

MINUTES OF THE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE

March 30, 1983 (5:00 p.m.)

ROLL CALL: MANUEL, DONALDSON, THOFT, WALDRON, BARDANOUE,
OCHSNER, THOMAS, HAFHEY, HIMSL, ETCHART - Present
None - Absent
Staff Present: PAM JOEHLER, LFA; PATTI SCOTT,
SECRETARY

Also present were PHIL HAUCK, Administrator of the
Architecture and Engineering Division, and TOM
O'CONNELL, Chief of the Facility Planning Bureau.

(Tape #46-001)

EXECUTIVE ACTION

CHAIRMAN MANUEL stated he called a meeting at the request of
some members so the Committee could make a recommendation on
options for the Prison.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD was present and expressed his concern
about executive action at this time. His bill (HB-22) for
restoration of the old prison is still before the Committee.
CHAIRMAN MANUEL stated the Long Range Committee will make a
recommendation to the full Appropriations Committee. Time
is running short, and the Legislature must have time to
study the question.

REPRESENTATIVE MARKS felt there was not enough information
offered last night in order to make any recommendations or
comparisons. REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD stated he was asking for
comparisons between the options in order to make recommenda-
tions.

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUE was concerned about any Executive
Action at this point, as the Committee may be short-changing
Representative Ellerd's bill.

SENATOR HAFHEY stated the Senate already had a good hearing
on the restoration question, and he has all the information
he will need.

SENATOR THOMAS stated he was going to introduce an amendment,
but did not realize Representative Ellerd's bill was going to
be heard in this committee.

SENATOR HAFHEY felt there is enough information. If the
Committee would decide, for example on Plan B, then Repre-
sentative Ellerd would have something concrete to compare
his renovation to.

Long Range Building Committee Minutes
March 30, 1983 (5:00 p.m.)
Page two

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD stated HB-22 is the renovation bill. He clarified that Chairman Manuel asked to have the bill moved from the House State Administration Committee to the Long Range Committee, and felt Chairman Manuel had been very cooperative. Otherwise, HB-22 would have probably died in State Administration.

SENATOR HAFLEY favored approval of Plan B. Once approval is given, comparison costs with renovation could be worked up.

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE stated he could not support a motion like that, as it would prejudice him against a bill he has not yet heard.

REPRESENTATIVE THOFT stated the comparisons they need for renovation are of buildings 22-23-26-17 and the fencing. He stated he did not object to the Committee stating Plan B as a preference.

REPRESENTATIVE ELLERD stated the Committee has never heard the Prison Task Force presentation on renovation.

SENATOR HIMSL MOVED TO HAVE A PUBLIC HEARING ON MONDAY NIGHT ON HOUSE BILL 22 AND ALL RELATED COMPARISON COSTS. MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

The Committee agreed it needed unit costs, operating costs, and a written report from Mr. Parrish.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.



REX MANUEL, Chairman

MINUTES OF THE LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE
March 30, 1983 7:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL: MANUEL, DONALDSON, BARDANOUE, OCHSNER, HAFHEY, HIMSL,
ETCHART - Present
THOFT, WALDRON, THOMAS - Excused
Staff Present: PAM JOEHLER, LFA; PATTI SCOTT, SECRETARY

Also present were PHIL HAUCK, Administrator of the Architecture and Engineering Division, and TOM O'CONNELL, Chief of the Facility Planning Bureau.

(Tape #47-001)

PINE HILLS SCHOOL - CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW COTTAGES

CARROLL SOUTH, Director of the Department of Institutions, introduced Exhibit 1 which lists all the comparisons and savings that would be made by moving the Mountain View residents to Pine Hills. He stated there would be a total savings of \$852,301.

PROPOSERS

REPRESENTATIVE KARL ZABROCKI, Miles City, appeared in favor of the move.

JIM SPRING, Chairman of the Governor's Council on Management stated the Council had addressed the problem, and felt it was a benefit to combine both schools. His Council did not consider any political ramifications, only benefits from a management point of view.

SENATOR OCHSNER presented three telegrams in favor of the move. They were from Frank Tooke, Miles City, Robert Johnson, Miles City; and Wayne Hirsch, President, Chamber of Commerce, Miles City.
(Exhibit 2)

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY DEVLIN, Miles City appeared as a proponent.

OPPOSERS

MAXINE HOMER, representing Montanans for Children, Youth and Families, Inc. She presented Exhibit 3, detailing her opposition.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Missoula, Montana Probation Officer, stated he was concerned with the closure, and would like a more detailed study. He felt the Governor's Council on Management did not examine program content.

BECKY SCHMECKLATT, Helena, an employee at Mountain View School, stated 75% of the girls at Mountain View are from Western Montana. To move them to eastern Montana would put a hardship on the families.

REPRESENTATIVE GENE DONALDSON appeared as an opponent.

DISCUSSION

REPRESENTATIVE DONALDSON stated the American Accreditation Association recommends a maximum of 100 beds for this type of an institution. By consolidating Pine Hills and Mountain View, there would be 187 beds. He asked how this affects the quality of programs if there were a consolidation. MR. SOUTH stated he understood these standards apply to new construction, and not to expansion at existing institutions.

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE asked if additional teachers would be needed at Pine Hills. MR. SOUTH stated they would need three additional.

REPRESENTATIVE BARDANOUVE commented that he did not like to see a Chamber of Commerce supporting this type of issue, as they are thinking about the additional revenue, rather than the people involved.

SENATOR HIMSL commented he was aware of several states who have combined the juvenile institutions, and it has proved to be very beneficial for social adjustment and behavioral training among these groups. He asked Maxine Homer if she was aware of any authorities in co-educational institutions that do not recommend this. MS. HOMER stated she did not have any written information, but thought some states were moving away from this concept.

(Tape #47-410)

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING ADDITION (Exhibit 4)

DR. ROBERT ARCHIBALD, Director of the Montana Historical Society, presented Exhibit 4. He explained what the Society does. Many exhibits collected by the Society are not on display because of lack of space. The proposed addition would resolve many problems the Society is having in terms of display and environmental control for the more delicate artifacts. He showed the Committee many pictures of the current facility and its inadequacies.

PROPONENTS

MANSON BAILEY, Montana Historical Society Board of Trustees, appeared in support. Without the additional space, many historical treasures would be lost forever to Montana.

SAM GILLULY, past Director of the Society, appeared in support.

HARRIOTT MELOY, past staff member of the Society Library, presented her testimony in support of the addition. (Exhibit 5)

ROBERT DURKEE, Veterans of Foreign Wars, appeared in support.

HOMER LOUCKS, retired educator, is a user of the Library and appeared in support.

BRUCE ENNIS, Montana Historical Society Board of Trustees, stated this was the first time in 16 years the Society has asked for a building appropriation. He stated the Society operated on 50% funds from the State, and the other 50% are outside sources.

MIKE MALONE, Historian, stated many valuable collections, such as the Mansfield Papers, will not be able to be preserved because of lack of space.

TONI HAGENER, Montana Historical Society Board of Trustees, appeared in support.

TONY CUMMING, American Legion, appeared in support.

ERIC MYHRE, Montana Historical Society Board of Trustees, appeared in support.

J. D. HOLMES, Lobbyist for the Montana Arts Advocacy, appeared in support.

RITA SHEEHY, representing "Friends of the Society" appeared in support.

OPPONENTS

None.

(Tape #43-293)

FORENSIC BUILDING REMODEL AND ADDITION - WARM SPRINGS (#57 Priority)

CARROLL SOUTH, Director of Institutions, presented Exhibit 6. He stated on several occasions, the Forensic Unit has been full at Warm Springs. About two months ago, the situation became critical enough for him to send a letter to all judges asking no patients be sent to the Unit without first checking with the Administration to be sure there was a bed available.

CURT CHISOLM, Deputy Director for Institutions, explained the building history of Warm Springs and Exhibit 6. He stated the existing Maximum Security Unit is very non-therapeutic and is in need of many repairs. Without the use of another two-story building (Building 85-86), it would not be large enough to accomodate the many patients it does. The Department proposes to delete Building 85-86 and the 29 beds totally, even to the point of demolishing the building. It is not worth any investment to remodel.

MR. CHISOLM stated they want to delete Building 85-86, remodel the Maximum Security Building, and add 54 additional beds at the Maximum Security Unit, which would give a total of 100 beds in the Forensic Unit, which would give a total of 100 beds in the Forensic Unit (integrated into one building). They propose to distribute the beds in the following manner: 31 Maximum Security Beds for Males; 5 Maximum Security Beds for Females; 15 Minimum Security Beds for Females; and 49 Minimum Security Beds for Males.

(Tape #43-441)

MR. CHISOLM stated of the 31 Maximum Beds, there must be an appropriate number, (yet to be decided), that must be constructed in a "cell structure." He stated some of the patients are very seriously ill and uncontrollable with the potential to cause harm. These patients should be housed in "cell-like beds" where observation can be maintained with the least amount of staffing possible. This is for the protection of the patient and protection of the staff.

MR. CHISOLM stated the expansion would commit the State to additional long-range expenses in terms of FTE's and operations. By adding the additional 54 beds, (for a total of 100 beds), it would mean \$1.2 million a year for operations (based on FY83 expenses), and 54.5 additional FTE's.

PROPOSERS

TOM SELLARS, Chief Executive Officer of Warm Springs/Galen State Hospital. MR. SELLARS gave several statistics on the increase in total patient days at the Forensic Unit. He stated they are running out of beds, and if the trend continues with the increase of patient days, they will reach the maximum capacity of 75 by 1984.

JOY McGRATH, Mental Health Association, presented her "conditional" support for the remodel. She was opposed to building of cells and other anti-therapeutic environmental features. (Exhibit 7)

REPRESENTATIVE MENAHAN voiced support and expressed his concern about the previous statements by the Mental Health Association. He felt safety must be a factor for the workers. He noted the majority of patients admitted are between 20 and 30 years old. When violent, they are very strong.

(Tape #49-001)

JIM JOHNSON, lawyer from Butte, appeared as a proponent, but was opposed to any cells. He stated Mental Health Laws are leaning towards closure of all cells, and appealed for decent conditions. (Exhibit 8)

SENATOR HAFEEY appeared as a proponent.

OPPONENTS

None.

DISCUSSION

SENATOR OCHSNER asked if in the plans for the Prison, would prisoners still go to Warm Springs. MR. SOUTH stated the Prison plans call for one 12-cell cube for mental health treatment. This will be for long-term treatment, and not for any "psychotic episodes." The same type of prisoner going to Warm Springs now, at the request of the Prison Psychiatrist, would continue to go. The beds at the Prison would be for those not serious enough to send to Warm Springs.

MR. SOUTH clarified that the Forensic Unit must conduct court-ordered evaluations. Many times, these people are accused of very serious crimes, such as murder. He feels these types of individuals must be kept in "cells" where they cannot escape. He stated many times these individuals are more dangerous than the ones in the Prison, as they are unpredictable. REPRESENTATIVE MENAHAN cited the Hinckley case as an example.

JIM JOHNSON stated there must be provisions for privacy and decency. MR. CHISOLM stated the full unit needs modifications, and hopes to accomodate some of the privacy issues.

(Tape #49-188)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER - HELENA ARMORY (Priority #61)

GENERAL DUFFY presented Exhibit 9 and his request for remodeling the Armory for an Emergency Operations Center. He stated the Center would house emergency operations for State Government, with room for up to 200 people to sleep and eat for 14 days. Fourteen people from the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services would work there daily. They will also bring in the LENS communications set-up from the Highway Patrol. In the event of any State-wide emergency, this center would serve as the main operations point.

JIM BAKER, from A & E Architects pointed out some of the complex problems in working with the armory, and had a lay-out that explained the full proposal.

There was no opposition to the proposed Center.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m. (Tape #49-506)



REX MANUEL, Chairman

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

Long Range Bldg

COMMITTEE

BILL

DATE 3-30-83 pm

SPONSOR

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Buddy Schuchardt	Helena, MT	MHS - myself		X
Susan Browne	Helena	MHS		X
Julie Maeggen	Helena	myself		X
Patty Dee	Helena	MHS	X	
Joan Bishop	Helena	myself	X	
Brian Coalbuhl	Helena	Mont. Hist. Soc.	X	
Tom Crosser	Helena	O B P D		
Bob Clark	Helena	Historical Society	X	
Steve Germann	Helena	Historical Society	X	
Bob Durkee	Helena	VFW	X	
Pony Cumming	Helena	American Legion	X	
Dan Russell	Helena	Boy Scouts	X	
Correll Smith	Helena	Def T	X	
CURT CHISHAM	"	"	X	
Jim Spring	Billings	Gov. Coun. Mont	X	
CHARLOTTE KUEFNER	ANACONDA	Warm Springs	X	
JANE EDWARDS	ANACONDA	WARM SPRINGS/GALEN	X	
James J. Johnson	Butte	Seniors - Self; 758# sec. 1st - Condorell.		
Tom Sellan	Galen	Warm Springs / Galen S.H.	X	
Jay McWhorter	Helena	Mont. Health Assn by Montana		X w/ correction

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE Long Range Bldg COMMITTEE

BILL Additions to the State Historical DATE 3-30-83
Society, Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Bldg.
 SPONSOR _____

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

FORM CS-33

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE

Long Ranch Bldg

COMMITTEE

BILL

DATE

3-30-83

SPONSOR

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
Marilyn Homer	Helena	Montana for Children youth & families		marked in mine
Rita Steeby	Helena	Historical Society	✓	
SAM GILLIN	"	" "	✓	
Toni Wagner	Hayes	" "	✓	
Homer Lumsden	Helena	" "	✓	
Therese Meloy	Helena	" "	✓	
Jay McVick	Helena	Mental Health & Interventionally		✓
Joseph F. Johnson	Missoula	MT. Probation Officer		✓
Bruce Curtis	Billings	Hist Society	✓	
Rep Paul Zabrocki	Missoula City	District-51	✓	
J. D. Holmes	Helena	MT ARTS ADVOCACY	✓	
R. Strickland	Helena	Mrs. West Son.	✓	
ERIC MYHRE	Helena	" " "	✓	
Michael Malone	Bozeman	" " "	✓	
W. H. Myhre	Helena	self	✓	
Kelly Rudace	Bozeman	self	✓	
Rep STEVE KEIM	HELENA	ALMOST REN. DEPT. MILITARY AFFAIRS	✓	
Anne M. Pincus	"	self; mental health needs of youth		✓
Don Ochauer	Missoula City MT	District 26	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

1 Exhibit 1

3-30-83

pm

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

Request for Construction of 2 New Cottages at
Pine Hills School

March 30, 1983

Our request is for two cottages to be constructed at Pine Hills School for the purpose of rehabilitation of delinquent girls. Mountain View School would then be closed and Pine Hills School would be operated as a coeducational facility.

One cottage would have a capacity of 24 and would be used exclusively for housing delinquent girls. The second cottage would have a capacity of 36 and would be used to house girls and boys on a transitional basis.

The 36 bed cottage would be designed to allow required separation of girls and boys. Programmatically, the cottage would be used for the initial 30-day orientation process which begins when a juvenile is committed. At the completion of the orientation process, students would be assigned to the appropriate lodge for the duration of the commitment. All court ordered 45-day evaluations would also be done in the 36 bed lodge.

The use of the 36 bed cottage as a "transition" program insures that the Department will remain in compliance with the federal consent decree which requires that cottages be limited to 20 beds for long term housing.

The administration is requesting the above construction as a means of better utilizing our institutional facilities while still maintaining appropriate levels of service for both female and male juveniles committed to the department.

During FY 1982 it cost \$117 per day to care for and treat girls at Mountain View School. By contrast, the cost per day for the care and treatment of boys at Pine Hills School was \$81.50 per day. The average daily population during FY 1982 was 33.9 at Mountain View School and 91.4 at Pine Hills School. Mountain View operated at 40% of capacity and Pine Hills operated at 80% of capacity during FY1982.

We believe that the executive branch must explore alternate ways in which program costs can be reduced when they appear to be excessive. Whether the state wishes to spend \$117 per day to treat delinquent girls while spending \$81.50 to provide this same service to delinquent boys is a public policy issue that the legislature needs to address.

The Warren King report emphasized the high cost of providing services at Mountain View without addressing programmatic issues. The legislature should consider both.

Other states successfully operate coeducational programs and we believe Montana can also. Both Pine Hills and Mountain View operate quality programs and a merging of the two will result in a consolidated program of equal quality.

The Legislature has made a strong commitment to operate a modern, safe institution at Pine Hills, but has not made the same type of commitment at Mountain View. Two new cottages have been completed at Pine Hills in the last four years, while the administration's request for a new cottage at Mountain View was rejected by the 1981 legislature. While Mountain View has a capacity of 83, 90% of the capacity is in two story frame cottages built in the early part of this century.

Our preliminary estimate shows an FY 1983 annualized savings of \$852,000 and a total FTE reduction of 33.13 if the institutions were to be combined at Pine Hills School.

Attached is the FY 1983 cost analysis of the consolidation of Pine Hills School and Mountain View School at Miles City.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL
PINE HILLS SCHOOL

	Pine Hills Current Level 1983 FY	Costs for Additional Population	Pine Hills Expanded Total	Mtn. View & Pine Hills 1983 FY	DIFFERENCE
SEE	119.34	34.58	153.92	187.05	(33.13)
Personal Services	\$2,427,930	\$ 601,075	\$3,029,005	\$3,778,689	\$(749,684)
Contracted Services	62,009	26,261	88,270	128,097	(39,827)
Supplies	261,502	83,560	345,062	358,001	(12,939)
Communications	26,874	4,484	31,358	41,634	(10,276)
Travel	14,128	3,375	17,503	18,440	(937)
	5,542	269	5,811	7,192	(1,381)
Utilities	126,422	30,739	157,161	180,082	(22,921)
Repairs	27,076	8,172	35,248	41,956	(6,708)
Other	13,983	4,205	18,188	18,841	(653)
Equipment	9,270		9,270	16,245	(6,975)
TOTAL	<u>\$2,974,736</u>	<u>\$ 762,140</u>	<u>\$3,736,876</u>	<u>\$4,589,177</u>	<u>\$(852,301)</u>

Exhibit 2
3-30-83

WU LEG HEL

WU INFOMASTER 1-020340M089 03/30/83

ICS IPMTUN PTL

01771 03-30 0201P PST PTUM

TXW 9109632484 WU LEG HEL

4-0439055089 03/30/83

ICS IPMTTZZ CSP

4062322450 TDMT MILES CITY MT 46 03-30 0225P MST
PMS REX MANNEL, CHAIRMAN LONG RANGE BUILDING COMMITTEE
CARE SENATOR DON OSCHNER, SENATE DESK
CAPITAL STATION
HELENA MT 59601

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THE CONSOLIDATION OF MOUNTAINVIEW SCHOOL AND
PINEHILL SCHOOL IN MILES CITY. THE TAX SAVINGS HAVE BEEN WIDELY
COVERED IN THE PRESS. THIS ALTERNATIVE WOULD ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO
BETTER EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR STUDENTS AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE
STUDENTS SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY.

FRANK TOOKE

PO BOX 363

MILES CITY MT 59301

1646 EST

1707 EST

WU LEG HEL

WU LEG HEL

WU INFOMASTER 1-020541M089 03/30/83

ICS IPMPTUR PTL

04141 03-30 0204P PST PTUR

TWX 9109632484 WU LEG HEL

4-0470575089 03/30/83

ICS IPMMTZZ CSP

4062322450 TDMT MILES CITY MT 22 03-30 0255P MST

PMS CHAIRMAN REX MANUEL

SENATOR DON OCHSNER SENATE DESK 3 STATE CAPITOL

HELENA MT 59601

PLEASE SUPPORT THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE MOUNTAIN VIEW PINE HILL
SCHOOL BY ENVELOPPING THE BUILDING OF COTTAGES FOR GIRLS AT PINE HILLS

ROBERT JOHNSON

901 MAIN

MILES CITY MT 59301

1704 EST

1712 EST

WU LEG HEL

Te
Western union
Telegram

Western union
m

WU LEG HEL

WU INFOMASTER 1-018268A089 03/30/83

ICS IPMTUK PTL

01741 03-30 0153P PST PTUJ

TWX 9109632484 WU LEG HEL

4-0456615089 03/30/83

ICS IPMTZZ CSP

4062322450 TDMT MILES CITY MT 23 03-30 0244P MST

PMS REX MANUEL CHAIRMAN CARE DON OCHNER

SENATE DESK #3 LONG RANGE COMMITTEE BLDG

STATE CAPITOL BLDG

HELENA MT

THIS MESSAGE IS LENDING SUPPORT TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE
MOUNTAINVIEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND PINE HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN MILE
CITY

WAYNE HIRSCH PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1650 EST

1658 EST

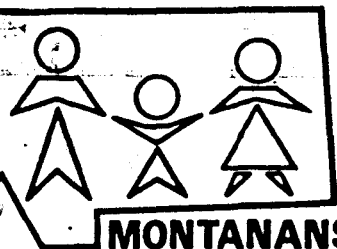
WU LEG HEL

Testimony appearing at the Mountain
View School to Pine Hills

Exhibit 3
3-30-83
3:20-83
pm

by Maxine Komer

Montanans for Children,
Youth & Families



February 21, 1983

MONTANANS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES, INC.

Senators: Dave Manning
Paul Boylan
Thomas Towe
Dorothy Eck
Bob Brown
/Dave Fuller
Joseph Mazurek .
George McCallum
Stan Stephens
Thomas Keating
Harold Dover
Jean Turnage

Representatives: Tom Asay
Norm Wallin
Jack Sands
John Vincent
John Harp
Hal Harper
Jan Brown
Chris Stobie
Ray Peck
Harrison Fagg
Gene Ernst
James Schultz
Carl Seifert
Kelly Addy

Dear Legislator,

As your constituents and active members of Montanans for Children, Youth and Families, Inc. (MCYF, Inc.), we have numerous concerns for the future of our youth and the centers that provide treatment to those having difficulties.

We particularly oppose moving Mountain View School to Pine Hills in Miles City. After our recent visit to Mountain View, we urge you to vote against the move at every opportunity.

The program at Mountain View is successful with 95% of the girls being integrated back into the community with no return sentences. Of those returning, (5%), most are not involved in new offenses, but need additional time with counseling and structured programs.

One reason for its program success is the small size of the school (less than 100) which provides low pupil-teacher ratio, close teamwork by faculty and staff and effective individualized programs.

The involvement of parents in the program, a noted positive element, would definitely decrease if the move was made to Miles City.

We are also concerned about the coed aspects of the proposed change. About 2/3 of the Pine Hills boys are there for violent or serious crimes while 2/3 of the Mountain View girls are non-violent offenders.

Also more than 70% of the Mountain View residents have had sexual violence from males.

Dr. Ann Pincus, part-time psychologist at Mountain View, stated she has seen "no other co-ed facility (she has worked in several states) where the staff accepted the seriousness of co-ed problems. Meeting young girls' needs has been neglected in the past and is important."

The boy/girl ratio will be 3/1. There will be an added emotional difficulty in those who pair off, with rivalry and stress among the boys vying for girls' attention.

There will be a need for more security measures which will add more stress and restriction to the current separate programs. In co-ed programs in other states, the boys, who are in the majority, necessarily receive more programming attention and the girls' needs will not have the full response and options as they do now.

There are some changes that could be made for greater utilization of the Mountain View facility. The Youth Evaluation program at Great Falls could be combined with Mountain View, thereby eliminating duplication of services.

The judicial problem, that is, lack of optimal utilization of Mountain View School with earlier treatment for girls, needs to be addressed. Only four judges have visited the Helena treatment center in the last ten years. As a mother of a MVS resident testified recently, utilization of the facility by her daughter was first delayed, then limited to too little time by the sentencing judge.

We urge you to visit Mountain View and Pine Hills with special emphasis on becoming acquainted with program. We also strongly recommend that you use your influence with those in the judicial system to encourage them to get first-hand information on these two treatment centers.

Sincerely,

MONTANANS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES, INC.

Janice Huska
Narilyn Erickson
Marianne Komer
Joy M. Wendt
Darrell Fenner
Terry Fenner
Helen K. Wendt

Terry Erickson
Kathy Erickson
Pat Bruno
Nancy M. Sisson
Geraldine G. Henn
Elsie Tuss

(See reverse side for additional signatures and addresses)

DIRECTORS, MONTANANS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES, INC.

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Forsyth, MT 59327

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Bozeman, MT 59715

Geraldine G. Genn
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Bozeman, MT 59715

Darrell & Nancy Fenner
226 Spruce Drive
Kalispell, MT 59901

X
Maxine Homer
2021 Lockey Avenue
Helena, MT 59601

Janice Hruska
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Lewistown, MT 59457

Kathy Nicholson
P.O. Box 306
Thompson Falls, MT 59873

Donna M. Sitton
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Billings, MT 59102

Elsie Tuss
Gilt Edge Route, Box 4142
Lewistown, MT 59457

Joy & Helen Wendt
East Lake Shore
Bigfork, MT 59911

OTHER CONCERNED CITIZENS

Gretel Kent
Barbie Tuss
Sherry McQuinn
Lillian Brusell

Shelley Ann Lokan
Vincent Ries
Sharron Ries

Lillian Brusell
140 Dogwood Avenue
Kalispell, MT 59901

Gretel Kent
21 Glacier Court
Bozeman, MT 59715

Shelley Ann Lokan
808 1/2 North 24th
Billings, MT 59101

Sherry McQuinn
711 3rd Avenue South
Lewistown, MT 59457

Sharron & Vincent Ries
101 Grant Chamberlain, 2-H
Bozeman, MT 59715

Barbie Tuss
300 Allison Avenue
Lewistown, MT 59457

EXHIBIT 4
3-30-83
3-30-83

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BUILDING ADDITION

The Montana Historical Society staff and trustees recently completed a planning process which identified both weaknesses and opportunities for change. The final document proposes a plan of action to be implemented and it identifies resources, including staff, operational support and physical facilities, vital to our efforts to better preserve Montana's heritage and to make it more accessible to a growing interested public. Our efforts were premised on the belief that historical information, and access to it are vital to good present and future decision making, and that it is the past which makes Montana unique and that this heritage is of value and is worth preserving for present and future generations.

Our plan does not propose new programs, but rather it addresses weaknesses in our collections content, preservation and management and it defines ways in which we can make better uses of our resources for the enjoyment and benefit of the public. This is a propitious time for a renewed emphasis and commitment to the mission which the pioneers of Montana identified for the institution which they instituted by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1865. In 1989 Montana will reach the centennial year of its admission as one of the United States. A centennial is a time for special reflection on our traditions and heritage and a renewed commitment to those values which Montanans treasure. It is the protection of that heritage to which this institution was dedicated over 100 years ago. Only one year after Montana's centennial its Historical Society will mark the 125th anniversary of its creation.

Additional space was recognized by staff and trustees as a critical element in an effort to implement our plan by addressing the following concerns:

1. The Museum Program has an obligation to collect, preserve, exhibit and make available objects representative of Montana's heritage for research purposes for present as well as future generations. The museum currently has 2,000 square feet of storage in which to preserve objects representative of Montana's entire heritage. One result is that artifacts representative of farming, ranching, forest products industries and mining have not been preserved because there was no space available. Each year which passes makes it more difficult both to add to collection strengths and fill in weak areas. With additional storage space we will be able to better preserve Montana's heritage while simultaneously adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to Historical Society assets through donated artifacts.

Our proposed building programs will resolve this problem in two ways. The plan will add 3,000 square feet of high security climate controlled space at the Historical Society for fragile artifacts or artifacts which are susceptible to theft because of relatively small size and high value. We have acquired a metal 7,000 square foot building on the old Highway Department complex which will be used for storage

of large items which are not highly susceptible to damage from environment and which are not a primary target for theft. It did not make sense to include this bulk storage space as a portion of our request for an addition to our building on the Capitol complex. Space near the Capitol is at a premium, construction on the complex would have to be more substantial than we require, and the existing structure on the old Highway complex can be renovated for \$25,000.

2. The Archives Program carries on the Society's mission to collect and preserve "papers, manuscripts, photographs, writings and records." The Society began this activity upon creation of the organization by the Territorial Legislature in 1865. The archival collections consist of three sub-collections: private records including business records, diaries, letters; photoarchives which holds 125,000 historical images; and since legislative mandate in 1969, records of state government and public officials including papers of the governors. These collections are used by hundreds of people each year including legislators, employees of the legislative, executive and judicial branches, historians, researchers, students, genealogists and the general public. Archives currently has 7,200 square feet of storage which contain 10,000 cubic feet of records. There is no more space for either private manuscripts or state records. We have applied strict standards of pertinence to the types of material which we have accepted and have reached the limit in our ability to further weed out and discard additional extraneous documents.

The proposed building addition will add approximately 5,000 square feet to our archival collections area. This amount of space will be sufficient for our needs for a seven to ten year period.

3. The Photoarchives at the Historical Society has experienced phenomenal growth over the past ten year period both in terms of size of the collection and use. Ten years ago photoarchives held approximately 25,000 images and in 1982 over 100,000. Ten years ago photoarchives serviced two to five patrons per month. Based on to date average, photoarchives will answer approximately 1,000 inquiries and will provide photographic prints to 500 patrons in 1983. Work with the photo collections is being done in a library stack area which was not meant to be used as work or office space. Temperatures cannot be controlled with accuracy resulting in uncomfortable conditions for staff, possible damage to photographs and negatives, inadequate electrical service for lights and typewriters, and poor access to patrons using the collection.

The proposed addition would provide 1,500 square feet of climate controlled storage and workspace with improved access for patrons. This space will be adequate for at least ten years.

4. The Library would move its reading room and work areas to the second floor of the new addition as presently drawn. The former reading area could then be used for office space to clear those activities from the ground floor. The move for the Library would mean increased, separate work space and improved facilities for the service to patrons. This larger space would allow such things as separate areas for the use of microfilm readers and reader/printers and a separate genealogical research area.
5. One of the Historical Society's primary functions is to preserve the material in its collections. Currently we hold books which are falling apart, documents which are naturally deteriorating and objects which are in need of repair. All materials deteriorate with age. Our task is to minimize damage, and to repair it whenever possible. Our proposed plan will provide remodeled workspace for paper and object conservation.
6. Because of its location in the main lobby, the Society's merchandising program incurs unnecessary overhead because it must have sales staff available whenever the building is open. The proposed addition will provide remodeled space which can be closed when the sales volume does not justify overhead costs. The result will be increased profit, and a lobby which can serve as a lobby rather than a sales area.
7. The Society has an overall lack of workspace and office space. There is not adequate space for the museum, archives or library staff to catalog and organize collections. Collections are currently processed in the midst of storage or in areas which are publicly accessible. The result is exposure to theft or damage, extremely poor working conditions for staff, danger of introduction of insects and other damaging material into collection areas and lack of space for researchers interested in museum collections. In other programs lack of office space creates inefficiency because of noise and interruptions due to overcrowding of office space.
8. The proposed plan will convert basement exhibit space into storage space and will include exhibit space in the new addition. While the plan does not create additional exhibit space, it does place all exhibit space on the main floor while all basement areas will be collection management and storage areas with controlled public access. This access to exhibit areas for the public will be barrier-free while security of collections will be enhanced. In addition, the plan will add badly needed public toilet facilities which are currently inadequate.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 23, 1982

A. ADDITION

1. Construction costs - use \$60.00/square foot

Basement level:

New construction 4848 x 60 =	\$ 290,880.00
Remodel 11,288 x 30 =	338,640.00

Main level:

New construction 4900 x 60 =	294,000.00
Remodel 336 x 30 =	10,080.00

Second level:

New construction 5160 x 60 =	309,600.00
Remodel 2700 x 30 =	81,000.00

Third level:

New construction 3600 x 60 =	<u>216,000.00</u>
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\$1,540,200.00

2. Climate control - use \$7.50/square foot

New construction 3758 x 7.50 =	28,185.00
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Remodel:

Library stacks 7200 x 5.00 =	36,000.00
Archives & museum storage 5000 x 5.00 =	<u>25,000.00</u>

\$ 89,185.00

3. Communications

\$ 50,000.00

TOTAL

\$1,679,385.00

4. Architectural Fees @ 10% =

\$ 167,938.00

5. Administrative, advertising, contingency @ 2%

\$ 36,946.00

6. Furnishings and equipment =

\$ 100,000.00

TOTAL

\$1,984,269.00

7. Inflation @ 6% a year - projected to spring '85 =

\$ 379,026.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COST =

\$2,363,295.00

B. OFF SITE STORAGE, 6,000 to 10,000 square feet.

Manson Bailey

Exhibit 4b
3-30-83

3-30-83

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Statement to the Members of the Long Range Building Committee
Regarding Proposed Addition to the Montana Historical Society,
Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building

Over one year ago the Trustees of the Montana Historical Society requested staff to cooperate with the Trustees to develop a long range plan for the Society, the first in its 120 year history. This plan was received and accepted by the Trustees in 1982. Added space was identified by this plan as being absolutely vital if the rich heritage, of which all Montanans are proud, is to be preserved.

Without additional space, artifacts, photographs, books and manuscripts will be irretrievably lost through improper storage, lack of space in which to accord them proper care and poor climate control. The State of Montana will potentially lose assets worth millions of dollars and we will deprive present and future generations of Montanans of the opportunity to better know and appreciate their State, its history and its traditions.

Not only is there a risk that present collections will be lost, there is a certainty that without additional space few, if any, collections will be added. We have already engaged in a process of weeding and disposing of collections. Without additional space we will cease to fulfill our 120 year old mandate to acquire, preserve and protect and it is all of the citizens of this state, present and future, who will be deprived.

The Trustees respectfully urge your funding of our request.

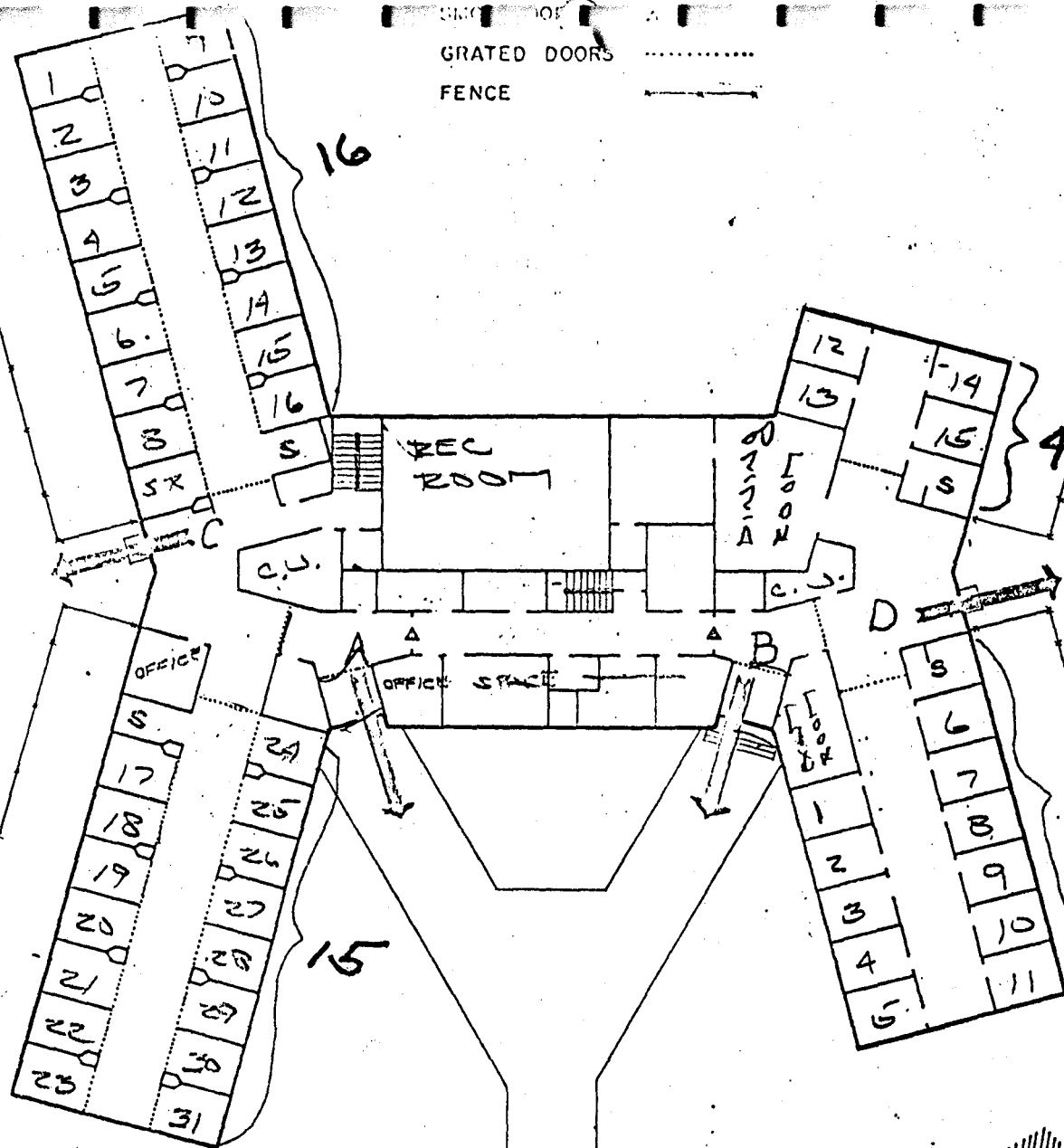
EXHIBIT 5
3-30-83

Helen
My name is Harriett Meloy. I was a staff member of the Montana Historical Society library for ~~twenty~~ years. When I went to work for the library, the Historical Society building was only a few years old, but even then we could foresee storage problems. When I left the Society in 1977, our collections of pictures, papers--private and public--, newspapers, books and vertical files in the library and archives were growing rapidly; yet we realized we were barely scratching the surface of materials needed to truly document the history of Montana. Since we knew space was a problem, we microfilmed newspapers, began an oral history project to capture reminiscences of ranchers and farmers on tape, arranged material for compact storage and weeded extraneous sources. However, at the same time we were requesting business and personal records of people who were interviewed on tape, records of state officials and collections in general of other Montanans ~~xxx~~ who are and were involved in the state's history. In other words the success of the Society in complying with the goals and mission spelled out in the statutes, has created insurmountable problems of space. The Society cannot continue to preserve the history and heritage of Montana without adequate room to store the precious remnants of our past.

Montana's Historical Society never has been and never will be a static institution relegated to a neglected, darkened, dustfilled edifice. But an alive, vital Historical Society, which ours is, needs space to do its work properly. I don't believe a full scale expansion program for the building has been requested since the original building was erected over thirty years ago. We hope you will look favorably upon the Montana Historical Society's request for more space at this time.

Harriett Meloy, 1317- 9th Ave., Helena, Mt.

March 30, 1983



FIRE EVACUATION MAIN FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

SECURITY BUILDING

UNIT 56
A wing: 16
B wing: 16
UNIT 57: 15
TOTAL 46

Exhibit 6
3-30-83

Exhibit 7
3-30-83

3:30⁸³ pm

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Joy McKrath Committee On Long Range Plan
Address Helena Date 3-30-83
Representing Medical Health Assn of Montana Support ✓ conditionally
Bill No. Renovation of Forensic Unit at WSSH Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Support D.O.I.'s request for funds to renovate maximum security area at WSSH.
2. on the condition that such renovation plans to eliminate cells
3. and other anti-therapeutic environmental features
4. _____

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

3-30-83

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
Rockville MD 20857

(301) 443-3728

File

3-30-83pm

October 6, 1982

Mr. Thomas Sellars
Chief Executive Officer
Warm Springs State Hospital
Warm Springs, Montana 59756

Dear Mr. Sellars:

As I rush to complete a number of outstanding matters before going out of the country for a trip, I did most certainly wish to write to thank you for the kind hospitality extended to me during my recent visit to Warm Springs State Hospital.

My major interest, as you will recall, was to see the security mental health units at the hospital and the general nature of the forensic program. In this regard, I was struck by the extremely difficult situation that faces the treatment staff, especially at the maximum security unit, in terms of trying to develop and implement meaningful programs of treatment. The maximum security unit appears to have been built to the specifications of a maximum security cell block in a prison. The physical appearance of the facility, the cells, the absence of adequate space and facilities for various treatment programs, etc., all testify loudly to the fact that secure custody was the major (perhaps even only) design consideration. To put it plainly, whoever designed the maximum security unit had little experience of or knowledge about the functions and purposes of a "security mental hospital." In my view, a serious disservice was done to the State of Montana when this unit was constructed.

The medium security unit has a better physical structure than the maximum security unit. Yet, it also is characterized by inadequate treatment facilities.

In contrast to the physical environments in which they have to work, I must say that I formed a high regard for your staff and for the diligent efforts that they have made to develop treatment programs for their patients. The fact that some of your professional staff have been in the security programs for a good while, and have persisted in their treatment efforts, is surely testimony to their sincere dedication to their patients under physical conditions that are inadequate.

If the State truly wishes to have appropriate programs for mentally disordered offenders, then serious consideration should be given to developing a facility that is designed to serve functions other than oppressive custody. Given the relatively small population of Montana, I would question the need for more than 50-60 beds (in total) in the security units. In fact,

were the State not so large in geographic size, even fewer beds would be indicated. On the basis of my extensive experience in this field, now covering a period of some 25 years, I would caution against building a facility larger than is needed. Whenever bed space becomes available, it ends up by being used. If there is more bed space than is actually required, ways will be found to make use of it even though the placements may not be in accord with the true purpose of the facility and even though the result may be undue public expense and undue restraints on liberty.

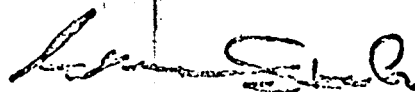
The current pressure for beds in excess of the recommended 50-60 would in many instances appear to stem from inappropriate referrals that are made to the hospital, the failure of courts to make greater use of outpatient evaluations, and the relative lack of alternative consultation, evaluation, and treatment facilities in Montana. Important savings could be realized through a strategy that would emphasize maximum feasible use of community-based evaluation, treatment, aftercare, monitoring, and followup as alternatives to the higher costs associated with inpatient evaluations and treatment.

Finally, it would be most desirable that the Divisions of Mental Health and Corrections to work closely in planning for services to mentally disordered offenders. Scarcity of available resources should dictate closer planning and programming, to the extent possible.

Enclosed are some items that may be of interest to you and the staff of the forensic units.

With my very best wishes to you and to the members of your staff with whom I was able to meet.

Sincerely,



Saleem A. Shah
Chief, Center for Studies of Crime
and Delinquency, NIMH

Enclosures

U

Concurrence Report

REVIEW OF
WARM SPRINGS STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE
BOARD OF VISITORS

John M. Atthowe, Jr., Ph.D.
Professor of Psychiatry, and
Director of Quality Assurance Services
Rutgers Medical School

Joseph M. Rochford, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, and
Director of Acute Psychiatric Services
Rutgers Medical School

As a member of the Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors I concur
with the findings and recommendations contained in this document. I acted
as chairman of the survey team.

A. Hamerlynck

Dr. A. Hamerlynck, Secretary
Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors
April 30, 1976

A. The Forensic Unit.

The Forensic Unit at Warm Springs is not designed as a hospital unit, but as a maximum security prison with steel bars, electronic surveillance and a lack of privacy. Such a unit is often found in Correctional Facilities to handle convicted criminals who are "acting out," homicidal and suicidal or in psychiatric hospitals where the criminally insane are housed.

Most newly admitted patients sent to Warm Springs State Hospital on court commitment go through this Unit. Many of these patients have only minor offenses and were sent to Warm Springs because they were acting "odd." Many are not hardened criminals with homicidal, suicidal or aggressive tendencies. The Unit may be appropriate for the hard-to-handle, aggressive prisoner who is sent to Warm Springs for evaluation and for transfers from the State Prison. However, we question the psychological affect on a new admission to the State Hospital system who, because he is a court commitment, or because he was transferred from jail, is admitted to the Forensic Unit.

The staff on the Forensic Unit was kind and concerned; however the bleak prison atmosphere is not conducive to psychiatric rehabilitation. This is especially true for psychiatric, non-criminal patients. Patients who are management problems on other hospital wards should not be automatically sent to the Forensic Unit if other alternatives are available. The law specifically states that restrictive methods can not be used for punishment (e.g., Wyatt v. Stickney). It is our opinion that many psychiatric patients who are management problems can be treated more effectively on closed wards with medication, more intensive one-to-one staffing or by restraints and seclusions. There are a small number of psychiatric patients who may need to be confined to such a Unit for certain periods of time because they are either suicidal or homicidal or cannot be managed in any other way. Transfer to the Forensic Unit should be the last resort rather than an easy solution to an immediate problem.

Most outside review teams will respond to the stark, non-psychiatric nature of this Unit. ~~Therefore~~ Therefore, it is recommended that the civil rights of patients be communicated to each patient and visibly hung on the wall of each cell. The medical records should document that alternative methods have been tried without success and that the patient was given due process. It is also suggested that the patient know why he is in the Unit and for how long. Extensive periods of confinement for evaluation should be avoided. One patient in the Unit was in the process of evaluation for 90 days. We question the provision in the six-year-plan for Warm Springs State Hospital to enlarge the size of the Forensic Unit. In a state the size of Montana, the present Unit should seldom be filled.

B. Use of Restraints and Seclusion.

We found the use of restraints and seclusion to be more than usual. In part this excessive use appears to result from the routine order on ~~charts~~ charts, and even in treatment plans, that these techniques be used routinely as the treatment of choice for agitation. Outside reviewers might well question this assumption in the light of current practices in some Veterans Administration Hospitals which do not use restraints at all and seclusion rooms only in place of the Forensic Unit. The more preferred methods of handling agitated patients include medication and intensive one-to-one staffing.

Since patients have a right to the least restrictive care and the avoidance of cruel and unusual punishment, a hospital-wide policy for the use of restraints and seclusion should be formulated. Such a policy should appear in the Unit's procedure manual and adhere to the policy of Montana Law (Senate Bill #377, 38-1320). Not only is a written order of a professional person required for such action, but the order should explain the rationale for such action and other less restrictive alternatives explored and rejected in writing. We suggest the following standards for the use of restraints and/or seclusion: (1) a professional person must examine the patient and then justify the necessity for such action

by a written order. (2) written orders should be for no more than 24 hours. "PRN" orders are inappropriate. (3) a staff member must monitor the patient's physical and psychiatric condition at least every hour. (4) restraints and seclusion should be ordered only if: (a) pharmacological treatment and one-to-one staffing has failed to bring the problem under control, (b) the patient is physically aggressive to staff or other patients, (c) the patient exhibits excessive motor and/or verbal activity, or (d) the patient is dangerous to himself (self-destructive or suicidal). (5) patients in restraints and seclusion should be monitored at least every hour and, if medications are used concurrently, monitored every 15 minutes until the medications stabilize. (6) the written order, and each time the patient is monitored should be charted (recorded) similar to the charting and monitoring of a new medication.

C. Patient Rights and Privacy.

Privacy is a subjective concept. Our impression was, however, that individual privacy, dignity and self-determination could be enhanced in some areas by more patient responsibilities and more open wards. Compared to comparable size institutions, Warm Springs State Hospital seemed to have more closed wards. If this state of affairs is necessary, the reasons should be justified in the procedural manuals of the units concerned.

In the few units (closed wards) that we visited, patients' toilet articles (e.g., tooth brushes) were kept in the nursing station. In general there seems to be a tendency not to expect much responsibility from many patients. If this be the case, the level of responsibility or lack of responsibility should be noted as a problem, and one short term goal should be its remediation. If post-hospital community existence becomes a major goal for most patients, then some of the policies reflecting an expectation of irresponsibility would tend to make it more difficult to adjust to post-hospital existence.

BOARD OF VISITORS REVIEW OF WARM SPRINGS STATE HOSPITAL

November 9-12, 1976

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Visitors, joined by Four (4) consultants made a site visit to Warm Springs State Hospital on November 9 - 12, 1976. Conducting the review were Board members: Dr. Rummel, Dr. Simpfling, Dr. Hamerlynck, Arge Hanson and the Board's staff member Tom Boland as well as consultants: Dr. John Atthowe, Ph.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Director of Quality Assurance Service, Rutgers Medical School; Dr. William DeRisi, Ph.D., Research Specialist, California Department of Health; Henry Murphree, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Pharmacology, Rutgers Medical School and Chief of Psychiatry, Raritan Valley Hospital; and Martin Weinaopple, M.D., Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Rutgers Medical School and Chief of the Adolescent Inpatient Unit and Adolescent Services, Rutgers Mental Health Center. One of the consultants, Dr. Atthowe, was also a member of the team which reviewed the hospital earlier in the year.

The consultants were guided in their visit by a publication of the State of Montana entitled "Mental Commitment and Treatment Handbook: A Guide to the Mental Commitment and Treatment Act of 1975". The consultants were unanimous in their praise for this document. It is a model for all states to follow and should prove helpful to everyone involved in the mental health system in the State.

After a brief tour of the Hospital conducted by the Administrator, Richard Moore, the Board and its consultants reviewed several administrative manuals and minutes of several committees set up within the hospital.

This review revealed that the hospital has taken significant steps toward J.C.A.H. (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals) accreditation:

- (1) Committees, such as the Medical Audit Committee, the Clinical Conference Committee, and the Medical Records Committee are now functioning within the hospital and their efforts are beginning to show. The Utilization Review Committee's work is still confined only to the General Hospital Unit.
- (2) The hospital has hired two capable medical records librarians and their addition to the hospital staff is reflected in the over-all improvement of medical records throughout the facility. The recording, if not the implementation of individualized treatment plans, was adequate.
- (3) A working relationship with the University of Washington Medical Medical School has been established whereby third year residents in Psychiatry rotate through Warm Springs State Hospital, as do their supervisors.
- (4) The administration of Warm Springs has been reorganized to facilitate a more effective working arrangement with the Community Mental Health Centers in Montana. Warm Springs State Hospital now has five

unit for "acting out" children. Children were often shunted to the Forensic Unit when they could have been more effectively treated on the Child Unit.³

FORENSIC UNIT: #56 and #57

The maximum security building at Warm Springs State Hospital contains a minimum security wing and a maximum security wing referred to as Unit 57 and Unit 56 respectively. This building together with two wards located in the Musigbrod Building are under the direction of Dr. William Alexander who is also the clinical director for Warm Springs State Hospital.

In spite of the fact that Dr. Alexander is also the clinical director of the hospital, he is unable to conduct an effective treatment program for the patients in the maximum security building for several reasons:

- (1) Patients are brought to the Forensic Building at all hours of the day or night, with little or no advance notice given to the staff at this building reflecting ineffective liaison between units within and without the institution. There are never adequate transfer notes.
- (2) Prisoners thought to be in need of psychiatric treatment are brought to Warm Springs from Montana State Prison and the staff at the Hospital say that they are often informed by the warden of the prison what privileges and what treatment the patient is to be given. The professional person very often must write to the prison warden and request permission to involve a prisoner/patient in a treatment program or to secure grounds privileges.
- (3) The maximum security building is used to house all court-ordered admissions to Warm Springs whether the patient is shown to be in need of a maximum security setting or not. In those cases where a District Court does not order the patient held in maximum security, hospital policy requires it nonetheless.
- (4) In discussions with the staff at the maximum security building, it was clear that this building is first and foremost used for management purposes and only secondarily as a mental hospital. The first priority is maximum security (custody) and treatment for mental illness is carried out only to the extent that it does not interfere with security precautions.

For example: When a person is brought to the maximum security building, whether from the State Prison or a County Jail or from another ward in the hospital, the staff at the maximum security building receives the person without adequate information about the person or the reason for the transfer. A staff member at the maximum security building told us that in the 4 years (s)he has been at that building, no written transfer note has ever accompanied a patient into that building. We were informed that the staff learns what they can about a new admission from the guard or sheriff deputy who brings the new admission to Warm Springs. In one chart the name of the admitting physician was a judge.

when we were told that the schedule of occupational therapy classes and recreation periods depends upon the staff to patient ratio for the day. For example, if the designated number of staff people are not on duty in the building, the patients will not be permitted to attend occupational therapy in the interest of the safety of the nursing personnel on shift at the time. Even when the full complement of staff is present, patients have no more than one hour of recreation in the Unit's gym per week.

A review of the patients' charts and files confirmed the fact that little if any treatment for mental illness, other than the use of drugs, is conducted within this building.

This prison-like, non-therapeutic environment is as much deplored by the professional staff involved as it is by the Board of Visitors, and the despair of the staff in trying to provide something resembling psychiatric treatment within this building is obvious.

Many instances of violations of patients' rights to privacy and dignity were observed. Patients are housed in small open jail cells in which the toilets are up against the front bars, open to the view of everyone. One patient had draped a shirt on the bars in this area to secure a little privacy.

The patients' rights to a humane psychological and physical environment and their right to the least restrictive condition necessary to achieve the purpose of commitment are violated on this Unit.

Inmates of this building sent there for examination and evaluation by a criminal court in Montana should be examined and evaluated in the community from whence they came whenever possible. The examination would take less time and would be cheaper for the referring county, and the first impression of the State Mental Hospital by these patients would not necessarily be one of fear, distrust and little expectation of receiving humane and competent treatment.

Inmates of this building transferred from another ward of the hospital because they are a management problem should not be transferred there in the first place. Rather, patients should be treated on their own ward, and if seclusion or restraints are needed to control their behavior, such measures ought to be employed on their own unit. Such practices are especially inappropriate for children and adolescents; it is hard to justify such practices as treatment.

In the opinion of the Board of Visitors and its consultants, the maximum security building or any building like it has no place in a hospital for the treatment of the mentally ill.

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND MEDICAL RECORDS

The review of medical and psychiatric practice and records revealed a marked improvement in the completeness of the patient records and in the development of treatment plans since the April 1976 review of Warm Springs by the Board. However, many instances still exist of inappropriate records keeping and incomplete treatment plans:

3

This report on Warm Springs State Hospital is the result of a site visit made by the Montana Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors on August 25, 1977. Conducting this site visit were Dr. Rummel, Patricia Boedecker, Al Bertelsen, Dr. Stimfling, and the Board's staff member Kelly Moorse. The purpose of this visit was to introduce the new Board members to the operations of Warm Springs State Hospital and to specifically visit the Forensic Unit, the Children's Unit and the Musigbrod Ward.

After this report is presented to the Superintendent of Warm Springs State Hospital, it shall be made part of the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Honorable Governor of the State of Montana.

the Department of Institutions, it is the hope of this Board that future staff problems will be alleviated.

Forensic Unit

The maximum security building does not yet comply with the personal rights of patients to adequate privacy, regular physical exercise, and humane and psychological environment, in accordance with Section 38-1317. A nurse told Board members that regular exercise was scheduled, but a Social Worker said it took place very infrequently. Presumably, the lack of regular physical exercise was due to the lack of sufficient staff members to carry out the program. The lack of staff does not appear to be a satisfactory excuse for noncompliance with the law.

The Warden of the State Prison continues to determine the kinds of activities in which some of the residents of the Forensic unit may participate. With this kind of control it is almost impossible to create effective treatment programs for these individuals. If prisoners are sent to Warm Springs State Hospital for treatment, but in fact cannot be treated because of imposed restrictions, there seems to be little reason to admit them to the State Mental Hospital.

A further observation of the Board of Visitors was with regard to the physical construction of the maximum security building. Despite the fact this building is only two years old, it is structurally defective. The roof leaks and requires immediate attention.



(4)

STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Governor
Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors

Thomas L. Judge
Governor

325 Power Block - Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 449-3956

In accordance with The Mental Commitment and Treatment Act of 1975, Title 38, Chapter 13 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, the Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors issues this report on Warm Springs State Hospital. Conducting this site visit were Board members: Al Bertelsen, Patricia Boedecker, Virginia Kenyon, Dr. Jack Stimpfling, and Dr. Fran Rummel; staff member, Kelly Moorse; along with in-state consultants: Dr. William Docktor, Clinical Pharmacist, Missoula, Montana; Dr. Frank Seitz, Clinical Psychologist, Bozeman, Montana and Dr. Jan Wollersheim, Clinical Psychologist, Missoula, Montana.

The Board's report is based on a three day site visit, involving interviews with the staff and the following administration: Dr. E. P. Higgins, Acting Superintendent; Mr. Richard Moore, Hospital Administrator, and Mrs. Jane Edwards, Director of Nursing. In addition to reviewing the physical facilities (38-1330 (4) R.C.M., 1947), a random sampling of patient files were examined for treatment plans. (38-1328 and 38-1330 (5) R.C.M., 1947).

After this report is presented to the acting superintendent of Warm Springs State Hospital, it shall be made part of the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Honorable Governor of the State of Montana.

population to Galen, raises concerns regarding the continued expense of maintaining the facility at Galen. Galen State Hospital is not equipped, nor staffed to handle psychiatric patients. The shuffling of these patients and the overall effects on these persons raises additional concerns, especially at a time when there may be some question about the continuation of Galen being justified to the taxpayers.

The Board of Visitors was assured by the administration that no reduction in staff would occur at Warm Springs State Hospital as a result of this reorganization. During the site visit, the Board and its consultants were subject to a great deal of communication both for and against this new proposal. A large part of staff concerns were related to anxiety over lowering the level of patient services and individual job security, since all positions were up for bid in this new process. Obviously such employee stress can be detrimental to overall patient care, unless the administration takes strides in communicating all aspects and ramifications of the reorganization process. Hopefully the overall results of reorganization at Warm Springs State Hospital will mean increased patient care and treatment.

FORENSIC UNIT

Maximum Security: #56 and #57

The patient census at the time of the site visit included seventeen men in Maximum Security and eight men in Medium Security. No patients were under the age of eighteen. According to Head Nurse, Mrs. Beverly Beck, only two patients under the age of eighteen have been admitted to

this unit in the last six months.

In reviewing this facility, Dr. Frank Seitz stated that current staff-patient ratios were unacceptable. Only one Registered Nurse was on duty during the day to provide medical coverage for two widely separated buildings (#56-#57 and #85-#86). Only two LPNs were also responsible for both units. The number of Special Duty Attendants varied between four and six aides for the Maximum Security unit. Given the limited number of staff and given the established security ratio of four patients to one staff person, patients were severely restricted in terms of physical activity. For example, patients are able to be supervised by staff in the exercise yard only an average number of three times a week. Aside from once a week Arts and Crafts session and once a week Discussion session, no other scheduled activities take the patients from their locked rooms and/or ward. Therefore, the vast number of patient hours are spent pacing in a narrow hallway, being unable to see outside except for a heavily screened window in their cell, and looking at the cheerfully painted doors and bars of the cell block.

Aside from admitting prison inmates (who remain under the jurisdiction of the Prison Warden), and violent/suicidal patients from other regions of the State Hospital, the Forensic Unit evaluates patients for the Court Systems. These evaluations generally consist of medical workups, including blood chemistries, urinalysis, chest and skull x-rays, and EEG monitorings. When indicated, neurological exams are conducted. The psychological component of the

evaluation technically includes a psychiatric mental status examination, a social history, and formal psychological testing. A Diagnostic-Clinic is then convened and a summary of findings is sent to the Court.

In the random file review by Dr. Seitz, some deficiencies were found in diagnostic information. In one case (#4-36779), the present diagnosis of Paranoid Schizophrenia and the most current treatment plan did not indicate the extensive history of drug and alcohol abuse which was buried in a morass of difficult to read progress/staff notes. The second case (#4-31729) contained two different diagnoses, one from the psychological examination and one from the mental status exam, with both diagnoses made by the same staff person on the same day. Further, these inconsistencies, according to Dr. Seitz, proved difficult to resolve because of a lack of useful descriptive information about the symptoms and the behavior of the patient. Psychological test jargon tended to obscure the meaningfulness of the report. Psychological conclusions appeared based more on the intuitive "feel" of the examiner for the patient than on readily defined, objective data. The validity of such intuitive, subjective impressions as evidence in Court is clearly questionable, at least from a psychological viewpoint.

However, since the Board's last site visit to this region on August 25, 1977, there were noted improvements in the physical facilities; namely the recent interior painting and the repaired roof.

REPORT
of the

MONTANA MENTAL DISABILITIES BOARD OF VISITORS

on

WARM SPRINGS STATE HOSPITAL

Fiscal Year 1981

possibilities are limited.

ENVIRONMENT 53-21-104 and 53-21-142 (13) M.C.A.]

Since the Board's last site review the Boulton Building (part of the Extended Treatment unit) has been closed. This building did not offer a therapeutic environment and was in need of much repair. Patients formerly occupying this building were transferred to the Warren Building, Spratt (Long-Term unit) or Galen State Hospital.

Deficiencies:

1. The Warren Building demonstrated the shortage of maintenance personnel, such as janitors, painters and housekeepers. The day halls of the unit were dirty, dusty and very cluttered.
2. As stated in previous reports, the Board continues to have concerns regarding the lack of privacy offered in the dormitory and bathing areas of the Children's unit. In addition the Board's consultants questioned the appropriateness of the music being played on the unit. Music for the gratification of the staff may not be appropriate for mentally ill children.
3. The air-conditioning and ventilation system of the Receiving Hospital (Wards A, B, C, and D) does not function properly. Measures should be taken to correct this faulty system.
4. The individual jail cells of Unit 56 (Maximum Security) do not offer any therapeutic value

X to the patients. The sink and toilet units (which were consistently dirty) are inappropriately placed next to garishly painted bars and afford the patients no privacy. The cells consist of a steel frame bed and a steel frame bench and table, which extend from the wall.

X The unit is in need of remodeling in order to provide a therapeutic environment compatible with security needs. The Board's consultant, Michael Nash, noted that the removal of the bars should be replaced by a structure which would offer privacy, as well as sufficient visibility to allow monitoring of potentially suicidal patients. In addition to the environmental conditions of Unit 56, it would appear that some patients do stay on the unit for a sufficient length of time to warrant such remodeling.

5. The day halls and patient rooms of Unit 85 and 86 (Minimum Security) are in need of paint. There were also holes in the walls of the quiet rooms that are in need of repair. The Board members and consultants also observed that the bath areas on the units were especially dirty.

MEDICATION [53-21-145 and 53-21-165 M.C.A.]

Appendix C summarizes the medication review conducted by the Board's consultants. The Board and its consultants continue to view the self medication of the Pre-Release unit

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REPORT OF THE
MONTANA MENTAL DISABILITIES
BOARD OF VISITORS
ON
WARM SPRINGS/GALEN STATE HOSPITAL
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any kind. For example, the residents could not watch television or play cards. If a resident commits a serious infraction, they are required to stay on the lowest level for seven days. Needless to say, boredom results, leading to further acting out and punishment. The Board's experts feel the more consistent and immediate use of positive reinforcement for appropriate behavior would greatly ease management problems in this unit.

In order to provide a more therapeutic treatment milieu in the least restrictive environment and resolve some of the administrative difficulties with intra-institutional transfers, the Board's consultants propose the following changes with regard to the Maximum and Minimum Security units. The majority of the patients presently on the Minimum Security unit were referred to the unit for behavioral problems and subsequently lost their bed space on their home ward. The Board's consultant observed that the majority of the residents on Unit 85 and 86 (Minimum Security) would be transferred to lesser restrictive settings within the Hospital. For example, with proper staff training, patient 37734 could be transferred. The staff felt with adequate in-service, this patient, who has a tendency of being violent when awakened, could be dealt with in a less restrictive setting within the hospital. A resource identified by the Board's consultant is Dr. Laurent Lehman and L. S. Schoenfield article "Management of the Aggressive

"Patient", Clinical Practice of Psychology, edited by C. E. Walker.

The Board's consultant observed if the Minimum Security units were modified, this would provide a solution to the administrative placement difficulties within the institution. Approximately forty of the patients served in the Forensic unit are civil commitments. That is, the Hospital has the freedom to make all of the necessary determination concerning their care, custody and treatment environment. Approximately twenty residents of the Forensic unit are residing at Warm Springs under court orders stemming from criminal procedures (Title 46, Montana Codes Annotated). These criminal procedures include evaluations and observations, commitments due to rulings of incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of mental defect.

The Board's consultant suggests using Unit 85 and 86 as a closed ward for those patients who may be viewed as security risks, but whose treatment environment is not dictated by an outside agency. This would allow the Hospital the freedom to use a wing of Unit 56 as an Intensive Treatment unit for the treatment of specialized kinds of forensic offenders, such as sexual offenders. Such modifications would also allow at least one wing of Unit 56 to be remodeled to be more comparable with the privacy and environment of Unit 57 (see the Environmental and Consumer sections of this report).

time of forced medication, the patient became ataxic, and after ten months of adverse side effects, the medication was finally discontinued. The nurse's notes in case 23, 257 indicate the medication was disguised in applesauce and liquids because the patient was refusing medication.

Patient 20,866, on a voluntary admission to Warm Springs was transferred to Galen for chronic pulmonary disease, wishes to be returned to Warm Springs. A recent psychiatric consultation stated there was no evidence of psychosis, however, the patient "should remain at Galen where cigarettes are much more difficult to get". The patient wishes to smoke and when prohibited from smoking, becomes abusive and needs to be isolated and/or restrained. Regardless of the justification of the medical treatment, the patient has a right to refuse therapy. There is no indication that he has been informed of this right.

3. As stated in previous reports, the Board continues to have concerns regarding the lack of privacy offered in the dormitory and bathing areas of the Children's unit. The sleeping dormitory for the female residents is separated from the dayroom by a chest-high partition and no door. Beyond the human rights issue, the lack of privacy and quiet certainly impede treatment programs.

4. The individual jail cells of Unit 56 of the Maximum Security unit provide no privacy or therapeutic value for the patients. More humane quarters, as described

in the Treatment section of the report, should be afforded these patients. The six forensic beds at Calen, which were vacant at the time of the Board's site visit, offer far more privacy and humane conditions than Unit 56.

These private rooms were remodeled to provide security measures, a pass through on the door for meals, a commode and a regular frame bed.

5. There is a need for additional occupational and recreational therapy equipment on the Maximum Security unit. Such items include arts and crafts materials for leatherwork and painting, basketballs, volleyballs and weight-lifting equipment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES [53-21-104 (3) and 53-21-142 (13)
M.C.A.]

Accomplishments:

1. Just prior to the Board's site visit, a fire occurred in the Warren Building at Warm Springs. The Director of Environmental Services, the volunteer fire department and the staff of the Warren Building are to be commended for their prompt and efficient actions. The fire and smoke was contained to the second floor, west wing, and no patient injuries were sustained. The Board recommends evaluating the present placement of bedding and clothing carts in the dormitory areas.

CAPITAL PROJECT REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS EMERGENCY CENTER

F. ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT:

SOURCE OF ESTIMATE: Contract Architect

1. Land Acquisition:

2. Preliminary Expenses

Site Survey

Soil Testing

Other: Relocation Expense

3. Construction Cost:

4. Architectural/Engineering Fees

5. Utilities

6. Landscaping & Site Development

7. Equipment

8. Contingencies

9. Other: Advertising

Plan Review Fees

TOTAL COST

Less Other Funds Available

Source

NGB (Fed)

FEMA (Fed)

State Funds Required

Original Request Change TOTAL REQUEST

\$ 3,000.

76,000.

\$1,422,000.

135,090.

77,856.

150.

3,948.

3,948.

\$1,639,044.

\$1,718,044.

\$ 304,394.

\$ 304,394.

500,294.

500,294.

\$ 834,356.

\$ 913,356.

Exhibit 9
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