- 3<sup>rd</sup> floor office space
- New Employee Onboarding/Donna Haley - January 16 @ 1:30

GMAP Schedule

D	Diversity Minute - Sarian	12/19	J	Diversity Minute - Denise D.	1/9
E	GMAP: IT Security	12/19	A	GMAP: PDU/Payouts	1/30
C	GMAP: Dashboards	12/19	N		
F	Diversity Minute - Donna	2/27	M	Diversity Minute - Brian	
E	GMAP: Comptroller/Offdr Funds	2/20	A	GMAP: HR - Investigations	
B	GMAP: Capital/Roof Conditions	2/20	R	GMAP: PDU - Requests	
A	Diversity Minute - David		M	Diversity Minute - Doug	
P	GMAP: HR		A	GMAP: Records - Warrants	
R			Y	GMAP: Comptroller - Payments	
J	Diversity Minute - Adam		J	Diversity Minute - Kathy	
U	GMAP: Fiscal Notes		U	GMAP: Safety	
N			L		

Administrative Services Division

Meeting Minutes

January 9, 2013

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Previous meeting minutes have been approved and posted on InsideDOC.

Attendees: Denise Doty, Carrie Chastain, Linda Wallin, Brian Tinney, Doug Hoffer, Wendy Stigall, Tuekwe George, Sarian Scott, Denise Vaughan, Adam Aaseby, Kathy Gastreich

Guest: Margee Thompson

Exec Staff Update:

Please see Exec staff meeting minutes posted on InsideDOC.

Brian Tinney welcomed and introduced Margee Thompson -our new Agency Payroll Officer.

Diversity Minute:

Denise gave a diversity minute article on Race. She talked about a project that National Public Radio host- Michelle Norris started by asking people to express their thoughts on race in six words. The results were astounding. Visit the website [www.theracecardproject.com](http://www.theracecardproject.com) to see some of the responses.

Major Initiative Check-In:

Denise announced this will now be on the weekly agenda. We will discuss the status of any major initiative that are being worked on or maybe coming up in the future.

- Capacity-
  - Hearing next week on MICC- considering warm closure
  - Maple Lane
  - Adding more medium beds
  - 60 & up population
- Evidence Based
  - IT is working on this application program. The Risk instrument for OSP and the factors in calculating the risks
  - RFI due 1/10/13
  - Risk Management System
- Special Populations
  - Alternative plans for capacity
  - Programming needs
- Safety
  - Proximity cards at WSP
  - Body alarm pilot at the Reformatory-MCC being installed currently
  - Camera Leasing

Around the Room:

Kathy talked about the loss of our fellow staff, Jeff Martin. He will be missed!!

Doug said they are working on the ESS system becoming included in the single sign in.

Department of Corrections - ASD

Also, the iPhone deployment is almost complete here at HQ.

Adam said they are getting ready for session to begin, reviewing and preparing for the hearings that will be coming with the new bills during session.

Wendy said they are still working on the mandatory sentencing enhancements.

Tuekwe said projections are looking good. They are working on IT cleanups and fiscal notes. Sarian added with session starting Monday, January 14, they are working on legislature questions and preparing for upcoming bill hearings.

Brian said the testing for the Consumable Inventory system is getting great results. He said that the next ESS roll out will be with Community Corrections and has been pushed to March. Brian will be in Walla Walla on Friday talking about the deployment of the new uniforms.

Meeting Adjourned.

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**From:** Stigall, Wendy S. (DOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 19, 2013 10:12 AM  
**To:** DOC DL ALL CRMS  
**Cc:** Leigh, Lori A. (DOC)  
**Subject:** King Decision

The slide that I had in the presentation last week was actually correct. I have written it up again though so you can see the breakdown of what our current calculations are doing so hopefully this will help you understand what we are trying to fix. I am not sure when the fix will be added to OMNI but we will do a notification first because it will be changing some release dates dramatically.



[Attachments: 2 files](#)

Example of King Decision and problem with the current calculations:

Offender served the mandatory portion of their sentence. They had a base sentence of 20 months (608 days) left to serve.

The offender had an ERT% of 33 1/3%. The maximum amount good time the offender should be able to receive on 608 days is 202 days.

In the example we have the offender is getting 231 days of jail good time which is already exceeding the maximum good time allowed on 608 days.

Case	88105005-014-CP	88105005-014-CP	Pending Field IV, 84, 00	11/15/2009	07/31/2010	508	0	231	33.33%	41.88	41.88	0.00	0.00	04	0	7	77	0	04/03/2014	12/03/2022
Case	88105005-014-CP	88105005-014-CP	Pending Field IV, 84, 00	11/15/2009	07/31/2010	508	0	231	33.33%	41.88	41.88	0.00	0.00	04	0	7	77	0	04/03/2014	12/03/2022
Case	88105005-014-CP	88105005-014-CP	Pending Field IV, 84, 00	11/15/2009	07/31/2010	508	0	231	33.33%	41.88	41.88	0.00	0.00	04	0	7	77	0	04/03/2014	12/03/2022
Case	88105005-014-CP	88105005-014-CP	Pending Field IV, 84, 00	11/15/2009	07/31/2010	508	0	231	33.33%	41.88	41.88	0.00	0.00	04	0	7	77	0	04/03/2014	12/03/2022

Our current calculations then have us subtracting the 231 days of jail good time from the 608 day base sentence which leaves 377 days to serve.

We then give the offender DOC earned release time on the 377 days of 125 days leaving the offender with 252 days left to serve.

However the offender received 231 days of jail good time plus 125 days of DOC earned release time for a total of 356 days earned release credits when a sentence of 608 days is really only eligible for 202 days.

So if the offender receives 356 days on a 608 day sentence they are getting 58% earned release time when the maximum allowed by law is 33 1/3% or 202 days.

## IT Consultation Form

### Addendum to the IT Service Request

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Consultant: Sue Schuler

Date of consultation: 3/25/2013

Requestor: Wendy Stigall

Change #: 6307

Please use this space to offer clarity of request.

The application of jail credits in OMNI when there is a mandatory/enhancement that are being served as flat time needs to be changed. The current programming is allowing more than the maximum amount of good time to be applied to the base sentences. Current programming applies the jail time to the mandatory/enhancement and the jail good time to the base sentence. Programming needs to be changed to apply the jail time and jail good time to the base sentence. If the number of jail days exceeds the base sentence, the remainder would then be applied to the mandatory/enhancement. The mandatory/enhancement would still run first in the system. Any jail good time in excess of the base sentence would not be applied to the mandatory/enhancement.

Suggested solution:

See spreadsheet for scenarios

What IT group/s would you see as performing the implementation and maintaining the solution?

Sierra

Local contact information / Other relevant parties:

Wendy Stigall

Out of pocket estimate:

 \$500 or less \$501 to \$5000 Over \$5000

Anything else:

SIERRA – 20 hours @\$150.00 = \$3,000.00

DOC Test Team – 16 hours at \$50.00 = \$800.00

Total Cost = \$3,800.00

*If this document significantly changes the request, then please re-gather the appointing authority's signature. Thank you.*

Appointing Authority Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SS-1  
 Anne Schuler

Late December early January Received Change Request  
 3/27/2013 Completed Consultation after receiving all work effort estimates  
 4/03/2013 CQ created and set for M34 release scheduled for September 2013  
 6/12/2013 moved to M35 release scheduled for 11/7/2013  
 8/07/2013 moved to M36 release scheduled for 1/10/2014 - We also began work on Persistent Prison Misbehavior Calculations  
 8/08/2013 moved back to M35 release scheduled for release 11/7/2013  
 09/18/2013 new documents added for clarification from the business to the developer  
 09/27/2013 Mark Ardiel updated IT with the amount of change this request would mean in the calculations  
 09/30/2013 moved to M37 scheduled release 3/6/2014  
 10/01/2013 move to M38 scheduled release 5/1/2014  
 10/8/2014 Moved back to M37 release 03/06/2014  
 11/27/2013 Assigned for work to Mark Ardiel still M37 scheduled for 3/6/2014  
 01/09/2014 updated to Dev Code - Mark Ardiel for M37 release scheduled for 3/6/2014  
 01/29/2014 moved to M38 release scheduled for 05/01/2014 as coding was not correct for all scenario's.  
 02/03/2014 moved to M39 due to code freeze and coding still incorrect  
 3/6/2014 M37 released. We deployed all the new calculations for Persistent Prison Misbehavior and continued work on the King Decision  
 05/20/2014 moved to M40 scheduled for release 08/21/2014  
 07/16/2014 move to M41 scheduled for release 10/16/2014. Deployed all of the legislative changes for 5064 - Juvenile Justice Bills  
 M41 was dedicated to legislative 5064 Sentence Changes  
 09/03/2014 moved out to M42 scheduled for 12/11/2014. We also implemented 24 month rule calculation for all Field Sentences  
 From 09/03/2014 to February of 2015 this CQ was discussed and moved out due to the complexity of the calculations and availability of Mark Ardiel  
 From February of 2015 to September of 2015 developer was not available and this CQ was moved out each release until being assigned to M49 scheduled for 01/07/2016.

calculation of  
 sentencing is  
 complex



From: Larson, Ronda (ATG)  
 Sent: Friday, October 12, 2007 8:01 PM  
 To: ATG MI CJD Oly Advice  
 Cc: Weisser, Paul (ATG)  
 Subject: FW: reducing enhancement terms with jail time

DOC  
 Headquarters  
 Sentences  
 Inmate records

Requestor: Leaora McDonald  
 Issue: Is the DOC improperly subtracting jail time served from periods of flat time (mandatory minimum terms and enhancements)?

---

From: Larson, Ronda (ATG)  
 Sent: Friday, October 12, 2007 1:13 PM  
 To: McDonald, Leaora R. (DOC)  
 Cc: Mullen, Donna (ATG)  
 Subject: reducing enhancement terms with jail time

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Leaora,

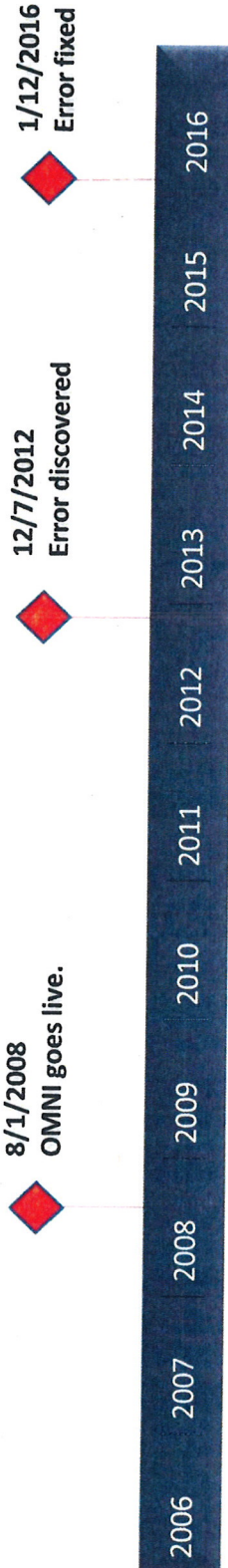
Why does the DOC reduce enhancement time (and mandatory minimum term time) by the amount of time an offender spent in jail? The statute requires that an offender receive no good time on an enhancement term. But the way DOC calculates sentences, it subtracts jail time from the enhancement term, and then on top of that gives the offender the jail good time toward the non-enhancement term. So he gets the best of both worlds. He gets good time on that portion of the enhancement that is reduced by jail time served.

In re King, 146 Wn.2d 658, 49 P.3d 854 (2002), does not require this. Rather, it merely requires that the DOC give an offender his jail good time somewhere in the sentence, which the DOC now does-it credits it toward his non-mandatory term. Furthermore, the mandatory minimum term and enhancement statutes (e.g., RCW 9.94A.728(1), RCW 9.94A.533 and RCW 9.94A.540) say an offender cannot receive good time during the mandatory and enhancement terms. DOC is violating these statutes by its current method of calculating flat time periods.

In fact, the way DOC does things now sets up an equal protection problem. Offenders who serve time in jail get to have shortened periods of flat time by virtue of their time in jail, whereas offenders who happen to spend less time in jail have to serve longer flat time periods. The only reason this hasn't been brought out in the courts is that offenders haven't figured it out yet because the DOC's calculation screens are so difficult to understand for the lay person (and for most lawyers and judges).

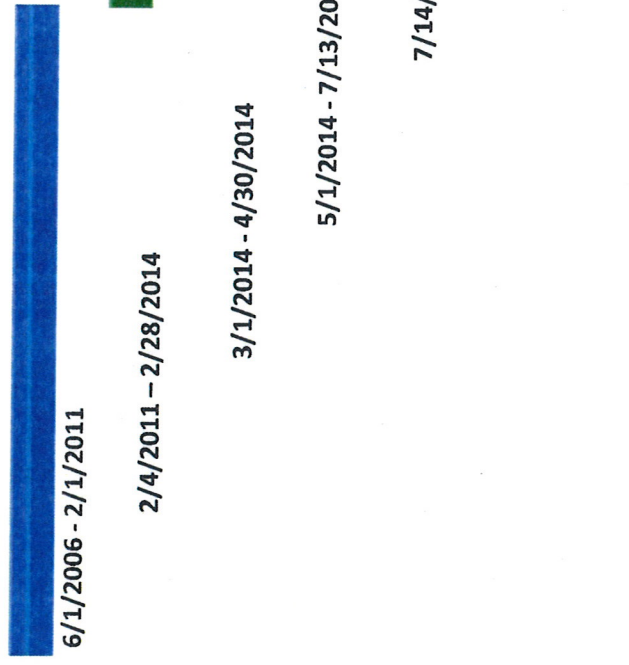
The DOC instead should keep the mandatory term intact and subtract the jail time (as it does with jail good time) from the non-mandatory term. I realize this would require reprogramming OBTS. But it is the correct thing, as far as the law is concerned.

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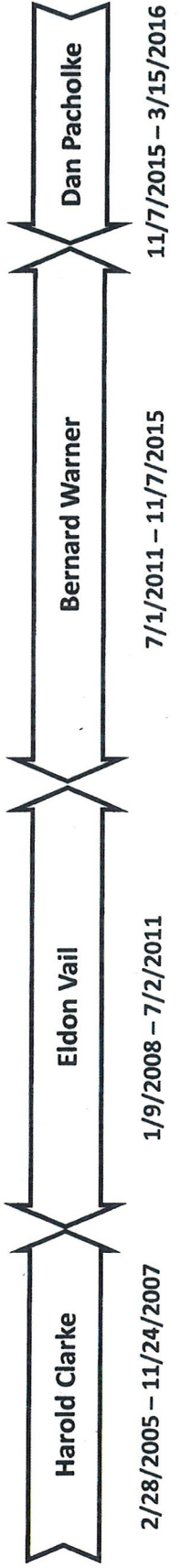


**DOC CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICERS**

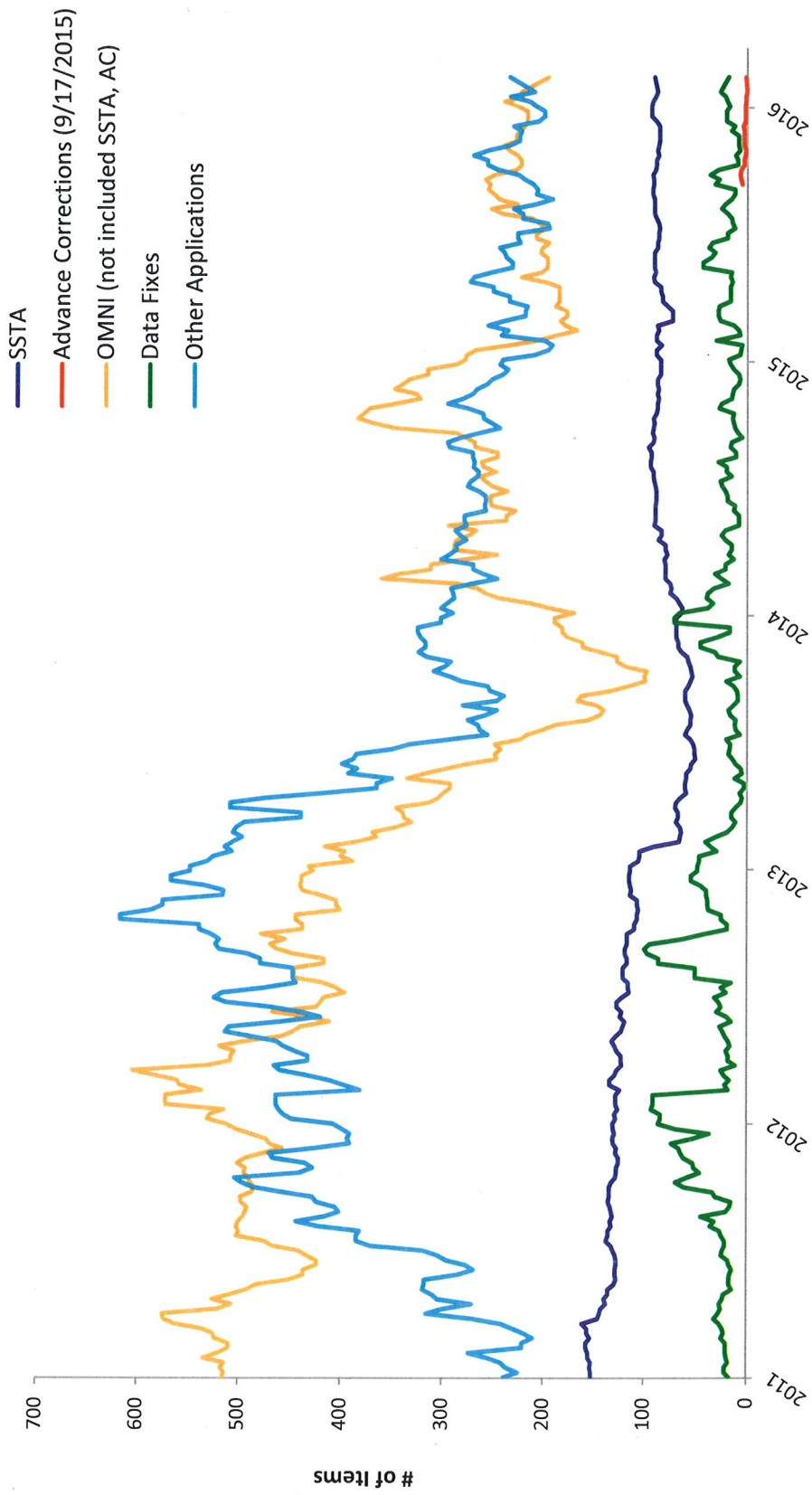
- Katherine "Kit" Bail
- Doug Hoffer
- Peter Jekel (acting)
- Jibu Jacob (acting)
- David Switzer
- Lee Baublitz (acting)
- Ira Feuer



**DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES**



### Production Applications Defects and Enhancements

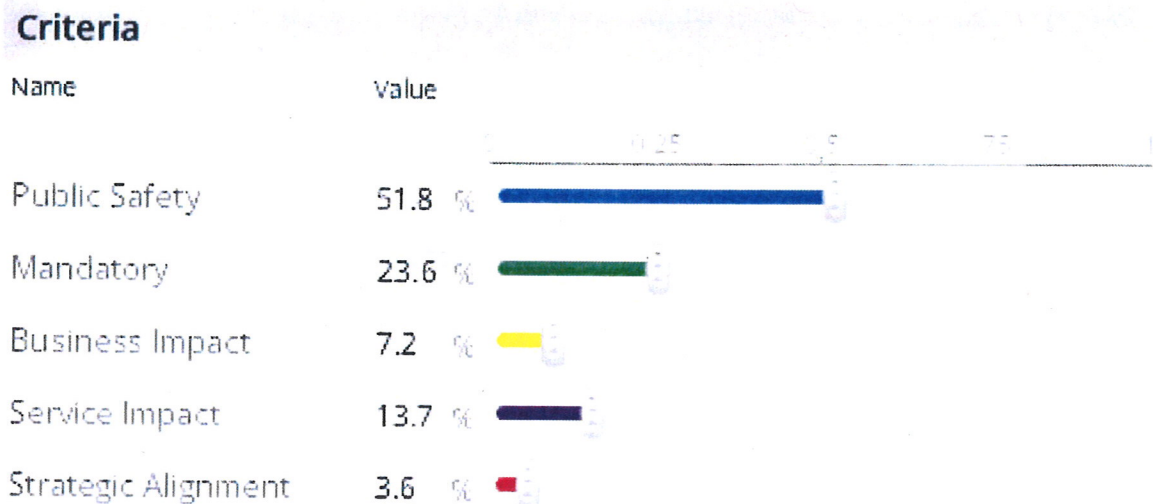


# Prioritization Criteria Definitions

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## Prioritization Criteria Definitions

### Criteria Weights Output



### Public Safety

This criterion will be used to assess the items' public safety contributions. The extent of the items' direct impact on increasing public safety is measured. Intent is to award points to items' that directly contribute to increasing public safety.

### Workplace Safety & Security

This criterion will be used to assess the items ability to improve overall workplace safety and security within the Department. The extent of the items direct impact on increasing the overall security posture, or safeguarding staff/industrial safety, is considered.

- 100% of points: This item's primary purpose is to introduce new, or enhance existing, safety and security capabilities that will directly contribute to improving workplace safety and security across the Department.
- 50% of points: This item addresses an identified business problem AND includes significant workplace safety and security improvements.
- 25% of points: This item includes a component that may indirectly improve workplace safety and security.
- 0% of points: This items has minimal direct or indirect impact to workplace safety or security.

## Prioritization Criteria Definitions

### Offender Safety

This criterion will be used to assess the items ability to improve the safety of offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department. The extent of the items direct impact on increasing offender safety is considered.

- 100% of points: This item's primary purpose is to introduce new, or enhance existing, offender safety capabilities.
- 50% of points: This item addresses an identified business problem AND includes significant offender safety improvements.
- 25% of points: This item includes a component that may indirectly improve offender safety.
- 0% of points: This item has minimal direct or indirect impact to offender safety.

### Victim Services

This criterion will be used to assess this item's impact to victims. The intent is to award additional points to items that promote or enhance services for current victims and/or decrease likelihood of further victimization.

- 100% of points: This item's primary purpose is to address victim services.
- 50% of points: This item addresses an identified business problem AND includes significant enhancement to victim services.
- 25% of points: This item includes a component that may indirectly improve or support victim services.
- 0% of points: This item has minimal impact to victim services.

### Successful Transition

This criterion will be used to assess this item's impact to successful offender transition. The intent is to award additional points to programs or services that support transition or reduce the likelihood to reoffend.

- 100% of points: The item is identified as an Evidence Based Practice or supports an Evidence Based program.
- 50% of points: The item is identified as a Promising Practice or supports a Promising Program.
- 25% of points: The item supports offender transition but the impact is unknown.
- 0% of points: The item will have minimal impact on the offender's transition or likelihood to reoffend.

### Offender Accountability

This criterion will be used to assess the items ability to support offenders in meeting the compliance expectations of the Department. The extent of the items direct impact on increasing offender accountability is considered.

## Prioritization Criteria Definitions

- 100% of points: This item's primary purpose is to introduce new, or enhance existing, offender accountability capabilities.
- 50% of points: This item addresses an identified business problem AND includes significant offender accountability improvements.
- 25% of points: This item includes a component that may indirectly improve offender accountability.
- 0% of points: This item has minimal direct or indirect impact to offender accountability.

### Mandatory

Include Offender Liberty in definition.

### Legal Mandate

Items assessed with this criteria include those items the agency is required to implement to satisfy a law, rule, and legal requirement or OCIO policy. This may include judicial, federal, and state laws or rules. These items may be time driven and include serious consequences for delayed or failed implementation.

- 100% of points: Item must be implemented immediately.
- 50% of points: Agency has 6-9 months to implement item.
- 25% of points: Deadline is more than 9 months out.
- 0% of points: Item does not address a legal mandate or does not apply to the Department.

### Business Impact

#### Enhance Business Process:

This criterion will be used to determine if the item will transform an agency business process and enhance operational efficiency. Intent is to award points to items that directly contribute to the following four values:

#### Green Initiative

This value enhances the sustainability efforts of the Department by conserving energy and water, limiting and recycling waste and constructing green facilities.

#### Innovative:

This value introduces new ideas or approaches to improve business processes.

#### Cost Reduction:

This value will result in a cost reduction/avoidance to the Department.

## Prioritization Criteria Definitions

### Interoperability:

This value results in a convergence of systems and/or data, with the intent to drive the agency to acquiring and / or developing systems that are interoperable statewide.

- 100% of Points: This item reflects all four of the following values; green initiative, innovative, reduces costs and supports interoperability.
- 75% of Points: This item reflects three of the following values; green initiative, innovative, reduces costs and supports interoperability.
- 50% of Points: This item reflects two of the following values; green initiative, innovative, reduces costs and supports interoperability.
- 25% of Points: This item reflects one of the following values; green initiative, innovative, reduces costs and supports interoperability.
- 0% of Points: This item does not reflect any of the following values; green initiative, innovative, reduces costs and supports interoperability.

### Improve Data Quality

This criterion will be used to assess the item's capability to improve data quality through the following data improvement values; Automation, Validation and/or Consistency.

- 100% of points: Item reflects all three data improvement values.
- 50% of points: Item reflects two data improvement values.
- 25% of points: Item reflects one data improvement value.
- 0% of points: Item does not improve and/or address data quality.

### IT Security

This criterion will be used to determine if the item will protect the agency against unauthorized access or modification of information, whether in storage, process, or transit, and against denial of service to unauthorized users.

- 100% of Points: This item has a primary purpose to introduce new capabilities to improve IT Security
- 50% of Points: This item addresses a business problem AND includes significant IT Security improvements
- 25% of Points: This item incrementally improves the existing IT Security
- 0% of Points: This item does not improve the IT Security

**Agency Risk** – This criterion is used to determine if the item mitigates risks.

- 100% of points: The item has a primary purpose to mitigate an identified risk associated with public and life safety.
- 50% of points: The item has a primary purpose to mitigate an identified risk.



## Prioritization Criteria Definitions

- 25% of points: The item addresses a business problem AND results in a reduction of risk.
- 0% of points: The item has minimal impact to risk mitigation.

### Service Impact

This criterion will be used to assess the item's impact on the agency's ability to operate and provide services. The intent is to assign higher value to items that impact the delivery of core services.

#### Scope of Impact

This criterion will be used to assess the item's impact on service delivery.

- 100% of points: This item has a primary purpose to improve service delivery where there is no workaround available.
- 50% of points: This item enhances or improves service delivery where a work around is available.
- 25% of points: This item incrementally improves or has indirect impact on service delivery.
- 0% of points: This item has minimal impact to service delivery.

#### Scale of Impact

This criterion will be used to assess the item's customer impact. The intent is to assign higher value to items that have the greatest impact on customers.

- 100% of points: This item has very high impact to customers
- 50% of points: This item has high impact to customers
- 25% of points: This item has moderate impact on customers
- 0% of points: This item has minimal impact on customers

### Strategic Alignment

(Already in tool)

This set of criteria will be used to assess the extent to which the project aligns with DOC strategic goals.

#### Alignment with Business Unit Objectives and Goals

This criterion will be used to assess the extent to which the project aligns with the strategic goals of the relevant Business Unit.

#### Alignment with DOC key goals

This criterion will be used to assess the extent to which the project aligns with DOC key goal.



## **ALL Open M50 Items with Release Notes**

**as of Tuesday, February 19th @ 6:00 PM**

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032936	Behavior	SR43880; Update Behavior Chart Mapping	TestingApproved	M50	12/7/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Domain mapping for the 'Prison And Work Release Infractions Chart' will include new violations: 105, 893, 896 and 899.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
<p><b>Behavior Targets</b> (Previously known as Behavior Analysis) is a new sub-section of the Case Management banner on the Case Plan Face Page. This screen will allow case managers to ask questions of the offender that target behavior associated with a particular cause and crime. The case manager will answer the following questions based on the interview with the offender. 1.) What is the pattern of behavior that needs to change? 2.) What are the internal triggers? 3.) What are the external triggers? 4.) What is the internal motivation behind the behavior? 5.) What is the external motivation behind the behavior? 6.) What reason does the offender have to change? <i>This note applies to all Behavior Analysis CQ items.</i></p>									
OMNI00033191	Behavior Analysis	AC-Behavior Targets - Change the Authority names	Assigned	M50	1/14/2016 0:00	Enhancement Approved		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032788	Behavior Analysis	AC-Behavior Analysis Rename Change	Assigned	M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032617	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Notifications - Edit HRS is displaying for non-authorized users when click on Delete notification link	Assigned	M50	10/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032753	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis: HRS Form Saves Successfully when Date Occurred Type=Between & End Date greater than Date Created	CodeComplete	M50	11/9/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033179	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis: Offense misspelled	CodeComplete	M50	1/13/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032176	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - System error while deleting Cause crime combination.	TestingApproved	M50	9/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032384	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Edit Append text HRS - Invalid new cause crime row displaying while appending cause crime records.	TestingApproved	M50	10/1/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032237	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Edit HRS (Offense Type) - Invalid field names in Appended Cause/Crimes section.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032253	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Append HRS - Not displaying Appended text are field for question "On a scale of 0-5".	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032451	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Notifications - Edit HRS is not displaying when click on Delete Notification link	TestingApproved	M50	10/6/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032292	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - HRS Print Blank Version Screen issues.	TestingApproved	M50	9/23/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032251	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - Wrap text issue for narrative text fields.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032357	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Add or Edit Appended text on HRS is not displaying View HRS Screen.	TestingApproved	M50	9/29/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032140	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Edit Behavior Analysis form - Appended text records are deleted when click on Save or Complete.	TestingApproved	M50	9/11/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032225	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - Invalid confirmation messages when we saved the HRS form.	TestingApproved	M50	9/18/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032226	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - Spelling mistakes, Invalid HRS Question Names	TestingApproved	M50	9/18/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032091	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create Behavior Analysis - Invalid error message when date occurred field is blank	TestingApproved	M50	9/9/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032092	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis-Create Behavior Analysis form - On Save, Not displaying Edit Behavior Analysis Screen.	TestingApproved	M50	9/9/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032112	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create Behavior Analysis Screen - Alignment issues	TestingApproved	M50	9/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032209	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - System error when click on Save button (Other Answers validation)	TestingApproved	M50	9/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032260	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - HRS form - Security issue. users (not original authors) are able to edit and delete the appended text	TestingApproved	M50	9/22/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032238	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Edit HRS Screen - RESET button is not working as expected.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032249	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - HRS & BA forms - Questions names initial capital letters issue.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032250	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create BA - Internal or external triggers expired codes are also displaying.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032252	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Append HRS - "Appended Text" label is not displaying for slush bucket questions.	TestingApproved	M50	9/21/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032263	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - BA Sub section - Expands and display by default when click on Case Management Section	TestingApproved	M50	9/22/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032361	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - View HRS - Delete Appended text link issue.	TestingApproved	M50	9/29/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032351	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - View HRS - Delete crimes on View HRS is not displaying as expected.	TestingApproved	M50	9/28/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032450	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - View HRS - Cause status shows invalid after Saving the HRS form.	TestingApproved	M50	10/6/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032354	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Append HRS - System error when click on Save Appended Text while appending causes.	TestingApproved	M50	9/29/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032356	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Append HRS - Crime Status shows blank for Appended cause crime combination records.	TestingApproved	M50	9/29/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032452	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - HRS - Delete Cause - Notifications issue	TestingApproved	M50	10/6/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032210	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - Edit HRS Screen is not displaying when user Saved the HRS form.	TestingApproved	M50	9/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032204	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS - Invalid HRS type Offence is displaying( table : OMNIP_TB_HRSKSTN_TYP_CD)	TestingApproved	M50	9/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032476	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Append HRS - Appended crime not displaying values in drop down.	TestingApproved	M50	10/8/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032280	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – BA Sub Section – Pagination is not working as expected.	TestingApproved	M50	9/22/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032517	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – Security issue Edit Appended Text button is not displaying.	TestingApproved	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032137	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – ADD & Remove buttons are not working for slush bucket fields.	TestingApproved	M50	9/11/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032164	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – Invalid popup while selecting Crime value from drop down.	TestingApproved	M50	9/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032173	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – No Validation when Date Occurred is greater than Date Created.	TestingApproved	M50	9/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032360	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – After Delete HRS, Behavior Analysis Subsection is not displaying.	TestingApproved	M50	9/29/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032135	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Edit Behavior Analysis form – System error while editing behavior analysis.	TestingApproved	M50	9/11/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032147	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Append Behavior Analysis Screen – ‘Save’ is displaying instead of ‘Save Appended Text’ button.	TestingApproved	M50	9/14/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032174	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – Causes are not displaying in drop down list as per HLD.	TestingApproved	M50	9/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032175	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – No Causes & Crimes are displaying in drop downs.	TestingApproved	M50	9/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032224	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS – Invalid error messages on create HRS Screen for Date Occurred field	TestingApproved	M50	9/18/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032329	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Edit Appended text HRS form - Security issue while editing appended text.	TestingApproved	M50	9/25/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032439	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Append HRS – No validation for HRS question “On a scale of 0-5, how intense was the physical feeling?”	TestingApproved	M50	10/5/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032281	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – BA Sub Section – Records are not displaying as per the sort order (date create & author).	TestingApproved	M50	9/22/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032282	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – Append & Create Another High Risk Situation buttons are displaying on View HRS Screen.	TestingApproved	M50	9/22/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032318	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis - Create HRS – System error after validation message on create HRS Screen.	TestingApproved	M50	9/25/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032499	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Alignment issue on Create & View HRS – Remaining characters, check spelling button, Delete appended text	TestingApproved	M50	10/12/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032435	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create BA – Help text for Behavior Analysis Questions is not displaying.	TestingApproved	M50	10/5/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032758	Behavior Analysis	Create HRS-Electronic version Question What was the offender doing preceding the offense/behavior?	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032557	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Delete check box issue when click on Edit or Edit Appended text buttons on View HRS	TestingApproved	M50	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032563	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create BA From - Add & Remove buttons alignment is not as expected	TestingApproved	M50	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032771	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Edit Behavior Analysis screen	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032773	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis: Editing a completed behavior Analysis form does not change the form status from Completed to in-Work	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032765	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis: Delete Appended Text Confirmation Message for HRS-Electronic version	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032768	Behavior Analysis	Edit and Save functionality on Edit HRS-Electronic Version and Edit Behavior Analysis screen	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032556	Behavior Analysis	'Removed from sentence' record are not deleted.	TestingApproved	M50	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032561	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – Delete check boxes are enabled for Appended cause crime records	TestingApproved	M50	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032566	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Edit Appended Text HRS Screen – Editable field's issue	TestingApproved	M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032136	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Create HRS – System error when user selects type as Offense.	TestingApproved	M50	9/11/2015 0:00	Defect		0.04	95
OMNI00032560	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – Appended Cause status shows invalid for cause crime records with crime status = Removed from S	TestingApproved	M50	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032570	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – View HRS – Headings for slush bucket fields are not displaying.	TestingApproved	M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032576	Behavior Analysis	Behavior Analysis – Edit HRS – Invalid error message on screen.	TestingApproved	M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Defect	The report is restricted for staff only. The report list the work location, supervisor, time out, time in, and has a place for the supervisor to sign taking responsibility for the offenders. Each offender is listed in the crew, as well as the information needed for the strip search. (Required by PREA Policy).	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032675	Callout	Callout - New Callout Report SR#039576 Title - Programs and Activities Search	CodeComplete	M50	10/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Request		0.27	48
OMNI00032750	Case Mngmt, Field Move	SR1479 'Case Management' menu name change to 'Supervision Activities'	TestingRequired	M50	11/9/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Case Management' left hand menu item will be changed to 'Supervision Activities' to avoid confusion with ACI 'Case Management' banner	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032977	Case Plan Face Page	AC-CPEP SR#45861 Change the Banner Title Re-Entry to Reentry	TestingApproved	M50	12/10/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Change the Banner Title Re-Entry to Reentry - This request is being submitted by the Advance Corrections Team.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032970	Case Plan Face Page	ING3667Offender header not displaying historical CC/CCO as expected	TestingRequired	M50	12/9/2015 0:00	Defect	Offender header is not displaying historical CC/CCO as expected - When an offender is closed, the CPEP is supposed to display the most recent (last) assigned CC/CCO. It was discovered that the offender's most recent CCO was actually in the same position # that CCO Gunn is now assigned to. Therefore, it is inaccurately displaying the CCO who is currently assigned to that position number, rather than the historical name that was in that position when the offender was closed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032574	CEField	CeF. Acting As. Search for amanda(Amanda Van Diest); no record is found.	Assigned	M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Defect	When searching for staff, Amanda Van Diest, and entering Van D., no results are returned. We would expect CCO Amanda Van Diest would display but we discovered she can only be searched by Diest.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032631	CEField	CeField. Updates screen. On pageload, sort order appears random.	Assigned	M50	10/23/2015 0:00	Defect	In the Updates screen in CeField, the sort order is random. We would expect Updates to display by date/time.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032287	CEField	CEField Photo Sync with OMNI	Assigned	M50	9/23/2015 0:00	Defect	It appears that there is a synchronization issue between CEField and OMNI for the offender photo. When I go to CEField and enter the DOC Number, then go back to OMNI, the photo updates in OMNI with the CEField photo (s).	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030503	CEField	CeField - separate Readonly Service accounts from Web-Services group used for DB permissions.	Submitted	M50	2/24/2015 0:00	Defect	Database permissions will be updated to 2 separate 'read only' accounts from 'web services' group used for Database permissions.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030782	CEField	New Biometric Hand Scanner	Submitted		4/6/2015 0:00	Enhancement Request	We are currently using the Ingersoll-Rand ID3D-R biometric hand scanner with InfoPort and CeField. The manufacturer is no longer supporting this model, which will force us to eventually move to the Schlage Hand Key II. Preliminary testing is underway with InfoPort and CeField.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031186	CEField	CeF. Kiosk Sessions report is generating 2 extra pages at the end of report.	TestingApproved	M50	5/22/2015 0:00	Defect	CEField Kiosk Sessions report is generating 2 extra pages at the end of report.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032849	CEField	CeF. CeF OMNISync not working with time switches from pacific daylight time to pacific standard time	TestingFailed	M50	11/20/2015 0:00	Defect	CEField and OMNISync not working with time switches from pacific daylight time to pacific standard time.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

CE Prison will be replacing the InfoPort Manager application. This application provides an electronic means of communication between offenders and staff via the offender kiosk. The offender can send messages to various facility Mailboxes as well as their assigned Counselor. The offender will also receive general facility Announcements, as well as Activities they can request to participate in. The Visit process at prison and work release facilities is managed via the CePrison application. This note applies to all CE Prison CQ items.

OMNI00033171	CEPrison	CeP. Offender with no CC assigned. Via Kiosk sends message to Jobs. Touch Send; kiosk goes temp out of order	Assigned	M50	1/12/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032848	CEPrison	CeP. CeP OMNISync not working with time switches from pacific daylight time to pacific standard time	Assigned	M50	11/20/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030658	CEPrison	CR9299-Add CEPrison Link to the Application Portal Page	Assigned	M50	3/23/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032457	CEPrison	CeP. Kiosk Sessions are not displaying in the Staff Portal; db shows 32 rows for offender within the last 30 days	Assigned	M50	10/7/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032824	CEPrison	CeP. LFO. New Inmate/Active Inmate. Cause(s) with LFO balances; Kiosk displays No Data Available	Duplicate	M50	11/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032461	CEPrison	CeP. Visitation screen. The column headers for Relationship, Age, Start are squished together.	Monitor	M50	10/7/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032723	CEPrison	CeP. LFO on the Kiosk displays in random order; confusing to the user.	Monitor	M50	11/5/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032364	CEPrison	CeP. Message To; enter a. Results return. User cannot scroll down past the visible part of screen.	Monitor	M50	9/30/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032377	CEPrison	CeP. - Offenders have been converted into CePrison with DOCNo as last name and Null first name	Monitor	M50	10/1/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032393	CEPrison	CeP. Mailbox Requests, filter by Pending, In-Progress, On-Hold, Completed; click the Reports icon; returns user to Any Status	Monitor	M50	10/1/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032448	CEPrison	CeP. Offender's Overview>Messages. Filter by Read. From Header click Reports icon; screen refreshes filters to New	Monitor	M50	10/6/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00029178	CEPrison	CeP. Sys Admin Portal. Mailbox Mgmt. Facility column; can't identify which facilities the mailbox belongs to.	Monitor	M50	9/23/2014 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00029126	CEPrison	CePrison - Offender Overview - opens in new window rather than new tab in same browser window	Monitor	M50	9/11/2014 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030630	CEPrison	CePrison - Data Conversion - Visitors - Other Names include the Primary Name	Monitor	M50	3/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033124	CEPrison	CeP. Inmate Offender. Assigned to Facility; not to Cc. Access Kiosk forces system to go Temp Out of Order.	Monitor	M50	1/5/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030149	CEPrison	CeP. RecordType 'O' fails on OMNISync when offender's overall status is not Inmate.	Monitor	M50	1/12/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00029266	CEPrison	CePrison. Visitation. Click + sign. The options display sentence case. The related pop-up titles in Title case & verbiage chg.	Monitor	M50	9/30/2014 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032392	CEPrison	CeP. Messages screen, filter by Read. From the header, click on the Reports icon; returns user to New messages	Monitor	M50	10/1/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030146	CEPrison	CeP. The Application Batch screen output doesn't match the order in the log.txt file	Monitor	M50	1/12/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030079	CEPrison	CePrison - Users are not syncing between OMNI and CePrison test environments	Monitor	M50	1/5/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030572	CEPrison	CePrison - Check Spelling feature in Add Visitor Application - Visitor failure	Monitor	M50	3/5/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030811	CEPrison	CeP. Regardless of the Offender's movement/visitor release code; the Cep Current status = Removed (Released)	Monitor	M50	4/14/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030784	CEPrison	CeP. Offender > Visitation. Visitor filter by All. Click on Boy, Dough row. Pop-up; Decided By; null on 3/4/2015	Monitor	M50	4/6/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032607	CEPrison	CeP. Messages. Staff search. User can enter same staff twice.	Monitor	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00029296	CEPrison	CeP. Image Capture resolution aspect ratio s/b 1.33 = 4:3 to keep images from looking tall and thin	Monitor	M50	10/1/2014 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK



id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032333	CEPrison	CePrison - Kiosk goes temporarily out of order when Kiosk has been inactive for a period of time	Monitor	M50	9/25/2015 0:00	Defect		0.03	104
OMNI00032601	CEPrison	CeP. Kiosk. Offender sends message to Officer. Click Sent tab; system goes out of order....	TestingApproved	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect		0.6	10
OMNI00032612	CEPrison	CeP. Staff Portal. Conditions Summary displays with db code (CZ)	TestingApproved	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032836	CEPrison	CeP. LFO. HLD indicates the LFO balance can be updated via the OBTS DP32 (2) screen; no longer possible	TestingApproved	M50	11/18/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032582	CEPrison	CeP. OMNI Conditions (Visiting Related) expired on 10/16 still display in CeP	TestingApproved	M50	10/19/2015 0:00	Defect		0.63	7
OMNI00032666	CEPrison	CeP. Kiosk. User can touch the English/Espanol button multiple times causing the system to go out of order.	TestingApproved	M50	10/28/2015 0:00	Defect		0.02	109
OMNI00032365	CEPrison	CeP. Create Draft Message with no message text. Msg text is required to save msg as draft	TestingApproved	M50	9/30/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032367	CEPrison	CeP. Offender dies. RecordType 'V' generated. Check CeP, status=Removed(Released). S/B Removed(Death)	TestingApproved	M50	9/30/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032366	CEPrison	CeP. Offender Escapes. RecordType 'V' generated. Check CeP, status=Removed(Released). S/B Removed(Escape)	TestingApproved	M50	9/30/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032763	CEPrison	CeP. LFO. Offender has no LFO balance. Access Kiosk > LFO; no user friendly message displays (No Data available)	TestingFailed	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032823	CEPrison	CeP. LFO. Inmate/Not Active Inmate. Multiple Causes with LFO balances; Kiosk displays No Data Available	TestingRequired	M50	11/17/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031818	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for New Crime Notification Check Dates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 68 (as of 8/3/15) New Crime Notification Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is NCN.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031820	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for Risk Assessment is Due Check Dates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 25 (as of 8/3/15) Risk Assessment is Due Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is ORA.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031813	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for Needs Reassessment is Due Check Dates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 242 (as of 8/3/15) Needs Assessment is Due Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is ONR.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00031809	CheckDates	Check dates- the system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for Initial Facility Plan Due check date	TestingRequired	M50	8/3/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 249 (as of 8/3/15) Initial Facility Plan Due Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is C1.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031814	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for OSP is Due Check Dates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 97 (as of 8/3/15) OSP is Due Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is ODU.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031816	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for Needs Assessment is Due Check Dates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 92 (as of 8/3/15) Needs Assessment is Due Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is ONA.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031817	CheckDates	Checkdates- system should make sure the due date is not before the created date for Master Financial Obligation EndCheckDates	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Defect	A query of the system showed that there are 75 (as of 8/3/15) Master Financial Obligation End Check dates that have a due date before the created date. The system needs to ensure that the due date is not before the created date or staff are not able to resolve the check date. The check date code is MF.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030911	CIS	CIS - Purchase Order Search by Warehouse is running slow for some search parameters	Monitor	M50	4/30/2015 0:00	Defect	The note in the CQ is that this will be closed this week as there haven't been any new reports of issues. Some of the CIS (Consumable Inventory System - Facility Warehouse inventory tracking) reports run slow for some of the facilities due to connectivity issues. Some improvements have been made which improved performance.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI000303058	Facility	SR046909 - Close Unit 474 PLCCW-Overflow in OMNI	DevCode	M50	12/24/2015 0:00	Defect	This CQ will close Unit 474 PLCCW-Overflow in OMNI.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032756	Field Hearings	Field Hearings - SR 36403 - Add/change Locations to Field Hearing LOW	TestingApproved	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Enhancement, Approved	Adding new Field Hearings locations to accommodate added hearings workload for scheduling. Re-named some hearings locations to better represent where hearings are taking place.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI000303360	Global	SR 18521-Add CePrison link to OMNI Home Screen and Offender Screen	TestingRequired	M50	2/9/2015 0:00	Defect	In OMNI on the Home Screen and on the Offender screen in the Links section, display the CePrison link for ease of access to CePrison	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032827	Global	'Greyed Out' Fields/Labels (look and feel similar to IES) in OMNI-CONV	CodeComplete	M49 to M50	11/17/2015 0:00	Defect	Some fields in one of the OMNI test environments were displaying inaccurately, similar to how they would have displayed before we migrated to IE11. This was not an OMNI production issue.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032760	Global	Friendly User Message for 500 Error	TestingRequired	M50	11/10/2015 0:00	Defect	Occasionally in OMNI, users will do something that generates a 'System 500 Error'. This error message is filled with a lot of 'technical' verbage. This change will make the system display a more user friendly message to the average user, minus all the technical verbage.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

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OMNII00032622	Health Services	HSME - IN060141 ICD10 - R/O Condtn checkbox no longer display when a 2nd ICD-10 is added to a MH or Psych Encounter	CodeComplete	M50	10/21/2015 0:00	Defect	Mental Health staff have a checkbox to indicate a mental health or psychiatric condition has been ruled out. If more than one ICD-10 code (diagnosis) has been entered in an encounter, the ruled out condition checkbox no longer displays.  The system doesn't allow for health care providers to enter duplicate CPT (Treatment) codes in encounters. If the provider does enter a duplicate code and deletes it, both codes are deleted. The system should keep one of the codes and only delete the duplicate.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032884	Health Services	HSME-Mass Encounter duplicates-when one selected for deletion prior to submit....all duplicated CPT are deleted	TestingApproved	M50	11/25/2015 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032586	Health Services	HSME SR036715 Make HS remark fields 500 characters	DevCode	M50	10/19/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Health Services staff are asking to be able to type longer remarks in the field so they need it enlarged.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00031401	Health Services	HSME SR018183 Blood Pressure validation for encounters	InformationRequired	M50	6/16/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Occasionally a health care provider enters a blood pressure reading incorrectly. This request is to validate blood pressure readings to insure they are within certain parameters.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032678	Health Services	HSME Unable to close consults with open appointments.	InformationRequired	M50	10/30/2015 0:00	Defect	When a health services consult encounter is created in OMNI, multiple completion sections can be created to document various actions taken throughout the consult process. If there are outstanding appointments, the consult can't be closed. This CO seeks a solution to the problem.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00031540	Health Services	HSME SR018187 Remove Primary Care Provider and add Target Date in Rosters/Appnt.s	TestingRequired	M50	6/30/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	When health services staff search the Roster, they no longer want to see the 'Primary Care Provider' and want that column replaced with one that indicates a 'Target Date' for the action. This will allow them to sort by the Target Date.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032568	Health Services	HSME SR036521 New encounter 'HQ ACA Tracking' and add ProviderOne Number to ID section	TestingRequired	M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This is a request for a new encounter type to allow disbursement staff to track applications for Medicare for offenders due to be released within 60 days. The request also adds the ProviderOne number to the Personal Characteristics screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032520	Health Services	HSME CQIP SR033964 Voided BP Encounters excluded from Validation	TestingRequired	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Currently, the chronic care tracking in OMNI-HS creates notifications for nursing assessments and medical practitioner actions. This request is to exclude voided blood pressure encounters so they don't trigger unnecessary actions.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00033011	IMRS	SR 031677- IMRS add a new DL -DOC DL IMRS FA SW7	TestingApproved	M50	12/16/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Depending on the location of the incident and the Incident type that is within an IMRS that IMRS is distributed to the appropriate staff that need to be informed via a Distribution List (DL). This CO is adding the Distribution title to the newly created South West Region 7 Field Administrator so that staff that need to be notified of these incidents can be populated to the list.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNII00032995	IMRS	SR 046916 IMRS Multi Offender Fight DL	TestingApproved	M50	12/15/2015 0:00	Defect	The Distribution List (DL) for a Multiple Offender Fight incident in IMRS was only sending to staff as if the IMRS was Confidential. This CO is correcting the DL to send to the appropriate staff that require this notification.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision_Lens_Score	Decision_Lens_Rank
OMNI00031404	Mainline Barcode Scanning	MBSS SR018443 Select previously scanned meal to record	CodeComplete	M50	6/17/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	At many facilities, offenders receive two meals at mainline. For example, they receive the next morning breakfast box meal when they scan in for dinner. In order to record the breakfast meal, staff have to run a dinner meal report to determine which offenders received regular, religious or medical meals and then manually enter the numbers for the breakfast meal. This request has the system duplicate the previously scanned meal saving time and insuring accuracy.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032628	Notifications	SR#034479 - New notification for CCR	TestingRequired	M50	10/22/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	CCR unit would like a notification when the user completes the converting of a cause.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031782	OBTS	IN034764 - Rename Unit 110 to Spokane Gang Unit in OBTS	CodeComplete	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Request to rename Unit 110 from Spokane Comm Placement/Gang to Spokane Gang Unit in OBTS. Effective date is 04/01/15.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031780	OBTS	IN034742 - Close Unit 133 Spokane Maple Field Unit in OBTS	CodeComplete	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Request to close Unit 133 Spokane Maple Field Unit in OBTS. Closure date is 04/01/15.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00026089	OBTS	System Error 500 in OMNI when attempting to move a position to another location and an offender is stuck in OBTS	Monitor	M38 to M39 to M40 to M41, M50	8/20/2013 0:00	Defect	When the Accounts Administration Unit attempts to move a position in OMNI to another location, after moving all of the offenders off of the Caseload, occasionally an offender will still be in the Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS) and generate a 500 error in OMNI.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00025817	OBTS	CR 5932 Decommission TV Fees processing from OBTS	Monitor	m50	7/11/2013 0:00	Enhancement Approved	After TV Fees processing has been disabled in OBTS, decommission the following items:  Job D0014310 Programs H310B480 and H310B482	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00025821	OBTS	CR 5932 Decommission Work Release Room & Board Billing from OBTS	Monitor	m50	7/11/2013 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Work Release Room and Board billing process needs to be decommissioned from OBTS upon migration of the application to OMNI.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00020972	OBTS	Modify OBTS FTP batch job to use Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP	Assigned	M50	4/11/2012 0:00	Defect	Per CR 5344, update OBTS batch jobs to use Secure File Transfer Protocol instead of FTP. Only the jobs that use FTPBatch, FTPBatchDemo and FTPBatchQual will be modified.  Family Services staff contact the person listed as an emergency contact in the offenders Personal Characteristics screen for offenders entering prison for their first time using an OMNI report listing those targeted offenders. Staff want to be able to track how long it takes for a first attempt at contact and a successful attempt.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032937	Offender	Family Services SR018513 Create new Family Services authority	TestingRequired	M50	12/7/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	They want to be able calculate the percentage of successful contacts and view it in a new report. A new Security Group will allow only Family Services staff to enter the contact dates in the Personal Characteristics screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

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OMNI00031772	Offender	Family Services SR018513 Add date fields to Personal Characteristics	TestingRequired	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Family Services staff contact the person listed as an emergency contact in the offenders Personal Characteristics screen for offenders entering prison for their first time using an OMNI report listing those targeted offenders. Staff want to be able to track how long it takes for a first attempt at contact and a successful attempt. They want to be able to calculate the percentage of successful contacts and view it in a new report. A new Security Group will allow only Family Services staff to enter the contact dates in the Personal Characteristics screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032785	OMNI Reports	OMNI Report - COS > Post Conversion Offenders Pending RLC, displaying Offender David Vickers DOC # 748921 and should no be	CodeComplete	M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Defect	This is a defect to the COS > Post Conversion Offenders Pending RLC report. The report is displaying offenders that should not be on the report. Example: DOC # 748921, cause AH is currently appearing on this report. The AH cause was a supervision type MON only that was gained and then immediately closed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032833	OMNI Reports	OMNI Reports - SR # 40476 Change to ORP Status Report	TestingRequired	M50	11/18/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Update the range in the report search criteria, combine Past ERD, 0-6 month, and 7-12 month options into a single option of "<1 Year to Release", 1 - 2 Years to Release, 2 - 3 Years to Release, 3 - 4 Years to Release and More than 4 Years to Release options would remain the same.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032796	OMNI Reports	OMNI Reports- CCD CBI Referrals report- add a column 'Supervision Type'	CodeComplete	M50	11/13/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	There is an OMNI report named "CCD CBI Referrals". It is requested that a column be added to the report that lists supervision type and supervision start date.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032464	OMNI Reports	OMNI Programs SR035496 Offender Evaluation and Attendance OMNI Reports	DevCode	M50	10/8/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This request is to develop 3 new OMNI Program Reports for Offender Evaluation and Attendance. These reports can be used by facilitator as feedback to participant or for facilitator record. They can also be used by facilitator as classroom or full group. The reports can be by offender or by session. Report 1: Individual Single Session Evaluation Report, Report 2: Admin- Evaluation Report by facilitator, Report 3: Admin- Offender Evaluation Report by offender.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033020	OMNI Reports	OMNI Report - Offender Programs - SA Treatment Monthly Report	DevCode	M50	12/17/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The report will be used to pay contractors for services. The report will default to the past month and current month but allow the user to select a date ranges. The report is replacing Substance Abuse Treatment Monthly Report from the "target" system.	0.15	74
OMNI00032901	OMNI Reports	AC- BA OMNI Reports Name Change	Migration	M50	11/30/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Project Change Request for Advanced Corrections Phase 2 - Behavior Analysis Rename Change. The Behavior Analysis banner is to be changed to "Behavior Targets". OMNI reports need to be modified to reflect this change.	0.24	54
OMNI00032104	OMNI Reports	SR031974 - OMNI Report -OMNI Programs - Offender Language	Migration	M49 to M50	9/10/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The Education Programs/Units are being required by legislation to provide ESL classes for offenders who can't speak and/or write English or need improvement in English to improve their education. This report will be run to fill that purpose.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

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OMNI00033211	OMNI Reports	BA OMNI Reports - Cause ACTIVE, REVOKED, PENDING FIELD, FUTURE, INACTIVE or TRANSFERRED TO FIELD	Submitted	M50	1/19/2016 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Add the following cause status: ACTIVE, REVOKED, PENDING FIELD, FUTURE, INACTIVE or TRANSFERRED TO FIELD to two OMNI Reports for the Behavior Targets. Behavior Target by Facility and Behavior Targets by Offender	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00020008	OMNI Reports	LFO Reports - Create 2 new reports for LFO data as outlined by the LFO Phase 2 HLD	TestingRequired	M49 to M50	1/11/2012 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This CQ item is for tracking two of the four new OmniReports required for LFO as outlined by the LFO Phase 2 HLD, section 13. Two new LFO reports are being created: Billing Problem Report and LFO Billing Totals Summary.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033141	OMNI Reports	No Post Conversion or Supervision Intake Fee Assessed is not executing	CodeComplete	M50	1/7/2016 0:00	Defect	This is a defect to the No Post Conversion or Supervision Intake Fee Assessed report. The query for the dropdown - SupervisionTypes is not working.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032060	OMNI Reports	SR15060 - New TAS report to compare TAS inmate location to current location in OMNI	TestingRequired	M50	9/2/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Requesting an OMNI report that compares TAS inmate location to current location in OMNI. A no match should return in the report.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031773	OMNI Reports	Family Services SR018518 New Report: 'Outreach 1st time Offenders ER Contacts'	TestingRequired	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Family Services staff contact the person listed as an emergency contact in the offenders Personal Characteristics screen for offenders entering prison for their first time using an OMNI report listing those targeted offenders. Staff want to be able to track how long it takes for a first attempt at contact and a successful attempt. They want to be able to calculate the percentage of successful contacts and view it in a new report. A new Security Group will allow only Family Services staff to enter the contact dates in the Personal Characteristics screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032555	OMNI Reports	Family Services IN050951 First Admission Report shows Violators - Facility wrong	TestingRequired	M51	10/15/2015 0:00	Defect	This report provides Family Services staff with offenders admitted to prison for the first time. The report mistakenly displays offenders in violator facilities. This request corrects the data to only display prison inmates.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032545	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Page number on the Navigation Panel shows "0 of 0" irrespective of page numbers on the Report	Monitor	M50	10/14/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offender. Page number on the Navigation Panel shows "0 of 0" irrespective of page numbers on the Report	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032518	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Report results when no HRS-Offense is linked to cause should display Cause, Count, status	TestingApproved	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Report results when no HRS-Offense is linked to cause should display Cause, Count, status	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032495	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Report displays Offender Name under the Author Column	TestingApproved	M50	10/12/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Report displays Offender Name under the Author Column	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032543	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Case Manager Header displays as "CC CCO" instead of CC/CCO	TestingApproved	M50	10/14/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offender. Case Manager Header displays as "CC CCO" instead of CC/CCO	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032600	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: CC/CCO column should show only Current CC/CCO for the offender	TestingApproved	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. CC/CCO column should show only Current CC/CCO for the offender	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032514	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis Report by Offender: No Results found when type Behavioral Analysis is Selected	TestingApproved	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. No Results found when type Behavioral Analysis is Selected	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032515	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Assignment Start date on the Report doesnt match with the Start date on OMNI	TestingApproved	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Assignment Start Date on the Report doesnt match with the Start date on OMNI	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032479	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis Report by Offender: Status default and dropdown values	TestingApproved	M50	10/9/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Status default and dropdown values	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032483	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis Report by Offender: Type Dropdown does not include 'Behavioral Analysis'	TestingApproved	M50	10/9/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Type Dropdown does not include 'Behavioral Analysis'	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032492	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Multiple HRS forms displayed on the report against One form created on OMNI	TestingApproved	M50	10/9/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Multiple HRS forms displayed on the report against One form created on OMNI	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032538	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Case Manager (CC/CCO) dropdown doesnt switch to default when the Facility Role is changed	TestingApproved	M50	10/14/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Case Manager (CC/CCO) dropdown doesnt switch to default when the Facility Role is changed	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032504	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Selected Criteria and Headers for the report don't display when navigated to the next page	TestingApproved	M50	10/12/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Selected Criteria and Headers for the report don't display when navigated to the next page	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032506	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Count Header should display 'Count' instead of 'Count in Cause'	TestingApproved	M50	10/12/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Count Header should display 'Count' instead of 'Count in Cause'	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032604	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Unit column shows more than one unit for some offenders	TestingApproved	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Unit column shows more than one unit for some offenders	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032646	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: In-Work HRS-Offense Form not linked to Cause	TestingApproved	M50	10/26/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. In-Work HRS-Offense Form not linked to Cause	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032735	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Report should display 'No Results Found' when there are no HRS forms created for an Offender	TestingApproved	M50	11/6/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Report should display 'No Results Found' when there are no HRS forms created for an Offender	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

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OMNI00032730	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Report displays blank when HRS-Infraction, Violation & Other is selected	TestingApproved	M50	11/5/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Report displays blank when HRS-Infraction, Violation & Other is selected	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032705	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: OMNI displays CC/CCO as blank/vacant but Report shows the name of CC/CCO	TestingApproved	M50	11/4/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. OMNI displays CC/CCO as blank/vacant but Report shows the name of CC/CCO	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032529	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Unit dropdown doesnt switch to default when the facility is changed	TestingApproved	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Unit dropdown doesnt switch to default when the facility is changed	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032487	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis Report by Offender: Inconsistency between Report Results when Offender dont have an assigned CC/CCO	TestingApproved	M50	10/9/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Inconsistency between Report Results when Offender dont have an assigned CC/CCO	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032596	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Multiple HRS forms display on the report against One form created on OMNI	TestingFailed	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Multiple HRS forms display on the report against One form created on OMNI	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032627	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Sorting issue for CC/CCO and Assignment Start Date columns	TestingFailed	M50	10/22/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Sorting issue for CC/CCO and Assignment Start Date columns	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032701	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Offender: Report results when Status=In-Work or Completed HRS-Offense forms	TestingFailed	M50	11/4/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032611	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: No results found when Facility Role is Field office	TestingFailed	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. No results found when Facility Role is Field office	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032644	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: In-Work HRS-Offense Form not linked to any Cause	TestingRequired	M50	10/26/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. In-Work HRS-Offense Form not linked to any Cause	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032599	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Assignment Start date on OMNI and Reports are different	TestingRequired	M50	10/20/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Assignment Start date on OMNI and Reports are different	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK



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OMNI00032616	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Report results and OMNI data dont match	TestingRequired	M50	10/21/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Report results and OMNI data dont match each offenders.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032793	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: No Results Found when Facility = All Work Release	TestingRequired	M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. No Results Found when Facility = All Work Release	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032647	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by offender: Cause Status on the report does not match Cause Status on OMNI SSTA-View J&S Screen	TestingRequired	M50	10/26/2015 0:00	Defect	The report displays the behavior targets for the selected offender. Cause Status on the report does not match Cause Status on OMNI SSTA-View J&S Screen	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032746	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Causes column doesn't display all the causes for all the offenders in a facility	TestingRequired	M50	11/6/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Causes column doesn't display all the causes for all the offenders in a facility	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032620	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Report should display all the offenders within the facility without a CC/CCO	TestingRequired	M50	10/21/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Report should display all the offenders within the facility without a CC/CCO	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032791	OMNI Reports	Behavior Analysis by Facility: Results also display Active Inmates when Facility Role = Field Office	TestingRequired	M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Defect	Behavior Targets by Facility OMNI Report: Display the list of Offenders in the selected facility and the information related to the Behavior Targets (such as, if a Behavior Target is completed or not, date created, who created etc.) for each offenders. Results also display Active Inmates when Facility Role = Field Office	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032623	OMNI Reports	OMNI Reports - 3 Grievance reports having spelling mistakes in report name header	TestingRequired	M50	10/21/2015 0:00	Defect	Grievance reports having spelling mistakes in report name header. "Monthly" instead of "Monthly". "I" is missing.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030684	OMNI Reports	CR#9547 EV#14451- Add Integration Interview Form	Migration	M50	3/25/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This enhancement requests a new OMNI report be developed called 'Integration Interview Form'. This form will be used by the Intelligence and Investigations unit when interviewing offenders in custody.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032834	OMNI Web Services	CePrison-Prison Movement CEP_Resync logic	TestingRequired	M50	11/18/2015 0:00	Defect	CePrison Project	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033033	OMNI Web Services	CeP. LFO Balance includes: restitution, fines, court cost, etc (Sum). Shouldn't the LFO Bal be based on Total AOC Bal Due?	TestingRequired	M50	12/18/2015 0:00	Defect	CePrison Project	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030706	OSPS	OSPS - SR 18519 - Modify permissions in OSPS CCR	Assigned	M47 to M50 to M51	3/27/2015 0:00	Defect	The request will prohibit line staff from editing the Criminal Conviction Record (CCR) and generating new Static Risk Assessments (SRAs) by modifying permissions.	0.59	12

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OMNI00033151	OSPS	OSPS. ADC_BATCH. Error - 2147217871 Query timeout expired	Assigned	M50	1/8/2016 0:00	Defect	The batch has been generating an error and or timing out. This batch will remove records older than 120 day with more than one history record. Also will remove OSP overdue and Needs assessment overdue checkdates and notifications.	0.66	2
OMNI00033148	OSPS	OSPS. Inactive Body Status Cleanup script; OSP Plan issue when body_status=Inactive-Prison/Work Release; plan remains active.	Assigned	M50	1/8/2016 0:00	Defect	This script will change the OSP status to inactive when the body status changes to inactive.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032990	OSPS	OSPS. Reports >Demographics. Click GO!; generates SE 500	Assigned	M50	12/14/2015 0:00	Defect	OSPS Demographics report is generating SE 500 error when searching between OSPS v1.0 and OSPS v2.0.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032959	OSPS	OSPS. CCR. Cause Description over 30 days since entered; CC (Author) can still Edit/Delete. If > 30 days description is R/O	Duplicate	M50	12/9/2015 0:00	Defect	OSPS is allowing for the offense description edits after 30 days from creation. The high level design states that if a description is greater than 30 days, the description is read only.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033188	OSPS	OSPS. On PageLoad Case Plan screen behavior changed for RLC=LOW; conditions display collapsed	Submitted	M50	1/14/2016 0:00	Defect	For offenders classified as 'LOW' the supervision plan displays collapsed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033173	OSPS	OSPS. For answer 3. Behavior demonstrated... Q/A Statistics Detail. Filter by Ethnic Background, GO; generates SE500	Submitted	M50	1/13/2016 0:00	Defect	The OSPS Q/A Statistics Detail report #3 displays SE 500 error when filter by ethnic background.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033189	OSPS	OSPS. On PageLoad Offender Supervision Plan Report screen behavior changed for RLC=LOW; conditions display collapsed	Submitted	M50	1/14/2016 0:00	Defect	For offenders classified as 'LOW' the supervision plan report displays collapsed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031604	OSPS	OSPS. Generate SRA; creates ONA. User is able to delete; but the link text displays as a blank.	TestingApproved	M48 to M49 to M50	7/9/2015 0:00	Defect	When user generates a static risk assessment (SRA) and Offender needs assessment (ONA), the user is not able to delete the in-work ONA. The 'delete' link does not display.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032398	OSPS	OSPS. For answer 3. Behavior demonstrated... Q/A Statistics Detail. Answers on Left vs on Top results do not match	TestingApproved	M49 to M50	10/2/2015 0:00	Defect	The OSPS Q/A Statistics Detail report #3, if user selects answers on 'top' vs 'left' the totals do not match.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033030	OSPS	OSPS. CCS not in the offender's hierarchy can Approve or Return a Plan; should only be CCS in offender's hierarchy	TestingApproved	M50	12/18/2015 0:00	Defect	The Offender supervision plan (OSP) override functionality does not follow the correct hierarchy, the supervisor should only be in the offenders hierarchy based on the assigned case manager.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032950	OSPS	OSPS. CCR. Cause Description over 30 days since entered; CCO (Author) can still Edit/Delete. If > 30 days description is R/O	TestingApproved	M50	12/9/2015 0:00	Defect	OSPS is allowing for cause description edits after 30 days from creation. The high level design states that if a description is greater than 30 days, the description is read only.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031906	OSPS	OSPS. OSP tab. Toolbar displays a white space in place of the OSP List link	TestingApproved	M48 to M49 to M50	8/13/2015 0:00	Defect	The OSPS report tab, OSP list link displays as white rectangle in the header.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031907	OSPS	OSPS. CCR. Add Cause. Calendar feature. Use the < to go back a few months; very user unfriendly	TestingApproved	M49 to M50	8/13/2015 0:00	Defect	OSPS calendar widget is very user unfriendly, when using '<' to go back months work inconsistently.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031908	OSPS	OSPS. CCR. Add Cause. Select Crime that has DV flag=Y. Save. Cause doesn't display DV=Y. User must reload page.	TestingApproved	M48 to M49 to M50	8/13/2015 0:00	Defect	In the CCR the system does not auto-matically flag DV to Y when an RCW that maps to DV crime is selected. User must refresh to see the flag set to Y.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031444	OSPS	OSPS. CCR > Add Cause. RCW Search; 18.27.020 displays twice in the search results.	TestingApproved	M48 to M49 to M50	6/19/2015 0:00	Defect	In the CCR, RCW search, the 18.27.020 displays twice.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

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OMNI00030722	OSPS	OSPS. In the Plan the Historic Domains and Conditions display regardless if the section is expanded or collapsed	Testing/Approved	M48 to M49 to M50	3/30/2015 0:00	Defect	The OSP is displaying the historic domains and conditions expanded, should display collapsed until user selects expand.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030236	OSPS	OSPS. CCR screen. Add Cause. Sentence Date or Offense Date enter 1122 or 1222; system auto fills to 01/01/2022 or 01/02/2022	Testing/Failed	M49 to M50	1/27/2015 0:00	Defect	In the CCR, when entering the sentence date, the system converts 11/22 and 12/22 to 1/2/22, should be november 22nd and december 22nd.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033093	OSPS	OSP. RLC Override (LOW to MOD) approved. On Plan, Override:Approved is black font; should be red font.	Testing/Failed	M50	12/30/2015 0:00	Defect	The override indicator displayed at the top of the offender tab when an override is approved should be black font, not red.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032571	OSPS	OSPS. CCR. Add Crime. Enter Offense date 1209 converts to 01/02/2009 before the user can enter remaining numbers.	Testing/Failed	M49 to M50	10/16/2015 0:00	Defect	In the CCR, when entering the offense date 12/09, the system converts to 1/02/2009 before the user can enter the rest of the date.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032782	OSPS	OSPS. For any Q/A Statistics Detail; Answers on Left or on Top for Ethnic Background is generating SE 500	Testing/Failed	M49 to M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Defect	The OSPS Q/A Statistics Detail report any item displays SE 500 error when left or on top is selected and filtered by ethnic background.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033092	OSPS	OSP. Plan Return for Review.Resubmit w/ RLC Override Req. CCS approves plan. Plan goes In-Effect w/o FA approval	Testing/Failed	M50	12/30/2015 0:00	Defect	The Offender supervision plan (OSP) override functionality does not follow the correct hierarchy, the override request goes into effect with out FA approval.	0.64	4
OMNI00032442	OSPS	OSPS. Auto or Non-auto generated plans. All Other Conditions [Display/Hide] behavior doesn't follow standard	Testing/Required	M49 to M50	10/5/2015 0:00	Defect	OSP Auto or Non-auto generated plans, all other conditions [Display/Hide] functionality is not consistent, on pageload the user cannot tell is the section is displayed or hidden.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033080	OSPS	OSP. Fields-Closed. 2 Checkdates (ONA & ORA) remain open, 1 Checkdate (ODU) is Closed/Completed	Testing/Required	M50	12/30/2015 0:00	Defect	When an offender's body status changes from Field to closed, the risk assessment and needs assessment checkdates remain open.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00028165	OSPS	OSPS. In-active Body Status Cleanup script; Check Date issues.	Testing/Required	M40 to M49 to M50	5/2/2014 0:00	Defect	This script will change the Checkdate status to closed,complete when the body status changes to inactive.	0.64	5
OMNI00029511	OSPS	OSPS. ONA and ONR are Open and/or Postpone at the same time for the same offender.	Testing/Required	M44 to M49 to M50	10/20/2014 0:00	Defect	The needs assessment and needs assessment overdue checkdates display at the same time for same offender.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033081	OSPS	OSP. Fields-Death. 2 Checkdates (ODU & ONR) Status = closed with Resolution Type = Terminated	Testing/Required	M50	12/30/2015 0:00	Defect	When offender's body status changes to death, OSP and ONA overdue notifications are closed with resolution type of terminated. Resolution type should be 'no resolution'.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033082	OSPS	OSP. Fields-Prison. 2 Checkdates (ODU & ONA) are Open/Postpone with wrong Resolution Date (12/8/15); s/b 12/30/15	Testing/Required	M50	12/30/2015 0:00	Defect	When an offender's body status changes from Field to prison, the supervision plan and needs assessment checkdates are open/postpone with incorrect resolution dates.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032786	OSPS	OSPS. For any question. Answers on Left, UI & Print version, count text centered; s/b right justified	Testing/Required	M49 to M50	11/12/2015 0:00	Defect	The OSPS Q/A Statistics Detail report, answers on the left, any item print version displays count text centered and should be right justified.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032441	OSPS	OSPS. Auto and non-generated plans. All Other Conditions are displaying expired conditions.	Testing/Required	M49 to M50	10/5/2015 0:00	Defect	OSP Auto or Non-auto generated plans, all other conditions are displaying expired conditions.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00028166	OSPS	OSPS. In-active Body Status Cleanup script; Notifications issues.	Testing/Required	M40 to M49 to M50	5/2/2014 0:00	Defect	This script will change the OSPS generated notifications when the body status changes to inactive.	0.63	8
OMNI00028167	OSPS	OSPS. In-active Body Status Cleanup script; Notifications in db, not in OMNI.	Testing/Required	M40 to M49 to M50	5/2/2014 0:00	Defect	This script will clean up OSPS generated notifications displayed in the database, but not displayed in OMNI.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00031363	OSPS	OSPS, Re-assessment Due = n/a, should be 6 months from last assessment	TestingRequired	M49 to M50	6/12/2015 0:00	Defect	On the OSPS offender homepage the Re-assessment due date displays as 'n/a'	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00027452	OSPS	OSPS. No longer create check dates or notifications on FOP Offenders CR 7664	DevCode	M38 to M48 to M49 to M50	2/20/2014 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The request is no longer risk assessment, needs assessment and OSP create check dates or notifications on 'from out of state pending' (FOP) Offenders, and created them once the offender has been accepted for supervision.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033134	Prison Discipline	IN66282; User is not able to complete a prison discipline hearing in OMNI	TestingRequired	M50	1/6/2016 0:00	Defect	Users will have the ability to make prison discipline entries for offenders with 5 digit DOC numbers.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032826	Prison Discipline	SR18498; Expire NDA in Prison Discipline	TestingRequired	M50	11/17/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The Negotiated Disciplinary Agreement (NDA) process will be expired from OMNI from the date of implementation forward, [Note the system will still allow for historical NDA entries.]	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00028302	Prison Discipline	PD - System error when sanction is saved with out a quantity and status	TestingRequired	M50	5/14/2014 0:00	Defect	A user friendly validation error message will display if users attempt to save prior to entering all mandatory sanction information for WAC violation 557.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033146	Prison Discipline	Prison Discipline: Loss or Limitation of Store Privileges should have Mandatory Maximum Flag as "No"	TestingRequired	M50	1/8/2016 0:00	Defect	The sanction 'Loss or Limitation of Store Privileges' will not require a mandatory quantity ordered value when associated to WAC violations that do not have mandatory sanctions.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032861	Prison Movements	Update TB_MOVE_CODE descriptions	TestingRequired	M50	11/23/2015 0:00	Defect	This defect is an update to the movement table in OMNI that were set to be part of the VIP project, but got moved out. There is a list of Movement Codes requiring small changes to their descriptions.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032862	Prison Movements	Update TB_MOVE_RSN descriptions	TestingRequired	M50	11/23/2015 0:00	Defect	This defect is an updates to the Movement Reasons that were set to be part of the VIP project, but got moved out. 32850 Resource Program Management (RPM) RPM-OMNI programs Program Status Complete and Assignment Status not updating to Complete	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032459	Prison Movements	PM - Issue with Temp Absence-In From a different State	TestingApproved	M50	10/7/2015 0:00	Defect	Prison Movements - Issue with Temp Absence-In From a different State - while taking in (excepting) an offender who is subjected to temporary absence to a different state, user is experiencing an error message indicating to enter "From Location". Once the movements are selected, the From State value disappeared which SHOULD NOT happen	0.02	106
OMNI00032825	Records	Records - SR 37996 - Change FBI# field to free text	TestingRequired	M50	11/17/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Change to the format of the FBI# field in OMNI to free text as the FBI has changed the algorithm/format of the FBI#.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00031844	Records	SR#018802 Updates to the Military Screen in Personal Characteristics	TestingRequired	m49 to m50	8/5/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Updates to the Military Screen in Personal Characteristics. The first update is to add a checkbox to the Military section Summary screen "No Military Service" with unchecked as default. The second update is to replace the Radio buttons for Interested and Application Sent and Not Interested to a drop down LOV with Please Select as default. Keep the one date field and narrative box. Add ability to enter another set of choices which will include a new narrative box. The third update is to add "Other than Honorable to the TB_MILTRY_DSCG_CD table.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033212	Report Wizard	VIP - Multiple same violation types not displaying all on Report Wizard form Order for Arrest and Detention	Submitted	M50	1/19/2016 0:00	Defect	When user selects an Order for Arrest and Detention form through the Violator Management screen and adds multiple same type violations, the violation displays only once on the printed form. This change allows all violations to display correctly.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031800	Resource Program Management (RPM)	RPM-OMNI programs-SR#025795 SA Assessment Field Title Change & New Process Rule Change	DevCode	M50	7/31/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	On the Substance Abuse Assessment screen, SA staff are requesting that the name of the field titled 'Recommended Level of Care' be changed to 'Placed Level of Care.' Then, if the offender is not approved for the 'Placed Level of Care' prior to the admit/assignment to a Substance Abuse program in the OMNI Programs, the system should give an error message [not approved for this level of care] on the OMNI Programs 'Create Offender Program Assignment' screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032850	Resource Program Management (RPM)	RPM-OMNI programs Program Status Complete and Assignment Status not updating to Complete	InformationRequired	M50	11/20/2015 0:00	Defect	When an offender's program status of 'Assigned' is updated to 'Completed' via the View Program Session Participants screen, the 'Assignment Status Reason' should also update to 'Completed'. This will fix that.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033157	Resource Program Management (RPM)	RPM-OMNI Programs - SOTP Referral Reason Other History Display	TestingRequired	M50	1/11/2016 0:00	Enhancement Approved	SOTP Referral Reason Other History Display - when the referral reason "Other" is selected, display the text on the SOTP Referral History screen rather than the "Other". This will provide the SOTP staff better and useful information.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032523	Resource Program Management (RPM)	RPM-OMNI Programs SR#034726 SOTP Referral Screen and Referral History Screen	TestingRequired	M50	10/13/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	SOTP is requesting a referral status history screen, and changes to the current SOTP referral screen to include the ability to manually type in a Referral Status Reason. They are also asking for the ability to select if the offender is screened yes or no.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033135	Resource Program Management (RPM)	OMNI Programs-RPM - Related to CQ#32523 Add Program Title to the SOTP Referral History Screen	TestingRequired	M50	1/6/2016 0:00	Defect	Related to CQ#32523 Add Program Title to the SOTP Referral History Screen. However, The Program Title was left out of the details in the screen mock-up document. Add the Program Title to the SOTP referral status history screen after the Referral Priority and Before the Referral Status.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032949	Resource Program Management (RPM)	OMNI Programs-SR#032011-SA Treatment Case Management Screens	TestingRequired	M50	12/9/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The Substance Abuse Treatment needs a place in OMNI to track treatment providers "One-On-One" offender meetings "Case Management" activities and "Group". This information is used to manage and monitor contracts as well as pay for provider services. This will replace the current "Target" system tracking.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

**Substance Abuse Treatment Case Management Screens:** The Substance Abuse Treatment needs a place in OMNI to track treatment providers "One-On-One" offender meetings "Case Management" activities and "Group". This information is used to manage and monitor contracts as well as pay for provider services. This will replace the current "Target" system tracking. *This note applies to all SA Contacts CQ items in RPM.*

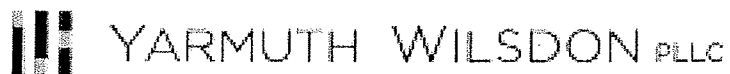
OMNI00033166	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Session Complete button not disabled for SA Case	Assigned	M50	1/12/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033170	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Session Complete button not visible for SA Case Manager or SA Program manager	Assigned	M50	1/12/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033193	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Incomplete field element lable on Create SA Contacts screen	CodeComplete	M50	1/14/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033207	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Incomplete error message for DOC No. validation	InformationRequired	M50	1/15/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033208	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Program Title on create screen is not enabled until DOC No. and Contact date are entered	InformationRequired	M50	1/15/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033159	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contact - Error messages on Create SA Contact screen	TestingApproved	M50	1/11/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033183	Resource Program Management (RPM)	SA Contacts - Program Title is NOT carried to Create SA Contact screen from Prog Session Participants screen	TestingApproved	M50	1/13/2016 0:00	Defect		DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032941	SDM	SR042458-Update the SDM/PM Bulk Meters: Propane and Fuel Oil Logic to upload to Portfolio manager	DevCode	M50	12/7/2015 0:00	Defect	In order for the Sustainability Data Management (SDM) Bulk Meters to upload Successfully to Portfolio Manager the logic in the Sub Category table will need to be updated.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032925	SDM	SDM - Remove Temporary Datafix solution introduced in M49 from the M50 branch	DevCode	M50	12/4/2015 0:00	Enhancement Request	In Order to fix the Capital Asset Management System (CAMS) Data uploads to Sustainability Data Management (SDM), a temporary data-fixing solution was created that will stop running at the beginning of February. We should removed this code in M50 as it will no longer run and will not be needed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00032673	SDM	SDM - Testing Applications - Add code to upload Consumption Data from SDM to TEST	Assigned	M50	10/28/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This only has an impact to a test application we created to synchronize data between Portfolio Manager environments because the owners of that application do not provide that functionality. This change has zero production impact at all, and would be tested for accuracy by the developer. This application currently is only deployed through DEMO, and does not reside in Production (because it is unnecessary in Production).	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032976	Security	Family Services - SR018513 Security Requirements- New Security Group	TestingRequired	M50	12/10/2015 0:00	Defect	Family Services staff contact the person listed as an emergency contact in the offenders Personal Characteristics screen for offenders entering prison for their first time using an OMNI report listing those targeted offenders. Staff want to be able to track how long it takes for a first attempt at contact and a successful attempt. They want to be able to calculate the percentage of successful contacts and view it in a new report. A new Security Group will allow only Family Services staff to enter the contact dates in the Personal Characteristics screen.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033046	Security	OMNI Programs-SR#032011-SA Contacts Security Requirements	TestingRequired	M50	12/23/2015 0:00	Defect	Requirements needed in order to Map the Substance Abuse authorities to the OMNI Security Groups.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031601	Segregation Management	BPP - Issue with "Append Other Special Security Concerns" in In-Effect BPP	TestingApproved	M50	7/8/2015 0:00	Defect	For an in effect Behavior and Programming Plan (BPP) system will no longer move text into the Other Special concerns text box when entered into the Append Special Concerns text box	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031761	Segregation Management	Add ability to change Investigators - Send notifications	DevCode	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The Additional Action section of the Administrative Segregation Referral will now have a new hyperlink "Change Investigators" which will update the currently assigned investigator to a new assigned investigator. If a new investigator is assigned a notification will be sent to the previous investigator and the new investigator advising them of the change.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032629	Segregation Management	SR#034286 - Updates to Seg Management	TestingRequired	M50	10/22/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The Disciplinary Segregation end date can now be a date in the past When selecting the Initial Placement Facility and Initial living unit, system will filter for the SEG or IMU units for Initial Placement Facility instead of all living units in that facility.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032050	SSTA	Out Time past ERD applies as Stoppage time at the count level for MaxEx	Assigned	M50	9/2/2015 0:00	Defect	System will no longer add stoppage time to the Prison Maximum release date when an out time record is created after the offenders Earned Release Date.	0.27	49

id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00033101	SSTA	SSTA-When Consecutive relationship exists between Prison Prefixes and child is closed, Vacate should ignore Relationship	Assigned	m50	1/1/2016 0:00	Defect	When a cause that is part of a consecutive relationship is vacated the system will retain the correct start date for the consecutive cause.	0.25	105
OMNI00030301	SSTA	SR#017700 CR#7080Stoppage (Field) not applied- StatMax not adjusted for CCI Consecutive to CCP (supervision only)	Assigned	M49 to M50	2/5/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Field Stoppage time will now be applied to the cause not being served when a consecutive relationship is set in the field	0.48	25
OMNI00028106	SSTA	SR#017700 CR#7080 StatMax at Offender Overall level changes on calculate - Field Cause to Prison Cause -DOC 997249	Assigned	M49 to M50	4/24/2014 0:00	Defect	Stoppage time will no longer change the Offender overall statutory max on the view Judgment and Sentence field.	0.13	76
OMNI00027124	SSTA	Stoppage time doubles when offender is released to field when consecutive (prison and field) exists	Assigned	M49 to M50	1/8/2014 0:00	Defect	Stoppage time will no longer double when there is a consecutive prison and consecutive field relationship	0.51	21
OMNI00030304	SSTA	SR# 017700 CR#7080 Stat Max Adjusted and Prison Stoppage time incorrectly applied to Consecutive CP	Assigned	M49 to M50	2/5/2015 0:00	Defect	Stat max and prison stoppage time will be applied correctly in consecutive relationship - Community Placement	0.57	13
OMNI00030311	SSTA	SR#017700 CR#7080 Stat Max Skewed when Consecutive SupV is included for DOSA CCP Offender with Consecutive Relationship	Assigned	M49 to M50	2/6/2015 0:00	Defect	Stat max will be correct when there is a consecutive supervision for a DOSA CCP offender	0.54	18
OMNI00030308	SSTA	Stoppage time in split. I&S not working as expected	Assigned	M49 to M50	2/6/2015 0:00	Defect	Stoppage time in a split Judgment and Sentence	0.49	22
OMNI00029818	SSTA	Stat max stoppage time not holding when an offender is release to the field	Assigned	M49 to M50	11/25/2014 0:00	Defect	Stat max stoppage time not holding when an t time Judgment and Sentence should be applied to both prefixestat max stoppage time not holding when an offender is stoppage the time	0.42	31
OMNI00027127	SSTA	SR# 017700 CR#7080 Calculation and stoppage time for Stat Max.	Assigned	M49 to M50	1/9/2014 0:00	Enhancement Approved	If ordered consecutive, statutory maximum sentences (stat max) will be programmed to run consecutive. The stat max start date for the consecutive cause will start on the end date of the prior stat max. Stoppage time will be calculated during the base sentence of the consecutive cause and added to the first stat max date.	0.57	14
OMNI00031353	SSTA	SR#017700 CR#7080 Calculation when CS supervision occurs after a prison release	Assigned	M49 to M50	6/11/2015 0:00	Defect	Stoppage time will be correctly applied when the consecutive relationship is set after the release from prison for the consecutive field supervision	0.52	20
OMNI00022121	SSTA	Calcs Juvenile sentences types should not calculate but use the User Provided End date	CodeComplete	M50	8/1/2012 0:00	Defect	When entering a Juvenile Boarder sentence system will now display the user provided end date.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031815	SSTA	Create two new flags and date field in SSTA cause level	TestingRequired	M50	8/4/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The cause information has two new checkbox fields. One field is for the user to check if the offender	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00031758	SSTA	SR#016932 Create new notification "60 days Prior to ERD" and send to Facility Records Mailbox	TestingRequired	M50	7/29/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	A new notification "60 days prior to ERD" will be sent to the Facility Records Mailbox when an offender reaches 60 days prior to the ERD.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030169	Staff	Staff- CR 9067- Change the display of search results when there are more than 500 results	TestingRequired	M50	1/14/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This CQ will permit a staff search if more than 500 results is generated.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030820	Staff	Staff and Position - Problems with searching for staff by name	TestingRequired	M50	4/16/2015 0:00	Defect	When searching in OMNI by a staff member's full name, as search criteria, the system will not return results for the desired staff member, but entering an abbreviated version of the name (or omitting the middle initial) will fetch the desired staff member.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK



Id	Functional_Area	Headline	State	Release	Submit_Date	Classification	Release Note	Decision Lens Score	Decision Lens Rank
OMNI00031732	STG	SR#010291 - Auto Creation of STG Event from IMIRS incident	Assigned	M50	7/27/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	When an Offender is indicated as a STG member within a IMIRS the description of the incident will auto populate into the STG data base as a "STG EVENT".	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032079	Strong R - CCR	AC. CCR. Impersonate CCO. CCO's name doesn't display in the header.	TestingApproved	0	9/4/2015 0:00	Defect	In new Strong R, CCR the assigned staff name does not display in the header.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033131	System Interface	System Interface- Add ISDP Offenders to file going to JPay	TestingRequired	M50	1/6/2016 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This change to the OMNI file that goes to Jpay will allow inmates sentenced to the death penalty (ISDP) access to the kiosk that is installed in Unit 6 at WSP.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032945	System Interface	INTRF COS Outbound Tas - update ftp to sftp	TestingRequired	M50	12/8/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Per the cyber security unit, all batch jobs are to be sent via SFTP method. Batch jobs send data and receive data to/from other areas/applications. This is just changing the manner in which that data is sent to a more secure manner.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032946	System Interface	INTRF MED Copy Outbound Tas - update ftp to sftp	TestingRequired	M50	12/8/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	Per the cyber security unit, all batch jobs are to be sent via SFTP method. Batch jobs send data and receive data to/from other areas/applications. This is just changing the manner in which that data is sent to a more secure manner.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033121	TAS	TAS - Fix the OTDSUBAT form to no longer produce error	Assigned	M50	1/4/2016 0:00	Defect	When attempting the Trust Account System(TAS) Sub Account transfer, an error message is displayed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033120	TAS	TAS - I05 transactions related to the same GL No. must have the same processing date	Assigned	M50	1/4/2016 0:00	Defect	Transactions that are related to the General Ledger must have the processing date displayed in the Date Column of the Trust Summary.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033125	TAS	OTRBNRCN does not display zero for past reports	Assigned	M50	1/5/2016 0:00	Defect	When generating the Bank Reconciliation Trust (OTRBNRCN) report an amount is displayed, but it should be zero.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00017979	TAS	T & C OTRBNRCN OORBNRCN Reconciliation reports need to show all transactions	InformationRequired	M50	7/25/2011 0:00	Defect	The Trust Bank Reconciliation Report and the Commissary Bank Reconciliation Report are not displaying all of the transactions	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033158	Timecard	Timecard - IN053136 - User unable to submit a timecard.	CodeComplete	M50	1/11/2016 0:00	Defect	This is a data fix request in the Timecard System to correct Cathleen M. Turcany-Davis' name so she can submit Timecards as required.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032417	Timecard	Timecard- Create Super User Authority for Timecard	Monitor	M50	10/2/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	This is an Enhancement Request that I am monitoring while IT makes other changes (clean up) to the Timecard System. If Business is not satisfied with the clean-up, we will proceed with the Super User option.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032743	Timecard	Timecard- Approver (supervisor) in Timecard disappears for some staff	Submitted	M50	11/6/2015 0:00	Defect	This defect was created because there are occasions when the Approver (supervisor) disappears and the approver text box is blank.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00032744	Timecard	Timecard- In the Timecard system, some staff have duplicate records within the same time period	Submitted	M50	11/6/2015 0:00	Defect	This defect was created because some staff have duplicate records within the same time period.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00030172	Victim Witness	VW- CR 9067- Change the display of search results when there are more than 500 results	TestingApproved	M50	1/14/2015 0:00	Enhancement Approved	The change will allow for more than 500 Victim Witness search results to be displayed.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK
OMNI00033206	Violator Improvement Process (VIP)	VIP - Unable to enter staff with multiple positions in Primary DOC Officer field	CodeComplete	M50	1/15/2016 0:00	Defect	A staff member that is assigned multiple positions in OMNI can not be entered into the Primary DOC Officer field in Violator Management screens. This fix will allow staff with multiple positions to be entered into the Primary DOC Officer field.	DID NOT SCORE	DID NOT RANK



# **INVESTIGATIVE REPORT**

## **RE: DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS – EARLY RELEASE OF OFFENDERS**

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### **VOLUME 1 – REPORT**

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Department of Corrections – Early Release of Offenders

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## MEMORANDUM

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**TO:** The Honorable Jay Inslee  
Governor, State of Washington

**FROM:** Carl Blackstone  
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**DATE:** February 19, 2016

**RE:** Department of Corrections – Early Release of Offenders

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Late on the afternoon of December 17, 2015, Governor Jay Inslee first learned that for over 13 years the Washington State Department of Corrections (“DOC”) had been releasing certain prison inmates earlier than their sentences allowed. After a brief investigation, on December 22, 2015, Governor Inslee notified the public that DOC had erroneously released more than 3,000 inmates earlier than they should have been released. On the same day he made this announcement, Governor Inslee hired Carl Blackstone and Robert Westinghouse of the Yarmuth Wilsdon law firm to conduct an investigation of how this problem occurred, who was responsible, and how similar problems could be prevented in the future.

Over the next seven weeks, we interviewed – in some instances, on multiple occasions – 58 witnesses, including every current and former DOC employee who our investigation showed had any involvement in the early release problem; attorneys in the Washington State Attorney General’s office who advised DOC or supervised attorneys who advised DOC in conjunction with the early release of offenders’ problem; and Governor Jay Inslee and members of his staff who learned about the problem when it was discovered in December 2015.<sup>1</sup> (Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is a list of all the witnesses we interviewed.) We also reviewed and/or electronically searched over 134,000 pages of documents which were primarily obtained from DOC. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 is an index of the documents we reviewed/searched).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> We also met on two occasions with Washington State Senators Mike Padden, who chairs the Senate Law and Justice Committee and Steve O’Ban, a member of that committee. During these meetings we discussed the nature, scope, and timing of our investigation. We also solicited from them suggestions for questions that they might wish for us to address. Thereafter, the Senate Facilities and Operations Committee approved the hiring of an outside investigator.

<sup>2</sup> Diana Breaux, a partner at Yarmuth Wilsdon, assisted with our investigation.

## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The early release of thousands of prisoners over 13 years was caused by a series of errors coupled with bureaucratic incompetence, systemic failures of process and management, and an inexplicable failure both on an institutional and individual level to appreciate the fact that releasing even one inmate early, let alone thousands, undermined the core mission of the Department of Corrections, which is to protect the public.

### A. Synopsis of Factual Findings

Our investigation developed facts to support each of these findings:

1. When the Supreme Court ruled on July 3, 2002, in **In re King**, 146 Wn. 2d 658 (2002) (decision attached hereto as Exhibit 3), that the DOC was erroneously denying offenders credit for early release time earned during presentence detention, DOC incorrectly reprogrammed its computer tracking system, thereby resulting in the early release of offenders with sentencing enhancements. The programming error went undetected for **over ten years**. To date, DOC has determined that as many as 2,176 offenders were released early between July 2002 and December 11, 2011.<sup>3</sup>
2. The programming error was discovered in December 2012 when the family of an assault victim notified DOC that the release date for their son's assailant, Curtis Robinson, appeared to be earlier than warranted by statute.<sup>4</sup> Steve Eckstrom, the DOC Victim Services Program Manager contacted Wendy Stigall, the DOC Records Manager, and Ronda Larson, an Assistant Attorney General who regularly advised DOC on legal matters, to advise them that DOC had been miscalculating offender early release dates.
3. On December 7, 2012, Ms. Stigall and Ms. Larson discussed the problem. Later that day, Ms. Larson sent an e-mail to Ms. Stigall in which she advised that DOC should hand-calculate Robinson's release date, but that it could wait on the reprogramming of the computer tracking system for other offenders.
4. Wendy Stigall and others in DOC followed this advice. Ms. Stigall directed Elaine Downey, the records manger at the institution where Mr. Robinson was incarcerated to hand calculate his release date. Ms. Stigall also decided, in accordance with Ms. Larson's advice, that it was not necessary to hand calculate

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<sup>3</sup> DOC has not yet reviewed each of these offenders' files to determine if they were actually released earlier than they should have been. DOC estimates that as many as 25% of these offenders may not have been released early for a variety of reasons including the fact that an offender might have lost good time credit for misbehaving. Assuming this to be the case, then the total number of offenders released early during this period of time would be approximately 1,620. (2/16/16 e-mail from Peter Graham to Carl Blackstone attached as Exhibit 4).

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Robinson's release date was originally calculated as February 5, 2013. After the error was discovered, his release date was re-calculated by hand. The correct release date was March 22, 2013, or 45 days later than he had originally been scheduled for release.



the release dates for all other offenders serving enhanced sentences pending the reprogramming of the computer tracking system.

5. Ms. Stigall took various steps to notify her superiors at DOC about the early release problem, including advising her supervisor, Assistant Secretary Denise Doty, of the problem during a meeting on either December 10 or 11, 2012; sending an e-mail to Kathy Gastreich, DOC Risk Manager, notifying her of the problem and requesting her input; raising the issue at two management meetings attended by Ms. Doty, Ms. Gastreich,<sup>5</sup> Doug Hoffer, DOC's Chief Information Officer, and others. Additionally, Ms. Stigall forwarded Ms. Larson's December 7, 2012, opinion to Denise Doty, Kathy Gastreich, and Clela Steelhammer, DOC Legislative and Policy Coordinator. None of these individuals had any specific recollection of receiving this information from Ms. Stigall, although Ms. Doty and Mr. Hoffer each had a vague recollection that Ms. Stigall had notified them of the problem. None of these individuals took any further steps to address the problem or to follow up to be certain that the computer error had been corrected.<sup>6</sup>
6. On December 27, 2012, Ms. Stigall submitted a "Change Request" to the DOC Information Technology ("IT") group to correct the programming error.
7. David Dunnington, the IT Business Manager, assigned this Change Request to IT Business Analyst Sue Schuler to conduct an IT Consultation to determine the nature of the problem and the time it would take to fix it. Although IT Consultations are supposed to be completed promptly, Ms. Schuler took over three months to complete her consultation. Ms. Schuler received estimates from the programmer and tester that it would take approximately 36 hours to correct the programming error.
8. The IT Change Request was finally approved on April 3, 2013. The programming error was originally projected to be fixed by September 13, 2013. This did not happen. Instead, the fix was delayed 16 times over the next 30 months. David Dunnington was primarily responsible for repeatedly delaying this project. He was unable to explain the delays, at least in part because he failed to make any record of the reasons for the delays.
9. On November 2, 2015, Wendy Stigall met with Ira Feuer, who had recently been hired as the DOC Chief Information Officer. Ms. Stigall told Mr. Feuer that IT had failed to address the early release problem. Mr. Feuer told Ms. Stigall that he would look into it. Prompted by Mr. Feuer's inquiries, IT finally began a full-scale effort to correct the programming error on November 3, 2015.

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<sup>5</sup> Ms. Gastreich attended only one of these meetings.

<sup>6</sup> Ms. Steelhammer apparently provided a brief synopsis of the problem at either DOC Executive Staff or a Senior Leadership meeting, but suggested that the problem was limited to only one or a small number of offenders and had been corrected.

10. On December 15, 2015, the DOC Secretary, Dan Pacholke, and his leadership team, were made aware of the programming error and the nearly three-year delay in addressing this problem for the first time.
11. During the period between December 11, 2011, and December 15, 2015, 1,137 offenders were released earlier than they should have been. (Exhibit 4).
12. On December 16, 2015, Governor Inslee's staff was made aware of the early release issue. Governor Inslee first learned of the issue himself late in the afternoon on December 17, 2015.
13. On December 22, 2015, Governor Inslee held a press conference notifying the public of the early release problem.
14. A final "fix" of the programming error was not implemented until January 12, 2016 - more than three years after the problem was identified.

#### **B. Summary of Conclusions**

1. The failure to correctly calculate offender early release dates was not intentional or malicious. In response to the **King** decision, DOC reprogrammed its computer system to use an incorrect formula to calculate offenders' release dates. This programming flaw went undetected for over 10 years. Once it was detected, it took DOC over three additional years to correct the problem.
2. The advice tendered to DOC employees by the Attorney General's office was seriously flawed. Assistant Attorney General Ronda Larson's advice that DOC need not hand calculate offender release dates pending a fix to the computer system and her advice that DOC could continue releasing inmates early until the programming error was corrected created a risk to public safety and undermined the core mission of DOC. Her advice appears to have played a part in DOC's lethargic response to this problem.
3. Ronda Larson's advice, which was set forth in a memorandum which she prepared on December 7, 2012, did not receive supervisory review. Ms. Larson was supervised by Assistant Attorney General Paul Weisser. Although she did not discuss her advice on the early release issue with Mr. Weisser, she did copy him on her December 7, 2012, e-mail. Mr. Weisser did not recall this e-mail even though it is reasonable to conclude that it should have caught his attention.
4. DOC failed to follow its normal protocol to hand-calculate offender release dates when errors were discovered. In the past when errors in release dates occurred, DOC typically hand calculated an offender's release date until the error was corrected in the computer system. In this case, however, DOC failed to follow this procedure.

5. There was a systematic failure of management at DOC to address the miscalculation of offender early release dates. The following DOC employees were aware of the problem. All but Wendy Stigall failed to address the problem:
- a. Wendy Stigall, the DOC Records Manager, learned of the problem on December 7, 2012. Thereafter she did an admirable job of notifying DOC managers and others of the problem and in initiating the computer fix. Ms. Stigall waited for almost three years, however, to intervene or seek management involvement in light of the repeated delays by IT in correcting the early release date programming error.
  - b. Denise Doty, Assistant Secretary of the Administrative Services Division, learned of the problem from Wendy Stigall and did not notify the DOC Secretary or other Assistant Secretaries. She did not discuss the matter with the Chief Information Technology Officer, Doug Hoffer, who reported to her; nor did she direct Ms. Stigall to hand calculate offender release dates pending the fix of the programming error.
  - c. Kathy Gastreich, DOC Risk Management Director, was notified by Wendy Stigall of the issue via e-mail. She also was sent a copy of Ronda Larson's memorandum. She took no action. Ms. Gastreich claimed to have no recollection of this issue being raised.
  - d. Clela Steelhammer, DOC Legislative Liaison, was also notified by Ms. Stigall of the issue via e-mail and was provided with a copy of Ms. Larson's memorandum. She took no action beyond providing a cursory report at a subsequent Senior Leadership meeting. Ms. Steelhammer claimed to have no recollection of this issue being raised.
  - e. Doug Hoffer, DOC Chief Information Officer, managed the Information Technology Unit. He did not have an effective process for being kept apprised of IT work on correcting defects and implementing enhancements to DOC's computer tracking system. He was not informed about the offender early release problem or its many delays. He took no action to involve himself in this particular problem.
  - f. Dave Dunnington, the IT Business Manager, failed to recognize the significance of the early release problem or to properly prioritize the programming fix required to correct it. Instead, he repeatedly pushed it back to later and later completion dates. This resulted in a three-year delay in correcting the problem.
  - g. Sue Schuler, the IT business analyst responsible for shepherding the early release programming fix to completion failed to identify the importance of the project or to effectively manage its progress. She did not provide adequate interface between the business user, Ms. Stigall, and the IT group.

6. The IT group lacked a meaningful system for prioritizing work. The most glaring flaw in the system was the failure to set priorities based on an assessment of the impact a particular defect or enhancement would have on public safety. Additional flaws in the prioritization system included the following:
  - a. For the most part priorities were set by IT representatives rather than by DOC personnel who actually worked in the operating divisions, e.g., prisons and community corrections, and had much greater appreciation as to how IT problems affected the mission of DOC;
  - b. Senior DOC management was minimally involved in setting priorities. Instead, it appears that priorities were set largely based on whoever “squeaked” the loudest. This “squeaky wheel” phenomenon was a poor substitute for a logical ordering of work based on its importance to DOC and its impact on the community;
  - c. There was little if any oversight of this process by Doug Hoffer, the Chief Information Officer, and little communication between him and Dave Dunnington, the IT Business Manager for Prisons.
7. The cause of the interminable delay in correcting the early release programming error was not due to a lack of contractor resources.
8. Other IT priorities, inordinately high turnover in DOC management and the IT group, and DOC budget concerns may have compounded the delays in addressing the early release programming error.
9. Neither DOC Secretary Dan Pacholke nor his predecessor, Bernie Warner, was aware of the offender release date issue prior to mid-December 2015.
10. Neither Governor Jay Inslee nor members of his staff was aware of the early issue prior to mid-December 2015.

**C. Summary of Recommendations**

1. **All AG Opinions to DOC should be subject to supervisory review and approval.**

Even though Assistant Attorney General Ronda Larson copied her supervisor on her December 7, 2012, advice to DOC, he failed to read it. We are convinced that had Mr. Weisser been aware of Ms. Larson’s advice, he likely would have intervened and modified her advice. The Attorney General’s Office should adopt a policy requiring that advice given by an Assistant Attorney General to DOC relating to release dates and other significant matters must be subject to supervisory review and approval.

2. **DOC should restructure its IT governance process.**

DOC lacks an effective governance process for prioritizing IT work. The process needs to be restructured to ensure that public safety is the primary criterion used to prioritize projects. To accomplish that we recommend the following changes:

- a. **Business Users Should Set Priorities** - Priorities should not be set by the IT group. Rather, the business users who understand the impact of IT defects and enhancements should have primary responsibility for setting priorities. The business users must be represented by senior managers from the operational divisions, e.g., prisons and community corrections, who have sufficient authority to set priorities and be held accountable for their decisions. IT, on the other hand, must promptly provide technical input such as estimates of time required to code, test, and implement a fix, and regularly update business users on progress.
- b. **Documentation** - An effective prioritization process must include sufficient documentation to track the progress of IT work and include an explanation for all delays in that work. This tracking system must be easily accessible by the business users so that they can be kept apprised of the status of the work.
- c. **Accountability** - Managers must effectively monitor work to ensure that it is being performed promptly. At a minimum, the CIO and Assistant Secretaries should be provided with a spreadsheet setting forth the status of all pending projects.
- d. **Failsafe Mechanism** - The system must include a failsafe mechanism that requires supervisory review and approval of further delay in a project if it has not been completed in a fixed time period.

3. **DOC should appoint an Outside Monitor.**

It would be appropriate to appoint an outside monitor to oversee the restructuring of the IT prioritization process and then oversee its operation, at least for a limited period of time.

4. **Offender release dates should be hand calculated pending a sentencing-related fix in the computer system.**

DOC should adopt a policy requiring that once a sentence calculation error is identified, offenders' release dates should be hand calculated until the error is corrected in the computer system.

5. **DOC Assistant Secretaries must be notified of any system-wide errors affecting sentencing, release or supervision of offenders.**

DOC should adopt a policy that whenever a defect in calculating an offender's sentence, release date, or supervision term comes to the attention of any DOC employee, that employee must forward the information regarding the defect to the Assistant Secretaries in charge of the Administrative Services, Prison, and Community Corrections divisions, and the Statewide Records Manager.

6. **A second programmer capable of fixing sentencing errors should be available.**

DOC has relied on an outside contractor to fix the more complex sentencing errors. At present, DOC relies primarily on one programmer working for this contractor. In the future, DOC should ensure that at least a second programmer is available to address sentencing issues.

7. **DOC management should emphasize to all employees that its core mission is public safety.**

The early release of offenders, particularly after the issue was discovered in December 2012, was based in part on an inability by DOC employees to appreciate the impact that the early release of offenders would have on public safety. The new DOC Secretary should make it a top priority to encourage all DOC employees to be more attentive to public safety and the other objectives of the Department.

8. **DOC should create an ombudsman position.**

We have detected a reluctance by some DOC employees to come forward and voice concerns or complaints about the department. The appointment of an Ombudsman would encourage more DOC employees to express their concerns.

### **III. BACKGROUND**

#### **A. DOC Organizational Structure**

The Washington State DOC was created in 1981 by the Washington State Legislature. DOC is responsible for managing adult prison facilities and supervising adult offenders residing in the community. The law creating DOC provides that "the system should ensure the public safety." RCW 72.09.010. DOC currently operates 12 prisons in the State of Washington, ten of which house male inmates and the other two house female inmates. Presently there are approximately 16,000 inmates incarcerated in these prisons. DOC employs approximately 8,100 individuals and has an annual operating budget of approximately \$1.7 billion.

DOC is the third largest cabinet agency in Washington State. The Secretary of DOC is a cabinet-level position appointed by the Governor. The current Secretary is Dan Pacholke, who

has held this position since October 2015.<sup>7</sup> Prior to Secretary Pacholke, Bernie Warner served as the DOC Secretary from July 2011 to October 2015.

DOC is organized into the following five divisions, each of which is headed by an Assistant Secretary, as identified below:

Administrative Services Division – Julie Martin;

Community Corrections Division – Anmarie Aylward;

Health Services Division – Kevin Bovenkamp;

Offender Change Division – Keri Waterland; and

Prisons Division – Steve Sinclair.

The Administrative Services Division (“ASD”) has been the primary focus of this investigation, because the three departments principally responsible for calculating, tracking and addressing issues with prisoner release dates – Records, Information Technology (“IT”) and Risk Management – all are within this division. The Statewide Records Manager, the Chief Information Officer (“CIO”) in charge of the Information Technology (“IT”) group, and the Director of Risk Management/Safety all report to the ASD Assistant Secretary. At the time the early offender release problem came to light in December 2012, Denise Doty was the Assistant Secretary for ASD. She left DOC in January 2014 to take a position with the Office of Financial Management (“OFM”).<sup>8</sup> Following Ms. Doty’s departure from DOC, Brian Tinney served as the interim ASD Assistant Secretary until November 2015, when he left DOC. Julie Martin was appointed to be ASD Administrative Secretary in November 2015. She remains in that position today.

Wendy Stigall was the Statewide Records Manager at the time the problem was discovered in December 2012. She remains in that position today.

The CIO in December 2012 was Doug Hoffer. In March 2014, he left DOC and assumed his current position as Assistant Director, Telecommunications Division, at the Washington Technology Office. Thereafter, the following individuals served as CIO: Peter Jekel (March 2014 - April 2014); Jibu Jacob (April 2014 - July 2014); David Switzer (July 2014 - May 2015); and Lee Baublitz (May 2015 - August 2015). The current CIO, Ira Feuer, was appointed by Secretary Bernie Warner in August 2015.

The Risk Management Director at the time the problem surfaced was Kathy Gastreich. She remains in the same position, but no longer reports to the ASD Assistant Secretary.

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<sup>7</sup> On February 6, 2016, Secretary Pacholke announced that he would be resigning from the Department of Corrections.

<sup>8</sup> Ms. Doty announced her resignation from OFM on February 12, 2016.

## B. Offender Release Dates and the King Decision

Once an individual is arrested for a crime, he or she is either released on bail or detained in a local county jail pending trial. If the defendant subsequently pleads guilty or is convicted following trial, a judge imposes the defendant's sentence. If the court's sentence of imprisonment exceeds one year, the offender is transferred to DOC custody to serve his or her sentence in prison. The offender is entitled to receive credit for any time served in jail. He or she may also earn credit for "good time" during local incarceration.

DOC is then responsible for determining the offender's date of release from prison. This can be a complicated process. In its simplest form, however, the process begins with the sentence imposed by the court. DOC will then reduce the sentence by the number of days an offender spent in jail ("actual time") and by the number of days of accumulated good time.

While in DOC custody, an offender can further reduce his or her sentence through "earned release time." Earned release time consists of both good time credit, which is awarded to inmates who stay out of trouble, and earned release time, which is awarded to offenders who participate in approved programs, including work and school. For most criminal offenses, earned release time is capped at one-third of an offender's sentence. For certain more serious offenses, earned release time is limited to ten or fifteen percent of the base sentence.

Since 1995, Washington state has adopted a series of laws which impose mandatory prison sentences for certain offenses ("mandatory minimums") and also impose sentencing enhancements if an offender uses a firearm, a deadly weapon or engages in a crime with a sexual motivation. For instance, if an offender uses a firearm in connection with a robbery he or she will receive a five-year enhancement on top of his or her prison sentence for the robbery. An offender is not eligible for either good conduct time or earned release time on a mandatory minimum or enhanced sentence. The sentence must be served in its entirety ("day for day").

Prior to the King Decision, DOC took the position that an offender's sentence began to run on the date that he or she was incarcerated in a local jail. If the defendant was subsequently sentenced to an enhanced sentence, DOC would run that sentence first and give the offender no credit for earned release time that was earned in jail or in prison. Once the enhanced sentence was served, the defendant would then begin serving his or her base sentence, for which he or she could receive earned release credit of up to one-third of the sentence.

On July 3, 2002, the Washington Supreme Court decided **In Re King**, holding that DOC had been improperly calculating release dates for those offenders who were serving enhanced sentences. (Exhibit 3). In **King**, the offender was serving a 190-month base sentence and an additional 60-month enhancement.<sup>9</sup> When he was transferred to DOC custody following conviction, the Snohomish County jail certified that he had served 287 days in pre-sentence custody, for which he had earned 57 days of early release time. Because DOC calculated the offender's release date by treating the time served in local custody as part of his enhanced sentence, for which he could not earn early release time, the Supreme Court ruled that he was unjustly deprived of his jail early release time. The King decision directed DOC to begin



running the enhancement on the day the offender was transferred to State custody, applying the time in local custody against the offender's base sentence.<sup>10</sup>

The proper application of *King* is to deduct the time in local custody and early release time earned in local custody from the base sentence *before* calculating early release time available on the balance of the base sentence. For example, if an offender received a base sentence of 1,490 days, served 138 days in jail, and earned 69 days earned release time in jail, he or she should have 1,283 days remaining on his or her base sentence when he or she enters prison. The correct computation of the remaining potential earned release time would be one third of 1,283, or 427.66 days. This maximum of 427.66 days when added to the 69 days of earned release time from local custody equals 496.66 total days of earned release time. This is exactly one-third of the original base sentence of 1,490 days. Under this calculation, the offender's estimated early release date would be 855 days ( $1282 - 427.66 = 855.34$ ) after the offender begins serving his or her remaining base sentence in state custody.

At the time of the *King* decision in July 2002, DOC utilized the Offender Based Tracking System ("OBTS") to electronically track all offenders in DOC custody or under its supervision. In reprogramming OBTS after the *King* decision, an offender's earned release time was wrongly computed against the base sentence *after reducing the number of days in the base sentence by the number of good time days credited while in local custody*.<sup>11</sup> This computation resulted in offenders receiving more than the statutory maximum good time.

More specifically, the additional maximum earned release time was determined by first subtracting the good time credit received by the offender in local custody from the total base sentence ( $1,490 - 69 = 1,421$  days) and then computing one third of the remaining base sentence ( $1,421 \text{ days} \times 1/3 = 473.66$  days). When added to the good time release days that the offender had earned in local custody, it was determined that the offender's maximum earned release time was 542.66 days ( $473.66 + 69 = 542.66$  days). Thus, the offender in this example would have to serve 817.34 additional days after entering DOC custody. ( $1490 - (138 + 69 + 473.66) = 809.34$  days). His or her estimated release date would come 46 days sooner than allowed by statute ( $542.66 - 496.66 = 46$  days) and the offender would actually serve 46 fewer days in custody than permitted by statute. (The incorrect and correct calculation sheets using this example are attached as Exhibit 5).

### C. OMNI Case Management System

In approximately 2000, DOC began work on a new web-based electronic tracking system, intended as an upgrade to OBTS, which came to be known as Offender Management Network Information ("OMNI"). From the outset, OMNI proved to be a challenge to design and implement. Initially, International Business Machines ("IBM") was awarded the contract to

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<sup>10</sup> The incorrect calculation of an offender's earned release date did not occur for offenders without enhancements because the offender's service of the base sentence was not interrupted when he was transferred to State custody. Without an enhancement, the base sentence begun in local custody presentence was simply continued after transfer to DOC custody with the maximum earned release time calculated against the remaining base sentence after transfer.

<sup>11</sup> The number of days the offender actually served in local custody, in this example 130 days, was applied against the enhancement portion of the sentence. This was contrary to the mandate of the *King* decision.

design and implement this updated electronic tracking system, but it was unable to complete the task. In 2006 the contract was moved to Sierra Systems (now Sierra Cedar), which successfully designed and implemented the system. OMNI was brought on line in August 2008. After implementation, there were a continuing series of programming glitches, many of which affected sentencing structure and time accounting (“SSTA”). Over time, as OMNI has been refined, the number of SSTA problems have been substantially reduced. Nevertheless continuing legislative changes to this State’s sentencing laws, coupled with a slowed, but not eliminated, set of mechanical calculation defects, has caused IT to have to complete a never ending string of SSTA fixes to OMNI.

#### **D. OMNI Maintenance and Upgrades**

The DOC IT Department oversees maintenance of and upgrades to OMNI, with programming support from Sierra Cedar. OMNI programming changes typically are rolled out every eight weeks as part of regularly scheduled maintenance or “M” releases. The M-release dates are selected in advance. Each M-release is given a number. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 6 is list of dates for M-release 32 through M-release 50, hereafter referred to as M34, etc.) Urgent projects or “hot fixes” are performed on an as-needed basis between M releases.

Individual OMNI programming changes typically are initiated by an IT change request submitted by a DOC employee. The same IT request form is used for all requests, whether the issue is minor or critical. We heard from several people that high-ranking DOC employees (*e.g.*, Assistant Secretaries) often bypass the IT request process and make their requests directly to IT business analysts (“drive-by requests”). Change requests are submitted to an IT gatekeeper who forwards the request to the IT Triage Team for review. If the Triage team approves the request, it is assigned to an IT business analyst, who enters the request into Clearquest (“CQ”), a DOC database that tracks OMNI programming changes.<sup>12</sup> Clearquest requires that the business analyst characterize the programming change as either a defect or an enhancement. DOC has no written definition of either a defect or an enhancement. As explained to us by various IT personnel, a defect occurs when a particular IT function fails to operate in accordance with its requirement. An enhancement occurs when an IT function operates in accordance with the underlying business requirements, but it is later determined that the requirements were incorrect and need to be changed.

The business analyst assigns a severity rating to each IT project added to Clearquest. The severity levels range from level 1, the most severe (“Critical impact”), to level 4, the least severe (“Minimal Business Impact”). (Exhibit 7). Finally, the business analyst also enters into Clearquest a priority date as to when the defect or enhancement should be fixed, and places the request into a queue for a particular M-release. Approved change requests are assigned to a programmer or coder, either a DOC employee or a Sierra Cedar programmer who undertakes the fix. Once the programmer completes his or her work, the matter is referred for testing to ensure that the problem has been corrected. Once the testing is successfully completed, the change is implemented and the matter is closed.

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<sup>12</sup> Clearquest is a tracking system that is internal to the IT group. Other DOC employees cannot access this tracking system.

DOC does not have a formal written process setting forth the procedure to be followed in prioritizing OMNI defects or enhancements. As explained to us, business analysts assigned responsibility for individual change requests are to work with business users who submitted the change requests to develop specifications for the changes; to represent the interests of the business users in helping to set priorities; and to keep the business users apprised as to the progress of the IT group in completing the programming, testing, and implementation of the changes.

A group called the OMNI team meets twice a week – on Mondays from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and on Wednesdays from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. – to review the status of projects pending for an upcoming M-release. During these meetings, programming changes scheduled for the current M-release are the predominant focus of the review and discussion. The meetings are led by Dave Dunnington, the IT Business Manager for Prisons. Other attendees during the period December 2012 through December 2015 typically included Luann Kawata, IT Business Manager for Community Corrections; all IT Business analysts; Deepak Sandanan, the lead DOC tester; Trang Nguyen, the lead DOC programmer; and Mark Ardiel of Sierra Cedar, who typically participated by phone. There are no minutes or recorded notes of OMNI team meetings. During these meetings the OMNI team determines if they will be able to fix a particular defect or enhancement in time for the upcoming M-release. If they conclude that they cannot address the problem or complete the work, the matter will typically be moved to a later M-release date.

Only Dave Dunnington and Deepak Sandanandan had the authority to move a CQ item to a later M-release date. Messrs. Ardiel and Sandanandan provided information as to the time required to complete the programming and testing for defects and enhancements raised in change requests assigned to the current M-release. Mr. Dunnington then made the final decision as to what work could be completed in the current M release cycle and which change requests needed to be pushed back to a later M release. To allow adequate time for testing, the programming work for a particular change request generally needed to be completed by the end of the fourth week of the eight-week cycle, after which a “code-freeze” was imposed. Change requests for which programming and testing could not be completed were transferred to a later M release.

#### **IV. CHRONOLGY OF OFFENDER EARLY RELEASE ISSUE**

##### **A. July 25, 2002 - March 2003: DOC reprogrammed OBTS to comply with the King decision.**

In response to the King decision, DOC recognized that it had to re-program OBTS to account for an offender’s jail time and jail good time. Assistant Attorney General Paul Weisser advised DOC Secretary Joe Lehman on July 3, 2002, that

The [King] decision probably won’t result in the offenders serving more or less time than they otherwise would have served, but implementing the rule the court adopted might involve changes to OBTS and record keeping functions. The correctional records managers may have their hands full with this one. I suspect that many offenders’ (hundreds or thousands) time structure will have to be individually recalculated, because I don’t think OBTS can accommodate the rule the court announced in King on a system wide basis.

(July 3, 2002 e-mail attached as Exhibit 8).

Secretary Lehman responded to Mr. Weisser's e-mail that "unfortunately he [Mr. Weisser] points out a real potential with work that will have to be done by records staff." (Exhibit 8).

The matter was then referred to Janice McMann, the DOC State Records Manager. On July 25, 2002, Ms. McMann submitted a Work Request to the DOC Information Services requesting a programming change to OBTS to comply with the **King** decision. (Work Request attached hereto as Exhibit 9). It is not exactly clear as to when DOC made the change to OBTS, but we believe it was most likely completed by March 2003. It must be assumed that when this request was made no one recognized that the computation would be incorrect if the maximum earned release time was computed *after instead of before* the reduction from the base sentence of the good time earned in local custody. Thus, the resulting change was based upon an incorrect formula for calculating an offender's early release date. Because the formula was incorrect, it did not matter whether the offender's release date was calculated electronically through OBTS (or OMNI), or by hand. Until someone identified the error in the formula, the miscalculated early release dates for all offenders with enhancements remained undetected.

**B. March 2003 - December 2012: The programming error was undetected for over ten years.**

There was apparently no complaint about the miscalculation of early release dates during this ten-year period. It appears that as many as 2,176 offenders were released before their correct early release dates during the period between July 2002 and December 11, 2011. We have not uncovered any evidence indicating that any DOC official was aware of the programming error during this ten-year period. However, DOC is still producing e-mails and other documents to us; to the extent those records reflect that any DOC officials were aware of the programming error, we will supplement this report.

An e-mail dated October 12, 2007 from Rhonda Larson to Leora McDonald, then the Records Supervisor in the Warrants Unit, addresses the application of good time credit for time served in local custody. (Exhibit 10). As Ms. Larson noted in her e-mail, the DOC practice after the King decision was to apply an offender's actual time served in local custody first against any enhancement. She questioned why in this situation, DOC gave the offender credit for good time against his base sentence when the offender was statutorily precluded from earning good time while serving an enhancement or a mandatory minimum sentence.

Although Ms. Larson's e-mail correctly identified a fundamental problem underlying the early release issue, she did not grasp that the formula produced a calculation error that caused offenders to receive more than the statutory maximum good time, resulting in their early release. Nor have we uncovered any evidence that Ms. Larson or any other DOC employee appreciated or understood that this issue affected offender release dates.

**C. December 2012: DOC discovered the computational error after a victim's family complained about the assailant's early release.**

In early December 2012, Steve Eckstrom, the Victim Services Program Manager,<sup>13</sup> received a call<sup>14</sup> from the father of a stabbing victim who was questioning why his child's assailant, Curtis Robinson, was to be released significantly earlier than the victim's family anticipated. Mr. Ekstrom completed his own calculations and concluded that the parent was correct. Because of this call, Mr. Ekstrom was concerned that DOC had not been calculating offender early release dates correctly. He called Wendy Stigall to advise her of this problem. Ms. Stigall told Mr. Ekstrom that she was going to request that the problem be corrected by the IT group.

**1. December 7, 2012: Assistant Attorney General Ronda Larson advised DOC on the early release issue.**

On December 7, 2012, after speaking with Ms. Stigall, Mr. Ekstrom called Ronda Larson, the Assistant Attorney General in the Corrections Division of the Attorney General's office who most regularly advised DOC employees on legal matters. He left her a voice message and followed up with an e-mail at 10:44 a.m. explaining the situation. He noted that DOC either needed to determine that its current calculation was correct or change it. (Mr. Eckstrom's e-mail is attached as Exhibit 11.)

Mr. Ekstrom did not follow-up on these initial contacts. After speaking with Ms. Stigall, he assumed that the problem had been fixed. He talked to Ms. Stigall a couple of times each month thereafter, but he never raised the subject again. He never received the Ronda Larson memorandum described below. He assumed that he had alerted his supervisor, Merlyn Miller, the Community Corrections Program Administrator, of the problem, but he cannot recall doing so.

In the hours immediately following Steve Ekstrom's calls, Wendy Stigall and Ronda Larson discussed the problem. Ms. Larson prepared a memorandum setting forth her understanding of the earned release date problem. She also offered her opinion as to how this problem should be addressed. She sent this memorandum to Wendy Stigall via e-mail at 2:29 p.m. Ms. Larson copied her supervisor in the Attorney General's office, Paul Weisser. Ms. Larson's memorandum, attached hereto as Exhibit 12, is significant in several respects.

*First*, she observes that when an offender's base sentence is short, the error in calculating the earned release date will result in the offender receiving more "good time" than warranted. This observation is incorrect. The calculation error impacted *all* offenders with enhanced sentences, not just those with short base sentences. Thus, the pool of offenders impacted by the miscalculation was significantly larger than Ms. Larson anticipated.

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<sup>13</sup> The Victim Services Program is responsible for notifying victims, who have registered, of an offender's release date and for serving as a liaison with victims to establish safety plans following an offender's release.

<sup>14</sup> We do not know the exact date of this call because Mr. Eckstrom did not make notes of the conversation. He believed, however, that he received the call in early December 2012.

*Second*, although she recommended that DOC hand calculate the earned release date for Mr. Robinson, she continued “I don’t believe it is necessary, from a risk management perspective, to do hand calculations now of everyone in prison with an enhancement. Waiting for OMNI to be reprogrammed should be sufficient, except for in (sic) Robinson’s case.” At the end of her memorandum Ms. Larson repeats this opinion:

As to the long process of reprogramming OMNI, it would be reasonable to not manually fix the hundreds of sentences that have enhancements and instead wait for the reprogramming to occur so that OMNI can do the recalculation automatically. Although this will result in offenders being released earlier than the law allows for the time being, until OMNI gets fixed, the DOC has been releasing them earlier for a decade (since the *In re King* decision), and a few more months is not going [sic] to make that much difference in light of this (with the exception of Robinson’s case.)

Furthermore, this is something that the DOC has identified internally, rather than something that is being forced upon it by an outside entity such as the court. It is therefore not so urgent as to require the large input of personnel resources to do hand-calculations of hundreds of sentences.

(Exhibit 12 at WS\_000018).

Ms. Larson also recognized the significant liability that the State might face if Mr. Robinson was to be released early. As she wrote,

If the DOC does not fix Robinson’s sentence, the likelihood that DOC will be sued and lose in a tort lawsuit is unreasonably high, if Robinson were to [be] releas[ed] and immediately go and kill the victim, for example. In such a scenario, because the DOC knew that Robinson was getting 58% good time illegally, and didn’t fix it, the DOC would lose such a lawsuit and sustain a lot of monetary damages.

(Exhibit12 at WS\_000017).

It is difficult to reconcile this conclusion with Ms. Larson’s advice that DOC need not hand calculate release dates for offenders other than Mr. Robinson. Ms. Larson clearly understood that there were potentially hundreds of offenders currently in prison whose earned release dates had been miscalculated, yet she failed to consider the community’s safety risk if any of these offenders were to be released early and reoffend.

Her acknowledgement that the problem had existed for a decade provides scant support for her opinion that DOC could wait for the OMNI fix. Nor does her recognition that an OMNI fix may take months to implement explain why she did not believe it to be imperative to stop the practice of early releases immediately. Ms. Larson understood that there was an alternative – hand calculating the earned release dates for offenders who were about to be released – but she only found this remedy to be necessary for Mr. Robinson, whose victim’s family had complained.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Ms. Larson resigned from the Attorney General’s Office on February 12, 2016.

Paul Weisser has no recollection of receiving Ms. Larson's e-mail and attached memorandum. Ms. Larson does not recall having spoken with her supervisor about the issue. Although it seems, in retrospect, like the problem was of a sufficient magnitude to command some attention, it did not.

On December 7, 2012, at 2:38 p.m., Ms. Stigall forwarded the Ronda Larson e-mail and attached memorandum to Sue Schuler, a business analyst in the IT group with whom she regularly worked on SSTA programming issues. (Exhibit 13). Ms. Schuler served as the liaison between business users such as Ms. Stigall, and the IT group to facilitate the programming of OMNI enhancements and defects.

Ms. Schuler advised us that she did not think much about the advice in the Larson memorandum. Her responsibility was to understand the specifications of the change in the OMNI system that the business user was seeking. She added that she did not know the number of offenders whose earned release dates had been incorrectly calculated, but based on the Larson memorandum, she at the very least understood that the problem affected only those offenders with short base sentences, which Ms. Larson identified as "hundreds of sentences."

Also on December 7, 2012, at 3:08 p.m., Ms. Stigall sent Ms. Larson's e-mail and memorandum to Elaine Downey, the records manager at Cedar Creek prison where Mr. Robinson was incarcerated. (Exhibit 14). She advised Ms. Downey that she needed to manually adjust Mr. Robinson's release date. Ms. Downey responded that she would address the problem when she returned to work the next Tuesday. Ms. Downey told us that she and Ms. Stigall recalculated Mr. Robinson's release date to ensure that he was not released early. Ms. Downey said that Ms. Stigall told her that she was going to have the problem fixed in OMNI. Ms. Downey assumed that the problem had been fixed and did not follow-up with Ms. Stigall or hand calculate other offenders' release dates. Ms. Downey told us that the amount of time it took to hand calculate an offender's release date varied from five to ten minutes in a simple case to several hours for a more complex case.

**2. December 2012 - January 3013: Ms. Stigall notified her supervisor and others of the early release issue and submitted an IT request to fix the error.**

Ms. Stigall told us that on either December 10 or 11, 2012, she met with her supervisor, Assistant Secretary Denise Doty. Ms. Stigall said that during that meeting she told Ms. Doty about the programming error and the fact that it had resulted in the early release of offenders. According to Ms. Stigall, Ms. Doty directed her to notify the DOC risk manager, Kathy Gastreich, of this issue. Ms. Doty told us that she has no recollection of this meeting, although she did have a vague recollection that at some point Ms. Stigall told her about the problem.

Despite Ms. Doty's lack of recollection, we find that Ms. Stigall did in fact notify her of the issue on or before December 11, 2012. We base this conclusion on two reasons. First, given the significant nature of the problem, it is certainly something that Ms. Stigall would have felt the need to bring to the attention of her supervisor. Second, and more importantly, Ms. Stigall's recollection that Ms. Doty directed her to notify Kathy Gastreich is corroborated by the fact that Ms. Stigall did just that. On December 11 at 11:24 a.m., Ms. Stigall sent an e-mail to Kathy

Gastreich apprising her of the early release problem and providing her with a copy of the Ronda Larson memo. (E-mail attached as Exhibit 15). Ms. Stigall also copied Ms. Doty on this e-mail which is consistent with the fact that she would have already discussed the matter with Ms. Doty.

Both Ms. Gastreich and Ms. Doty have told us that neither one of them has any recollection of this e-mail. This is troubling for several reasons. As an initial matter, Ms. Stigall's e-mail was directed to Ms. Gastreich and copied to Ms. Doty, who was Ms. Gastreich's supervisor. One would have expected that this at the very least would have gotten Ms. Gastreich's attention and caused her to read the e-mail. Moreover, the e-mail attached a memorandum from an Assistant Attorney General, which contained the warning "Attorney-Client Privileged Communication." This too should have made an impression on both Ms. Gastreich and Ms. Doty.

Additionally, Ms. Stigall's e-mail raised a significant issue and specifically requested a response from Ms. Gastreich. As Ms. Stigall writes:

Before I do an IT request to have the programming changed I wanted to run this past you for **your input**. OMNI has been calculating these sentences the same for approximately 10 years now (since the King decision). We are going to manually adjust Robinson's case but this has the potential to add time to several hundred offenders. We are not talking huge amounts of time but in this case as an example it will add about a month. Implementing these changes is always a lot easier if it is going the offender favor.

(Exhibit 15, emphasis added).

This was a brief but extremely important e-mail that requested Ms. Gastreich's input. Her failure to remember the e-mail or respond to it is mystifying. During the course of our investigation we have reviewed several e-mail exchanges between Ms. Stigall and Ms. Gastreich related to other matters. Those exchanges typically began with a request from Ms. Stigall for input or other information from Ms. Gastreich. In each instance, Ms. Gastreich responded promptly to Ms. Stigall. (E-mails attached as Exhibit 16). We are at a loss to understand how Ms. Gastreich apparently failed to read Ms. Stigall's December 11 e-mail.

It is particularly troubling that Ms. Stigall's brief e-mail raised issues which Ms. Gastreich was specifically responsible for addressing. She is the DOC risk manager and, as such, it is her job to assess the public safety and financial risks associated with proposed DOC action. In this case, Ms. Gastreich was being advised that DOC had been releasing prisoners early for over ten years and that an Assistant Attorney General believed that DOC "from a risk management perspective" could continue releasing possibly "hundreds" of inmates for "a few more months" until the problem was fixed in OMNI. This should have gotten Ms. Gastreich's full attention but it did not.

During our interview of Ms. Gastreich she forthrightly acknowledged that she should have read Ms. Stigall's e-mail. Had she done so, she claims that she would have disagreed with Ms. Larson's advice and would have directed DOC to hand calculate release dates pending the OMNI fix.



Assistant Attorney General Dan Judge had a recollection of talking to Ms. Gastreich about this matter. Mr. Judge works in the Attorney General's Torts Division and he is responsible for representing DOC in tort lawsuits filed by crime victims against DOC for negligent supervision of offenders. In this capacity, Mr. Judge had frequent contact with Ms. Gastreich. Mr. Judge told us that he recalled a conversation he had with Ms. Gastreich on Friday December 7, 2012, which he claimed took place during the early afternoon between 1 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. Mr. Judge took no notes of this conversation and recalled all of the details simply by memory. Mr. Judge said that during the conversation Ms. Gastreich advised him that DOC was working on a computer glitch which had resulted in the early release of inmates. Ms. Gastreich said that she was working with Ronda Larson, who had expressed the view that DOC could wait to address the problem until after the computer fix was completed. Ms. Gastreich wanted to know what Mr. Judge thought of this advice from a risk management point of view. Mr. Judge claims he told Ms. Gastreich that DOC needed to fix the problem or they would be facing tort liability.

Ms. Gastreich told us that she had no recollection of this conversation with Mr. Judge. We do have some concerns as to Mr. Judge's recollection. He admitted to us that in late December 2015 he first learned through the extensive media coverage that DOC had been releasing thousands of inmates early. At that time he did not recall his conversation with Ms. Gastreich. Mr. Judge admitted that he was able to read various documents posted on line by DOC, including Ronda Larson's December 7, 2012, 2:29 p.m. e-mail to Wendy Stigall with a copy to Paul Weisser. Mr. Judge claimed that over the course of several days he started to remember his conversation with Ms. Gastreich. As his memory got better he was able to remember the exact date the conversation took place, "December 7"; the actual day of the week the conversation occurred, "a Friday"; and the time of the conversation, "early afternoon between 1 and 1:30 p.m." We asked Mr. Judge how he knew the conversation took place on a Friday and he said he "just knew" it happened on a Friday. We also asked him why he thought the conversation had occurred on December 7, and he said that it was because that day was a Friday and the following Friday, December 14, was the date of the Sandy Hook shooting and he knew that the conversation did not take place then.

Our collective experience as former federal prosecutors is that most people's memory gets worse over time not better. Given that Mr. Judge had no notes of his conversation with Ms. Gastreich and that over three years had passed since the conversation allegedly occurred, we are at a loss to understand Mr. Judge's certainty that his conversation with Ms. Gastreich took place on Friday December 7 in the early afternoon.

Moreover, there is simply no evidence that Ms. Gastreich was even aware of the issue on December 7. Ms. Stigall has told us that the first and only time she communicated with Ms. Gastreich was via e-mail, at Denise Doty's direction, on December 11, 2012.

Additionally, we are troubled by the fact that Mr. Judge failed to follow up with Ms. Gastreich after the December 7 conversation. Although he met with Ms. Gastreich on a fairly regular basis, he did not ask her whether DOC had fixed the problem for almost three years. Mr. Judge did say that he recalled a fairly recent conversation with Ms. Gastreich in which he asked her if the problem had been fixed and she said that it had not. Unlike the December 7

conversation, Mr. Judge could not recall the precise date and time of this conversation. He claimed it could have taken place in either August or September 2015. Ms. Gastreich has no recollection of this conversation.

Mr. Judge also told us that he recalled an e-mail exchange and conversation on December 7, 2012, with Tim Lang, an Assistant Attorney General, who supervised the Attorney General's Corrections Division. Mr. Lang supervised Ronda Larson and also attended weekly DOC executive staff meetings. Mr. Judge claims that after he talked to Kathy Gastreich on December 7, 2012, he either called Mr. Lang or sent him an e-mail indicating that he had had a "distressing call" from Ms. Gastreich. Mr. Judge said that Mr. Lang called him and he told Mr. Lang about his conversation with Ms. Gastreich, relaying to Mr. Lang that there had been a computer error over a lengthy period of time which had resulted in the early release of offenders. Mr. Judge also told Mr. Lang that Ronda Larson was working on providing advice to DOC but that it had not yet been provided. Mr. Judge said he wanted Mr. Lang to be aware of the issue and he advised Mr. Lang to check in with Ms. Larson. According to Mr. Judge, Mr. Lang asked Mr. Judge to send him a follow-up e-mail reminding Mr. Lang of the conversation.

Mr. Judge was able to locate some e-mail communications he had with Mr. Lang on December 7, 2012. Mr. Judge recalled that on that day he had asked Mr. Lang to provide him with some legal briefs relating to a matter that Mr. Judge and others in his office were addressing. In response to this request, Mr. Lang sent an e-mail to Mr. Judge at 4:34 p.m. on December 7, 2012, attaching copies of two legal memoranda. (E-mail attached hereto as Exhibit 17). Mr. Judge replied to this e-mail at 4:49 p.m. on December 7, 2012. Mr. Judge claims that in this reply he mentioned the "distressing call" he had received from Ms. Gastreich. Mr. Judge deleted this e-mail at some point and the Attorney General's office has been unable to retrieve Mr. Judge's reply.<sup>16</sup>

Mr. Lang has denied that Mr. Judge ever told him either over the phone or by e-mail about his conversation with Ms. Gastreich. Mr. Lang was quite certain that if Mr. Judge had told him about the early release of offenders he would have raised it with Ms. Larson and with DOC executive staff. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Lang on this point. As explained above, we are concerned about Mr. Judge's recollection. Mr. Judge told us that in late December 2015 he read media reports relating to the early release of offenders. At that time he said he did not recall any communication with Mr. Lang relating to this issue. On either December 29, 30, or 31 he met with his supervisor Pam Anderson to tell her that he had recalled talking to Kathy Gastreich about the early release issue. However, when he talked to Ms. Anderson, Mr. Judge said he had no recollection of discussing the matter with Tim Lang. Mr. Judge then told us that on January 5, 2016, he did in fact recall his December 7, 2012, conversation with Mr. Lang. He could not explain why he was able to recall this conversation later.

Again, we are perplexed that Mr. Judge's memory seems to have improved dramatically over time and he can offer no plausible explanation as to why this occurred. Moreover, Tim Lang is a very conscientious and well-respected public servant. We are confident that had Mr. Judge in fact told him that prisoners were being released early and that Ms. Larson was preparing

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<sup>16</sup> Mr. Lang sent another e-mail to Mr. Judge at 4:44 p.m. on the same day attaching another legal memorandum to Mr. Judge. (e-mail attached hereto as Exhibit 18)

some sort of advice memo, Mr. Lang would have followed up with Ms. Larson and raised the matter with DOC executive staff.

### **December 11 - 27, 2012**

Ms. Stigall was out of the office on medical leave from December 11 through December 25, 2012. She returned to the office on December 26, 2012, and turned her attention once again to the early release matter. At 12:25 p.m. she sent an e-mail to Bryan Irwin requesting that he provide her with a "list of all active prison offenders that have a mandatory or an enhancement (please). We are looking at having to change how the jail credits are applied to all of these offenders." (E-mail attached as Exhibit 19). This e-mail is significant because it indicates that Ms. Stigall understood that the early release problem was not limited only to those inmates who were serving a short base sentence, as Ms. Larson opined in her memo, but rather affected every inmate serving either a mandatory sentence or enhanced sentence.

The same day, December 26, 2012, at 3:58 p.m., she sent an e-mail to Ronda Larson, with a copy to Paul Weisser, asking for Ms. Larson's guidance in coming up with "the information that I need to have OMNI programmed." Ms. Stigall provided Ms. Larson with three examples she had constructed to properly calculate an offender's release date. (E-mail attached as Exhibit 20). Ms. Stigall requested that Ms. Larson review these examples and "give me a call to discuss before I request programming changes. My supervisors are interested in this because it will be adding time to offender's sentences."<sup>17</sup> Ms. Stigall then concluded her e-mail with the statement "I also find that it is making a change regardless if this is a short base sentence or not." This information was contrary to Ms. Larson's belief that the programming error affected only those offenders who were serving an enhanced sentence followed by a short base sentence.

At 5:37 p.m. Ms. Larson responded to Ms. Stigall's e-mail and advised Ms. Stigall as to which of her examples was the most "desirable from a policy perspective." (E-mail attached as Exhibit 21). Ms. Larson also copied Paul Weisser on her response. Mr. Weisser told us that he has no recollection of these e-mails and recalls no conversation with Ms. Larson about the matter raised in the e-mails.

On December 27, 2012, Ms. Stigall prepared an Information Technology Service Request, which is commonly referred to as a "change request" or "CR." (Exhibit 22). A CR is the first step that must be taken to request IT's assistance in fixing a programming error. Ms. Stigall's request stated that it was based on the advice of an Assistant Attorney General. This should have alerted the IT group that this was an important request. Ms. Stigall also explained that "the application of jail credits in OMNI when there is a mandatory/enhancement that are being served as flat time needs to be changed. The current programming is allowing more than the maximum amount of good time to be applied to the base sentences." Ms. Stigall noted that this problem needed to be addressed "ASAP This needs to be a Records/SSTA priority [because] all current [release dates] when there is a mandatory/enhancement are in error."

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<sup>17</sup> This is further corroboration that Ms. Stigall had raised the issue with Denise Doty and Kathy Gastreich.

Ms. Stigall sent her Change Request to two individuals. At 7:27 a.m. she sent the CR to the DOC IT Gatekeeper (Exhibit 23). Several seconds later, she sent the request to IT Business Analyst Sue Schuler. (Exhibit 24). At 10:14 a.m. Ms. Stigall sent four documents to Humberto Holguin who worked with the IT gatekeeper. (Exhibit 25). These documents included the December 7, 2012, e-mail from Ronda Larson to Wendy Stigall and the exchange of e-mails between Ms. Stigall and Ms. Larson on December 26, 2012. Mr. Holguin then entered Ms. Stigall's CR into a DOC software program called Service Desk Express ("SDE"). (SDE printout attached as Exhibit 26). SDE tracked the progress of a CR and allowed a business user to determine the status of a CR. Mr. Holguin also added the four documents provided by Ms. Stigall to the SDE file. It is our understanding that some DOC employees outside the IT group could access SDE to check on the status of any pending CR. It is unclear whether DOC employees regularly used the SDE tracking tool to follow the progress of CR items.

Once logged into SDE, Ms. Stigall's CR was referred by the IT Gatekeeper to the IT Triage Team. (Exhibit 27). This team was supposed to assess each CR to determine whether it would be approved for work by the IT group. The Triage Team reviewed Ms. Stigall's CR on December 31, 2012, and apparently they did not have enough information to approve the CR. As a result, the CR was referred to the IT Business Unit for a "consultation." In this case, David Dunnington, the IT Business Unit Manager, directed Sue Schuler to conduct the consultation

### **January 2, 2013**

On January 2, 2013, Ms. Stigall attended a weekly ASD Management Team Meeting. Denise Doty, CIO Doug Hoffer, Budget Director Sarian Scott, and several other ASD managers attended this meeting. (Minutes attached as Exhibit 28). Ms. Stigall said that she raised the early release problem during this meeting. She said this was reflected in the minutes as "Wendy said they are working on the new mandatory sentencing enhancements." Neither Ms. Doty nor Mr. Hoffer has any recollection that Ms. Stigall raised the issue during this meeting.

We do believe that Ms. Stigall did in fact raise the issue during this meeting, because on January 2, 2013 at 2:06 p.m. she sent an e-mail to Clela Steelmaker, the DOC Legislative Policy Director stating "I was talking about this programming change at Denise's direct report meeting and Sarian asked if I had shared it with you. Please review and give me your input." (E-mail attached as Exhibit 29). Ms. Stigall attached Ronda Larson's December 7, 2012, memorandum to this e-mail. Sarian Scott was the ASD budget director and she had attended the January ASD Management Team Meeting. This e-mail corroborates Ms. Stigall's recollection that she raised the early release matter with the ASD management team.

Clela Steelhammer had no recollection of this e-mail. Ms. Steelhammer would have been a logical person to have disclosed this problem to the DOC upper management. She was DOC's liaison with the legislature and dealt with all new legislation affecting DOC, some of which brought about changes in SSTA. It is reasonable to conclude that this error in calculating offender release dates should have drawn her attention, because it, too, raised an SSTA issue. She offered as a possible explanation for having no memory of this e-mail that it was at the beginning of that year's legislative session and she was very busy.

Ms. Steelhammer participated in weekly Executive Staff meetings and Senior Leadership Team meetings, which were attended by the DOC secretary, all of the assistant secretaries, and other high-level DOC officials. It does appear that Ms. Steelhammer did in fact raise the SSTA issue at least in a cursory manner to at least some senior managers. Sandy Mullins, who worked as the DOC Director of Executive Policy, also attended the weekly Executive Staff and Senior Leadership Team meetings. Ms. Mullins told us that she thought she recalled that Clela Steelhammer told her either before or after one of these meetings that there had been a problem with an inmate being released early, but the matter had been addressed by the Attorney General's office, and implied that the problem had been fixed.

Secretary Warner also told us that he had a vague recollection that someone, who he could not identify, had mentioned that a prisoner had been released early, but he believed it was an isolated problem which had been fixed.

### **January 3, 2013**

On January 3, 2013, DOC employee Geoffrey Nelson provided Ms. Stigall with a list of all inmates serving mandatory and enhanced sentences. That list included the names of 2,786 offenders and each inmate's projected release date. (List attached as Exhibit 30). Ms. Stigall admitted that she did not share this list with anyone else at DOC. DOC subsequently provided us with a list of these inmates, sorted based on their projected month and year of release. (Exhibit 31). Based on our review of the list of inmates and their projected release dates, we were able to determine that 25 inmates were to be released in January 2013, 23 in February 2013, 31 in March 2013, and 24 in April 2013. To the extent that Ms. Larson and Ms. Stigall believed that it would have taken a "few months" to fix the programming error in OMNI, it would not have been overly burdensome for DOC to hand calculate the release dates for this relatively small group of offenders. Ms. Stigall told us that she did not consider hand calculating the release dates for only those offenders who were projected to be released during the period while the programming problem was being fixed in OMNI.

### **January 9, 2013**

On January 9, 2013, Ms. Stigall attended another ASD Management Team meeting. Among those attending were Denise Doty, Doug Hoffer, Brian Tinney, Sarian Scott, and Kathy Gastreich. Ms. Stigall told us that she again raised the early release issue during this meeting citing to the minutes which reflect that "Wendy said that they are still working on the mandatory sentencing enhancements." (Minutes attached as Exhibit 32). Neither Ms. Doty nor Ms. Gastreich had any recollection of Ms. Stigall raising the issue during this meeting.<sup>18</sup>

Doug Hoffer has told us that he has some recollection that Ms. Stigall did raise the issue about inmates being released early. He did not know when she raised the issue but he thought it could have been during one of the ASD weekly management meetings.

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<sup>18</sup> There is further evidence that Ms. Stigall raised the early release issue with Ms. Doty. On February 26, 2013, Ms. Stigall sent an e-mail to Ms. Doty listing her work goals for 2013. One of the goals listed was "Programming for King Decision/Jail Credits." (Email attached hereto as Exhibit 33). Ms. Doty had no recollection of this e-mail. She did admit that she would have met with Ms. Stigall to review her goals for 2013 but Ms. Doty had no recollection of discussing the King programming matter with Ms. Stigall.

**D. January 3, 2013 - March 25, 2013: Sue Schuler conducted an IT Consultation regarding the King programming fix.**

After Ms. Stigall submitted her IT Change Request on December 27, 2012, David Dunnington directed Sue Schuler to conduct an IT Consultation. This occurred on January 3, 2013. (Exhibit 26). A consultation is supposed to be conducted promptly, typically in a week or two. The purpose of the consultation is to determine the nature of the problem, the solution desired by the business user, and an estimate of the time it will take to fix the problem.

As part of the consultation process, Ms. Schuler met with Wendy Stigall, who claims that she told Ms. Schuler that the programming problem was serious and that it needed to be given a high priority and fixed as soon as possible. Ms. Schuler does not have the same recollection. Ms. Schuler believed that the programming error affected a relatively small number of inmates who were serving enhanced sentences followed by a short base sentence.

Ms. Schuler did not complete the consultation until March 25, 2013 – almost three months after it was first assigned to her. (Exhibit 35 at GOV\_000075). Ms. Schuler maintains that during this three month hiatus she was attempting to gain clarification from Ms Stigall as to nature of the problem and the specifications for programming the required change. She asserts that there were numerous e-mails between Ms. Stigall and her relating to this consultation. Although we have requested all e-mails between Ms. Stigall and Ms. Schuler during the relevant period, we have found none other than the afore-mentioned December 7 e-mail and the December 27, 2012, e-mail, forwarding a copy of the change request to Ms. Schuler. Ms. Stigall denies that she was ever asked for specifications and said that she provided Ms. Schuler with all of the information she requested.<sup>19</sup>

Ms. Schuler told us that she had still not received the necessary information from Ms. Stigall at the time she prepared her IT Consultation Form. Ms. Schuler said that she prepared this form knowing that she was lacking information she needed. Ms. Schuler's explanation is dubious. Her IT Consultation form does not indicate that the business requirements were incomplete because she had not received critical information from Ms. Stigall. Moreover, Ms. Schuler's supervisor, David Dunnington, told us that it would have been inappropriate for Ms. Schuler to have submitted an IT Consultation Form until she had received all necessary information from the business user.

In the Consultation Form, Ms. Schuler recommended that Sierra Cedar, the outside contractor which held the maintenance contract for OMNI, be used to complete the programming work. We were told repeatedly that the "go-to" person within Sierra for all SSTA programming needs was Mark Ardiel.

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<sup>19</sup> Moreover, the consultation form completed by Ms. Schuler provides only a general description of the problem with no specifications for the programming. Ms. Schuler periodic reports to Mr. Dunnington during this period only note that she had conferred with Steve Collins and Ms. Stigall regarding the calculations of jail time credit and sought work estimate for this change request. Exhibits 34.

Ms. Schuler forwarded her consultation form to Mark Ardiel and to Deepak Sadanandan, an IT employee who supervised the IT testing team for all OMNI programming. She asked each of them to provide her with an estimate of the time required to complete the programming and testing stages for this change request. (Exhibit 35). On March 28, 2013, Mr. Ardiel responded with an estimate of twenty hours to complete the programming work. (Exhibit 36). On April 1, 2013, Mr. Sadanandan responded with an estimate of 16 hours to complete the testing. (Exhibit 37).

Once the consultation had been completed, the change request was returned to the Triage Team for its approval. For this request, the approval to move forward was given on April 3, 2013. (Exhibit 38).

**E. April 3, 2013 - November 3, 2015: The King fix was pending in IT and delayed 16 M-releases without any significant progress.**

**1. April 3, 2013: Sue Schuler logged the King fix in Clearquest and scheduled it for M34, which had a release of September 13, 2013.**

On April 3, 2013, Sue Schuler opened a file for the approved change request in Clearquest, the DOC database that tracks OMNI programming changes. The project was assigned a Clearquest ID number ("OMNI00024910") and became part of the OMNI programming queue. Schuler assigned the project the name "CR#6307 SSTA – Application of Jail Credits per King Decision." (Clearquest report attached as Exhibit 39).

Ms. Schuler originally gave the King programming fix a severity rating of 2 ("Serious Impact"), (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000346), but in February 2014, Mr. Dunnington demoted the project to 3 ("Moderate Impact"), (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000341), and the project remained classified as severity 3 until it was completed in January 2016. Ms. Schuler also scheduled the King programming fix to be included in M34, with a release date of September 12, 2013. (Exhibit 6). Ms. Schuler said she selected M34 because the two earlier M-releases (M32 and M33) were already filled up.<sup>20</sup> Ms. Schuler's explanation is hard to square with the fact that on April 12, 2013, nine days after she opened the King fix in Clearquest, she opened another item in Clearquest to fix a programming error related to good time calculations for offenders who engaged in persistent misbehavior ("PM"). Ms. Schuler also gave the PM programming fix a severity 2 rating. (PM Clearquest report attached hereto as Exhibit 41 at IF\_000953). Ms. Schuler scheduled the PM project for an earlier release, M33, which was scheduled for release on July 18, 2013.<sup>21</sup> (Exhibit 6).

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<sup>20</sup> Schuler added as background to the Clearquest file for the King programming fix the IT Service Request, the IT Consultation Form, and a spreadsheet illustrating three examples of how good time should properly be calculated. (Attached as Exhibit 40.)

<sup>21</sup> It is worth noting that Wendy Stigall submitted the IT change request to fix the PM problem on February 7, 2013. She identified the problem as "OMNI is currently not programmed to apply Persistent Misbehavior (PM) sanction losses correctly, causing errors in release date," (Exhibit 42). This matter was referred to Sue Schuler to conduct an IT consultation, which she apparently completed by February 14, 2013. (Exhibit 43). Ms. Stigall has told us that the PM error "cut both ways" in that in some cases it resulted in earlier releases date and at other times offenders received release dates beyond what they should have served. We were advised by Julie Martin, ASD Assistant Secretary, that this programming error did not result in the early release of any inmates.

### **August 7, 2013**

On August 7, 2013, Mr. Dunnington moved the King programming fix to M36 which was scheduled for January 10, 2014. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000344). Mr. Dunnington told us that it was his practice to clear every item out of an upcoming M Release and then request that each IT business analyst provide him with a list of items which they believed should be included in the empty M Release. Consistent with this practice, on August 7, 2013, Mr. Dunnington sent an e-mail to Sue Schuler and the other business analysts requesting that they provide him with a list of items each analyst would like to see included in the upcoming M35 release. (Exhibit 47 at GOV\_000190).

### **August 8, 2013**

On August 8, 2013, Sue Schuler sent Mr. Dunnington an e-mail requesting that item 24910 "Application of Jail Credits per King Decision" be included in the M35 Release. (Exhibit 47 at GOV\_000189). Based on this request, Mr. Dunnington moved the King programming fix back to the M35 release (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000344), scheduled for November 7, 2013. (Exhibit 6).

### **August 15, 2013**

On August 15, 2013 Wendy Stigall held a meeting of all DOC records managers. The minutes of that meeting, which are attached hereto as Exhibit 48, reflect that Secretary Bernie Warner and Assistant Secretary Denise Doty were present at the beginning of this meeting. The minutes further reflect that Ms. Stigall advised the group about the King Decision fix, stating that

King Decision: I sent an e-mail on August 19, 2013 explaining the calculation issues under the King Decision. Programming will be implemented that will correct this error.

(Exhibit 48 at 000226).

Ms. Stigall also made a PowerPoint presentation during this meeting. (Exhibit 49) One of the slides addresses the fix to the King decision stating that, "It was recently discovered that the programming of offenders with mandatories and enhancements is not correct. The offenders are getting too much good time." (Exhibit 49 at 000462).

According to Ms. Stigall, Secretary Warner and Assistant Secretary Doty only stayed for a brief portion of the meeting and neither was present when she addressed the King issue. Ms. Doty also told us that she and Secretary Warner only spent a short amount of time at that meeting and left well before Ms. Stigall began discussing the King issue.

### **September 18, 2013**

On September 18, 2013, Sue Davis added a document with the file name, "King Decision example from Wendy Stigall" to the Clearquest file. (Exhibit 50). In it, Stigall illustrates how, by deducting total jail good time from the base sentence, OMNI gave prisoners excess good time. In the example, the prisoner has a base sentence of 20 months, which – as Stigall notes –



should carry a maximum good time of 202 days (based on a maximum earned release percentage of 33 1/3). As Ms. Stigall explains, the problem occurred because OMNI subtracted the jail good time from the base sentence – in the example, OMNI credits the prisoner with 231 days of jail good time, which is 29 days more than the maximum good time the offender should be able to receive. After deducting the jail good time from the base sentence, OMNI then calculated *additional* earned release time at 33% on the remaining 377 days, leaving the offender with only 252 days to serve instead of 406, and a total earned time percentage of 58, well in excess of the statutory maximum of 33 1/3.

### **September 27, 2013**

On September 27, 2013, Mark Ardiel, Sierra Cedar's lead programmer, first logged into the King Clearquest file (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000343). Mr. Ardiel's entry describes the programming changes in general terms ("We will need to change the sentence calculations so that it splits out the application of the Jail Credits, so that it can apply them in a different order") and repeats instructions as to the order in which credits should be applied, which he had received by e-mail from Stigall the previous day. There is no indication in this entry that he needs any further instructions, or that the project is larger in scope or complexity than originally forecast. The day before he made this entry, Mr. Ardiel and Ms. Stigall had exchanged brief e-mails about the fix. (Exhibit 51).

### **September 30, 2013**

On September 30, 2013, Deepak Sadanandan, a DOC Supervisor in the Application Development Team, pushed the project to M37 (with a release date of March 16, 2014), as a "MUST FIX." (Exhibit at 39 at TN\_000343). The "MUST FIX" designation is significant. Projects identified as "MUST FIX" were supposed to be given priority over projects not so designated, and "MUST FIX" projects were separately tracked for each M-release. Mr. Sadanandan also added a note, "fix this CR [change request] first, before PM." PM or "Persistent Misconduct" was a separate SSTA programming fix, which was logged in Clearquest on April 12, 2013, 9 days after King. Like King, PM was assigned to Mark Ardiel. (Exhibit 41 at IF\_000945). In the end, King was not fixed before PM: PM was implemented on March 24, 2014, nearly 22 months before the King programming issues were resolved. (Exhibit 41 at IF\_000943). We asked Mr. Dunnington why the PM item was fixed first and he could offer no explanation.

### **October 1 - 8, 2013**

On October 1, 2013, the day after Mr. Sadanandan had characterized the project as "MUST FIX," Mr. Dunnington deleted the "MUST FIX" designation and reassigned the King programming to M38. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000342). On October 8, 2013, Sue Schuler sent Dunnington an e-mail with a list of SSTA items to include in M37. This list includes the King programming fix. (Exhibit 52). That same day, Mr. Dunnington moved the project back to M 37, but without the "MUST FIX" designation. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000342). We have asked Mr. Dunnington to provide us records relating to any other CQ projects in which he deleted the "must fix" designation. To date he has not provided this information.

### **November 13, 2013**

On November 13, 2013, David Dunnington made an entry into the SDE tracking system stating that the King fix had been “implemented” and as a result SDE reflected that the King fix had been “completed” and then “closed” on that day. (Exhibit 26). This was not true. Mr. Dunnington has told us that he inadvertently made this entry. He speculated that he had intended to close another item but had erroneously entered the item number for the King fix.

### **3. November 27, 2013: Mark Ardiel first worked on the King programming fix.**

On November 27, 2013, more than eight months after Sue Schuler first opened the Clearquest file for the King project, Mark Ardiel logged his second entry. Mr. Ardiel changed the project state from “Submitted” to “Assigned,” and assigned himself as the project owner. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000342). Mark Ardiel would remain the assigned project owner until December 3, 2015, when the project owner was changed to David Gale, a tester in DOC’s IT group. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000336).

Mr. Ardiel told us that he worked on this project over the course of the next month or so. He did not keep a log of the dates he worked on the project; he estimated, however, that he spent about 80 to 100 hours working on the project. There is no entry in Clearquest reflecting that any work was done on this project. He told us that he thought his work was almost complete but that he had run into a few problems. He said that he needed additional information from Wendy Stigall and that she was very busy and difficult to get a hold of.

Mr. Ardiel eventually directed his efforts elsewhere and he was not told to complete this project. There are no notes reflecting why he discontinued work on the item or suggesting that he was waiting for additional information.

### **January 29, 2014**

The next Clearquest entry was not until January 29, 2014. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000341). At 1:00 p.m., the scheduled start of the Wednesday afternoon OMNI meeting, Mr. Ardiel changed the status from “Assigned” to developing code (“Dev Code”) – a status that is supposed to indicate that the project is being actively worked on. Five minutes later, Deepak Sadanandan moved the fix to M38 as a “MUST FIX,” without any explanation for the reassignment. M38 had a release date of May 1, 2014 (Exhibit 6) – more than a year after the King programming fix had first been logged into Clearquest.

### **February 3 - 4, 2014**

On February 3, 2014, Mr. Dunnington deleted the “MUST FIX” designation and moved the project to M39. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000341). The next day, after Sue Schuler sent Mr. Dunnington an e-mail identifying SSTA items for M 38, which included King programming, (Exhibit 53), Mr. Dunnington moved the project back to M38 without the “MUST FIX” designation. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000341).

The same day, February 4, 2014, Mr. Dunnington changed the severity level of the King programming fix from 2 (“Serious Impact”) to 3 (“Moderate Impact”). (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000341). Mr. Dunnington did not record any justification for the diminished severity level. Mr. Dunnington claimed to us that the change to severity level 3 was made as part of a “policy change” that all enhancements were to be uniformly classified as severity 3. The only support for this explanation comes from a November 21, 2013, e-mail from Mr. Dunnington to the architecture team, which attached an updated draft of the “Defect/Enhancement Severity Level Definitions.” The document included the following note: “Enhancements: All System Enhancements entered into CQ [Clearquest] should be assigned Severity Level 3 for consistency.” (Exhibit 54). Mr. Dunnington’s e-mail notes that the document is “[f]or review on Friday, 11/22[2013].” It is unclear whether or when this policy was implemented, or whether the change in severity Mr. Dunnington made to the King programming fix two and a half months later reflected any such policy change.<sup>22</sup>

We asked Mr. Dunnington if he could recall any other instances in which he reduced the severity level on an enhancement from a level 2 to a level 3. He could not recall but he said he would check to see if he could find any other instances in which that happened. He has not provided us with any other instances in which he made a change in severity level.

#### **March 28 -31, 2014**

On Friday, March 28, 2014, Mr. Dunnington sent Ms. Schuler an e-mail asking whether 24910 could be moved to M 39. (Exhibit 55). Ms. Schuler responded early the following Monday, March 31, 2014, “If we have to.” Mr. Dunnington replied, “Are there any big concerns? Will Wendy be ok with it?” Ms. Schuler responded, “If she has to be – I talked to her about it today.” (Exhibit 55 ). That same day, Mr. Dunnington moved the King programming fix to M39 as a “MUST FIX.” (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000340). He included a note in the entry: “Updated to M39 due to code freeze.” “Code freeze” deadlines occur roughly one month before an M-release. Defects and enhancements that have not been successfully coded prior to the code freeze are relegated to later M-releases. There is no indication of the status of the King programming fix as of the time of the M38 code freeze.

#### **May 20, 2014**

On May 20, 2014 – roughly one month before the scheduled release for M-39 – Mr. Sadanandan pushed the project to M40, “as per Sue Schuler’s request.” He also deleted the “MUST FIX” designation. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000340).

#### **July 16, 2014**

On July 16, 2014, Mr. Dunnington moved the project to M41, (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000340), which had a release date of October 16, 2014. (Exhibit 6). There is no

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<sup>22</sup> Ira Feuer, the current CIO, told us that it made no sense to treat every enhancement as a severity level 3. He pointed out that depending on the nature of the enhancement it could easily be categorized as either a severity level 1 or 2.

explanation in ClearQuest for the delay. Mr. Dunnington logged this change just after a scheduled OMNI meeting.

#### **September 3, 2014**

On September 3, 2014, nine minutes into the regularly scheduled Wednesday afternoon OMNI meeting, Mr. Sadanandan reassigned the project to M42, and again classified the project as a "MUST FIX." The only explanation recorded in Clearquest is, "Moved to M42 per OMNI meeting." (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000339). M42 had a release date of December 11, 2014. (Exhibit 6).

#### **September 11, 2014**

On September 11, 2014, Mr. Dunnington moved the project to M 43, without the "MUST FIX" designation. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000339 ). No explanation is given for the delay and there is no indication that any work had been performed on the project. M43 had a release date of February 5, 2015. (Exhibit 6).

#### **September 26, 2014**

On September 26, 2014, Wendy Stigall attended a records meeting at DOC headquarters with Records Management Supervisors, Correctional Records Supervisors, and Correctional Records Technicians from prison facilities and regional records offices. The minutes (attached hereto as Exhibit 56) reflect that Ms. Stigall presented a list of outstanding IT requests that the records department was waiting on. The "King Decision" is listed as one of nine items, and is described as, "Programming for jail credits and jail good time when there is a mandatory or enhancement."

#### **November 2014 - December 2014**

Mr. Dunnington twice more delayed the King programming fix – on November 4, 2014, (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000339), and December 22, 2014, (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000339). The first two times he pushed the fix back a single release (to M43 and then M44, respectively). M44 had a release date of April 2, 2015.

#### **4. February 2015 - September 2015: Mark Ardiel took paternity leave and the project was delayed several M-releases.**

Mark Ardiel began paternity leave on February 19, 2015. One week later, on February 26, 2015, Mr. Dunnington pushed the project out two M-releases, to M47, (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000338) which had a release date of September 17, 2015. (Exhibit 6). Mr. Dunnington did not characterize the project as a "MUST FIX." Notably, Mr. Ardiel originally was scheduled to return from paternity leave on July 1, 2015. Mr. Ardiel ultimately extended his leave through September 1, 2015. On April 24, 2015, Mr. Dunnington reassigned the project to M50, likely as a result of Mr. Ardiel's extension of his paternity leave. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000338). M50 had a release date of March 3, 2016. (Exhibit 61).

It is important to note that Sierra Cedar had several other programmers available who could have worked on the King fix while Mark Ardiel was on paternity leave. However, neither Mr. Dunnington nor any other DOC employee requested that Sierra assign a programmer to work on the King fix during Mr. Ardiel's absence.

#### **May 26, 2015**

As explained above, DOC tracked the progress of IT Change Requests through a system called Service Desk Express ("SDE"). DOC replaced this tracking system with a new system called Easy Vista. On May 26, 2015, Sue Schuler made an entry into Easy Vista reflecting that she was "Closing this incident [item 24910] as the fix has been implemented in OMNI." (Easy Vista entry attached hereto as Exhibit 57). This was not correct, as the King fix had not even been addressed by this date. Ms. Schuler has acknowledged that she made an erroneous entry. She claims that this entry was made inadvertently and that she had intended to close another item but had mistakenly entered item number 24910.

We must note, however, the somewhat improbable coincidence that both Mr. Dunnington, (who closed the item in SDE on November 13, 2013, Exhibit 26), and Ms. Schuler made inadvertent entries into the DOC tracking system incorrectly reflecting that the King fix had been implemented.

#### **September 1, 2015**

Mark Ardiel returned to work on September 1, 2015. Mr. Ardiel was not directed to work on the King fix but instead began working on other matters.

#### **October 7, 2015**

On October 7, 2015, Tonya Christen, another IT Business Analyst, moved the project back to M49. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000337). M49 had a release date of January 12, 2016. There is no explanation for this change. On December 7, 2015, Christen reclassified the project as "M49\_must fix." (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000336).

#### **F. November 2015: Work finally resumed on the King Fix.**

##### **November 2, 2015**

After the project had languished for almost thirty months, IT finally began to address the issue in November 2015. A meeting on November 2, 2015, between the new CIO, Ira Feuer, and Wendy Stigall, appears to have instigated this work. As the new CIO, Mr. Feuer was meeting with a number of ASD employees to determine their IT needs. During his meeting with Ms. Stigall, she told Mr. Feuer that she had an old IT Change Request which IT had not fixed in over three years. Ms. Stigall told Mr. Feuer that the Change Request related to "offender release dates." Mr. Feuer also noticed that Ms. Stigall had written these words in red on a whiteboard in her office. Ms. Stigall did not explain the nature of the problem to Mr. Feuer, nor did she tell him that offenders were being released early. Mr. Feuer told Ms. Stigall that he would look into the matter for her.

Mr. Feuer then met with David Dunnington, also on November 2. Mr. Dunnington assured Mr. Feuer that the problem was being worked on. Mr. Feuer also met with Jay Ahn, the lead IT programmer, who also assured him that the matter was been worked on.

As far as we can determine, this matter was not being addressed as of November 2. It appears that work began on November 3, 2013.

### **November 3, 2015**

Sue Schuler sent David Gale and Wendy Stigall a meeting request for November 3, 2015, from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. The subject line of the request was "King Decision," and the body of the request contained a single word in all-caps: "HELP". (Exhibit 58).

At 8:53 a.m. on November 3, 2015, Wendy Stigall sent Sue Schuler and David Gale an e-mail with the subject line "King Decision." The e-mail reads, "I found what I was looking for as soon as you left. Hopefully some of this will help the confusion." Ms. Stigall attached to the e-mail a PDF she had e-mailed herself at 7:44 that morning. The PDF includes her e-mail correspondence with Ronda Larson of December 7 and December 26, 2012, and the original work request from July 25, 2002. (Exhibit 59).

Thirteen minutes later, at 9:06 a.m. on November 3, 2015, David Gale e-mailed Mark Ardiel, cc'ing Wendy Stigall, Sue Schuler, and Brian Alonso. In his e-mail, Mr. Gale asks Mr. Ardiel if he can provide any information on the changes for 24910 and whether Mr. Ardiel has started coding the changes. Mr. Gale also offers a high-level explanation of the coding change based on his interpretation of the defect "and this morning's meeting." (Exhibit 60). Mr. Ardiel responded four hours later, at 1:11 p.m., writing: "I haven't gotten back into coding the changes for this yet, but will be doing that soon." (Exhibit 60).

### **November 3 – November 30, 2015**

Mark Ardiel was responsible for making the programming changes. During the months of November and December, he estimated that he spent 307 hours to make the fix. Clearquest reflects that he completed his coding on November 30, 2013. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000337).

Thereafter the fix was subjected to testing, which initially failed and required considerable additional development work by Mr. Ardiel and others between December 2015 and January 2016. (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000323-000336).

### **G. December 2015: DOC Executive Staff and then Governor Inslee learned of the problem.**

#### **December 11, 2015**

Julie Martin became the ASD Assistant Secretary in November 2015. On December 11, 2015, she sent an e-mail to all of her direct reports and told them that she was planning to meet with the head of the Prisons Division, Steve Sinclair, and his team. Ms. Martin wanted to know

if any of her direct reports had any matters they wanted to address at this meeting. Wendy Stigall responded to this e-mail stating that "I do have a calculation issue that will be affecting prison sentences for offenders, with mandatory enhancements. It will be increasing their sentences." (E-mails attached hereto as Exhibit 61). Ms. Martin invited Ms Stigall to attend the meeting

#### **December 14, 2015**

Ms. Martin and Ms. Stigall met with Steve Sinclair and his team on December 14, 2015. During that meeting, Ms. Stigall discussed that she had been waiting for some time for IT to fix a sentencing problem that had resulted in offenders being released earlier than they should have been. Both Ms. Martin and Mr. Sinclair grasped the seriousness of this issue and they decided to bring the issue to the attention of the DOC Senior Leadership Team

#### **December 15, 2015**

On December 15, 2015, Wendy Stigall attended a DOC Senior Leadership Team Meeting. Secretary Pacholke, the Assistant Secretaries, and other DOC senior administrators were in attendance. (Agenda attached hereto as Exhibit 62).<sup>23</sup> Ms. Stigall briefed the Leadership Team on the programming problem, which had resulted in the early release of offenders over many years. Secretary Pacholke has told us that this was the first time that he learned of the problem, and we have uncovered no evidence indicating otherwise.

#### **December 16, 2015: Governor Inslee and his staff learned of the problem.**

Members of the Governor's staff learned of the early release issue on December 16, 2015. At approximately 5:30 in the afternoon, Sandy Mullins notified Matt Steuerwalt, the Governor's Policy Director, of the issue. Ms. Mullins provided Mr. Steuerwalt with a brief description of the problem. Later that evening, she provided Mr. Steuerwalt with additional information. Mr. Steuerwalt said he had no prior knowledge of this issue and our investigation has uncovered no evidence indicating otherwise.

Later that evening, Mr. Steuerwalt talked with David Postman, the Governor's Chief of Staff, and Nick Brown, the Governor's counsel, and briefed both of them on the issue. Both Mr. Postman and Mr. Brown told us that this was the first time they had learned of the early release issue and our investigation has uncovered no evidence indicating otherwise.

#### **December 17, 2015**

At 9 a.m. on December 17, 2015, the Governor's executive staff met. David Postman, Nick Brown, Matt Steuerwalt, and others were present during that meeting. Also present were Jody Becker-Green, DOC Deputy Secretary; Ira Feuer, DOC Chief Information Officer; Wendy Stigall; Alex McBain, DOC Policy Director; Jeremy Barclay, DOC Communications Director; and Tim Lang, Assistant Attorney General. During that meeting the DOC employees provided additional information regarding the history of DOC's failure to address the early release issue.

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<sup>23</sup> Apparently no minutes were prepared of this meeting.

At approximately 5:30 p.m., David Postman, Matt Steuerwalt, and Nick Brown met with Governor Inslee and briefed him on the matter. Governor Inslee has told us that it took him a “nano second” to realize the seriousness of the problem. Governor Inslee stated that he was extremely upset to learn of this problem and directed DOC to fix it immediately to protect the public. Governor Inslee told us that this was the first time he had learned of the problem. Our investigation has uncovered no evidence indicating otherwise.

#### **December 18, 2015**

On December 18, 2015, Governor Inslee met with DOC Secretary Pacholke. Governor Inslee was quite upset and asked Secretary Pacholke a number of questions, including: how the problem occurred; why it went undetected for years; and how many offenders had been erroneously released. Governor Inslee also asked Secretary Pacholke about the culture at DOC. Secretary Pacholke was not able to provide all of the information requested by the Governor, leading to even more frustration on the Governor’s part.

DOC also ordered a manual calculation of sentences of all affected offenders before they were released.

#### **December 20, 2015**

On Sunday December 20, 2015, at approximately 7 p.m., Governor Inslee and members of his staff, including David Postman, Nick Brown, Joby Shimomura, Kelly Wicker, and David Schumacher went to DOC headquarters<sup>24</sup> to participate in a meeting with Secretary Pacholke and a number of DOC employees, including Dan Pacholke, Jody Becker-Green, Peter Graham, Sue Schuler, Wendy Stigall, Kathy Gastreich, and Alex McBain. Assistant Attorney General Paul Weisser also participated in the meeting. During this meeting, which lasted approximately two hours, DOC provided Governor Inslee and his team with more information relating to the early release issue. At the conclusion of the meeting Governor Inslee directed Secretary Pacholke to bring back into custody those offenders who had been improperly released.

#### **December 22, 2015: Governee Inslee publicly disclosed the problem.**

On December 22, 2015, Governor Inslee held a press conference during which he publicly disclosed that for a number of years DOC had been releasing inmates earlier than they should have been released. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 63 is a copy of the Governor’s press release and related documents which were provided to the media.)

#### **H. January 12, 2016: The King programming fix was completed.**

M49 was released on January 12, 2016. The release report reflects that the King fix had finally been completed. (M49 attached hereto as Exhibit 64).

From November 30, 2015 through January 20, 2016, there are 21 separate entries in Clearquest for the King programming fix. These entries reflect that the code initially was

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<sup>24</sup> Matt Steuerwalt participated in the meeting by phone.



deemed complete by Mark Ardiel on November 30, 2015. Finally, on January 20, 2016, more than three years after the problem had first been identified, the programming was deemed fixed and the Clearquest file closed. The final entry, input by Schuler on January 20, 2016, reads: "Action: Closed." (Exhibit 39 at TN\_000323).

## V. CONCLUSIONS

### A. DOC's failure to correctly calculate offender release dates was not intentional or malicious.

In response to the **King** Decision, DOC adopted an incorrect formula to compute the release dates for offenders serving enhanced sentences. This computational error was first programmed into OBTS and then carried over to OMNI. For over ten years this problem went undetected, resulting in the early release of thousands of offenders. Once the problem was finally discovered in December 2012, it took DOC over three years to fix the problem. In hindsight, even after acknowledging that sentencing law in this State is a complex maze of frequently amended and modified statutes, it is difficult to understand how this miscalculation went undetected for more than a decade.<sup>25</sup> Clearly, the erroneous formula was applied without further thought until a victim's family brought the error to DOC's attention.

No evidence has come to light during this investigation that suggests that any individual acted intentionally or maliciously either at the time DOC employees attempted to reprogram OBTS to reflect the Supreme Court holding in the King decision or after the calculation error was discovered in December 2012. Indeed, it is our impression that all of the DOC employees with whom we spoke were dedicated public servants, who labored under large workloads in a stressful environment. As discussed elsewhere in this report, a litany of errors, oversights, and mismanagement was responsible for both the initial miscalculation and the failure to correct the formula when the problem was discovered. Nothing, however, suggests that the root cause of these problems was deliberate or prompted by any ulterior motive.

### B. The advice tendered to DOC employees by the attorney general's office was flawed.

DOC's failure to address the early release problem for over three years can be traced to Assistant Attorney General Ronda Larson's December 7, 2012, memorandum. In that memorandum, Ms. Larson recommended that DOC hand calculate only Mr. Robinson's sentence and advised that it was not necessary "from a risk management perspective, to do a hand calculation of everyone in prison with an enhancement . . . [pending] the long process of reprogramming OMNI for everyone else." Ms. Larson candidly admitted in her memorandum that her advice "will result in offenders being released earlier than the law allows for the time being, until OMNI gets fixed, the DOC has been releasing them earlier for a decade (since the *In*

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<sup>25</sup> A repeated theme of many DOC employees who submitted comments to the Senate-sponsored website <http://fixdoc.org/> in the aftermath of the discovery of the offender early release issue is that the complexity of the sentencing structure in this State, built upon an ever expanding web of legislative changes and modifications to our sentencing laws, makes it difficult to confidently calculate offender release dates. This does not excuse the delay in correcting the calculation error once it surfaced, but it provides some context as to the length of time that passed between the implementation of the King decision in 2002 and the discovery of the miscalculation error in 2012.

*re King* decision), and a few more months is not going to make that much difference in light of this (with the exception of Robinson's case)." (Exhibit 12 at WS\_000018).

Ms. Larson's advice regarding other offenders was not a legal opinion, but a business or operational judgment, which DOC should have rejected. Nevertheless, Ms. Larson's advice undoubtedly carried added weight because it was given by a trusted legal advisor who had been the "go-to" person in the Corrections Division of the Attorney General's Office for advice on DOC legal matters for at least the prior two years. We consistently have been told by DOC employees involved in this matter that they held Ms. Larson in high regard and relied upon her opinions on this and other issues.

Unfortunately, the advice that Ms. Larson tendered to DOC on this occasion was deeply flawed for a number of reasons. *First*, Ms. Larson based her advice in part on the fact that correcting the early release dates would have required "the large input of personnel resources to do hand calculations of hundreds of sentences." Her concern is misguided. DOC's core mission is to protect the public and the early release of inmates puts the public at risk. In this situation, all necessary DOC resources should have been deployed to immediately correct this problem. Moreover, if resources truly were at issue, Ms. Larson should have advised DOC to conduct a piecemeal recalculation of inmate release dates, based upon the date of expected release. Assuming that Ms. Larson's belief that the coding could be fixed within a "few months" had been correct, she should have advised DOC to initially hand calculate the release date for prisoners projected to be released during the months of December 2012 and January 2013.<sup>26</sup> If the problem was not fixed in January, then DOC could have hand calculated the release date for prisoners projected to be released in February 2013. This process could have continued until the problem was fixed in OMNI.

*Second*, Ms. Larson erred in advising DOC that it could continue to release inmates early until the problem was fixed in OMNI. Ms. Larson clearly understood the potentially catastrophic impact of releasing even one inmate early. She acknowledged as much when she wrote that if Mr. Robinson was to be released early and "immediately go and kill the victim, for example," DOC would be sued and would lose such a lawsuit. This acknowledgement makes clear that she understood that if DOC released one defendant earlier than the law allows this could potentially cause harm to a victim and significant liability to the taxpayers. The early release of "hundreds" of inmates would greatly increase the odds that innocent people would be victimized and the taxpayers would be compelled to pay significant damages. The only appropriate advice would have been to direct DOC to immediately ensure that no inmates were released earlier than the law allows.

Ms. Larson told us that her conclusion was based on her view that her responsibility as an Assistant Attorney General was to provide advice to DOC and represent that Department against claims and lawsuits filed by prisoners. It was not her responsibility to handle tort claims filed by victims against DOC. Nevertheless, Ms. Larson clearly knew that DOC's primary mission is to protect public safety. Her advice is strangely inconsistent with this reality. Rather than focusing

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<sup>26</sup> According to DOC records 25 inmates were scheduled to be released in January 2013, 23 in February 2013 and 31 in March 2013. (Exhibit 31). Thus, the task of hand calculating the release dates for this small number of offenders would not have been terribly time consuming.

on risk, Ms. Larson appears to have relied on an artificial distinction noting, “[T]his is something that DOC has identified internally, rather than something that is being forced upon it by an outside entity such as the court.”

*Third*, Ms. Larson failed to properly assess the magnitude of the problem. Ms. Larson claims that she believed the problem affected only those inmates who were serving an enhanced sentence followed by a short base sentence. As a result, Ms. Larson stated that she believed that only a few hundred inmates would be released early. We are at a loss to understand how or why Ms. Larson reached this conclusion. She clearly understood that the early release problem was the product of a flawed formula used to calculate release dates. If the formula were flawed, then it should have been obvious to Ms. Larson that every inmate serving an enhanced sentence could potentially be the beneficiary of an early release date. Moreover, it would have been reasonable to seek additional information before jumping to conclusions. Wendy Stigall did just this, by requesting a list of all inmates serving enhanced sentences. She received that list on January 3, 2013, and it contained the names of 2,786 prisoners. (Exhibit 30). Ms. Larson now acknowledges that her assumption was unwarranted and that in fact thousands of inmates were released early.

*Fourth*, Ms. Larson also failed to make any effort to determine if DOC actually fixed the problem. Although she had regular dealings with Wendy Stigall, she never asked Ms. Stigall if the problem had been fixed. Ms. Larson claimed that it was not her responsibility to ensure that DOC fixed the problem. While this is technically true, Ms. Larson’s job was to provide sound legal advice to DOC. She had identified a serious problem and advised DOC to fix it. At the very least, it is reasonable to expect that she would have followed through to ensure that the problem was fixed promptly.

We must note, however, that Ms. Larson’s memorandum, while deeply, flawed was merely her “advice” to DOC. Although her advice carried considerable weight with DOC, DOC was by no means required to follow that advice. The fact that neither Wendy Stigall, Denise Doty, Kathy Gastreich, or others questioned that advice is troubling.

**C. Ms. Larson’s Memorandum was not subject to supervisory review.**

Ms. Larson may also be faulted for her failure to effectively raise this issue with her supervisor in the Corrections Division, Paul Weisser. It is true that Ms. Larson forwarded copies of both her December 7 and December 26 e-mails to Wendy Stigall, together with her memoranda to Mr. Weisser, (Exhibits 12 and 21) but he has no recollection of reading either e-mail at the time. Mr. Weisser told us that he conducted meetings once a month with his team and that there were countless “hallway” encounters in which legal issues of the day were discussed. He did not mention any discussion of this issue at the time, although he would have expected Ms. Larson to run her advice by him. This certainly seems to be in the category of matters that might command supervisory attention.

It is also reasonable to question why an experienced supervisor such as Mr. Weisser did not pick up on the matter from the e-mails sent to him. The subject line of both e-mails was “Should DOC reprogram OMNI to run jail time off base rather than off enhancement?/Robinson#357042.” Arguably for anyone familiar with the King decision – a Supreme court

decision that was well known in both the Corrections Division and DOC, this subject heading should have conjured up the calculation of release date issues addressed in that Supreme Court opinion. Undoubtedly, Mr. Weisser received countless e-mails on a daily basis, but a supervisor is expected to recognize and separate the "wheat from the chaff." Here, he had two chances to catch the issue. At the very least, it seems reasonable to conclude that Mr. Weisser in his supervisory capacity might have skimmed one or both of the e-mails and memoranda and been alerted to the problem and the problematic advice. This apparently did not happen. Nor, as already noted, does it appear Mr. Weisser received any oral prompt from Ms. Larson that would have helped to avoid the oversight.

Mr. Weisser acknowledged that in retrospect this was a significant matter. If he had talked to Ms. Larson at the time, he would have concluded that DOC was taking appropriate steps to address the problem, but he would have questioned the advice to only hand calculate the release date for one offender. He would have wanted to know how quickly the OMNI fix could have been implemented and how confident DOC was that the fix was correct. Mr. Weisser noted that although he had no specific experience, he thought it was a time-consuming process to correct a programming problem in OMNI. Mr. Weisser stated that he also would have advised Ms. Stigall that triage needed to be completed to determine which offenders would immediately be affected by the calculation error.

Because Mr. Weisser apparently did not become aware of the problem, he did not raise it with his supervisor Tim Lang, who heads the Corrections Division in the Attorney General's Office. With the single exception of Dan Judge's vague recollection that he raised the issue with Mr. Lang after he was called by Kathy Gastreich, there is no evidence that Mr. Lang knew of the problem.

Finally, other than Mr. Weisser, our investigation has uncovered no evidence that anyone else in the Attorney General's Office was made aware of Ms. Larson's opinion.

**D. DOC failed to implement a protocol of hand calculating offender release dates when errors were discovered.**

Prior to December 2012, DOC had discovered other errors in calculating an offender's release date. Carrie Fleming, former DOC Records Manager,<sup>27</sup> told us that when these errors occurred, DOC typically hand calculated the release date for that offender and for others similarly situated until such time as either OBTS (more recently, OMNI) was reprogrammed. Although it is undoubtedly the case that most calculation errors affected only a single offender or a small set of offenders, it does not seem unreasonable to conclude that this procedure would be applied no matter how many offenders were affected. This procedure was clearly understood by former Records Manager Carrie Flemming, who stated that particularly during the transition from OBTS to OMNI, there were numerous SSTA errors that needed to be addressed.

It is unclear whether Wendy Stigall also understood hand calculation was the default process when errors were discovered. She orally told us that her prior experience with this procedure involved only single offenders. We then received an e-mail from Ms. Stigall stating

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<sup>27</sup> Ms. Fleming retired from DOC on January 31, 2012, at which time Wendy Stigall became the Records Manager.

that “the only sentences that I can recall having hand calculated are statutory maximum sentences . . . where there are consecutive relationships and the prison maximum expiration date is longer than the statutory maximum date.” (Exhibit 65). In this case, however, Ms. Stigall relied upon the recommendation of Ronda Larson and only hand calculated the release date for Mr. Robinson when this problem came to light.

Admittedly, the hand calculation of release dates for hundreds, if not thousands, of offenders, would have been onerous.<sup>28</sup> As emphasized earlier in this report, however, such calculations could have been approached on a month-by-month basis until OMNI was reprogrammed. This was apparently not done because Ms. Larson, Ms. Stigall, and everyone from senior management who learned of this problem believed that the computer fix would occur within a matter of months. The decision to let even one additional offender leave prison before having completed his court-ordered sentence was problematic. It was compounded by each additional offender who left DOC custody and by each delay of the OMNI programming fix.

**E. DOC management systematically failed to address the miscalculation of offender early release dates.**

A key focus of our investigation was to determine which individuals were aware of, or should have been aware of, the early release problem and what, if any, actions they took to address the problem. As a result of our investigation, the evidence supports the following conclusions:

**1. Wendy Stigall, Senior Records Manager**

Wendy Stigall first learned of the problem on December 7, 2012. Thereafter, she did an admirable job of notifying DOC managers and others of the problem. She met with her supervisor, Assistant Secretary Denise Doty, on either December 10 or 11, and notified her of the issue. On December 11, 2012, she e-mailed Ronda Larson’s memorandum to both Ms. Doty and Kathy Gastreich, DOC risk management director. (Exhibit 15). She also requested input from Ms. Gastreich.

On January 2, 2013, Ms. Stigall raised the issue at the weekly Administrative Services Divisions meeting, which was attended by Ms. Doty, CIO Doug Hoffer, Brian Tinney, and Budget Director Sarian Scott. (Exhibit 28). Following that meeting Ms. Stigall forwarded Ms. Larson’s e-mail to Clela Steelhammer. (Exhibit 29).

Then, on January 9, 2013, Ms. Stigall again raised the issue at the following week’s Administrative Services Division meeting. Ms. Doty, Mr. Hoffer, Ms. Scott, and Ms. Gastreich were all present at this meeting. (Exhibit 32).

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<sup>28</sup> We have been advised that although the release dates for offenders with relatively straightforward sentences can be calculated by hand in a matter of five to ten minutes, more complex cases can take hours or even most of a day. When DOC set about to hand-calculate all offender sentences after this problem was reported, it assigned numerous DOC employees, who worked day after day for many days, to complete the task.

Nevertheless, none of these senior management personnel has any recollection of this issue coming to their attention. It is difficult to explain this collective absence of memory. For those who only learned of the problem in the direct report meetings, we do not know what explanation Ms. Stigall gave as to the nature or scope of the problem, or what tone or level of urgency accompanied her report. It is reasonable to assume, however, that at a minimum Ms. Stigall mentioned the early release of offenders and the need to fix OMNI. At the least, Ms. Scott heard enough to suggest to Ms. Stigall that she share the information with Ms. Steelhammer. (Exhibit 29). It is reasonable to conclude that Mr. Hoffer, who was in charge of IT, would have given special attention to this matter because it needed to be addressed by his team. However, it does not appear it received any attention from him.

Ms. Stigall should also be credited with having submitted a timely change request to IT on December 27, 2012, to start the process for correcting OMNI. (Exhibit 22). In addition, she should be recognized as the person who, on November 2, 2015, finally identified the problem to Ira Feuer, the new Chief of Information Technology, as he canvassed the DOC personnel for IT needs, thereby bringing about the push to complete work on the programming and testing to correct the SSTA problem.

Unfortunately, Ms. Stigall appears to have done little<sup>29</sup> to nothing in the intervening period of almost three years to get this problem corrected. She failed to act even though she had sought and been provided a list of all offenders whose release dates may have been impacted by the miscalculation. From these records, she knew that there were potentially thousands of such offenders. In the face of this information, Ms. Stigall chose to remain silent.

On one level, it was not Ms. Stigall's fault that the change request that she submitted fell into an interminable delay. Ms. Stigall told us that she did not press for action at an earlier time because she assumed that management had decided that other IT projects and change requests should be given priority. She specifically noted that she believed there was a Governance Committee in place that set priorities for IT work. This was a belief shared by others with whom we spoke. The reality, however, as we have explained in our review of the IT process, was very different. Although there had apparently been a Governance Committee, at least to set priorities for larger projects in the past, it had fallen by the wayside long before this problem surfaced. Instead, priorities, at least for most change requests, were set by Dave Dunnington through the OMNI Meetings.

On the other hand, Ms. Stigall was the business user who had the greatest interest in seeing that the OMNI correction was made and she was the person who most clearly understood the consequences of not getting the problem taken care of immediately. She "owned" the problem. As an experienced DOC employee with immediate responsibility for ensuring that offenders' records were correctly maintained, she should have acted sooner.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> We did find an e-mail dated July 10, 2013, from Ms. Stigall to Sue Schuler stating that Ms. Stigall "would like to see [the King fix] prioritized." (Exhibit 46). Other than that e-mail we found no other records indicating that Ms. Stigall had pushed IT to address the King matter.

<sup>30</sup> Ms. Stigall received uniformly high marks for her expertise in handling all facets of offender records. She has a vast experience in SSTA matters. On the other hand, Mr. Pacholke offered the assessment that she had problems "seeing the forest for the trees." As an exempt DOC employee, she was not subject to mandatory evaluations by her

**2. Denise Doty, Assistant Secretary, Administrative Services Division**

There is ample evidence indicating that Denise Doty was aware of the problem and failed to address it. Wendy Stigall met with her on either December 10 or 11, 2012, and told her of the problem, although Ms. Doty has no recollection of this meeting. She received a copy of the Ronda Larson memorandum on December 11, 2012, (Exhibit 15) and had no recollection of it. Ms. Doty attended two ASD management meetings during which Ms. Stigall raised the early release problem, (Exhibits 28 and 32) and again had no recollection of the subject being raised. Then, on February 26, 2013, Ms. Stigall sent Ms. Doty her goals for the year, one of which was "programming for King Decision/Jail credits." (Exhibit 33).

Ms. Doty's claim that she only had a vague recollection of the problem is belied by Ms. Stigall's repeated efforts to bring the matter to Ms. Doty's attention. Ms. Doty was clearly in a position to have been able to promptly address the problem raised by Ms. Stigall. She attended weekly Executive Team and Leadership team meetings, and yet she never advised Secretary Warner and other members of the DOC management team of the problem. She supervised the IT Department and yet she never directed the CIO, who was her direct report, to immediately address the problem. Finally, she supervised the Records Department and yet failed to direct Ms. Stigall to hand calculate offenders' release dates pending the fix in OMNI.

We do not believe that Ms. Doty intentionally failed to take these actions; rather, her failure to act was based on her inability to either grasp or appreciate what Ms. Stigall was telling her.

This is especially perplexing because those who have reached management positions should be adept at identifying the most significant issues and, once identified, at ensuring that those issues are addressed. Nonetheless, this problem was overlooked, ignored, or forgotten for more than three years.

**3. Kathy Gastreich, Risk Management/Safety Director**

On December 11, 2012, Wendy Stigall sent Ms. Gastreich Ronda Larson's memo and requested Ms. Gastreich's "input" on the issue. (Exhibit 15). Ms. Gastreich has no recollection of this e-mail and claims she was not aware of the problem until very recently. Ms. Gastreich also attended the January 9, 2013, ASD Management meeting (Exhibit 32) during which Wendy Stigall raised the issue. Ms. Gastreich claimed to have no recollection of this meeting.

Ms. Gastreich's failure to recall these events is troubling. Ms. Gastreich is the person directly responsible for risk management. She had a practice of promptly responding to Ms. Stigall's e-mails. Ms. Stigall's December 11 e-mail which attached Ronda Larson's e-mail expressly addresses the risk of early release not only of Mr. Robinson, but potentially hundreds of other inmates.

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superiors. She did, however receive an evaluation from Denise Doty for the 2012 calendar year which was excellent in all respects.

**4. Doug Hoffer, Chief Information Technology Officer**

Doug Hoffer had only a vague recollection of the problem. This is quite surprising on a number of levels. First, as already noted, it is reasonable to conclude Mr. Hoffer should have focused on the issue – and the critical role of IT in correcting it – when Ms. Stigall brought it up during the weekly Administrative Service Division meetings. Second, and perhaps more importantly, Mr. Hoffer should have had a management oversight process in place so that he knew, and those who he supervised in IT told him, that Ms. Stigall’s change request was in the queue and was constantly being delayed. The failure of Mr. Hoffer to be “in the loop” is a significant management failure.

**5. Clela Steelhammer, Manager, Legislative and Policy Coordination**

Ms. Steelhammer was DOC’s primary liaison with the state legislature. It is reasonable to conclude that she would have given particular attention to a systematic failure to comply with a statutory mandate regarding earned release time. One possible explanation for why this issue did not make more of an impression on Ms. Steelhammer and others in senior management is the reaction of Sandy Mullins to Ms. Steelhammer’s mention of the problem in one of their regular Senior Management Meetings. According to Ms. Mullins, she concluded from Ms. Steelhammer’s report that the problem was narrow in scope and had been corrected. Although Ms. Steelhammer had been sent a copy of Ms. Larson’s memorandum, the seriousness of the matter apparently did not register with her and was not conveyed by her to senior management.

**6. David Dunnington, IT Business Manager**

David Dunnington, as the IT Business Manager,<sup>31</sup> bore primary responsibility for repeatedly delaying the IT group from fixing the early release problem. Mr. Dunnington, who began his career with DOC as a correctional officer, clearly understood that OMNI was miscalculating release dates for offenders who were serving enhanced or mandatory sentences.<sup>32</sup> He also understood that this computer error was causing offenders to be released into the community earlier than they should have been. Mr. Dunnington told us, however, that he was not aware of the “magnitude” of the problem until December of 2015. Even if this is true, Mr. Dunnington should have appreciated the fact that the early release of even one offender posed a potential risk to the public. As such, he should have understood that the early release problem needed to be addressed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Dunnington’s actions were largely the result of DOC’s deficient system for prioritizing IT fixes. As a result, Mr. Dunnington had the authority to unilaterally decide the timing as to when IT defects and enhancements would be addressed. We are confident that had Mr. Dunnington decided that the early release problem should be fixed as soon as possible, it would have gotten fixed much earlier than it was. Instead, we found that Mr. Dunnington repeatedly delayed the fix. A review of the Clearquest record reveals that on 13 occasions Mr. Dunnington moved the early release problem to a later M Release. On at least two occasions he

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<sup>31</sup> In early January of this year, DOC promoted Mr. Dunnington to Deputy CIO.

<sup>32</sup> During our investigation we did not hear a negative word about Mr. Dunnington. Rather, he was uniformly praised as a competent, dedicated and hard-working public servant.



removed the "must fix" designation from the project. Although we have asked Mr. Dunnington to provide us with other instances in which he removed the "must fix" designation, he has failed to do so. In contrast, we note that Mr. Dunnington elevated the Persistent Misbehavior matter, to a "must fix" and never removed that designation. (Exhibit 41 at IF\_000953).

Mr. Dunnington also downgraded the early release item from a Severity level 2 to a Severity level 3. We have also asked Mr. Dunnington to provide us with any other instances in which he reduced the severity level for any other defect or enhancement and he has failed to do so. Again, in contrast, we note that the Persistent Misbehavior item, which was also considered to be an enhancement, was given a Severity Level 2 and never reduced by Mr. Dunnington to a Severity level 3. (Exhibit 41).

Most striking is the fact that Mr. Dunnington could not provide us with a reason as to why he kept delaying this project. Although there was a note field in Clearquest in which Mr. Dunnington could have recorded the reason as to why this project kept getting moved to later M Release date, Mr. Dunnington failed to make any entries into the note field.

Nor did we find any evidence that Mr. Dunnington ever raised this matter to the CIO level and never sought guidance or input from any senior manager as to its importance. Instead he told us that he relied exclusively on information provided in the OMNI meetings by Sue Schuler, the business analyst assigned to this project. Although this practice may have been defensible for most change requests, the sheer number of delays and bumps in M release dates made it indefensible to continue these postponements ad infinitum, without seeking advice from above.

#### **7. Sue Schuler, IT Business Analyst**

Sue Schuler also bears some responsibility for delaying this project. Ms. Schuler, like Mr. Dunnington, understood that the programming error in OMNI was causing the early release of offenders. Ms. Stigall also provided her with a copy of Ms. Larson's memo. (Exhibit 13). At the very least Ms. Schuler should have known that the programming error might cause the release of "hundreds" of offenders. Ms. Stigall also told Ms. Schuler that the programming error was significant and needed to be fixed sooner rather than later.

Ms. Schuler apparently failed to grasp the severity of the problem. It took her over three months to complete the IT consultation. Her claim that the delay was caused by Ms. Stigall's failure to provide her with information is not credible. We have found no e-mail communication from Ms. Schuler requesting additional information from Ms. Stigall. Ms. Stigall has also told us that Ms. Schuler had not asked for additional information. Also, the IT Consultation form completed by Ms. Schuler did not indicate that any information was missing, even though Ms. Schuler told us she had submitted the form even though she was lacking all of the necessary information.

Once the item was placed into Clearquest, Ms. Schuler did little to ensure that the item would get fixed promptly. As an IT business analyst, Ms. Schuler's role in part was to represent the business user's interest. Ms. Schuler attended the twice weekly OMNI team meetings. As

Ms. Stigall's representative she should have pushed the OMNI team to address the early release problem. She failed to do that.

**F. The IT group lacked a meaningful system for prioritizing work.**

It is now abundantly clear that the early release problem should have been a top priority for the DOC IT group. Instead, it took over three months for the IT consultation to be conducted and then the problem went unaddressed for over 30 months. This lengthy and inexplicable delay was the result of a deficient process for prioritizing IT work. The overarching flaw in the process was its failure to prioritize IT defects and enhancements based on their impact on public safety. The early release of offenders posed an obvious risk to public safety, and as such, it should have been given the highest priority by IT. This was not the case for several reasons.

*First*, priorities were essentially set by IT representatives. Although the business analyst assigned to a particular change request was to speak for the business user, it is not clear that these analysts truly understood the practical significance of particular items. In this instance, for example, it is certainly not clear from the Consultation Form prepared by Ms. Schuler that this calculation defect potentially impacted hundreds of offenders. This is the situation even though Ms. Schuler had been provided with the Larson e-mail and opinion. Clearly, the interface between the IT business analysts and the business users was not always effective in providing the user's assessment of need and impact. This failure can reasonably be attributed to several causes: a) the business analysts did not completely understand the importance of the requested change; b) they did not effectively communicate this importance to the OMNI team; and, c) it was overlooked or given too little weight by Dave Dunnington.

*Second*, there does not appear to have been adequate involvement by senior management responsible for business operations in the setting of priorities. Indeed, it is unclear what system was used to set priorities. It appears that Mr. Dunnington essentially had the power to set priorities based on whatever factors he deemed appropriate. Mr. Dunnington volunteered in our initial interview of him, that it was the business analyst who shouted the loudest whose change request was pushed to the top of the heap. This "squeaky wheel" phenomenon is a poor substitute for a logical ordering of work on change requests based on the importance to the Department and impact on the community. Moreover, it appears that there was no reasonable means of blending work on the major projects with the myriad of less demanding change requests.

*Third*, although we were told that items classified as a "must fix" were placed at the top of the current M release given the top priority for completion the pending cycle, this did not seem to hold true for all items. As previously noted, the change request related to correcting the calculation of offender release dates was given a "must fix" classification at least twice, and each time relegated to a later M release cycle with the "must fix" classification deleted.

*Fourth*, there was a breakdown in communications between the IT Prison business unit managed by Dave Dunnington, and the Chief Information Officer and his deputy. Mr. Dunnington and Mr. Hoffer both told us that they met only infrequently. It appears that the CIO essentially abdicated his oversight role to Mr. Dunnington who rarely communicated to him the status of work on various project and change requests. Although the CIO and his deputy could

have consulted Clearquest to learn the status of a specific project, this was no substitute for regular briefings and information sharing on work performed and work delayed.

Finally, there was an almost complete failure to enter in Clearquest information explaining work performed on the offender release date defect, and more importantly in this instance, reasons and explanation for the myriad of delays. Without such entries, attempts to historically assess what happened, why it happened, and how it can be changed going forward are doomed to failure.

**G. Lack of contractor resources did not cause the interminable delay in correcting OMNI's calculation of early release dates.**

By all accounts, SSTA defects in the OMNI system were referred to Sierra Cedar, the outside contractor holding the maintenance contract for OMNI. Sierra had been the principal designer of OMNI and commanded a thorough knowledge of its system. Within Sierra, the programmer identified by all as the "go-to" person for SSTA matters was Mark Ardiel. Several people told us SSTA changes required by far the most complex programming of all OMNI functional areas. DOC personnel repeatedly told us that they had confidence in him and went to him more or less by default, especially when there was a concern, as with this defect, that one programming change might affect other aspects of SSTA in OMNI. We were also told, however, both by representatives of Sierra and by DOC personnel that there were four or five other programmers assigned by Sierra to the OMNI maintenance contract and that one or more of these programmers could also have undertaken the offender release date correction. Neither Dave Dunnington, nor anyone else from DOC's IT group asked Sierra to provide resources in addition to Mr. Ardiel to address this particular defect.

Mr. Ardiel also stated that he took his directions as to which change requests to address exclusively from the OMNI meeting and if he had been instructed to concentrate on the early release date problem, he would have done so. He also focused his work on the change request items included in the current M release. No one from DOC contradicted Mr. Ardiel on this point. Even Mr. Ardiel's unavailability for a seven month period from February to September 2015 while on paternity leave has not been tendered by anyone as a reason for the delay in addressing the offender release date problem. It is significant that during Mr. Ardiel's absence, DOC never requested that Sierra provide another programmer to address the early release problem. Although Mr. Ardiel and others have acknowledged that the re-programming task to correct the early release problem proved more difficult and time consuming than initially anticipated, none have suggested that the work could not have been completed much earlier if it had been given a higher priority.

**H. Other IT priorities, inordinately high turnover in DOC management and the IT group, and DOC budget concerns may have compounded the delays in addressing the King decision change request.**

Although there were some concerns voiced during the investigation that there was an overly aggressive push from senior management to design and implement a more robust offender risk management system, called the "Strong R," and, implicitly, that this caused delay in addressing the King defect, we did not find solid evidence to support this assertion. The Strong

R push was primarily centered in the early months of 2014, long after the King decision change request had been submitted. As described to us, this initiative commanded a concentrated focus of management for a period of a few weeks, but it did not require a significant allocation of resources from the IT programmers and testers. Indeed it appears that virtually all of the IT work associated with this project was done by an outside consulting firm, Assessments.com. Assessments.com had no involvement whatsoever in maintaining and upgrading OMNI.

The Strong R project may be more relevant in assessing the atmosphere at DOC, and particularly, in the IT group. A consistent theme of many past and present DOC employees was that the Strong R project was a source of friction and dissent within DOC. We were also told that IT personnel felt underappreciated, perhaps in part because of the handling of the Strong R project, and this disgruntlement or other frustrations with the emphasis on this approach to offender risk assessment was a cause of employee turnover. There is no doubt that the IT group specifically, and DOC management generally, suffered significant personnel change, especially during 2014 and 2015. This loss of senior leadership undoubtedly contributed to failed oversight and, perhaps, the constant delays in correcting the King defect.

Moreover, it has also been noted that the nation and State's economic downturn in 2008 and the following years led to significant budget cuts and belt tightening among all governmental departments and agencies. The effect was that the continuing flow of work was done by fewer people who experienced greater stress in the workplace. We cannot conclusively say whether this should be added to the milieu of other factors leading to the three-year hiatus in fixing the King decision defect. It is safe to conclude, however, that the outflow of experienced leaders and IT personnel with years of technical experience and the general dwindling of resources could not have helped the situation.

**I. Neither DOC secretary Dan Pacholke nor his predecessor, Bernie Warner, was aware of the offender release date issue prior to mid-December 2015.**

**1. Bernie Warner**

Bernie Warner told us that he was not aware of the early release problem. He did say that he had a vague recollection that an issue was raised regarding the early release of one inmate but that the matter had been corrected. We found no evidence to contradict this recollection. As Ms. Mullins explained there was nothing about the report that would have alarmed then Secretary Warner or prompted further action on the part of those attending the meeting.

We have identified the minutes of one Correction Records Management meeting on August 15, 2013, in which Wendy Stigall presented a series of slides, one of which focused on the defect in allocating the good time credits earned by an offender in presentence detention in local jails and its impact of offender release dates. These minutes reflect that Bernie Warner and Denise Doty were present for some part of the meeting. Ms Stigall has stated that the visit by Mr. Warner and Ms. Doty could be characterized as a brief "meet and greet" and they did not stay for her slide presentation. This was confirmed by Mr. Doty. No other evidence suggests that Mr. Warner knew of the problem

## **2. Dan Pacholke**

Dan Pacholke was the Assistant Secretary for the Prisons Division when this problem surfaced in December 2012. He has no recollection of the problem coming to his attention at the time.

When we met Dan Pacholke, who until his resignation on February 6, 2016, was the Secretary of DOC, he opined that there was a sense of apathy within the department brought about by his predecessor, Bernie Warner.<sup>33</sup> He claimed that Mr. Warner was primarily focused on national penology issues and was frequently away from DOC headquarters speaking at national and international events. Whether this is an accurate description of the mindset of DOC employees during this period, and whether, if accurate, it has anything to do with the failure to address the early release of offender issue in a timely fashion, is unclear. No one who had involvement with this particular problem with whom we have spoken, suggested that this was a cause for either the original error or its perpetuation over the years.

We have been advised by at least one DOC employee who worked under Mr. Pacholke when he headed the Prisons Division, that there was a "toxic atmosphere" at DOC and this made employees reluctant to speak up. This employee identified Dan Pacholke as the principal problem. This employee gave one anecdotal example where Mr. Pacholke, as the Director of the Prisons Division, reacted negatively to anyone contradicting him, thereby chilling the willingness of employees to speak up. A second employee told us that Mr. Pacholke favored DOC employees who had Prisons' experience and was dismissive of others. Again, no one with whom we have spoken who had involvement with this particular problem offered these factors as an explanation for why word of the problem or the repeated delays in fixing the problem was not passed up the ladder to top management.

### **J. Neither Governor Jay Inslee nor members of his staff was aware of the offender release date issue prior to mid-December 2015.**

We have interviewed Governor Jay Inslee who has advised us that he learned of the offender release date issue for the first time on December 17, when members of his staff brought it to his attention. The next day he met with Secretary Pacholke and others from DOC senior management for a more complete briefing on the issue. Chief of Staff David Postman, General Counsel Nicholas Brown, and Policy Director Matt Steuerwalt, advised us that they were informed about the problem late in the afternoon on December 16, 2015. They worked until late in the evening gathering additional information about the problem. The next day they brought the problem to the Governor's attention. We were retained to conduct this investigation less than one week later.

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<sup>33</sup> According to a Seattle Times article which appeared on February 7, 2016, Sen. Mark Miloscia, who chairs the Senate's Accountability and Reform Committee, opined that Secretary Pacholke "inherited a culture of apathy at DOC." It is unclear from the article whether this opinion is based upon information received from Secretary Pacholke or other sources. Some of the comments submitted to the fixdoc.org website offered support for this assessment, at least in the context of the working environment for corrections officers working in the various State penal institutions.

Our investigation has demonstrated that neither the Governor nor any of his staff referenced above knew of this matter in advance of the times disclosed to us. As noted earlier in this report, Sandy Mullins, who from December 2013 forward, served as a Senior Policy Advisor for Government Operations and Public Safety in the Governor's office, did recall, after the problem came to light in December 2015, that Ms. Steelhammer had briefly referenced it before or after a DOC Senior Leadership meeting. She has not stated, and there is no evidence to suggest otherwise, that she ever brought this matter to the attention of anyone in the Governor's office prior to mid-December 2015.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. All AG opinions to DOC should be subject to supervisory review and approval.

Ronda Larson's flawed advice to DOC escaped supervisory review. In order to prevent this problem from occurring in the future we recommend that the Attorney General's Office institute a policy requiring that advice given by an Assistant Attorney General to DOC relating to release dates and other significant issues, must be subject to supervisory review and approval.

### B. The IT governance process should be re-structured.

As previously addressed, the process for prioritizing IT change requests was seriously flawed during the relevant time frame. A system based on which business user squeaks the loudest as the method for assigning work to the IT programmers and testers is the equivalent of no system at all. It is our understanding that steps are currently underway to put a new prioritization process in place. This apparently involves using new software called Decision Lens and periodic meetings of senior management, known as the Tiger Team, to review all pending IT Change Requests. Although this may be a positive change, it is clear more must be done.

*First*, the prioritization process must be driven by the overarching mission of DOC, which is to protect public safety. Every IT defect and enhancement must be assessed in light of its impact on public safety and prioritized accordingly.

*Second*, the IT group should play a limited role in setting priorities. The business users who understand the impact of IT defects and enhancements on DOC operations are in the best position to assess the impact of such changes on the outside world. Business users must be represented in the prioritizing process by senior managers from operations who can knowingly represent the needs of the business users and who have sufficient authority to make prioritization decisions and be held accountable for their decisions. IT, on the other hand, must provide technical input on the programming challenges; estimates of time required to complete and test such change requests; and ongoing progress reports.

*Third*, an effective prioritization system must include sufficient documentation to allow the progress of a change request to be tracked, as well as to provide a mechanism for retrieving a comprehensive accounting of work completed and delays and problems encountered. It must also include substantive information explaining any interruptions of work on the item.

*Fourth*, an effective prioritization system also requires that business users be kept fully informed as to the status of their change requests and be given a means of voicing concerns if unacceptable delays are encountered. This could be accomplished by creating a tracking system that allows involved parties to determine what has been done, by whom, and when for each project and change request. It must also facilitate the historical recreation of the path taken by any project or change request.

*Fifth*, there must be an accountability component to this prioritization system that permits managers to effectively monitor work and productivity and to identify and address unwarranted problems and delays. The IT business manager should, at a minimum, provide the CIO with a spreadsheet reviewing the status of all pending projects and change requests. This spreadsheet should be organized by date of submission of the project or change request so that the CIO could immediately focus on items that have been in the queue for extended periods.

Finally, the system must include a failsafe mechanism that requires supervisory review and sign off on any project or change request that has not been completed in a fixed period of time, for example, within two M releases or within four months of submission. It would not be difficult to program Clearquest or some other computer tracking system to "flag" change requests that remain in the queue after this period of time. Any such delayed change request could, by policy, require the signature of the CIO and the appropriate assistant secretary of the division whose personnel had submitted the change request, before further time passed or it was moved to an even later M release. Such a failsafe mechanism would ensure that unreasonable delays and postponements could not occur without management knowledge and approval.

**C. DOC should appoint an outside monitor.**

It might be appropriate for a limited period of time to appoint an outside monitor to oversee the restructuring of the IT prioritization process and then oversee its operation. Because this is viewed as a critical step in ensuring that the King decision defect experience is not repeated, someone from outside DOC with particular experience in IT management might help ensure that an adequate prioritization system is implemented with DOC's IT group.

**D. DOC should adopt a policy requiring the hand calculation of release dates when problems are detected.**

The early release of thousand of offenders could have been easily prevented had DOC promptly started to hand calculate the release dates for all offenders serving enhanced sentences. DOC should immediately implement a new rule requiring that whenever a sentencing defect impacts release dates, offenders release dates must be hand calculated until the defect is fixed.

**E. DOC should adopt a policy requiring the immediate notification of the appropriate Assistant Secretaries of any system-wide error that affects the sentencing, release, or supervision of offenders.**

In addition, there should be a policy that whenever a defect in calculating an offender's sentence, release date, or supervision term comes to the attention of any DOC employee, that employee must forward information regarding the defect to a senior manager in the institution, to

the institution's record manager, to other appropriate managers, and to the Statewide Records Manager. These managers should then have the responsibility to analyze the defect to determine if it is an isolated occurrence or a more systemic problem that must be broadly addressed. Systems-wide defects should be brought to the attention of the appropriate Division chief to oversee the adjustment or correction

**F. A second programmer who is proficient on each component of OMNI should be available.**

Again, this recommendation is obvious, but it apparently has not been implemented either within DOC's IT group or within Sierra. A commitment should be made to immediately begin to train back-up programmers not only for SSTA issues, but for every aspect of OMNI. Such back-ups should, whenever possible, come from DOC's own IT staff, so that the reliance on outside contractors' work can, over time, be reduced.

Moreover, a more effective record keeping system should be implemented to document the use of outside contractor resources. Although no one voiced concern regarding the ability of Sierra Cedar to complete all assigned work, there was no obvious mechanism in place to track the work performed by Sierra Cedar personnel. Without data, it is impossible to assess whether the outside contractor's personnel are being effectively utilized; what work each has been assigned or completed; and what if any delays have occurred.

**G. DOC management should emphasize to all employees that its core mission is public safety.**

It is likely that most, if not all, employees recognize that the core mission of the Department of Corrections is the safety of the citizens of this State. That said, the events related to the handling of the offender release date calculation defect suggest that many, including some in key management positions either lost sight of this mission objective or failed to correctly analyze the probable impact of their decisions on the community. The consequences were tragic.

With the appointment of a new DOC Secretary, there is an obvious opportunity to give renewed emphasis to this core mission objective. It may be appropriate to implement a training module that would encourage all DOC employees to be more attentive to this, and other, objectives of the Department. It may also be appropriate to begin some form of Department wide campaign that promotes community, employee, and offender safety. The purpose of such training and promotion is to be certain that there is a greater likelihood that DOC employees make decisions using the proper criteria and standards.

**H. DOC should create an ombudsman position.**

A constant theme of many comments submitted by DOC past and present employees to the fixdoc.org website is that they are reluctant to come forward and voice concerns or complaints for fear of retaliation. These concerns appear to have come primarily from DOC employees in the individual institutions, but there may be relevance at the headquarters level, too. Clearly, there was some reluctance on the part of those attempting to wrestle with the offender release date defect to press for the problem to be fixed. An ombudsman might help



break down barriers to facilitate more open communications between lower level personnel and management.



February 24, 2016

Nicolas W. Brown  
General Counsel  
Office of Governor Jay Inslee  
P.O. Box 40002  
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

Re: Department of Corrections – Early Release of Offenders

Dear Mr. Brown:

After we submitted our report regarding the early release of offenders by the Department of Corrections (“DOC”) to Governor Jay Inslee, the Department of Corrections and the Office of the Governor have advised us of certain substantive errors in our report. We believe it is appropriate to address each of these asserted errors.

**Department of Corrections Assertions of Errors:**

1. Page 4, item #9: The report states that on November 2, 2015, the DOC Information Technology group, prompted by Ira Feuer’s inquiries, “finally began a full-scale effort to correct the programming error on November 3, 2015.” DOC asserts that “Work was already under way to plan for the release (Sept./Oct.). The ‘full scale effort’ was not prompted by Ira’s [Feuer] inquiries.”

We stand by our report. We were provided with no evidence that work on the early release of offenders’ problem had resumed before Mr. Feuer’s intervention.

2. Pages 5 – 8 and page 33: DOC provides certain corrections to the report’s background information regarding DOC. These corrections include that the number of DOC employees is 8250; the DOC budget is \$1.87 Billion; the number of offenders presently incarcerated by DOC is 17,000; Correctional Industries Division and Reentry Division are two additional divisions currently included in the DOC organizational structure; and, the risk management director currently reports to the Administrative Services Division Assistant Secretary.

We assume this information is correct.

3. Page 33 – DOC notes that the report makes two references to incorrect dates – November 3, 2013, and November 30, 2013. DOC suggests these dates should be changed to reflect the year as 2015.

We agree that these two dates were misstated.

4. Pages 34 and 35 – DOC offers additional information regarding actions taken by Secretary Dan Pacholke including:

- a. On December 15, 2015, Secretary Pacholke assigned Wendy Stigall, Peter Graham, and Clela Steelhammer to look into the issue further to verify estimated impact;
- b. On December 17, 2015, Secretary Pacholke attended the meeting between the Governor’s executive staff and DOC representatives; and
- c. On December 18, 2015 Secretary Pacholke notified Kelly Wicker, Jody Becker-Green and spoke with Sandy Mullins to brief her on the issue.

We assume this information is correct.

**Office of the Governor’s Assertions of Errors:**

1. Page 8 – The report states that the DOC has “an annual operating budget of approximately \$1.7 billion.” The Office of the Governor has informed us that this is actually a bi-annual operating budget.

2. Page 14 - The report states that during the period between July 2002 and December 11, 2011, it appears that “as many as 2,176 offenders were released before their correct early release dates.” The Governor’s Office suggests that the date should be December 11, 2012.

We were provided with this statistical information by DOC using the stated date, December 11, 2011.

3. Page 34 - The report references a 9 a.m. meeting on December 17, 2015, between members of the Governor’s executive staff and DOC representatives. The Office of the Governor has pointed out that this meeting actually occurred later in the morning or early in the afternoon on December 17, 2015. The 9 a.m. meeting which was referenced was attended only by members of

Nicholas W. Brown

February 24, 2016

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the Governor's executive staff. During that meeting Sandy Mullins briefed the rest of the executive team on the early release issue.

We assume this information is correct.

4. Page 35 – The report references a meeting that took place on December 20, 2015, which was attended by the Governor, members of his staff and various DOC representatives. The report identified by name the members of the Governor's Office who attended this meeting. The Office of the Governor has notified us that in addition to the staff members identified in the report Miguel Perez-Gibson also attended the meeting in person and Jamie Smith and David Schumacher participated by phone.


We assume this information is correct.

5. Page 48 – The report implies that Secretary Pacholke resigned on February 16, 2016. The Governor's Office notes that this is the date Secretary Pacholke announced his resignation, which is yet to become effective.

We agree with this change.

If you have any questions, please contact us.

Sincerely,



Robert Westinghouse



Carl Blackstone

RW/CB:ees