

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE PLANNING

Call to Order: By **CHAIRMAN ERNEST BERGSAGEL**, on February 15, 1995, at 7:30 A.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Ernest Bergsagel, Chairman (R)
Sen. Ethel M. Harding, Vice Chairman (R)
Sen. B.F. "Chris" Christiaens (D)
Rep. Matt McCann (D)
Rep. Tom Zook (R)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Nan LeFebvre, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Jane Hamman, Office of Budget & Program Planning
Tracy Bartosik, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 15: Department of Corrections and Human Services - Montana State Prison and Regional Prisons
Executive Action: None

{Tape: 1; Side: A}

CHAIRMAN ERNEST BERGSAGEL reported on the request to authorize a committee bill allowing the University of Montana's Prescott House project to be exempt from the bidding process. A bill with spending authority does not qualify as an appropriations bill. Introducing a bill with an exemption from the bidding process would require the suspension of the rules because the last day for committee bill introduction was February 11. The subcommittee is not willing request suspension of the session rules or include the exemption from the bidding process in HB 5.

{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 125}

HEARING ON HB 15
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND HUMAN SERVICES

MONTANA STATE PRISON EXPANSION

Rick Day, Director, Department of Corrections and Human Services (DCHS), provided an overview of the requested expansions for the Montana State Prison System (MSP). The Executive Budget request is designed to accommodate a projected increase of 340 in the average daily inmate population in the institutional group. The ability to house and hold the increased population includes doubling the pre-release and intensive supervision capacity, adding a live-out program, which is a step down from pre-release, and improving the prison to continue to provide for between 1,000 and 1,300 inmates.

Although prison (hard-cell) admissions were under-estimated this biennium, the institutional group projection was over-estimated by about 100. So, in total, the Montana State Prison was within, and remains within, the projection for all inmates in the system. Full funding of the institutional group projection provides MSP the flexibility to respond to increasing populations by using pre-release and other appropriate programs. Because of current capacity problems, prisoners are, on average, staying longer in jail before being moved to the prison.

Mr. Day said that the Governor's budget is designed around the concept of doing more with less, although a substantial increase in funding is requested. He feels the key is to provide hard cell constructions in a cautious and effective manner so that the ability to respond is there.

Mr. Day explained that the prison improvements are designed with double duty in mind. For example, the cook/chill system will serve more than one institution, and the dairy dorm expansion will reduce traffic of inmates coming in and out of the prison to work on the prison ranch. This reduces the intensity of the hours needed to take care of contraband issues with these inmates traveling between the two sites daily. The laundry is another example, as it provides inmate jobs and consolidates three institutional laundry services into that facility.

Mr. Day went on to describe the regional prison proposal, which he says will add hard cells to the State's correctional system. At the same time the regional prisons will add critical county jail space needs, which are beneficial both to the Montana State Prison and the counties. The forensic building at the state hospital also serves a double purpose by improving the state hospital, while at the same time adding 200 correctional beds for less than \$1 million.

The budget for prison improvements is \$4.3 million in bonding in HB 15 and \$1.5 million in federal funding in HB 5. **EXHIBIT 1**

Mr. Day said expansions include a rear dry room which inmates

enter from the industry complex and leave their clothing and other articles, then pass through correctional officers to the guards that are inside the prison. This is a method to intervene in contraband traffic in and out of the prison. The \$500,000 proposed in HB 15 for the forensics building is primarily to increase security with additional fences, locks, etc., around the building. The Warm Springs State Hospital proposal requested \$250,000 for heating and water systems to make the forensics building independent of the hospital facility. Infrastructure improvement is essentially sewer, lagoon and water systems, which need to be improved to accommodate prison populations up to 1,300--as the prison was built for a population of 850. These improvements are being addressed in priority order, with the dairy dorm being first. The dairy dorm project involves inmate labor and may be the only project that can be done in this biennium.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if, in terms of efficiency of scale, the proposal to expend \$10 million for the construction of a dorm at the Deer Lodge facility is recommended by DCHS. **Mr. Day** said DCHS is not recommending a new dorm at Deer Lodge. The dairy dorm expansion will address the space needs at the prison and require only one additional employee. Smaller units are the most successful because there is less risk of disturbance and they are easier to manage.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the infrastructure improvements are low on the priority list because they require federal funds. **Mr. Day** responded that is true, the priorities are set with knowledge of limited funds and the anticipation that there will be some savings on projects and/or accessing of federal funds as MSP moves down the list.

Mr. Day said there are some security improvements at Swan River which need to be done directly, such as construction of a fence. The Department is still researching the best way to approach the issues and funding needs for Swan River. It may be best to approach the supplemental and the Swan River issue all at one time. DCHS is requesting that the federal funding be left for Swan River although it is not known if that will be available. One option is to request federal funding for "boot camp" expansion rather than specifically for Swan River. That way if the federal money becomes available it can be accessed for whatever has been decided relative to the boot camp concept. DCHS is committed to the boot camp concept, it has been a successful approach for a specific group of offenders and it is important it be in the correctional system.

Mr. Day provided the subcommittee requested information about the prison population. **EXHIBIT 2** The institutional population grouping is being evolved to meet the 1,300 capacity. The boot camp and the honor (dairy) dorm are the two quickest expansions, with the Cascade County regional prison proposal anticipated coming on line next. In the other three regional correctional

facility housing estimates, the total capacity may be spread differently depending on needs. The Montana State Prison beds in 2004 and 2005 going over 1,300 does not reflect growth in the alternatives past this biennium. Participants in future legislative sessions can decide if increases are needed in hard cell capacity or alternative programs. If the legislature cooperates in the truth in sentencing bill, along with the sentencing commission, in the future there will be a much better reflection of what sentencing patterns are and there will be more flexibility to expand alternative programs in communities.

It is imperative to DCHS to have flexibility to renegotiate the regional prisons if DCHS is unable to come to terms with the counties or the counties are unable to come to terms with their taxpayers. There is an amendment to the regional correction bill that provides more clarity. **EXHIBIT 3**

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked why the forensics building is only projected for a population base of 104 for the first three years. **Mr. Day** said 104 is the single bed capacity, double bed capacity is not expected for several years. The forensic building is a state building which allows DCHS control, unlike the regional prisons which have more "ifs" because they will be county owned.

{Tape: 2; Side: B}

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked how the proposed contract with regional prisons can be for 30 years, when by law the state is only allowed to enter into three year contracts maximum. **Mr. Day** explained that the passage of HB 304 would allow DCHS to enter into a 30-year contract with counties for the regional prisons, with the option to renew. The amendment requires the contract with the county to be signed before state bond proceeds are expended. This protects the state interest on both ends. The county end is protected because the state makes an investment and if the state decides in the future not to renew the contract, the county keeps the prison. Every two years during the contract term, DCHS and the county will negotiate the cost-per-day rate; it is anticipated that both state and county costs will rise through the years. It is intended that the prison general fund cost-per-day will be the practical cap for those negotiations.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the counties are comfortable with the cost-per-day negotiation. **Mr. Day** answered that the counties understand and accept the State's cost-per-day rates. There has been some discussion about putting the general fund rate in statute, but DCHS recommends against this because HB 304 allows contracts that would let counties pay the full building costs and then incorporate those costs into the cost-per-day negotiations. It would be approximately the same net cost to the State, but the State wouldn't be bonding the project.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked how the State will respond if the county cost-per-day is considerably higher than the state rate. **Mr. Day**

said if there is a 30-year contract governed by the cost-per-day at the state prison and counties choose to elevate their costs they will have to cover those costs themselves.

SEN. CHRIS CHRISTIAENS asked if there's a guaranteed number of beds for the regional prisons. **Mr. Day** said DCHS will guarantee the single bed occupancy rate.

Nan LeFebvre, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, asked what responsibilities the State will have to the regional prisons in terms of insurance, etc. **Mr. Day** answered the regional prisons will be county property. The only costs the State covers will be the cost-per-day and responsibility for medical and legal actions related to MSP inmate claims. There will be no state FTEs, no responsibility for personnel management or maintenance and upkeep of the facilities. It is county property that benefits the state. This system is an exchange in which both parties take some risks.

John Strandell, Sheriff of Cascade County, suggested that the contract for regional prisons could include language stating that if there are unsuccessful negotiations on the cost-per-day, the county or local government would allow the State to come in and operate the prison. The counties are only going to be looking at actual costs, which will be right in line with what the State spends on prison inmates. **Mr. Strandell** feels that right now in the state of Montana there is a need for increased capacity in the county jails.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked why in some communities federal prisoners are being charged \$55 per day when the State cost-per-day runs about \$40. **Mr. Day** explained that federal prisoners are charged at higher costs because there are no federal payments for capital costs on the prisons.

Jane Hamman, Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP), asked where the regional prison concept stands with communities around the state, aside from the commitment with Cascade County to go ahead with their regional prison. **Mr. Day** reported that Yellowstone County has an existing facility. Dawson County is currently working very hard towards a new county jail in their community and are very interested in working with the State. They are currently getting close to site selection. Missoula County is also working towards a new jail in their community and are looking at various options including the regional prison concept.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if the county will be responsible for an industries program to put prisoners to work. **Mr. Day** said the State will work with the county to provide an industry. All industry programs are self-dependent, so it doesn't add to the per-day cost.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 805}

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HB 15
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND HUMAN SERVICES
MONTANA STATE PRISON SYSTEM

Motion: REP. ZOOK moved to approve \$1.5 million in HB 5 and \$4.3 million in HB 15 for a total of \$5.8 million for construction and improvements for the Montana State Prison System.

Substitute Motion/Vote: SEN. CHRISTIAENS moved to approve the \$1.5 million in HB 5. **Motion carried unanimously.**

Motion: REP. ZOOK moved to approve the \$4.3 million for bonding authority in HB 15.

Substitute Motion: SEN. CHRISTIAENS moved to approve \$4,168,000 for bonding authority in HB 15. This motion would exclude funding for the rear dry room.

Discussion: SEN. CHRISTIAENS said he is not convinced that the rear dry room is a high priority.

REP. ZOOK requested that Mr. Day speak further to the importance of the rear dry room.

Mr. Day said this is the second time the security staff has brought the request for the rear dry room to the committee. The security staff feels this would be significant to allow for interruption of contraband moving between the industry locations and inside the fence location. There is no full guarantee with this project, but it would decrease the amount of contraband.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS said the reason it does not seem that high of a priority is that it takes care of contraband between two sections of the prison but nothing is being done about the contraband that comes in through visitors and others. He said he feels there are also many other areas within the prison that are not being checked, "so the prison either needs five times this amount of money to implement all necessary checks for contraband or it shouldn't be done at all."

SEN. ETHEL HARDING said if it would help to eliminate or cut down in whatever way possible on contraband, it is money well spent.

REP. ZOOK agrees that this is a step in the right direction and the security staff at the prison obviously consider this to be an important check on contraband introduction.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked Mr. Day to clarify if this addresses the entire contraband issue or just part of the issue. Mr. Day responded that it does not address the entire issue but it does have a double effect. Part of the problem is that the rear gate is where all prisoners and all vehicle traffic move through the prison. The same people responsible for searching vehicles also check the inmates moving back and forth through the institution.

The rear dry room is designed to let the rear gate concentrate on vehicle traffic and let the staff in the dry room concentrate on pedestrian traffic. So it does help with two locations. There can still be problems with visitors, but there is staff assigned in that area, although it could possibly also be improved. It is known that the traffic involved at the rear gate area is a continual problem for contraband.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS asked if the issue wouldn't be better served with more staff. **Mr. Day** said a request for more staff is being made in this session.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL asked if DCHS wants the forensics update contingent on the approval of the Warm Springs facility. **Mr. Day** said if the state hospital project is not approved, the forensics unit couldn't be accessed, especially if federal funding isn't available.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS asked what the Montana State Prison needs in funds to make sure that all access in and out is checked for contraband. **Mr. Day** answered that the rear dry room provides the structure, and there also is a proposal for a security group to do shakedowns inside the institutions on a regular basis. Nothing can eliminate contraband completely, but these proposals will reduce it.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS asked why the rear dry room project was not done last biennium when it was on the list. **Mr. Day** explained that funds ran out before the rear dry room priority was reached.

Vote on Substitute Motion: Motion failed with **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** voting yes.

Vote: Motion carried with **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** voting no.

Motion: **REP. ZOOK** moved approval of \$9 million in HB 15 and \$4 million in HB 5 for approval of regional prisons.

{Tape: 2; Side: A}

Discussion: **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** asked for the cost for the Cascade County facility, and whether it includes federal funding.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL answered it is \$4.1 million and will be built without federal funds.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS asked if the other three suggested counties for regional prisons have to have voted bond levies first or do they already have the authority to build without voter approval? **Mr. Day** answered the Billings facility is already built, so they wouldn't have to have voter approval. The other counties would have to have voter approval.

Ms. Hamman, OBPP, said HB 304 is the enabling legislation that spells out the authorization for the 30-year contract with

renewal, which must be developed and approved by both the director of DCHS and the Governor. The bill allows a number of options by which the state and the local governments can enter into these contracts.

Substitute Motion: SEN. CHRISTIAENS moved to approve the authority of \$6 million in HB 15 for the Great Falls/Cascade County and the Billings/Yellowstone County facilities dependent on their successful negotiations with the State.

Discussion: SEN. CHRISTIAENS said he does not believe it will be possible to bring any more than the two facilities in Cascade and Yellowstone county on line in this biennium.

SEN. HARDING said that considering the amount of time it takes to bring these projects on board, this motion just delays for two years the planning for these other regional jails. She said she is opposed to this motion.

REP. ZOOK said it is a mistake not to provide the funding and flexibility, so if some of these counties are ready to move forward, they know they have the assurance the money will be there. If the counties don't come on line, the State won't expend the money.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL said he understood the regional prisons would have to be approved by the voters because they would have to sell bonds for the construction of the facility. That might not apply in Yellowstone County if they already have a facility built, although there has been testimony that the facility is already full. The argument for delaying is not completely legitimate because the general election for bond issues would come before the next legislative session.

Mr. Day agreed that voters would be less likely to support a bond issue if the State has not already committed to the regional prison concept through legislative action. In Yellowstone County the issue is not the number of inmates but the size of the facility and its common areas. A state pod could be built onto that prison along with some common area improvements without having to go to the voters for bonding approval.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS said he would like to see how the regional prisons work before the State starts expanding in four different communities, with 288 inmates, in a different setting and program than has been done before. The results of this motion for the Cascade County and Yellowstone County facilities can then be reviewed by the next legislature.

REP. ZOOK asked if the State could participate in a regional prison funded with private money rather than through a local bond issue. Mr. Day said that HB 304 allows flexibility to work with communities through whatever funding method they choose.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL clarified that even if only the Cascade and Yellowstone County regional prisons are approved, DCHS would still be able to participate with other communities that wanted a regional prison and were not requesting state funding at the time. **Mr. Day** responded that this was correct, if HB 304 passes. However, \$6 million will not be enough for both Cascade and Yellowstone counties without federal funds. The total amount needed for the two locations would be about \$8.4 million.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL explained that the motions between HB 15 and HB 5 are being separated, so federal money will also be considered in a later motion.

Change in Substitute Motion: **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** agreed the substitute motion could be for the \$8.4 million in HB 15 needed to cover the cost of the Cascade and Yellowstone County facilities.

Discussion: **REP. MATT MCCANN** commented that when this project was first presented it was for four facilities for \$13 million and now it is two facilities for \$8.4 million.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL said that since the proposed revenue from the federal government is somewhat questionable, this motion guarantees that these two facilities will be built and funded even if federal dollars aren't available.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS said if this motion passes he will make a second motion which proposes that any federal funding that does become available will be backed out of the \$8.4 million from HB 15. If four facilities are built at \$4.2 million each, that's \$16.8 million without federal dollars which is an expenditure **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** will not support.

SEN. HARDING stated that she is opposed to the motion.

Vote on Substitute Motion: Motion failed with **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** voting yes and **CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL** abstaining.

Discussion on Original Motion: **SEN. HARDING** said the \$9 million gives DCHS the opportunity to work with all the communities, not just Cascade and Yellowstone counties.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL commented that there is the potential the federal funds will not be available, and **SEN. CHRISTIAENS'** motion was to ensure funding for the two prisons in Cascade and Yellowstone counties.

REP. ZOOK said the concept of regional prisons should be funded, not just Cascade and Yellowstone counties. Funding of the concept gives interested communities the ability to move ahead with the knowledge that the legislature is committed to the concept.

REP. MCCANN said he is not comfortable offering this program to other communities until they have stepped forward as Cascade County has. This is not the right direction to go at this time and **REP. MCCANN** will not support this motion.

Vote: Motion failed with **SEN. HARDING** and **REP. ZOOK** voting yes and **CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL** abstaining.

Motion: **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** moved to approve the authority of \$4.2 million in bonding capacity under HB 15 for the Cascade County regional prison.

Discussion: **REP. ZOOK** said it's just not a reasonable approach to ask DCHS to put a "lid" on a prison that already has 1,350 inmates. DCHS has to be allowed the ability to move ahead in any way they can and this motion does not allow for that.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS said it is doubtful the legislature is going to support the four facilities; two are all that are possible under the best of circumstances to come on line. There is no way that Missoula and Dawson counties can come on line in this biennium. The State has made a commitment to the Cascade County facility and that needs to be honored.

REP. ZOOK agreed that the commitment to Cascade County should be honored, but he stated that none of the motions discussed today have denied Cascade County. Beyond that, the motions are tying the Department's hands and he feels that is a mistake.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL invited **Mr. Day** to comment.

Mr. Day said he has not gotten the impression from Missoula or Dawson counties that they can not move forward in this biennium. It has been indicated that Glendive can have a special election, but if the regional prison concept isn't approved by the legislature, it will kill the possibility in Glendive. The need for flexibility in regional prison funding is so DCHS can shift costs between federal funding and go smaller or bigger on construction projects. A restricted dollar amount for a particular regional prison makes it hard to enter into a construction contract.

SEN. HARDING said she is in favor of Cascade County's regional prison, but the motions have gone from four to one regional prison. "I don't like to be placed in a position where I have to vote for just Cascade County."

REP. MCCANN asked why this motion would put Glendive out of the picture. **Mr. Day** said without the authority from the State, Glendive will probably not be able to get the community support for the bond issue.

SEN. CHRISTIAENS said the problem is that the numbers are not consistent. The Executive Budget book said \$3 million per

facility, now it's at \$4.3 for the Cascade County facility, and if three more prisons are added that takes it way beyond the Executive Budget Book figure. He said if a motion is made to spend \$9 million total on two facilities it might be acceptable, but \$16 - \$17 million for four projects, with no assurance of federal money, is not acceptable.

REP. MCCANN agreed with **SEN. CHRISTIAENS'** point regarding the numbers submitted through the Executive Budget book.

Ms. Hamman, OBPP, explained that the Executive Budget was written in the summer before there was a clear understanding of the exact costs. The Cascade County facility costs are pretty much on line now. The Executive Budget recommendation is an approval of the concept. The concept and the dollars are less than the cost to build a prison. To get this number of additional beds would cost \$62 million to expand or build a new state prison. Even if the next legislature is asked for some additional funding because of the negotiation with the communities, it is still considerably less than \$62 million.

REP. ZOOK commented that each of these prisons may cost less if they put in fewer beds than the DCHS projected numbers. It's the idea of whether to support the regional prison concept or not.

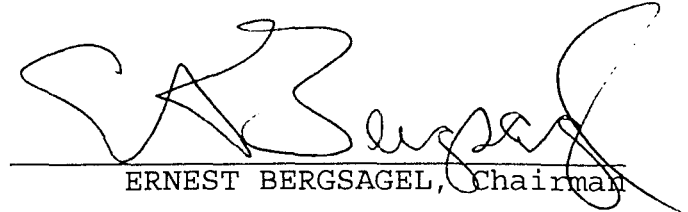
CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL summarized the issues on both sides of the motion. The proponents suggest that just as the people of Cascade County approved bonding for the construction of the regional prison without a commitment from the State, if other communities want to do the same, they can operate on the same basis of faith, with the idea that the State may or may not participate. The proponents are also suggesting that we fully fund a facility, see how that facility operates, and go from there. The opponents of the motion are suggesting this is a policy decision, and the regional prison concept should move forward, because there are efficiencies that can be derived by both the counties and the state of Montana. The decision to be made with this motion is to honor the commitment made by the state of Montana to participate in the Cascade County facility.

Vote: Motion failed with **SEN. CHRISTIAENS** and **REP. MCCANN** voting yes and **CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL** abstaining.

CHAIRMAN BERGSAGEL said this discussion would continue in a future meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:30 a.m.



ERNEST BERGSAGEL, Chairman



TRACY BARTOSIK, Secretary

EB/tb

LONG RANGE PLANNING

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE 2-15-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel, Chairman	X		
Rep. Matt McCann	X		
Rep. Tom Zook	X		
Sen. Ethel Harding, Vice Chairman	X		
Sen. Chris Christiaens	X		

EXHIBIT 1
 DATE 2/15/95
 HB 15 & 5

DCHS LONG RANGE BUILDING PROJECTS							
FY 1996 - 97 BIENNIUM							
CORRECTIONS PROJECTS				HB 15	HB 5	TOTAL	Other Costs
				CPF	FSR	BOTH BILL	biennial
				BONDED	CASH		
64	MSP EXPANSION						
	1. Complete Dairy Dorm			\$900,000		\$900,000	\$0
	2. Infirmary Expansion (exam, records, office, dental)			\$450,000		\$450,000	\$3,000 maintenance
	3. Kitchen Upgrade			\$1,500,000		\$1,500,000	\$10,000 oper/maint
	4. Forensic Upgrade			\$500,000		\$500,000	\$0
	5. Rear Dry Room			\$132,000		\$132,000	\$2,100 oper/maint
	6. H/S Office Space Expansion			\$355,000		\$355,000	\$1,000 maintenance
	7. MSP Infrastructure Improvements			\$350,000	\$450,000	\$800,000	\$0
	8. ADA (signage & sidewalks)			\$40,000		\$40,000	\$0
	9. Paving Access Road & Parking Lots			\$73,000	\$552,000	\$625,000	\$5,500 maintenance
	10. Fire Sprinkler System				\$498,000	\$498,000	\$5,000 maintenance
	Total MSP Expansion			\$4,300,000	\$1,500,000	\$5,800,000	\$26,600
48	SWAN EXPANSION				\$560,000	\$560,000	\$650,000 oper/maint
65	REGIONAL PRISONS			\$9,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$553,280
TOTAL CORRECTIONS PROJECTS				\$13,300,000	\$6,060,000	\$19,360,000	\$1,229,880

Corrections Prison Population
Recommended Executive Budget

Fiscal Year	Estimated Male Institution Population	Total Institution Bed Male	MSP Beds	SRCTC Current	SRCTC Added	Honor Dorm Added	Mt. St. Hosp Forensic Unit Added	Cascade Co. Regional Prison Beds	Other # 1 Regional Prison Added	Other # 2 Regional Prison Added	Other # 3 Regional Prison Added
1995	1346	1346	1298	48							
1996	1256	1256	1192	48	16						
1997	1311	1311	1060	48	21	30		152			
1998	1422	1422	1095	48	21	30		152	76		
1999	1535	1535	1028	48	21	30	104	152	152		
2000	1723	1723	1064	48	21	30	104	152	152	76	76
2001	1845	1845	1034	48	21	30	104	152	152	152	152
2002	1972	1972	1069	48	21	30	196	152	152	152	152
2003	2084	2084	1181	48	21	30	196	152	152	152	152
2004	2208	2208	1305	48	21	30	196	152	152	152	152
2005	2322	2322	1419	48	21	30	196	152	152	152	152
			New Minimum Security Beds:		21	30	196	152	152	152	152
			New Close Security Beds Available:		51						804

Swan River Expansion estimated to be ready for occupancy April 1, 1996 (4th Quarter of FY96)
Honor Dorm Additional Beds estimated to be ready for occupancy July 1, 1996 (1st Quarter of FY97)
Cascade County Regional Prison estimated to be ready for occupancy April 1, 1997 FY97 (4th Quarter of FY97) Double bunk at start.
Other Regional Prison # 1 with 76 bed single occupancy July 1, 1997 FY98 (1st Quarter of FY98) double bunk in FY00
Other Regional Prisons #2 and #3 76 beds single occupancy July 1, 1999 FY 00 (1st Quarter of FY00) double bunk in FY01
Montana State Hospital Forensic Unit available with 104 bed single occupancy July 1, 1998, FY99 (1st Quarter of FY99) double bunk in FY02

The above estimates of institutional population are based upon approval of FY96-97 expansions in Pre-Release and Intensive Supervision
The above estimates of institutional population do not contain any increase for bills in the 1995 legislature which would increase the number of inmates.

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 2/15/95
HB 15 & 5

**Corrections Prison Population
Recommended Executive Budget**

Fiscal Year	Estimated Male Institution Population	Total Institution Bed Male	Mt. St. Hosp						Cascade Co.		Other # 1		Other # 2		Other # 3	
			MSP Beds	SRCTC Current	SRCTC Added	Honor Dorm Added	Forensic Unit Added	Regional Prison Beds	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added	Regional Prison Added
1995	1346	1346	1298	48												
1996	1256	1256	1192	48	16											
1997	1311	1311	1060	48	21	30		152								
1998	1422	1422	1095	48	21	30		152			76					
1999	1535	1535	1028	48	21	30	104	76			76					
2000	1723	1723	1064	48	21	30	104	152			152		76		76	
2001	1845	1845	1034	48	21	30	104	152			152		76		76	
2002	1972	1972	1069	48	21	30	196	152			152		152		152	
2003	2084	2084	1181	48	21	30	196	152			152		152		152	
2004	2208	2208	1305	48	21	30	196	152			152		152		152	
2005	2322	2322	1419	48	21	30	196	152			152		152		152	
						21	30	152			152		152		152	
						New Minimum Security Beds:		New Close Security Beds Available:								
						51				804						

Swan River Expansion estimated to be ready for occupancy April 1, 1996 (4th Quarter of FY96)

Honor Dorm Additional Beds estimated to be ready for occupancy July 1, 1996 (1st Quarter of FY97)

Cascade County Regional Prison estimated to be ready for occupancy April 1, 1997 FY97 (4th Quarter of FY97) Double bunk at start.

Other Regional Prison # 1 with 76 bed single occupancy July 1, 1997 FY98 (1st Quarter of FY98) double bunk in FY00

Other Regional Prisons #2 and #3 76 beds single occupancy July 1, 1998 FY99 (1st Quarter of FY99) double bunk in FY01

Montana State Hospital Forensic Unit available with 104 bed single occupancy July 1, 1998, FY99 (1st Quarter of FY99) double bunk in FY02

The above estimates of institutional population are based upon approval of FY96-97 expansions in Pre-Release and Intensive Supervision

The above estimates of institutional population do not contain any increase for bills in the 1995 legislature which would increase the number of inmates.

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 2/15/95
HB 15 & S

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL 15 AS INTRODUCED

1. Page 2, line 29.

Following: line 28

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 5. Regional correctional facilities. The \$9,000,000 authorized in [section 2] and the \$4,000,000 federal special revenue appropriated in [House Bill no. 5] is for regional correctional facilities to be developed pursuant to [House Bill No. 304]. The board of examiners shall not issue any bonds for regional correctional facilities authorized in [this act and House Bill No. 304] unless the department of corrections and human services has entered into an agreement for the provision of the regional correctional facilities, in accordance with [House Bill No. 304].

Renumber: subsequent sections

Long Range Planning SUBCOMMITTEE DATE 2-15-95
DEPARTMENT(S) DIVISION

DIVISION _____

PLEASE PRINT

[illegible]

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.