

**MINUTES**

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

**JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS & CULTURAL EDUCATION**

**Call to Order:** By **CHAIRMAN MARJORIE I. FISHER**, on February 2, 1995, at 8:10 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Rep. Marjorie I. Fisher, Chairman (R)  
Sen. Larry J. Tveit, Vice Chairman (R)  
Sen. Gary C. Aklestad (R)  
Rep. William T. "Red" Menahan (D)  
Rep. Steve Vick (D)  
Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)

**Members Excused:** None

**Members Absent:** None

**Staff Present:** Lisa Smith, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Mary LaFond, Office of Budget & Program Planning  
Brandee Decrevel, Committee Secretary

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

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing: Department of Corrections  
- Swan River Boot Camp  
- Prerelease Management  
- Probation and Parole  
Executive Action: None

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

**HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SWAN RIVER BOOT CAMP**

**Mike Ferriter, Community Corrections Bureau Chief**, presented information on the Swan River Boot Camp. He explained the program was designed as an alternative to prison incarceration for young or first-time offenders. **Mr. Ferriter** submitted a report on "The Courage to Change Swan River Correctional Training Center Summary Information." **EXHIBIT 1**

**REP. MENAHAN** expressed concern about the success rate and asked if it would be better to move the boot camp facility closer to the prison.

**Mr. Ferriter** stated that he felt the unit was more effective away from the prison environment. Even those offenders who do not graduate from the boot camp benefit from it and become better prisoners. One of the reasons for the success of the program is the staff.

**John W. Larson, District Judge, District No. 3,** reported that from the perspective of the sentencing judge, the boot camp is a valuable option for non-violent youth or first-time offenders. The educational component is valuable.

**REP. VICK** asked **Judge Larson** if he was aware that a number of the trustees were violent offenders.

**Judge Larson** answered that he was unaware, but understood the trustees were there to do some administrative work and help with the counseling. He suggested using successful graduates for trustees. **Judge Larson** stated that the judges felt the program was successful and referred non-violent and young offenders. He suggested that improvements be implemented.

**Mr. Ferriter** said the trainee program is designed for young offenders under the age of 35. As a result of the last legislative session the program was redesigned and some of the trustees assist in some counseling, but their major role is cooking, maintaining facilities, keeping the fires going to heat the facilities, etc.

**Mr. Ferriter** discussed the Executive Budget adjustments. He stated that the corrections officers at MSP are looking at an upgrade which will have a significant effect on the budget at the prison. They plan to have an additional four correction officers at Swan River and have requested funding for the upcoming fiscal year. He noted that the key need for Swan River is more staff. The program's success can be attributed to a few over worked state employees. An additional 9 FTE are requested in the budget. The FTE would provide supervision, training, security and a support staff position.

*{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 860; Comments: n/a.}*

**Mr. Ferriter** distributed a report on Average Daily Population for the Institutions. **EXHIBIT 2** He said if the department received the additional staff, they would expand the trustee population by five to bring the total to 15. Additional funds are being requested for the aftercare program. The success of a boot camp program is relevant to a solid aftercare program. The department wants to expand the aftercare facility in Great Falls to a 20-bed facility.

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

REP. VICK asked if there were violent offenders serving as trustees and what their duties involved.

Mr. Ferriter answered that some trustees do assist in training staff and counseling. The trustees have been effective with the younger offenders because of their life experiences and experience in the criminal justice system. Whether or not using violent offenders or convicted murderers is the best choice, he could not answer.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 132; Comments: n/a.}

SEN. WATERMAN asked about the aftercare component of the boot camp and if it was adequate.

Mr. Ferriter stated that individuals can be placed in the programs longer if the staff and probation officer feel that is necessary.

Mr. Ed Metzler, Drill Instructor, read a letter from a trainee from the boot camp. Mr. Metzler explained that the person was back in prison. About halfway through the program, both the staff and the person decided that the program was not working. The writer expressed regrets for not taking advantage of the program but thanked them for the opportunity and said that he learned a lot while at the boot camp.

Mr. Metzler stated that the location of the camp was ideal because it is isolated. It is an intense program where they are focused all but the seven hours a day when they sleep.

CHAIRMAN FISHER asked Mr. Metzler about his background.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 397; Comments: n/a.}

Mr. Metzler stated that he went into the Marine Corps when he was 17 years old and grew up in Vietnam. He has been working at the camp for six months as a teacher's aide.

Mr. Mike McCarty, Probation and Parole Officer, gave a report on the Intensive Supervision Program. Mr. McCarty has been a parole officer for 23 years. He has been an ISP Officer for 5½ years in Missoula. Mr. McCarty said there are 36 individuals in the intensive supervision program who work closely with the boot camp. He described the program. He said the purpose of the ISP program was to deal with overcrowding at the prison. He discussed how the program worked.

Ron Chander, from Rocky Boy Reservation, testified about the success of the program. He said he participated in all the programs and it made him a better person. Because this program was available, a whole new world opened for him. He learned to

work hard and respect others and was very appreciative of the experience.

**Mike Mahoney, Warden at Montana State Prison,** testified on behalf of the program. He said they deal with every issue of public safety. The trustee program is designed to provide support systems and support programs such as food service. He pointed out that human services was not an exact science. People move through the system based on their motivation for change, their ability to address inappropriate behavior and the amount of time they have to serve. Utilization of trustees in corrections is an annual process.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 1}

**Mr. Mahoney** discussed what the department looks for when considering trustee positions.

**REP. VICK** asked about the use of trustees regarding the public's right to know.

**Mr. Mahoney** replied that trustees are screened on a daily basis. Staff also make recommendations which result in a double-screening process.

**Sue Hannah** testified about the trustee selection process. She said the criteria did not allow sex offenders in the program. She described other rules that must be followed for a trustee to be considered for the program.

**REP. MENAHAN** asked about psychiatric evaluations. He gave an example of a trustee who hated women and would that person be allowed a trustee position. He said he was concerned about safety of female workers. **Ms. Hannah** replied that those workers had other people around.

**Rick Day, Director of Department of Corrections,** discussed the evaluation process used to screen trustees. He pointed out that the statutory authority that allowed placement does not restrict people with violent offenses to be placed in the program. He said that violent offenses covered a broad spectrum from assault to homicide with different circumstances for each event. He noted that everyone was always looking for a simple answer and wanted the people that were easier to handle. However, this was a difficult population and many cases have youthful records. Each case must be addressed individually. The trustees undergo a very clear selection process. All of the safety issues are considered by the department. He pointed out that anyone coming into the program had either been ordered to or referred to by a judge. He said that their jobs dealt with court orders and the sentencing section of law.

**Mark Racicot, Governor,** testified in support of the department. He said they try to teach responsibility for those who enter the

system. He noted that for those who are in charge of the boot camp and the prison they are expected to fix problems. He said those in the criminal justice system are very concerned about the mistakes made in the system. But there are inherent risks in this business. He discussed the people that do these jobs on a daily basis. He noted that corrections in Montana had been going through a very serious evolution. He said it evolves naturally because it deals with human nature. However, every situation cannot be predicted. People are skeptical about the program and the success rate. For example, there are more people that return to the prison than have graduated. However, the success rate is very high for those people who have completed the program. That is the emphasis that is placed on the program.

**CHAIRMAN FISHER** closed the section on the Swan River Youth Camp.

**HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**PRE-RELEASE MANAGEMENT**

**Doug Barnes, Pre-Release Manager**, discussed the programs which are located in Missoula, Butte and Great Falls. Presently, the Department of Corrections and Human Services contracts 27 beds at the Missoula Center and 60 beds each at Butte and Great Falls. There are a total of 251 beds that the department contracts for, 44 for women. He described the Transitional Living Program and the after care program at the Great Falls Pre-Release Center.

The Transition Living Program was designed to be 60 days in length. The program allows pre-release center recommendations for the entire department. The programs allows a person to assume an increased level of responsibility. It also allows the resident to be integrated back into the community. The program is highly structured and is designed to have daily supervision for the residents participating in that program.

{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 1}

**Mr. Barnes** described the opportunities for graduates of the program. He said job skills are learned. Time is spent with the personnel at the center and the parole officer in the sentence reduction process.

**Michael Thatcher, Director of the Pre-Release Program in Butte**, testified about the program. He said it was important to have these centers since the program helps inmates with job skills, obtaining GEDs, and providing help with employment. After incarceration there are discharge and referral procedures. One of the most important things the pre-release center does is assess the requirements for release. The main correction system releases inmates from prison after doing a period of time. The pre-release programs only allow release after the resident demonstrates abilities on job performance, etc. Those that behave irresponsibly are not released. Each case is scrutinized.

**Patricia Whitewolf** testified in favor of the Pre-Release Program. She said she had been a convicted felon in 1987. She was arrested for mitigated homicide and served 4½ years. She graduated from the Butte Pre-Release Center. She discussed her background. She said the center was very hard, in fact, it was easier back at prison. However, the center helped her with counseling and helped her get a job. She said it was very important to keep the center available since its purpose provides a valuable and effective tool in helping residents back into society.

*{Tape: 3; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 582; Comments: n/a.}*

**Don Heigh**, a 1983 graduate of the pre-release Center, testified in support of the program. He discussed the background of this case and how he had spent money that wasn't his. He had spent time in prison for his crime. He had the opportunity to become a resident of the pre-release center. He discussed the skills he learned at the center such as budgeting.

**Mr. Heigh** said if he had not had the program he would be unequipped to deal with things. The pre-release programs were very worthwhile.

**Dick King, Director of the Great Falls Pre-Release Center**, discussed the programs available at the center. He said the four pre-release centers in the state were private non-profit entities that contracted with the department. The program provides mentoring for the graduates of the Swan River Youth Camp. The idea of a mentoring program is an excellent idea. It should be used in conjunction with counseling, but not as a replacement of the trustee program.

*{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 1}*

#### Questions for the Committee:

**REP. VICK** asked about the difficulty of job placement for residents. **Mr. King** replied that work in Montana right now was more available than in the past. The procedures are essentially the same in all four centers. There is a staff person that actually assists the person in going out and looking for work. The types of job that they might apply for are dishwasher, telephone salesperson up to an assistant to an accountant. A lot of the residents work into construction. He discussed the average day's schedule and what was provided at the center, including treatment programs.

*{Tape: 3; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 230; Comments: n/a.}*

Budget details were discussed including the number of FTE that are reflected in the budget. The department new proposals for 1996 and 1997 expenditures were explained.

**HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE**

**Mike Ferriter, Chief of the Community Corrections Bureau,** discussed the agency's mission. **EXHIBIT 4** He pointed out that the probation and parole agency was always concerned with the victims. Their number one priority was the enhancement of safety of the citizens through quality supervision. They are also concerned with providing opportunities for offenders. He pointed out the attached list of phone numbers where offices are located statewide. The next information on the handout breaks down the regions in each of the communities. All 56 counties are covered through the 21 locations listed on the handout. He noted what the Probation and Parole had been able to accomplish, such as the expansion of the intensive supervision program, training of probation and parole officers at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, expansion of the bureau's role in the pre-release program, and the hiring of 17 additional probation officers and support staff.

**Mr. Ferriter** said one of the most significant things was the expansion of the salary of the probation and parole officers which enabled the hiring of better qualified people. He said some of the other factors have been the successful supervision team which was authorized by the legislature last session. They were able to enhance their equipment and training as a result of that, since offenders pay a fee towards this purpose. The bureau has assisted the "live-outs" at the pre-release center. A policy manual has been updated. Education of the public through tele-conference has been accomplished. He pointed out the bureau has requested consideration of legislation to control firearm use by convicted felons and a TSI fee which would go to the victims.

**Todd Dennison,** a probation and parole officer assigned to the Kalispell office, testified in support of the program. **EXHIBIT 5** He discussed the central role the probation and parole bureau plays in managing the corrections system.

{Tape: 4; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 1}

**Mr. Dennison** discussed the policy in handling pre-sentence investigations. He said that recommendations were made as to the offender's future and in the interests of the community. Sentencing alternatives exist for a sentencing disposition: prison, probation, or one of the new diversion programs such as the Pre-Release, the Intensive Supervision Program or the "Boot Camp" at the Swan River Correctional Training Center. The officer must consider community security and the characteristics, circumstances, needs and potentialities of the offender. He pointed out the placement decisions had to take into account the limited resources and diversionary programs available through the Montana correctional system.

**Mr. Dennison** pointed out that providing quality supervision enhanced safety of Montana Citizens. The programs assist offenders in the development of life skills and help reduce recidivism through the use of management techniques and alternatives to incarceration.

**Mr. Ferriter** discussed points in the budget regarding FTE, upgrades and funding for the various programs.

*{Tape: 4; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 300; Comments: n/a.}*

**REP. VICK** asked who decided the upgrades. **Mr. Ferriter** replied that the process was the same for all state employees. The position descriptions were upgraded which was forwarded to the state classification bureau. They have a system to analyze the information. He said the officers were a grade 14.

**Maggie Corbett, State Probation and Parole Officer** in the Helena District Office, discussed the needs to expand the offices. She discussed her review of a Montana job posting for a Probation/Parole position. The person selected is expected to have considerable knowledge of counseling and case management techniques, vocational, mental health, chemical dependency and sexual offender programs. Skill in proactive confrontation with clientele when appropriate for successful completion of programming is very important. However, due to the caseload sizes, being proactive is a luxury. Due to the diversity of duties and caseload sizes, quality of supervision efforts have been subordinated to a crisis management level. She pointed out that recent changes in types of individuals supervised have noted greater needs more severe problems and intensified dysfunctions. The problem is the agencies and community resources have lessened. She discussed the case plan categories and enforcement of sentence activities. There is a need for the addition of FTE's for Probation and Parole to enhance the level of protection for Montana's citizens.

*{Tape: 4; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 677}*

**Mike McCarty**, a probation officer stationed in Missoula, discussed the program. He said in 1989 he became an Intensive Supervision Officer. The purpose of the intensive supervision was to address the over crowding problem at the Montana State Prison. The program was set up not for rehabilitative purposes but rather as a security surveillance program. He noted that the recidivism rate has been 1/3. He discussed the case load which fluctuated from 36-38 clients. The crimes vary from perjury to murder. He explained there is zero tolerance as far as alcohol, drugs or any crime. He said the program was one of the finest tools they have.



Questions from the Committee:

REP. VICK asked how people were motivated to stay in the program. Mr. McCarty replied this was one way to get out of prison. However the individual had to sincerely want to change in order to stick it out. Rep. Vick asked if this was the judge's decision or did the person have some part in the decision. Mr. McCarty said the judges referred the individuals or they came in as parolees. This is not forced on them.

{Tape: 4; Side: B; Approx. Counter: 1}

REP. VICK asked about addressing the alcohol and drug abuse of the residents. Mr. McCarty replied that they were checked a minimum of once a week, breathalizers are used, their houses are searched etc.

Jon Simmons, a 21-year old from Missoula, testified in support of the program. He discussed his criminal background. He said he tried to work the system such as take drugs to try to get away with it. However, it did not work. He got through the boot camp and could not say enough about the program. He trusts and respects the people. They changed his life and he looks up to them like fathers. He now has goals. A spot job turned into a full time job. He has become a successful person because of his experience with the ISP and the program.

Rick Day told the committee that these people who worked in probation and parole did a great job. The case load was an issue regarding a safer society.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 12:00 noon.

*Marjorie I. Fisher*

REP. MARJORIE I. FISHER, Chairman

*for P. Berner*

DEB THOMPSON, Recording Secretary

MIF/dt

\* These minutes were reviewed over 3 months after the meeting. I do not sign as to their accuracy.

# INSTITUTIONS

## Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE 2-2-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Marj Fisher, Chairman	X		
Rep. Red Menahan	X		
Rep. Steve Vick	X		
Sen. Larry Tveit, Vice Chairman	X		
Sen. Gary Aklestad	X	<del>X</del>	
Sen. Mignon Waterman	X		

22.95

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 2-2-95  
1

Outline

Name: Michael C. McCarty  
Probation/Parole Officer

I Introduction

- A. Name - Mike McCarty
- B. Parole Officer - 23 years
- C. In Missoula
- D. I.S.P. Officer since 9-89 - 5 1/2 years

II I.S.P. - Intensive Supervision Program

- A. Started Billings 1987
- B. Started Missoula 1989

III Purpose of I.S.P.

- A. To Deal with overcrowding M.S.P.
- B. Not a rehabilitation program
- C. Clients on I.S.P. would be in prison if program didn't exist
- D. Zero tolerance

IV How I.S.P. Works

- A. 3 Phases - 90 days each
- B. Schedules - Pass time
- C. Weekly office call
- D. Home visits
- E. U.A.s or breathalyzer
- F. Explain equipment
  - 1. Verifier - computer

V How program has worked

- A. Type of client - probation/parole D.O.C.
- B. Two-thirds of clients have completed - steady over five years
- C. Most violations are alcohol or drug related
- D. Advantage of knowing clients much better than regular Probation Officer

Handout 1  
2-2-95

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND HUMAN SERVICES



MARC RACICOT, GOVERNOR

1539 11TH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3930  
FAX: (406) 444-4920

PO BOX 201301  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-1301

THE COURAGE TO CHANGE  
SWAN RIVER CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER (SRCTC)  
SUMMARY INFORMATION

The boot camp received the first group of "booters" on July 14, 1993. The current population is 32, 22 booters and 10 trustees. They are scheduled to receive 9 additional booters 1/10/95, which will bring the population to 41. To date there have been 175 Admissions, 17 Re-admissions and 25 Intakes, with the next Intake scheduled for 1-10-95, followed by an Intake on 1/31/95. The average # received at each Intake is 7. So far 78 people have graduated from the program. The status of those graduated is as follows:

- 20 at Great Falls Aftercare Program/Pre-Release
- 54 on Intensive Supervision/Parole, or Probation
- 4 returned to Montana State Prison.

79 total have returned to Montana State Prison:

- 36 Disciplinary
- 15 Voluntary Returns
- 17 Medical
- 7 Lack of Commitment to the Program
- 2 Detainers
- 1 Other
- 1 AWOL - walked away from facility, apprehended within 24 hours.

The Swan River Correctional Training Center was authorized by the 53rd Legislature - SB 323, which established a boot camp incarceration program for convicted adult offenders as an alternative to typical, long-term incarceration.

In order to be eligible for participation an inmate must be serving at least one year for a felony offense other than one punishable by life imprisonment or death; be less than 35 years of age; and pass a physical exam to ensure sufficient health for participation.

The primary mission of SRCTC is to provide a secure, safe, humane environment for those placed in their custody. The 90 to 120-day program is built on a foundation of fitness, discipline, education, treatment and self-growth programs. The program focuses on providing opportunities to build self-esteem, self-discipline and self-reliance; to learn self-confidence which comes from achieving difficult goals; and to develop skills and acquire knowledge which will facilitate successful reintegration into the community.

Male Institutional Average Daily Population					
	Actual FY 94 ADP	Actual 1st Qtr FY95 ADP	Projected FY 95 ADP	Projected FY 96 ADP	Projected FY 97 ADP
Montana State Prison	1,189	1,255	1,298	1,189	1,189
Regional Jail Facilities	0	0	0	0	52
Swan River CTC	29	42	48	50	57
Pre-Release Live-In	190	204	215	340	390
Pre-Release Live-Out	4	15	30	40	40
P&P Intensive Supervision	70	89	110	175	177
	1,482	1,605	1,701	1,794	1,905
<b>Population Last Day of FY:</b>	<b>1,600</b>		<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,940</b>

Female Institutional Average Daily Population					
	Actual FY 94 ADP	Actual 1st Qtr FY95 ADP	Projected FY 95 ADP	Projected FY 96 ADP	Projected FY 97 ADP
Women's Correctional Center	42	44	48	42	42
Regional Jail Facilities	0	0	0	0	4
Swan River CTC	0	0	0	2	4
Pre-Release Live-In	28	31	32	44	44
Pre-Release Live-Out	1	4	6	7	7
P&P Intensive Supervision	7	7	7	15	25
	76	86	93	110	126
<b>Population Last Day of FY:</b>	<b>86</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>

Total Institutional Average Daily Population					
	Actual FY 94 ADP	Actual 1st Qtr FY95 ADP	Projected FY 95 ADP	Projected FY 96 ADP	Projected FY 97 ADP
Montana State Prison	1,189	1,255	1,298	1,189	1,189
Women's Correctional Center	42	44	48	42	42
Regional Jail Facilities	0	0	0	0	56
Swan River CTC	29	42	48	52	61
Pre-Release Live-In	216	235	247	384	434
Pre-Release Live-Out	5	18	36	47	47
P&P Intensive Supervision	77	96	117	190	202
	1,558	1,691	1,794	1,904	2,031
<b>Population Last Day of FY:</b>	<b>1,686</b>		<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>2,052</b>

Institutional Population includes:

- Inmates housed in an Institution
- Inmates housed in community Pre-Release Centers
- Inmates on day reporting to community Pre-Release Centers
- Inmates on Intensive Supervision in Probation & Parole

Jon Jinnicus  
2-2-95

EXHIBIT 3  
DATE 2-2-95  
1

- LEGISLATION DISCUSSION OUTLINE -

1. Introduction:

A - Name , Age , Race , Probation in Missoula.

2. Crime:

- A - Types of crimes committed.
- B - Crime for which I was placed on probation.
- C - Types of sentences placed on.

3. Differences in supervision levels:

A - Probation;

- 1. One out of 100 clients.
- 2. Met with probation officer once a month.

B - I.S.P. 1st time;

- 1. Met with probation officer once a week.
- 2. Urine analysis once a week.
- 3. Random house checks.
- 4. Attitude and drug problems started in 4 month of I.S.P.

4. Swan River Correctional Training Center:

- A - What it was like.
- B - How I felt.
- C - Relationship with staff.
- D - What I got out of it.

5. I.S.P. 2nd time:

- A - Difference in attitude before and after boot camp.
- B - Honesty with probation officer.
- C - Changed view of probation from the enemy to my friend.
- D - Realized the opportunities within my freedom.

Handbook 4  
2-2-95

EXHIBIT 4  
DATE 2-2-95

## AGENCY MISSION

Montana Adult Probation and Parole integrates the delivery of services with cooperation and support to our clientele, their families, victims, courts, Board of Pardons, other Human Service and Criminal Justice Agencies and the public. These services will be delivered in a respectful and dignified manner.

By integrating the delivery of services, Montana Adult Probation and Parole strives to achieve its Mission by:

- A. Enhancing the safety of the citizens of Montana through quality supervision.
- B. Assisting clientele in dealing with their individual needs.
- C. Assisting clientele in skill development, education and training.
- D. Reducing the rate of incarceration by utilizing prison alternatives, thus reducing the rate of recidivism.
- E. Assisting in the location of appropriate services.
- F. Complying with legal mandates of the courts and Board of Pardons.
- G. Ensuring that all Probation and Parole Bureau employees are viewed as professionals in the field of corrections.



REGION I	REGION II	REGION III	REGION IV	REGION V
<p><b>MISSOULA</b>                      19 Sam Lemnich (Supervisor)                      6 Earl Strubeck (P&amp;P II)                      10 Mike McCarthy (ISP)                      1 Dave Sonju (ISP)                      5 Steve Miller (ISP)                      6 Jan Ukorn                      4 Barbara Schmitz                      9 Doreen Ellis                      7 Tom Forsyth                      9 Don Leavellester                      8 Carol Ritchey                      secant (Admin. Assistant)                      orl Whitaker (Admin. Aide .5 FTE)                      27 E Main #303                      Missoula, MT 59802                      49-0022 549-7208 549-7309                      FAX 542-7838</p>	<p><b>HELENA</b>                      86 Ron Alsbury (Supervisor)                      9 Mark Plaskolich                      10 Maggi Corbett                      25 Lori Moore                      69 Cathy Murphy                      Gina Rasmussen (Admin. Assistant)                      1539 11th Avenue #102                      Helena, MT 59801                      444-2482 or Hot Line 140-2482                      FAX 444-4820</p> <p><b>LIVINGSTON</b>                      12 Kent Lombard                      Park County Courthouse                      Livingston, MT 59047                      222-6120 ext. 294</p> <p><b>BOZEMAN</b>                      11 Bernie Driscoll                      43 Mark Beerrow                      68 Monty Carrillo                      Debbie Hegg (Admin. Aide)                      20 E Olive #1-D                      Bozeman, MT 59715                      587-5455 or Hot Line 984-2212                      FAX 586-7948</p> <p><b>ANACONDA</b>                      26 Dave Robbins                      26 John "Bobo" Kelly                      Colleen Jones (Admin. Aide .5 FTE)                      122 E Park, PO Box 1482                      Anaconda, MT 59711                      593-2580</p> <p><b>BUTTE</b>                      74 Bud Welsh (P&amp;P II)                      27 John Riley                      30 Jim Wright                      57 Marylyne Antonich                      Jenny Stephens (Admin. Aide)                      66 W Broadway                      Butte, MT 59701                      782-1754, 733-8865, 723-8911                      FAX 723-7347</p>	<p><b>GREAT FALLS</b>                      87 Mike Gensack (Supervisor)                      65 Mary Fay (P&amp;P II)                      73 Rick Holzheimer (ISP)                      72 Bob Passuccio (ISP)                      14 Mike Redpath (P&amp;P II)                      42 Lee Blazer                      5 Judy Reimann                      13 John Ghring                      7 Ken Grady                      6 Reggie Volkes                      77 Antoinette Peterson                      76 Scott Foster                      Johanna Calfo (Admin. Assistant)                      Diana Ketch (Admin. Aide)                      219 5th St. So., Ste. A                      Great Falls, MT 59405                      727-8081, 727-8083 or                      Hot Lines 771-3110/3120                      FAX 761-4833</p> <p><b>HAVRE</b>                      8 Jerome Smith                      64 Ed Schmitt                      Pamela Tracy (Admin. Aide .5 FTE)                      College Park Plaza                      111 11th St., Ste. 315                      Havre, MT 59501                      265-9718</p> <p><b>GLASGOW</b>                      36 Bridger Franzen                      Sheila Malone (Admin. Aide .5 FTE)                      805 2nd Ave. So., Ste. 303                      Glasgow, MT 59230                      228-4861</p> <p><b>SHELBY</b>                      4 Arny Jones                      Michelle Frydenlund (Admin. Aide .5 FTE)                      Cedar Square Building                      301 1st St. So.                      Shelby, MT 59474                      434-5344</p>	<p><b>BILLINGS</b>                      90 Phil Sanderson (Supervisor)                      66 Randy Gowen (P&amp;P II)                      47 Mike Schmeing (ISP)                      37 Marj Nash                      39 Debra Wilks                      46 James Corcoran                      32 Barbara Nihil                      94 Pam Bunkle (ISP)                      49 Steve Hurd (ISP)                      33 Steve Dale                      80 Joe McElroy                      34 Rob Pasquerello                      78 Monte Shields                      79 Helen Kuchera                      Sue Davis (Admin. Assistant)                      Jennifer Howe (Admin. Aide)                      201 N 25th St, PO Box 1884                      Billings, MT 59103                      259-2940 or 248-3611                      Hot Lines 657-2136/2146                      FAX 245-1248</p> <p><b>GLENDALE</b>                      38 John Hodge                      Mary Doll (Admin. Aide)                      100-1/2 So. Merril, Ste. 2                      Glendive, MT 59330                      365-4086</p> <p><b>MILES CITY</b>                      35 Sterling Silver (P&amp;P II)                      81 John Uden                      Patsy Washington (Admin. Aide)                      519 Main St, PO Box 703                      Miles City, MT 58301                      232-1982 or Hot Line 997-2258</p> <p><b>SIDNEY</b>                      48 Jack Faeig                      Loretta Downes (Admin. Aide)                      104 2nd Ave SW                      Sidney, MT 59270                      462-5081</p> <p><b>HARDIN</b>                      31 Cotton Secrest                      Theresa Herl (Admin. Aide)                      Big Horn County Courthouse                      Drawer H                      Hardin, MT 59034                      685-3836</p>	<p><b>KALISPELL</b>                      50 Gene Gemignani (Supervisor)                      21 Dave McCarthy                      20 Ed Duedler (ISP)                      83 Todd Denison                      86 Herb Lay (ISP)                      84 Billie Guthrie                      82 Fern Ouler                      Jody Wurtz (Admin. Assistant)                      Triangle Building                      575 Sunset Blvd, #208                      Kalispell, MT 59901                      752-2575 or Hot Line 758-2331                      FAX 755-5124</p> <p><b>POLSON</b>                      23 Dan Hoy                      24 Dave Weaver                      Connie Hansen (Admin. Aide)                      314 1st St E, Ste. 205                      Polson, MT 59860                      863-4629                      FAX 863-1288</p> <p><b>LIBBY</b>                      22 George Clough                      82 Richard Morrow                      JoElla Fritsch (Admin. 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 6 Earl Strubeck (P&P II)  
 10 Mike McCarthy (ISP)  
 1 Dave Sonju (ISP)  
 5 Steve Miller (ISP)  
 6 Jan Ukorn  
 4 Barbara Schmitz  
 9 Doreen Ellis  
 7 Tom Forsyth  
 9 Don Leavellester  
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 43 Mark Beerrow  
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 27 John Riley  
 30 Jim Wright  
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 65 Mary Fay (P&P II)  
 73 Rick Holzheimer (ISP)  
 72 Bob Passuccio (ISP)  
 14 Mike Redpath (P&P II)  
 42 Lee Blazer  
 5 Judy Reimann  
 13 John Ghring  
 7 Ken Grady  
 6 Reggie Volkes  
 77 Antoinette Peterson  
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 Mike Ferriter 444-4913  
 Linda Melson 444-4908

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 Connie Perrin, Supervisor 444-4916  
 Sandy Johnson 444-4902  
 Cheryl Wells 444-3802

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND HUMAN SERVICES

EXHIBIT 4  
DATE 2-2-95



MARC RACICOT, GOVERNOR

1539 11TH AVENUE

STATE OF MONTANA

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PO BOX 201301  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620-1301

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO: RICK DAY**  
Director

**FROM: MIKE FERRITER, Chief**  
Community Corrections

**RE: PROBATION AND PAROLE STAFF AND DUTY BREAKDOWN**

**DATE: January 4, 1995**

All data contained herein is current as of November 30, 1994.

**Region I (Missoula, Hamilton, MSP Institutional P&P Officers)**

- 1 Regional Supervisor
- 1 Probation & Parole Officer II
- 3 Intensive Supervision Officers
- 8 Probation and Parole Officers
- 3 Institutional Probation & Parole Officers (MSP)
- 2 Support Staff

Region I P&P caseload November 30, 1994 - 858

Region I average caseload November 30, 1994 - \*102.5

Region I ISP caseload November 30, 1994 - 36 (1 under capacity)

**Region II (Helena, Livingston, Beaman, Anaconda, Butte)**

- 1 Regional Supervisor
- 1 Probation & Parole Officer II
- 14 Probation & Parole Officers
- 3.5 Support Staff

\*Average does not include IPPO's, POM, or ISP officers.

Region II P&P caseload November 30, 1994 - 1052  
Region II average caseload November 30, 1994 - 70.13  
Region II does not have an ISP program as of November 30, 1994.

**Region III (Great Falls, Havre, Shelby, Glasgow)**

- 1 Regional Supervisor
- 1 Probation & Parole Officer II
- 2 Intensive Supervision Officers
- 12 Probation & Parole Officers
- 3 Support Staff

Region III P&P caseload November 30, 1994 - \*924  
Region III average caseload November 30, 1994 - \*\*77  
Intensive Supervision caseload November 30, 1994 - 21 (4 under capacity)

**Region IV (Billings, Glendive, Miles City, Sidney, Hardin)**

- 1 Regional Supervisor
- 2 Probation & Parole Officer II's
- 3 ISP Officers
- 14 Probation & Parole Officers
- 3.5 Support Staff

Region IV P&P caseload November 30, 1994 - \*1202  
Region IV average caseload November 30, 1994 - \*\*85.86  
ISP caseload November 30, 1994 - 28 (9 under capacity)

**Region V (Kaliispell, Potosi, Libby)**

- 1 Regional Supervisor
- 8 Probation & Parole Officers
- 1 Institutional Probation & Parole Officer (SRCTC)
- 2 Intensive Supervision Officers
- 2 Support Staff

\*Figure does not include ISP or PON officers.

\*\*Average does not include ISP or PON officers.

Probation & Parole Statistics  
December 21, 1994  
Page 3

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Region V P&P caseload November 30, 1994 - \*776  
Region V average caseload November 30, 1994 - \*\*86.22  
ISP caseload November 30, 1994 - 17 (8 under capacity)

**Montana Interstate Compact Unit**

- 1 Interstate Compact Supervisor
- 1 Support Staff

The Montana Interstate Compact Unit performs various duties related to probation and parole clients transferring their supervision to other states, as well as probation and parole clients from other states transferring their supervision to Montana. The Montana Interstate Unit caseload breakdown is:

- Montana probationers residing in other states - 730
- Montana parolees residing in other states - 126
- Montana probationers awaiting transfer to other states - 109
- Montana parolees awaiting transfer to other states - 12
- Montana parole violators at large - 30
- Montana parolees on conditional discharge from supervision - 40
- Montana parolees incarcerated in other states - 43
- Montana probationers incarcerated in other states - 114

**Total P&P Bureau caseload as of November 30, 1994 - 4793**  
(This number does not include 102 clients on ISP or 45 clients on parole conditional discharge supervised by the Bureau Chief.)

**Average statewide caseload as of November 30, 1994 - 79.88**  
(This is based on 68 P&P Officers.)

Montana P&P officers supervise their clients based on six current levels of supervision (conditional discharge, administrative, minimum, medium, maximum and extended). The number of times officers see their client is based on the client's "Risk and Needs Assessment". Clients on conditional discharge from supervision report once per year via mail; clients on administrative supervision report in person once every six months; clients on minimum supervision report in person once every three months; clients on medium supervision report once every month; clients on maximum supervision report in person once every two weeks; and clients on extended supervision report in person weekly. Intensive Supervision is a separate supervision program. The number of times clients are required to report depends on which phase of ISP the client is in.

In addition to supervising clients, P&P Officers performed the following functions between November 30, 1993, and November 30, 1994:

1. **1458 Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports.** It takes an average of 7 hours and 48 minutes to complete one PSI. P&P Officers spent an approximate total of 11,299.50 hours preparing Pre-Sentence Investigation Reports from November 30, 1993, to November 30, 1994.
2. **79 Furlough Investigations.** It takes an average of 2 hours and 12 minutes to perform a Furlough Investigation. P&P Officers spent an approximate total of 169.5 hours performing Furlough Investigations from November 30, 1993, to November 30, 1994.
3. **742 Placement Investigations.** It takes an average of 2 hours and 12 minutes to perform a Placement Investigation. P&P Officers spent an approximate total of 1,558.2 hours performing Placement Investigations from November 30, 1993, to November 30, 1994.
4. **Liaison Functions.** An average of 1,536 hours of support was given to four pre-release centers from November 30, 1993, to November 30, 1994.
5. **Probation and Parole Officers assisted in the collection of \$2,208,569.45 in court fees and fines.**
6. **Probation and Parole Officers assisted in the collection of \$1,008,051.24 in restitution.**
7. **Probation and Parole Officers drove a total of 438,157 miles while carrying out their duties in all 56 Montana counties.**
8. **A total of 902 hearings were held by Bureau Hearing Officers. The hearings include parole violation hearings (Preliminary Hearings), pre-release Disciplinary Hearings, and Intervention Hearings.**

The following is a breakdown summary of the entire Probation & Parole Bureau:

<b>P &amp; P Staff Summary</b>				
Regional Supervisors	5			
P & P Officers	73			
Interstate Office	2			
Support Staff	14.5			
Total Staff	94.5 FTE			

  

	<b>Region I Summary</b>	<b>Region II Summary</b>	<b>Region III Summary</b>
	Regional Supervisor	Regional Supervisor	Regional Supervisor
	P/P Officers	P/P Officers	P/P Officers
	Support Staff	Support Staff	Support Staff
	Totals	Totals	Totals
	1	1	1
	15	14	15
	2	3.5	3
	18	18.5	19

<b>Region IV Summary</b>	
Regional Supervisor	1
P/P Officers	11
Support Staff	2.5
Totals	14.5

  

<b>Region V Summary</b>	
Regional Supervisor	1
P/P Officers	11
Support Staff	2.5
Totals	14.5

MF/SAB

- cc: Regional Supervisors  
 Meg Angel  
 Stephanie Bivins  
 Connie Parrin  
 File

c:\data\wp\stephreport.pp

Dennison Ver. >  
Written Testimony  
2-2-95  
EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 2-2-95  
# 1

1995 LEGISLATURE PRESENTATION

The Probation and Parole Bureau plays a vital, perhaps, central role in managing the Corrections System. Metaphorically speaking, we who work within the Corrections System refer to Probation and Parole as "driving" the Correctional system.

How Probation and Parole Officers drive the system revolves around our unique position as the only corrections program that has contact with virtually every felony offender and is charged with the responsibility for making a sentencing recommendation or a placement decision for those felony offenders.

Most often, our role in driving the Correctional System begins with the preparation of a Pre-Sentence Investigation. During this process, the Probation and Parole Officer investigates the offender's background, conducts personal interviews, compiles victims' impact information, reviews law enforcement records, and significantly, makes a recommendation to the District Court for a sentencing disposition.

In making this recommendation, the Probation and Parole Officer must make a determination, guided by the Probation and Parole Bureau's Mission Statement, as to the offender's future and to the interests of the community. Sentencing alternatives exist for a sentencing disposition: prison, probation, or

one of the new diversion programs such as Pre-Release, the Intensive Supervision Program, or the "Boot"Camp" at the Swan River Correctional Training Center. The Probation and Parole Officer must be thoroughly familiar with the offender and the sentencing alternatives to determine the most appropriate recommendation.

In instances where the District Court sentences an offender to the Department of Corrections and Human Services, the Probation and Parole Officer becomes responsible for placing the offender in prison or in one of the diversion programs.

When Probation and parole Officers formulate a recommendation for a sentence disposition or make a placement determination, they must take several factors into consideration. They must consider the interests of the community, particularly the interest in community security, and they must consider the victims' need for restitution and case resolution. The Probation and Parole Officer must also consider the characteristics, circumstances, needs, and potentialities of the offender. Finally, recommendations and placement decisions must take into account the finite nature of Montana's Correctional resources; diversionary program availability is sometimes limited.

Driving the system also entails the development and maintenance of a



System. These elements include local judiciary, county attorneys, defense attorneys, local law enforcement, the Board of Pardons, prison officials, pre-release center administrators, local treatment providers, community services representatives, and importantly the individual offender.

During the course of managing caseloads, sometimes Probation and Parole Officers find it necessary to submit Reports of Violation to either the District Court, in the case of probationers, or to the Board of Pardons in the case of parolees. In a Report of Violation, when the jurisdictional authority finds for probation or parole revocation, Probation and Parole Officers again "drive" the Correctional System in that such reports contain a dispositional recommendation. In the case of probationers, the Probation and Parole Officer can recommend a disposition from the full array of sentencing alternatives and much is the same with a parole revocation.

Perhaps the most essential way in which Probation and Parole Officers "drive the system," is through case management and techniques designed to keep recidivism at the lowest rate possible. The central governing concept in case management is the proposition that quality supervision that assists offenders in meeting their needs, developing skills, improving training, or gaining an education, enhances community security and lowers recidivism.

Some of the supervisory techniques employed by Probation and Parole Officers are: counseling, collateral contacts, home visits, urinalysis, monitoring the collection of fines, fees and restitution, community service referral, liaison with treatment providers, and brief, punitive, incarcerations for minor, technical violations of probationary or parole conditions and rules.

Another useful tool in case management is the Intervention Hearing. This hearing is held in lieu of a formal revocation hearing for both probationers and parolees. When an offender is not complying with the terms of their supervision, an Officer consults with their Regional Supervisor. The Regional Supervisor can determine that an Intervention Hearing is appropriate. In this hearing, the Regional Supervisor, Supervising Officer and the offender develop a strategy - that often involves the use of sanctions - for compliance with the terms of supervision. Other hearings that personnel from the Probation and Parole Bureau use are: Disciplinary Hearings at Pre-Release Centers, On-Site (preliminary) Hearing for parolees, Supervised Release Violation Hearings, and ten-day Furlough Violation Hearings.

To adequately train Probation and Parole Officers to assume their role as "Drivers of the System," the Department maintains various training programs. The cornerstone of the training program is the Probation and



EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 2-2-95

RE: Legislative Presentation

FROM: *Maggi* Corbett - State Probation/Parole Officer  
Helena District Office

Madame Chair and Members of the Committee. My name is Maggi Corbett and I am a State Probation and Parole Officer assigned to the Helena District Office. My experience spans fifteen (15) years in the field of Human Services all through employment with the State of Montana. I earned a degree in Social Work/Psychology from Carroll College in 1980 and have been fortunate to have a variety of experience in those fields in addition to my nine (9) years work in Corrections.

In preparing for this testimony, I reviewed numerous documents including a recent State of Montana job posting for a Probation/Parole position. As stated in that job description, part of the qualifications for a P & P Officer expects that an individual would possess "considerable knowledge of counselling and case management techniques; vocational, mental health, chemical dependency, and sexual offender programs...skill in PROACTIVE confrontation with clientele when appropriate for successful completion of programming and/or adherence to special conditions of supervision." In my opinion the keynote word here is PROACTIVE yet, due to caseload sizes, being proactive is occasionally a luxury rather than the norm. Due to the diversity of duties as described previously by Officer Dennison and current caseload sizes, quality of supervision efforts have been subordinated to a crisis management level making us a reactive force rather than the ongoing proactive entity for which we strive.

Speaking from my own experience with a caseload which averages ninety (90) supervisees, I would offer the following. Given a one hundred and sixty (160) hour work month, I would have less than two (2) hours each month to attend to an individual supervisee...and that is if everything is going well!!! This may appear to be a simple and manageable math problem but as you might surmise, individuals placed under our supervision are NOT simple people.

The complexity of the needs of individuals placed on supervision is endless. Statistically, Chemical Dependency problems affect approximately 90% of our caseloads; Mental Health issues affect another 50%; and, at present, over 15% have a documented Sexual Offense in their criminal history.

Rarely does a supervisee come to the Probation and Parole system without a myriad number of problems and baggage. Although the Court Order or terms of supervised release are the guiding force in case planning, each supervisee is deserving of the maximum guidance and intervention strategies available to him through supervision. In the past fourteen (14) years at least in this Officer's eyes, we have seen a change in the types of individuals we supervise. Their needs are greater, their problems are more severe, their dysfunctions are intensified and, the agencies and community resources have lessened. Because of all these factors, the P & P Officer is required to be more than

simply a broker of services because often the services don't exist. Oftentimes I find myself due to my Social Work background spending far more than the allowable 1.76 hours per month with a variety of supervisees. I have personally done relationship counselling, divorce and separation counselling; grief counselling along with addressing blended or step family issues not to mention how much time is spent addressing the problems associated with reintegration back into society or just living in general.

In an attempt to individualize supervision to provide for the maximum level of protection of society, one of the tools used is that of an initial risk assessment. This is an objective tool that determines the level of supervision on which an individual is placed ie. extended supervision mandates weekly contact; maximum mandates twice per month, medium is one contact per month, minimum is once every three months and administrative requires a personal contact every six months. Meeting the mandated level of supervision contacts often results in an Officer working a 50+ hour week. In speaking for my own partners at the Helena Office, I know there are many evening and weekend hours spent in meeting all the expectations of the job. For instance, just because John Q. Parolee (or Probationer) relapsed, drove drunk, robbed his ex-wife's house to by drugs and took up all of Tuesday and most of Wednesday, does not alter the deadline on the PSI due the next week. In addition, John Parolee still needs a complete investigation of his actions by his PO, a written Parole Violation report, formal service of all appropriate paperwork usually at the jail not to mention the lengthy on-site hearing that must be held within a reasonable time. Think of how often ninety (90) people can require more than their 1.76 hours per month!!!

The ideal goal of the Department of Corrections and Human Services is to allow each Probation and Parole Officer to have a manageable caseload of fifty (50) supervisees. With that number an Officer could through enhanced supervision techniques provide for the maximum level of protection of society. Specialized case planning would promote a goal-oriented system of supervision that would result in specific results. Special conditions of supervision and behavioral problems of offenders would be identified and specific actions by P & P Officers would systematically be undertaken to address them.

If we are to agree that the primary objectives of supervision are to enforce compliance with the conditions of release; to minimize risk to the public and to reintegrate the offender into a law-abiding lifestyle, then we also must agree that maximum effectiveness in casework is hampered by the currently overlarge caseloads.

Broken down into three main categories, Case Plans should include:

- 1) Enforcement of the Court Order/Sentence Execution - supervision activities intended to ensure that offenders remain in compliance with all conditions established by the Courts and/or Board of Pardons ie. fines, restitution, community service (house arrest or jail time if mandated), MH and CD, etc.;

EXHIBIT 5

DATE 2-2-95

1

2) Risk Control Supervision - supervision activities intended to detect and deter criminal behavior ie. housing/home visits, family contacts, weapons checks, regular record checks, contact with employers, schools, etc., searches, monitored UA's if not in treatment, and;

3) Correctional Treatment for Chemical Dependency, MH issues or specifically Sex Offender Treatment - consistent contact with collateral agencies, treatment providers (CD, AA, NA, GA, sponsors), UA's with treatment which must be consistent and with protocol for how many, how often and what type (scheduled or random).

The above exemplifies a consistently PROACTIVE approach to providing the utmost protection of society through maximized risk protection supervision. The majority of contact with the offender and collateral contacts is done outside the office setting. This external utilization of supervision techniques allows the Officer to enhance the level of knowledge concerning each supervisee. In general terms, by being able to do the necessary home visits, family and collateral contacts we are truly able to know who we are supervising. With the currently mandated caseload sizes, we occasionally end up with an inherently less than quality supervision product. Through enhanced supervision with smaller caseloads, an Officer is allowed the ability to provide the utmost of risk protection to society. Through insightful and specific case planning, an Officer is able to maintain not only an awareness of an offender's status but most importantly, his conduct in the community.

The Department of Corrections and Human Services has seen the importance of quality supervision in having a vision of manageable caseload sizes averaging fifty (50) supervisees. By facilitating the addition of FTE's for Probation and Parole, you are sharing in that commitment to excellence and enhancing the level of protection that should be provided to the citizens of Montana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITORS REGISTER

Institutions & Cultural

SUB-COMMITTEE

DATE 2-2-95

BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
<u>John W. Lane</u>	<u>District Judge Dept #3</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Bootcamp</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Probation/Parole</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Bootcamp</u>	
<u>Maggi Colbert</u>	<u>Probation/Parole</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>All Curr. Prog.</u>	
<u>Todd Demison</u>	<u>Probation/Parole</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>curr. prog.</u>	
<u>Cathy Murphy</u>	<u>Probation Parole</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Candace Fendreau</u>	<u>Classification Manager MSP</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Boot Camp</u>	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>MSP - Unit Manager</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Bill Pohjola</u>	<u>" "</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Dan Kelley</u>	<u>Parole Officer</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Bill Perry</u>	<u>MT. STATE PRISON</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Michael C. McCarty</u>	<u>PAROLE OFFICER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>MT. CORR.</u>	
<u>Michael Regan</u>	<u>Parole Officer</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Parole Officer</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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

HR:1993

wp:vissbcom.man

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