



# Montana Department of Corrections

## 2015 Biennial Report

*to the people of Montana*

Governor Steve Bullock

Director Mike Batista

### Acknowledgements

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## **Our Mission**

The Montana Department of Corrections staff enhances public safety, supports the victims of crime, promotes positive change in offender behavior, and reintegrates offenders into the community.

## **Our Goals**

For offenders, to increase public safety through reduced recidivism.

For victims, to increase victim safety and peace of mind by providing accurate, timely information and support.

For the public, to inform and educate through effective communication.

For department employees, to increase pride through increased professionalism.

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# Executive Summary

When I took the helm of the Montana Department of Corrections in 2013, I found that the state's entire corrections system, including many county-run jails, was operating at capacity. Because of increasing population pressure, the department has taken a deeper look at the factors driving the corrections population, at our system design and at programs proven to work in communities throughout the nation. We have learned that decisions about where offenders are placed should be driven by risk-and-needs assessments, and that both our system and the programs within it need design fixes if we are to reduce crime and lower the rate at which offenders revolve within and return to the system.

Offenders are sent to the Department of Corrections from courtrooms in every corner of the state as punishment for the crimes they have committed, and to protect society. In fiscal year 2014, 1,255 offenders walked through the doors into Montana's prison system, and 1,209 walked out. On average, offenders serve a little over two years in prison before returning to the communities in which they were raised, attended school and got into trouble of one sort or another. They are felony offenders, but the vast majority will return to their communities.

At the Montana Department of Corrections, it is our responsibility to do everything we can to help these offenders become not just returning citizens, but better citizens. In the relatively short time we have to work with most offenders, we teach them to accept responsibility for the crimes they committed and understand how those crimes affected their victims. We teach them how to change the way they think, overcome their addictions and manage their mental health problems. And we teach them job and life skills.

It's a tall order, but our success is vital to public safety in every community in the state. And for that reason, each and every community has a vested interest in becoming engaged in and supporting the department's efforts to prepare these returning citizens for successful reentry.

It's been said that "a vision without a plan is a hallucination." A core team of staff representing each division within the Department of Corrections has developed a system blueprint and a detailed plan – the *Montana Adult Offender Reentry Initiative Framework* – that bring our reentry vision clearly into focus.

We know that a successful reentry process must:

- ◆ assess each offender entering the state correctional system to determine which treatment services, programs and skills he or she needs to be successful in the community upon release
- ◆ assist each offender in developing a reentry plan that includes his or her educational, employment, treatment and housing needs in the community
- ◆ coordinate the offender's reentry plan with the vocational training, education and treatment services provided during his or her incarceration
- ◆ use community organizations and other agencies to assist in meeting the needs of offenders reentering the community, including education, vocational training, employment, housing, treatment and family support

To ensure the coordination and continuity required for successful reentry, we are developing a new case management system that will guide and track the services provided to, and progress made by, offenders.

We have also developed the Montana Incentive and Intervention Grid (MIIG) to assist the department's probation and parole officers in delivering swift, certain responses to the behavior of the offenders they supervise – responses proven to reduce the number of offenders sent back to prison for noncompliance with the terms of their release.

These changes in direction represent a significant amount of work. I would particularly like to acknowledge the members of the Statewide Reentry Task Force created by the 2013 Legislature for the time and energy they have invested in shaping the department's reentry initiative. Their insights and the service networks they have brought to the table are invaluable to our success.



*Director Mike Batista*

In other areas, we have restructured the administration of the medical and mental health services the department provides directly or through contracted services. The new Clinical Services Division, created in January 2014, is focusing on greater consistency in services across the various correctional facilities, cost containment and supporting the high professional standards of the department's clinical staff.

In late 2013, the department also created a Quality Assurance Office to ensure that the youth and adult facilities and programs run by the department and its contactors meet national correctional standards of accountability, security and safety. The five-person team has conducted Prison Rape Elimination Act audits at both the men's and women's prisons and the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility for girls, in addition to beginning a series of audits involving community corrections programs.

Across the board, the staff members who work for the Department of Corrections are committed to professionalism and accountability. I want to acknowledge them, not only for the commitment they bring to their work each day, but for their willingness to tackle the difficult task of rethinking the way the state corrections system conducts business. I am confident our efforts will result in a system that improves the safety and security of our facilities, reduces recidivism and increases public safety by more effectively helping offenders return to the community.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike Batista". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mike Batista  
Director

# Major Accomplishments

- ◆ Launched a major restructuring of Department of Corrections processes, from how we assess the risk offenders pose and prepare them for reentering the community when they are released from prison, to how we address the behavior of offenders who violate the terms of their probation or parole. The department invited the Pew Charitable Trusts and the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices to review our offender and placement data, and recommend policy options for improving public safety, holding offenders accountable and containing corrections costs.

As part of this restructuring, DOC work groups have:

- ⇒ Implemented a statewide grid to consistently address positive and negative offender behavior in the community
  - ⇒ Identified barriers to implementing a single case management system that can be administered statewide for all offenders under supervision. This system will emphasize individualized case plans and information sharing across service providers to assist in the continuity of care, from the time offenders are convicted to when they complete their sentences.
- ◆ Created a Quality Assurance Office within the Director's Office to ensure that the youth and adult facilities and programs run by the department and its contactors meet state and national correctional standards of accountability, security and safety. The five-person team has conducted Montana's first Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audits at both the men's and women's prisons and the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility for girls, in addition to beginning a series of audits involving community corrections programs.
  - ◆ Placed greater emphasis on meeting PREA requirements. Montana's new PREA coordinator was selected to attend the National PREA Auditor Certification training in Nov. 2014 to become the state's first certified PREA auditor, which will make Montana eligible to join the Western States PREA Audit Consortium and reduce the department's audit costs.
  - ◆ Consolidated management of medical and mental health services into the new Clinical Services Division to better coordinate medical care and assess the cost of care throughout the department.
  - ◆ Initiated a consistent process to offset state medical costs with Medicaid funding where appropriate. Between July and Nov. 2014, the Clinical Services Division filed 40 Medicaid applications for 30 inmates, six of whom were hospitalized multiple times. During this five-month period, the division increased Medicaid reimbursement by filing:
    - ⇒ 10 applications for inmates 65 years of age and older who were hospitalized for more than 24 hours in an outside facility
    - ⇒ 24 applications for disabled inmates
    - ⇒ six applications for pregnant female offenders
  - ◆ Achieved re-accreditation of the infirmary at the Montana State Prison with 100 percent compliance with the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) standards for medical, dental and mental health.
  - ◆ Started the process of obtaining NCCHC accreditation for medical, dental and mental health provided at the Montana Women's Prison. In 2014, the prison focused on meeting NCCHC standards in the dental unit.





- ◆ Convened the Statewide Reentry Task Force created by the 2013 Legislature to guide the department’s reentry efforts. The task force examined Montana’s correctional system, best practices identified in other states and the barriers facing former inmates. In June 2014, the task force delivered its first annual report to the Law & Justice Interim Committee, outlining the need for collaboration between state agencies and private and nonprofit service providers. Recommendations included the creation of community-based reentry initiatives that embrace mentoring, enhance public understanding, ensure access to healthcare, and allow greater information sharing. Housing and enhanced employment opportunities were highlighted as integral elements for successful reentry.
- ◆ Hired a new American Indian liaison in Nov. 2013. Since then, the liaison has traveled extensively, setting up regular monthly meetings with staff and American Indian offenders in state and contract facilities, treatment programs and prerelease centers throughout the state. The liaison also regularly meets with American Indian youths in the state’s two juvenile correctional facilities. He has traveled to each of the reservations to meet with tribal council members and encourage the tribes to support a mentoring program at the Montana State Prison and to involve more volunteers from tribal reservations in supporting offenders throughout the system.
- ◆ Extensively revised the department’s American Indian cultural awareness class and made it available to staff throughout the state. The training was presented at the 2014 Montana Correctional Association Conference and is part of the basic training provided through the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to all new law enforcement, corrections and detention officers in Montana.
- ◆ Implemented the offender technology education system known as SOAR, or Student On-line Academic Resources. SOAR is an online network that teaches offenders critical technology life-skills prior to their reentry into the community. The program also teaches offenders the skills they need to earn their “A+” certification, credentials that qualify them for jobs as computer technicians when they leave prison.
  - ⇒ In summer 2014, SOAR brought Internet access to Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility, allowing youths to participate in the Montana Digital Academy for credit recovery and take dual-credit courses through a contract with Miles City Community College. This has greatly enhanced the educational opportunities for youths in the facility.
  - ⇒ In 2014, Riverside Youth Correctional Facility completed the first steps of improving its bandwidth so that girls at that facility will be able to participate in the SOAR program in 2015.



In May 2014, MSU-B Provost Dr. Mark Pagano and Director Mike Batista (seated right) spoke to 14 Montana Women’s Prison inmates who graduated from the A+ program. This grant-funded certification program teaches entry-level technology skills, including computer repair, software and operating systems, and security. The skills and confidence inmates gain through the program assist them when they reenter society.

## Major Accomplishments, continued

- ◆ Created the online *Offender Location & Residency Inquiry Service* in collaboration with the Montana Department of Justice (DOJ). The new screen designed for staff of the DOJ Sexual or Violent Offender Registry (SVOR) unit shows all offenders designated as sexual or violent who have changed their address within a specified date range. Prompt access to this address information has facilitated DOJ's ability to keep offender addresses on the registry up to date.
- ◆ Developed a girls' transition program on the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility campus to help young female offenders on parole successfully reenter the community. The girls attend the local high school and work in the community. The new eight-bed group home operates within the facility's existing budget and replaces a contract for these services.
- ◆ Created a non-violent crisis intervention team at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility that was awarded a 2013 Governor's Award for Excellence. The team of five volunteers was trained in safer, non-violent crisis intervention techniques and then trained all facility staff to use the approved techniques and conducted monthly refresher courses. Its work has resulted in a 50 percent decrease in a youth injuries and a 70 percent drop in staff injuries in FY14.
- ◆ Developed an offsite work program with ACE Hardware and other Miles City business partners that is providing valuable job skills for youths at Pine Hills before they transition back into the community.
- ◆ Steadily increased victim restitution payments collected through tax interceptions of offender state tax returns. The collections unit collected approximately \$186,000 solely from tax interceptions in FY14, an increase of approximately 90 percent over what was collected through tax interceptions in FY09. The total restitution dispersed to crime victims from all sources was \$3.3 million in FY14.
- ◆ Issued a request for proposals and awarded a contract for video visitation with inmates. Video visitation will allow offenders to remain more closely connected to their family members who, because of the distances and costs involved, may not be able to regularly visit a prison in person. The support provided by families has been shown to increase the likelihood that offenders will be successful when they return to the community.
- ◆ Reduced recidivism for inmates who were involved in Montana Correctional Enterprises vocational and job training programs for one year or longer. (See rates on page E-3). Inmates involved in MCE programs:
  - ⇒ Provided over 500 cords of wood for the Governor's Firewood Project, which provides firewood to low income families throughout western Montana
  - ⇒ Used scrap lumber to build two playhouses (one in each year of the biennium), which were donated to a Deer Lodge non-profit organization that works with and provides shelter for victims of domestic abuse. The playhouse raffles raised over \$7,000 for the organization.
  - ⇒ Provided 16,240 hours of community service and worked with DNRC on 21 wild land fires throughout Montana.



*A playhouse built by inmate workers involved in the Montana Correctional Enterprises program was donated to a domestic violence shelter.*

- ◆ Upgraded fire and life safety measures at the license plate factory. Based on a recommendation from Risk Management & Tort Defense, prison maintenance installed a new fire exit door and upgraded the building's entire fire detection and protection system.
- ◆ Completed a fiber optic project that brought high-speed Internet to Montana State Prison (MSP). The Information Technology divisions from Corrections and DOA contracted with Charter Communications to install 3.5 miles of fiber optic cable between MSP and Deer Lodge. The line was successfully "switched on" in August 2014. The enhanced connectivity is especially beneficial to the administrative, security and infirmary staff and programs such as reentry and education. For example, the infirmary recently implemented a health referral system that is housed in the state data center and the improved bandwidth has made the system run more efficiently.
- ◆ Began development of a program at the Montana Women's Prison to assist inmates in readiness to participate in the recovery and reentry process.
- ◆ Fully implemented an evidence-based risk and needs assessment – the Women's Risk and Needs Assessment (WRNA) – at the Women's Prison. This assessment begins the reentry planning process at the time female inmates enter the prison.
- ◆ Graduated the largest number of inmates the Montana State Prison's Adult Basic Education program has seen, with 81 graduates receiving a HSET (formerly a GED).
- ◆ Expanded services in the MSP high-side compound to include sex offender programming II (SOP II) and a full chemical dependency wing. MSP also has increased the number of hours of programming in each chemical dependency group by 40 percent since 2012.
- ◆ Renovated and expanded the high-side laundry, installing more energy efficient, commercial-sized equipment. The new laundry handles all inmate clothing and creates new jobs for inmates on the high side. It also eliminated the washers and dryers in each unit, improving clothing accountability and increasing security.
- ◆ Installed a new power phase monitor protector at MSP that turns off all power when there is a loss of power or a voltage drop coming into the facility. The original monitor was unreliable and, in summer 2014, completely failed and remained open during a lighting strike, destroying electrical equipment connected to it. The new switch protects the prison, Montana Correctional Enterprises and Treasure State Correctional Training Center from power phase loss.
- ◆ Created reentry officer positions in all six Probation and Parole regions and partnered with private and non-profit organizations throughout the state on reentry efforts.
- ◆ Trained all probation and parole officers in motivational interviewing and standardized assessment using the Montana Offender Reentry and Risk Assessment (MORRA) for men and the Women's Risk and Needs Assessment (WRNA).
- ◆ Added five mental health beds at the Passages prerelease center for female offenders and partnered with the Center for Children and Families to provide reentry services to engage their families.
- ◆ Restructured the Treasure State Correctional Training Center "boot camp" program to allow the participation of female offenders.



*Energy efficient, commercial equipment was installed in the high-side laundry at MSP to handle all inmate clothing.*

# Director's Office

Director: Mike Batista

The director's office provides centralized leadership, determines direction and priorities, and establishes overall policy for the department. It is the agency's primary contact with the governor's office, other state agencies, the Legislature and news media. It frequently represents the face of the department to the general public and is responsible for addressing major issues and questions raised by citizens, policymakers and reporters. The office's functions provide support and assistance to all operations, facilities and divisions throughout the Department of Corrections.

The **director**, appointed by the governor, oversees all operations of the department and directs development of the agency's broad goals, policies and program development based on consultation with the governor's office. The director is the final decision-maker on the most significant department issues, provides direct supervision of division administrators, and represents the agency in the governor's Cabinet, at major events, before legislative committees and in public gatherings.

The **American Indian liaison** advises the department on matters related to American Indian culture within the realm of corrections. He is the point of contact for American Indian offenders and their families, and is the liaison between the department and the tribal councils. The liaison program is discussed on page 16.

The **victim programs manager** is the contact point for victims of crime and their families. The manager's duties and the functions of that office are discussed on page 14.

The **Legal Office** provides legal services and advice to the director's office and to all department divisions. The attorneys also are the legal advisers for the state Board of Pardons and Parole, and are responsible for reviewing agency

contracts, administrative rules development and tort claims responses.

The **Office of Investigations** is responsible for criminal and administrative investigations that occur within department facilities and programs statewide, and for locating offenders who have escaped and absconded and returning them to the department's custody. Investigators share criminal intelligence information about escapees or absconders with regional fugitive task forces and other law enforcement agencies throughout Montana and the United States.

The office also maintains and shares criminal intelligence information about offenders under DOC supervision in relation to the National Infrastructure Advisory Council on Intelligence Information Sharing. The office chief oversees three criminal investigators who are sworn peace officers, two general investigators and a criminal intelligence analyst assigned to the Montana Analysis & Technical Information Center (MATIC).

The **Quality Assurance Office (QAO)** is responsible for department-wide internal controls, contract compliance, auditing and licensing adult and juvenile correctional facilities, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) management and compliance, policy and procedural management, and safety and risk management. QAO designs and implements multiple quality assurance programs and integrates services, policies and initiatives with all department-operated and contracted facilities and programs to promote successful, consistent and quality practices throughout the department.

## Corrections Employee Profile

**Male:** 57.5%  
**Female:** 42.5%  
**Minority:** 3%  
**Union Member:** 66%

**Average Age:** 45  
**Av. Years of State Service:** 10  
**Average Salary:** \$39,565

**The Office of Human Resources (OHR)** serves the department’s 1, 400 employees, two-thirds of whom are union, by providing leadership and guidance in talent management and professional development programs with a focus on:

- ◆ integrity – personal accountability, fairness, respect, ethics and standards
- ◆ innovation – creativity, change and forward thinking
- ◆ excellence – quality improvement, consistency and forecasting

**OHR Mission:**  
**“Delivering quality service; dedicated to employee success.”**

To best serve its customers, OHR professionals are located across the state at Montana State Prison and the Training and Development Center in Deer Lodge, the Central Office in Helena, the Montana Women’s Prison in Billings, and Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility in Miles City.



*Department employees complete New Employee training at Montana State Prison.*

**Human Resources professionals** use a consultative approach to provide a wide range of talent management programs and services, including recruitment, selection, on-boarding, employee and labor relations (including contract negotiations for the nine collective bargaining agreements and three unions), performance management (including appraisals and discipline), classification, compensation and workers compensation, as well as ensuring compliance with complex federal and state employment and civil rights laws.

**Training and Development professionals** provide evidenced-based training and development based on best practices, allowing employees to develop, increase their skill, and acquire the knowledge needed for career success and advancement. This is accomplished through conventional classroom training, distance and computer-based instruction, on-the-job supervised training, and self-study programs.



*The department’s Restitution Collection Unit received a 2013 Governor’s award for improvements the unit initiated: restitution payments can be made online using a credit card, and crime victims can have payments deposited directly to their accounts rather than having to wait for a check to be issued.*

# Victim Programs

Victim Program Manager: Sally Hilander

**A** victim programs manager in the director's office administers programs that inform, involve, educate and empower crime victims whose adult offenders are under the department's supervision.

The manager networks with prison and parole board victim information staff to provide accurate and straightforward answers to victims' questions about offender placement and supervision decisions.

At least 125 victims per month request information about their offenders via letter, email and phone. Victims most want to know the current location and custody status of the offenders who harmed them. Victims who know the offender's whereabouts at all times report that they are able to reclaim some of their personal power and feel more secure.

Victim Information & Notification Everyday (VINE) provides phone, email and text message options for victims to register for updates about parole and sentence review hearings, transfers among prisons and community-based facilities, pending releases, escapes and offender deaths. Inmate families, DOC staff, judges and law enforcement also use VINE, which DOC purchases on contract from Appriss Inc. in Louisville, KY.

The department offers restorative justice programs that focus on healing for all parties affected by crime, including victims, communities and offenders.

**Victim impact panels** provide a respectful and safe atmosphere for victims to discuss with offenders the ripple effects of crime. Victims volunteer to reveal how the crime harmed them, their families, friends and communities. The act of voicing their pain and anger to a listening audience serves as a catalyst to help victims reclaim some of the personal power they lost when they were

victimized. Evidence suggests that offenders are less likely to commit more crimes once they attend a panel.

**Victim-offender dialogues** are face-to-face meetings in which victims ask questions about the crime that only their offenders can answer. Victims initiate the dialogues and offenders participate voluntarily. Trained volunteer facilitators conduct months of preparation with both parties prior to a dialogue.

## The offender Accountability Letter

**Program** (ALP) provides adult offenders an opportunity to apologize to their victims by letters that victims may receive or refuse. The victim programs manager holds the finished accountability letters and notifies the victims of their availability.

The victim programs manager teaches classes for probation and parole officers, county victim/witness advocates, and other groups about the department's post-conviction victim services. The victim programs manager and prison victim information officers conduct ongoing training to increase staff awareness of victim issues.

*"Thanks to you, I know what I do causes people to hit rock bottom and have their family split up...it disgusts me to think I caused those things. Talking with you really inspired me to not hurt anyone again. It's a very long road, but you got me going in right direction."*

*Boot camp trainee*



Mrs. E talks to boot camp trainees about the effects a crime had on her life and family.

# Board of Pardons & Parole

The Montana Board of Pardons and Parole is a seven-member, part-time citizen board appointed by the governor. It is responsible for determining which inmates have earned early release from prison and for deciding the conditions imposed on offenders while completing their sentences under supervision in the community. It also is responsible for handling parole revocations and applications for executive clemency (pardons and commutations).

The board carefully reviews each eligible inmate. Eligibility for parole depends on the sentence term, the amount of good time earned, if any, and the date the crime was committed. For crimes committed on or after Jan. 31, 1997, an offender must serve one-fourth of the full term of a time-specific sentence and 30 years of a life sentence before becoming eligible for parole. Parole only may be granted when it is determined to be in the best interest of society, and when the board feels that a person is willing and able to be a law-abiding citizen and can be released without being a detriment to himself or herself or the community.

The board is administratively attached to the Department of Corrections for budgetary purposes. It operates as an autonomous agency with its own 10-member staff of a director, five analysts and four administrative support employees. The board sets its own policies independent of the department.

This independence is important because it creates a flexible system of punishment with proper checks and balances. The board can review offenders based on community safety without being unduly influenced by the pressures of corrections system management.

In making parole decisions, the board conducts public hearings at which community members, including victims and criminal justice authorities, may express their opinion regarding parole release. Decisions in each case are tailored to the individual offender and are based on many factors including how an offender has adjusted while incarcerated, criminal history, the nature and severity of the crime, prior behavior in the community, and utilization of treatment and programming.

The board is a body that, among its other responsibilities, is required to review the “products” of the correctional programs. This unique perspective forces many offenders to behave in a proper way and complete required programming and/or treatment prior to being considered for release. The distinct roles of corrections and the board create an effective system where the ultimate purpose is protecting the public, ensuring accountability and determining the most appropriate placement of offenders.

More information on the board can be found on its Web site at: [www.bopp.mt.gov](http://www.bopp.mt.gov).



*The Board of Pardons and Parole office in Deer Lodge.*

# American Indian Liaison

American Indian Liaison: Harlan Trombley

The American Indian Liaison is the technical advisor to department staff regarding issues related to American Indian offenders and culture. The liaison's responsibilities include:

- ◆ establishing working relationships and communication channels with the eight established tribal councils in Montana
- ◆ identifying American Indian cultural needs in department programs and facilities, and their impact on correctional practices and policies
- ◆ communicating with inmates and their families, crime victims and others who have questions or concerns about American Indian culture and correctional practices
- ◆ providing training and information to corrections staff on American Indian culture in relation to correctional practices

Since he joined the department in November 2013, the liaison has traveled extensively, setting up regular monthly meetings with staff and American Indian offenders in state and contract facilities, treatment programs and prerelease centers throughout the state. In addition to meeting with adult offenders, the

liaison regularly meets with American Indian youths in the state's two juvenile correctional facilities.



*Liaison Harlan Trombley gathers willow branches cut by American Indian inmates for a new sweat lodge. Photo by Russ Danaher*

The liaison also has traveled to each of the reservations with the Governor's Director of Indian Affairs and the program manager for the State Tribal Economic Development Commission. At meetings with tribal council members, the liaison discussed his role within the corrections system and encouraged the tribes to support a mentoring program at the Montana State Prison and to involve more volunteers from tribal reservations in assisting and supporting offenders throughout the system.

Most of Montana's correctional facilities allow sweats and smudging ceremonies, as well as pipe ceremonies. Each spring, the Religious Activity Center at the Montana State Prison rebuilds the sweat lodge for the American Indian inmates with the help of volunteers from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. In 2014, Tribal Vice President Winfield Russell was accompanied by elders Frank Longjaw Sr. and Calvin Brady. They helped inmates build their sweat lodge according to tradition, blessed the sweat with traditional songs and prayers, and participated in the ceremony with inmates.

In August 2014, Little Shell Chairman Gerald Gray and his brother Mike Gray attended a talking circle at the Montana Women's Prison and helped inmates set their teepee.



After extensive revision, the department's new four-hour American Indian cultural awareness class was made available to staff throughout the state. The training was also presented at the 2014 Montana Correctional Association Conference and is part of the basic training provided through the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to all new law enforcement, corrections and detention officers in Montana.



*With guidance from Northern Cheyenne elders, American Indian inmates at Montana State Prison build a new sweat lodge with willows harvested on prison property.*  
Photo by Russ Danaher



*Little Shell Chairman Gerald Gray and his brother Mike Gray helped inmates at the Montana Women's Prison set their teepee.*

*Prayer rocks placed along walking trails in the community as part of an art class offered to inmates at the Montana Women's Prison in conjunction with the Yellowstone Art Museum. The women wrote a prayer or note that was placed in the clay rocks they created.*



# Business Management Services

Administrator: Pat Schlauch

The Business Management Services Division is responsible for managing the department's \$185 million annual budget and providing fiscal-related support services to all programs. The division ensures the accuracy, integrity and timeliness of department-wide financial information by promoting fiscal accountability, compliance and sound financial management that benefits department employees, crime victims and all Montana taxpayers.

The division has three units.

The **Budget and Program Planning Bureau** works with division staff to make budgetary decisions and plan for the executive planning process and the legislature. The bureau is responsible for tracking expenditures in relation to budgets and appropriations. Communication is the key in working with the various department programs. The bureau tracks and reports on all legislative actions and department decisions that have a financial impact. The goal of the bureau is to be audit-ready every day with consistent and transparent processes, while providing financial guidance to staff. Accurately projecting expenditures and reporting outcomes are primary goals in this bureau's success in budgeting.

The **Contracts Management Bureau** is responsible for overall management and coordination of several programs including contracting, procurement, fleet management, grants and cellular services.

The bureau is directly responsible for development and oversight of more than 240 contracts. These contracts provide services necessary to maintain offender programs provided by private businesses or other government agencies. As part of this contracting process, the bureau coordinates public procurement and contracting procedures, and manages the processes used to solicit offers and select contractors to provide offender services and programs.



Director Batista (left) discusses the department's budget with BMS Administrator Pat Schlauch and staff.

The bureau oversees the department's motor vehicle fleet and manages its grant processes, as well as more than 300 wireless phone plans and 200 procurement cards used by employees in their programs.

The **Accounting Bureau** is responsible for all payables, receivables, intra-agency transactions, accounting, asset inventory records, internal and statewide financial reporting, records retention and management of all financial activity associated with federal grants. Bureau staff develops the annual daily cost calculations for housing inmates in contracted regional prisons, manages inmate welfare funds and handles expenditure financial accounting. The bureau also:

- ◆ coordinates all inmate account banking transactions
- ◆ manages department payroll operations
- ◆ updates and maintains payroll files
- ◆ provides technical assistance and training to staff concerning timesheet preparation, payroll rules and procedures, and deductions

The Collections Unit within the bureau is responsible for the collection and disbursement of court-ordered victim restitution from adult felony offenders. Payment can be made through conventional checks or by using a credit card online. The unit also collects supervision fees from offenders on probation or parole.

## Accomplishments

- ◆ Developed projections within 1.6% of projected expenditures in FY 2014.
- ◆ Developed a new, online contract liaison training course that covers reporting and oversight responsibilities for the staff who serve as contract managers for the department's 240-plus contracts.
- ◆ Completed a request for proposal (RFP) for GPS monitoring of sex offenders. The contract was awarded to BI, Inc. BI provides the ankle bracelets that monitor sex offenders statewide by transferring their location every 60 seconds.
- ◆ Completed an RFP for video visitation, which will allow offenders to remain more closely connected to their family members who, because of the distances and costs involved, may not be able to regularly visit a prison in person. Family support has been shown to increase the likelihood that offenders will be successful when they return to the community.
- ◆ Successfully applied for a number of grants for the coming biennium, including:
  - ⇒ Montana All Threat Intelligence Center (MATIC) intelligence analyst position – \$80,256
  - ⇒ Prison Rape Elimination Act grant – \$483,797
  - ⇒ Bullet-proof vest grant – \$14,005
  - ⇒ Loss Mitigation grant from Risk Management and Tort Defense for a spark detection and extinguisher system in the Montana Correctional Enterprises furniture shop – \$10,030
  - ⇒ Carl Perkins grants for career and technical education at Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility (\$9,140) and Montana State Prison (\$9,911)
- ◆ Updated the department's contracts with county jails. Rates were renegotiated based on a thorough cost analysis and contracts were modified to include insurance coverage information required by MACo.
- ◆ Steadily increased restitution payments collected through tax interceptions of offender state tax returns. The Collections Unit collected approximately \$186,000 solely from tax interceptions in FY14. This represents an increase of approximately 90 percent over what was collected through tax interceptions in 2009. The total restitution dispersed to victims from all sources was \$3.3 million in FY14.



*One-piece active GPS offender tracking unit from BI, Inc.*



*Purchasing agent Val Hartman measures an employee for a bullet-proof vest.*

*For related statistical information, see Appendix C*

# Clinical Services

Administrator: Connie Winner

The Clinical Services Division oversees all medical, mental health, dental and vision services for adult and juvenile offenders in the custody of the department – both in secure and contracted facilities. The division was created in January 2014 to bring greater consistency in services across the various correctional facilities, and an increased focus on cost containment and supporting the high professional standards of the department’s clinical staff.

Montana State Prison (MSP) includes an in-patient infirmary. MSP medical staff care for offenders with minor illnesses as well as those with chronic medical issues, such as diabetes, Hepatitis C, HIV and hypertension. Montana Women’s Prison includes an out-patient clinic for female offenders. Medical staff at MWP care for offenders requiring out-patient treatment. All in-patient medical care is provided in the community. The Pine Hills and Riverside youth correctional facilities also have onsite staff to meet the medical and mental health needs of the adolescents in their care.

Medical and treatment costs in the corrections system are no different from those experienced by Montanans in general. Such expenses continue to rise and challenge the ability of citizens and government to pay the increasing bills. Medical and treatment costs are driven by both the number and nature of offender medical needs. Due to lifestyles typically marked by neglect of medical and dental needs and histories of substance abuse, the offender population has health-related problems in far greater number and

severity than does the general population. Health problems arise earlier in their lives and are more difficult to remedy. In addition, Montana’s aging offender population brings with it more age-related health problems than are typically found among younger men and women.

The Department of Corrections has implemented a leadership initiative to further develop the management of offender healthcare. The Clinical Services Division has established a strategic approach to assess, analyze, plan for, implement and evaluate the existing and future healthcare needs of Montana offenders. The initiative includes:

- ◆ considering ways to manage contractor performance
- ◆ improving offenders’ access to health insurance upon their release
- ◆ identifying gaps in service delivery in the community
- ◆ assessing telemedicine and alternative means for providing medical and mental health care
- ◆ considering community-based mental health solutions
- ◆ maximizing the use of Medicaid funds

With the assistance of state and contracted facilities, community members and service providers, the Clinical Services Division is focused on

finding innovative and proactive measures that use all available resources to help reduce the cost of offender care and provide offenders with the community resources shown to help them succeed when they are released.



RN Cindy Sparing shows student nurse Jillian Orth the cardiac monitor in the MSP Infirmary trauma room. Photo by Anita Thorpe, RN

For related statistical information, see Appendix D

## Accomplishments

- ◆ Centralized health services into the Clinical Services Division to better coordinate medical care and assess costs of care throughout all the health services associated with the department.
- ◆ Initiated a consistent process to offset state medical costs with Medicaid funding where appropriate. Between July and Nov. 2014, the division filed 40 Medicaid applications for 30 inmates, six of whom had multiple hospitalizations. During this five-month period, the division increased Medicaid reimbursement by filing:
  - ⇒ 10 applications for inmates 65 years of age and older who were hospitalized for more than 24 hours in an outside facility
  - ⇒ 24 applications for disabled inmates
  - ⇒ six applications for pregnant female offenders

### Montana State Prison

- ◆ Achieved re-accreditation with 100 percent compliance from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) standards for medical, dental and mental health.
- ◆ Implemented an electronic medication administration record through the prison's contract pharmacy provider to improve inventory control and reduce medication errors.
- ◆ Implemented a medication box system in the housing units to decrease the amount of limited nursing resources spent distributing medications.
- ◆ Saw an average of 25 patients daily for MSP nursing staff. Physicians and mid-level providers conducted an average of 1,171 inmate appointments each month.
- ◆ Operated the Lewistown Infirmary jointly with DPHHS to meet the needs of geriatric and medically challenging inmates in a secure environment.



### Montana Women's Prison

- ◆ Started the process of obtaining National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) accreditation by focusing on meeting NCCHC standards in the dental unit.
- ◆ Developed a medical intern relationship with the MSU-Billings College of Nursing. The prison has two nursing students interning in the medical unit to gain an understanding of correctional nursing.
- ◆ Worked in coordination with the MSU-Billings nursing interns to develop and pilot a diabetic education program for the prison's diabetic inmates.
- ◆ Routinely saw an average of 10 to 15 inmates in a four-hour period every day in the medical unit.
- ◆ Assigned a security officer to the medical unit.

### Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility

- ◆ Participated in the national Performance based standards (Pbs) initiative that guides facility improvement. The medical department met all the Pbs medical standards and continued to work to improve its ratings every reporting period.
- ◆ Met and passed numerous annual licensing inspections, including audits by the Vaccine for Children Program, the DPHHS Quality Assurance department and the Montana State Board of Pharmacy.
- ◆ Provided training to facility staff on trauma-informed care, and helped support a trauma-informed approach focuses on building relationships, role modeling and coaching from staff.
- ◆ Began a behavioral pilot project in a unit at Pine Hills to teach youths skills in self-regulation (mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotion regulation and interpersonal effectiveness).
- ◆ Continued to pursue higher education, with two clinical staff completing Master's degrees, and two working toward a Master's and Doctorate.

### Riverside Youth Correctional Facility

- ◆ Continued to train staff to meet the increasing psychosocial challenges of the adjudicated adolescent female population at the facility.
- ◆ Began providing regular fluoride treatments onsite to provide more cost effective preventive dental care. The facility's nursing staff continues to emphasize education in healthy living for the high-needs girls sent to the facility.

# Information Technology

Administrator: John Daugherty

The Information Technology Division provides the leadership, guidance and expertise necessary to gather, store, protect, interpret, improve and present information critical to the department's mission. The division manages technology applications and databases, and interacts with other public and private agencies and interests to meet technology demands. Division staff ensures department employees have the tools to find, use and provide the accurate and timely information necessary to manage offenders, staff and public inquiries.

The division administrator provides leadership, direction and assistance in developing long-range plans related to using technology to advance the department's goals. He ensures the plans are consistent with state government's overall strategic plan and with the goals of the department and state government. He also participates on multiple state, inter-agency and national information technology projects, committees, councils and technology working groups. He is one of the original founders and current chairman of the National Consortium of Offender Management Systems, serves on the executive board of the Corrections Technology Association, and participates on the State of Montana Information Technology Managers Council.

The **emergency preparedness and planning manager** facilitates implementation and testing of the department's emergency operation plan to ensure the

department is ready to adequately respond to emergencies that could potentially arise in corrections, helping to protect the safety of the public, as well as the staff and offenders in correctional facilities.

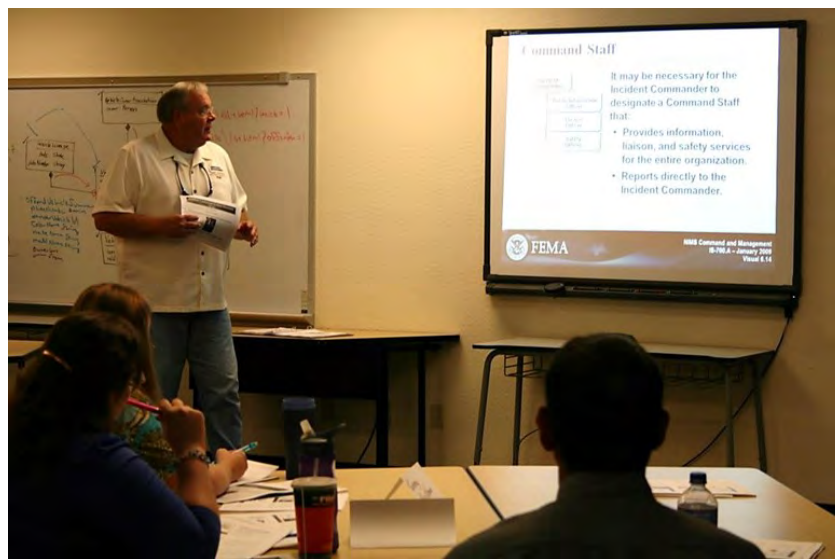
The **communications manager** is responsible for managing the department's interoperability radio system. This system is part of a statewide effort to develop an emergency radio system that allows all jurisdictions to seamlessly communicate with one another in the event of an emergency.

The **Application Development Bureau** is involved in maintaining, supporting and updating the department's adult and youth information management systems. The bureau's main focus is on enhancing the department's electronic databases:

- ◆ Offender Management Information System (OMIS)
- ◆ Offender Management Plan (OMP)
- ◆ Youth Management System (YMS)

The bureau also creates and maintains interfaces with the State Integrated Justice Information Sharing broker, which allows government agencies to exchange information.

The **Network Operations Bureau** administers and supports the department's servers, workstations and printers, and assists department staff and the Board of Pardons and Parole. The bureau manages security for all server and workstation systems and provides business analyses, planning and testing for data



Emergency planning manager David Vaught conducts a training session in emergency command, communication and interagency coordination.

system usage and implementation for new systems. It also provides forensic services to department staff.

The information security manager manages the department's information security plan in conjunction with representatives from each division within the department and the state's Information Technology Services Division.

The bureau continues to look at emerging technologies to help department staff realize efficiencies while remaining cost effective.

The **Statistics and Data Quality Bureau** staff develops statistical information and reports for the department, the legislature, federal agencies and Montana citizens. The staff also maintains the department's population management projections, detects and repairs data quality errors, and responds to national surveys requesting offender demographics and statistics.

Staffers continue to work with other state and federal agencies on data-sharing initiatives with the goal of increasing data integrity, decreasing redundant data entry and enhancing public safety. The bureau also maintains the offender data available to the public online through the Correctional Offender Network (CON) website.

## Accomplishments

- ◆ Implemented the offender technology education system known as SOAR, or Student On-line Academic Resources. SOAR is an online network that teaches offenders critical technology life-skills prior to their reentry into the community. Classes such as the Montana Digital Academy provide just-in-time education modules to the students. The program also teaches offenders the skills they need to earn their "A+" certification, credentials that qualify them for jobs as computer technicians when they leave prison.



*The SOAR team was awarded a 2014 Governor's Award for Excellence. Six DOC divisions along with staff from DOA worked to implement a secure, segregated network and formed partnerships with MSU-Billings, Flathead Valley Community College and Miles City Community College.*

- ◆ Created standardized processes for emergency preparedness, including:
  - ⇒ extensive training at department facilities throughout the state
  - ⇒ development of a standardized emergency operations plan template
  - ⇒ development of an all-hazards emergency operations plan template for contract facilities
  - ⇒ revision of and updates to policy, procedures and supporting documents

- ◆ Redesigned the Correctional Offender Network (CON) website to allow queries to return “real time” data and to make the application mobile-device friendly.
- ◆ Developed an automated version of the evidence-based assessment tools adopted by the department – the Montana Offender Risk and Reentry Assessments (MORRA) and Women’s Risk and Needs Assessments (WRNA) – within the department’s Offender Management Information System (OMIS). Assessment results are now available to staff and providers with OMIS access, and also are used to automate the initial supervision level assigned to offenders on probation and parole.
- ◆ In a collaborative effort with the Montana Department of Justice, created the Offender Location & Residency Inquiry Service. The new screen shows staff of the DOJ Sexual or Violent Offender Registry (SVOR) unit all offenders designated as sexual or violent who have changed their address within a specified date range. Prompt access to this address information has facilitated DOJ’s ability to keep offender addresses on the registry up to date.
- ◆ Made significant enhancements to the department’s adult and juvenile offender web-based applications, including:
  - ⇒ adding the capability to collect youth recidivism data for the first time
  - ⇒ adding a medical scheduling system
  - ⇒ tracking ADA accommodations
  - ⇒ redesigning the facility intake photograph and department badge-printing software
- ◆ Upgraded all workstations to Windows 7 or later.
- ◆ Implemented a mobility pilot initiative to provide Probation and Parole officers access to critical data while working in the field.
- ◆ Significantly expanded the department’s Victim Information & Notification Everyday (VINE) service to track offenders placed in the community. This expansion allows VINE to provide automated alerts to victims when offenders are placed on probation or parole within the community, a service that was not previously available in Montana.
- ◆ Participated on national committees on corrections sharing initiatives in the areas of victim notification, reentry and the Prison Rape Elimination Act.
  - ⇒ Partnered with federal agencies to create a national standard for victim notification exchanges. The development and use of the new national standard allows us to send information to a victim notification provider in a standardized format. As more states and victim notification providers adopt the standard, states will be better able to share victim notification information.



*Corrections staff Adrienne Slaughter, Megan Coy and Jason Nelson map out a way to create a single department-wide case management system, including identifying barriers and potential solutions.*



# Montana Correctional Enterprises

Administrator: Gayle Lambert

The Montana Correctional Enterprises (MCE) Division provides vocational education and on-the-job training and work experience to inmates in industry, vocational and agricultural programs. Inmates working in these programs develop marketable job skills, a strong work ethic and self-esteem through a feeling of pride in their accomplishments, often for the first time in their lives. In addition, inmates earn a wage to pay their victim restitution and court-ordered fines, and to save money for their release.

MCE programs benefit public safety in our prisons and communities. They improve prison security by keeping inmates active and engaged while incarcerated, and provide inmates who will return to our communities with opportunities to learn life



*In 2014, MCE inmate workers built this playhouse for a raffle to support Tina's House, a domestic violence shelter in Deer Lodge.*

and job skills, and a work ethic that enables them to become productive employees, good neighbors and law-abiding, tax-paying citizens. Several national studies indicate that inmates involved in correctional industry training programs are less likely to reoffend and between 20 to 40 percent more likely to stay out of prison.

The majority of the training programs are self-supporting. In fiscal year 2014, the programs generated revenue to cover 95 percent of the division's \$17.6 million budget. The general fund budget of \$795,000 covers the vocational program's educational component and the salaries of the three civilian staff working in the canteen.

The division employs 75 civilians and provides daily training for 500 inmates at Montana State Prison and Montana Women's Prison.

## MCE Programs

### ◆ Agriculture

- Range Cattle
- Crops
- Dairy Cattle
- Milk Processing Plant
- Lumber Mill and Processing
- Wildland Fire Fighting
- Community Work Program

### ◆ Industries

- Furniture and Upholstery
- Print
- Sign
- Embroidery and Screen Printing
- Clothing
- Dog Training
- Federally Certified Work Programs
- Operation of Inmate Hobby Store

### ◆ Vocational Education – General Fund

- Classroom Education – gas and diesel engines, welding, machining, computer technology
- Reentry Services and Documentation

### ◆ Vocational Education – Enterprise Fund

- Motor Vehicle Maintenance
- Auto Body Repair
- Metal Fabrication

### ◆ Food Factory

- Cook Chill
- Bakery

### ◆ License Plate Factory

- Plate Production for Counties
- Novelty and Specialty Products

### ◆ Inmate Canteen

## Accomplishments

- ◆ MCE programs reduced recidivism for inmates who were involved in them for one year or longer. (See page E-3 for rates.)
- ◆ Provided over 500 cords of wood for the Governor's Firewood Project, which provides firewood to low income families throughout western Montana.
- ◆ In conjunction with Fish, Wildlife & Parks, MCE opened its ranch lands to a special-access rifle hunt that gives priority consideration to disabled veterans and youths.
- ◆ MCE collected \$8,023 in driver's license reinstatement fines and fees from inmates to clear their driver records. In addition, staff assisted inmates in obtaining the documentation inmates need prior to release, including:
  - ⇒ 1,840 birth certificates
  - ⇒ 941 State of Montana identification cards
  - ⇒ 298 Social Security cards
  - ⇒ 121 State of Montana Class D driver licenses
  - ⇒ 22 State of Montana Commercial driver licenses
- ◆ Upgraded fire and life safety measures at the license plate factory. Based on a recommendation from Risk Management & Tort Defense, prison maintenance installed a new fire exit door, and upgraded the flammable storage room and the building's entire fire detection and protection system.
- ◆ Renovated and expanded the high-side laundry, installing more energy efficient, commercial-sized equipment. The new laundry handles all inmate clothing and creates new jobs for inmates on the high side. It also eliminated the washers and dryers in each unit, improving clothing accountability and increasing security.



Prison maintenance upgraded the fire detection and protection system for the license plate factory.

Photo by Andrew Olcott



The energy efficient, commercial-sized equipment allows the new high-side laundry to handle all inmate clothing and creates new jobs for inmate workers.

Photo by Gail Boese

- ◆ Used scrap lumber to build two playhouses that were donated to a Deer Lodge nonprofit agency that assists and provides shelter for victims of domestic abuse. The playhouse raffles raised over \$7,000 for the organization.
- ◆ Provided 16,240 hours of community service and worked with DNRC on 21 wildland fires throughout Montana.



A dozen MCE inmates created over 200 toys for Toys for Tots. The men found that making the toys not only met an important need in a child's life, but also gave them a sense of purpose and pride in being able to give something back to the community.

Photo by Ross Wagner

For related statistical information, see Appendix E

# Montana State Prison

Warden: Leroy Kirkegard

**M**ontana State Prison is the largest correctional facility in the state, housing nearly 1,500 inmates in a 68-acre compound designed to handle five custody levels: administrative segregation, maximum, close, medium and minimum. Montana State Prison is a familiar symbol of corrections in Montana and houses some of the most violent offenders in the state. However, the prison accounts for only about one out of every 10 offenders under Department of Corrections supervision.

The prison and its staff of about 640 uniformed and non-uniformed employees serve the citizens of Montana by providing a secure correctional environment in support of public safety through positive offender change.

The prison, located west of Deer Lodge, opened in 1977 with room for 334 inmates and was already too small to meet demand. The 1977 Legislature authorized construction of two high-security housing units, but the 192 additional beds were inadequate for the growing population. A series of further expansions in the 1980s and 1990s added about another 900 beds. The most recent addition was 108 beds at the Work and Reentry Center in 2008, increasing the prison's operating capacity to 1,485.

The prison is divided into three compounds: low side, high side and locked housing. Within those custody levels are different types of supervision. Inmates range from general and special management populations to those with serious mental illness and inmates housed for pre-hearing confinement, detention or those in administrative segregation due to ongoing or serious behavior management problems.

The prison, in conjunction with Montana Correctional Enterprises, provides work for about 70 percent of the inmate population, as well as

education, treatment, programming, recreation, religious activities and health services to promote development of self esteem, an environment that fosters self-improvement and a work ethic that will serve inmates before and after their release.

The prison undertook an array of construction projects in 2013 and 2014. Fiber optic service was installed for all areas of the prison; roof repairs were completed on many of the existing buildings; new parking lot lighting for both MSP staff and MCE Ranch office was completed; a new computer system for door controls at the Martz Diagnostic and Intake Unit was purchased and installed; and significant improvements in ADA accommodations were made throughout the prison, including a new wheelchair ramp into the high-side gym and upgraded inmate restrooms.

The prison administration includes a warden and four associate wardens who oversee security, programs, housing and facility management. Contract Placement, Technical Correctional Services and Operations are also part of the warden's administration.

The **Contract Placement Bureau** manages and monitors contracts with two regional prisons and a private prison. The cooperation with these partners is critical to operating an efficient network of secure facilities that provides the department the flexibility needed to manage the always-changing inmate population. The private and regional prisons house about 840 inmates.

Adult male offenders are screened, evaluated, tested and classified before decisions are made regarding their placement in one of the regional facilities, the private prison or Montana State Prison. Placement decisions are based on an inmate's classification scores, medical, dental and mental health needs, security concerns, victims' issues and gang activity.

Montana State Prison houses all high-security risk inmates, such as those requiring placement in locked housing and those inmates with serious medical needs and mental health issues. The average cost per day to house an offender at the prison is approximately \$102.

Crossroads Correctional Center in Shelby houses a portion of the administrative segregation population. Corrections Corporation of America owns and operates the 15-year-old facility with about 540 state inmates. The department also contracts with Dawson County for operation of a 144-bed regional prison in Glendive and with Cascade County for a 152-bed regional prison in Great Falls. The average cost per day for an offender at the two regional prisons and Crossroads is about \$78.

The bureau coordinates movement of inmates among the state and contracted secure facilities and maintains a comprehensive monitoring process that ensures contract compliance, controls costs and maintains public safety. On-site state monitors report directly to the bureau chief and an audit team conducts periodic inspections to determine compliance with department policies and contract provisions.

The **Technical Correctional Services Bureau** is responsible for inmate classification, discipline, grievances, and placement and movement programs for the prison system in Montana. These programs are the cornerstone for managing the risk that inmates pose to the public, the facilities, their staffs and other inmates. The bureau promotes public safety and facility order by appropriately differentiating inmates based on security, custody and program needs, and preparing inmates for their return to society by promoting accountability and responsibility during incarceration. The bureau represents a corrections “check-and-balance” tool for handling inmate risk through proper classification and managing inmate behavior through the disciplinary and grievance system.

The **Operations Manager** is responsible for the warehouse and receiving and distributing goods and services throughout the Montana State Prison and Montana Correctional Enterprises facilities. Oversight of the operational needs for the prison system is vital to the facility’s daily operation.

## Accomplishments

- ◆ Graduated the largest number of inmates the prison’s Adult Basic Education program has seen, with 81 graduates receiving a HISET (formerly a GED).
- ◆ Expanded services in the high-side compound to include sex offender programming II (SOP II) and a full chemical dependency wing.
- ◆ Increased the number of hours of programming in each chemical dependency group by 40 percent since 2012.
- ◆ Commenced a full-time intensive chemical dependency treatment program at the Work Reentry Center (WRC). This eliminated the need for offenders to give up their jobs and their positions at the WRC because they had to return to the institution for chemical dependency treatment.



*Low side inmates who earned their HISET certificates in February 2014 celebrate their accomplishment with their adult education teachers.*

- ◆ Completed a fiber optic project that brought high-speed Internet to the MSP campus. Working with the DOC and state Information Technology divisions and Charter Communications, a fiber optic broadband connection was installed between the prison and Deer Lodge. The high speed connection is especially beneficial to the administrative, security and infirmary staff and many programs such as reentry and education.
- ◆ Upgraded the door controls in the Martz Diagnostic and Intake Unit (MDIU), including replacing computers and failing software. The upgrade created a computer operating screen that is comparable to the ones used in Locked Housing Units One and Two.
- ◆ Installed a new phase monitor protector that can turn off all power when there is a loss of power or a voltage drop coming into the facility. The original monitor was unreliable and, in summer 2014, stuck open during a lighting strike, destroying electrical equipment connected to it. The new switch protects the prison, Montana Correctional Enterprises and Treasure State Correctional Training Center from power phase loss.
- ◆ Made major roof repairs to a number of buildings, including Locked Housing Units One and Two, the Unit B commons area and the kitchen on the high side.
- ◆ Worked with the Dept. of Environmental Quality and Architecture & Engineering to upgrade the prison's perimeter lighting, installing a high mast at Locked Housing Unit One and six perimeter lights.
- ◆ Worked with the Office of Human Resources to increase the number of applications for correctional officer positions.
- ◆ Expanded faith-based programming to include:
  - ⇒ outdoor worship space to other faith groups
  - ⇒ increased pastoral care, with two Chaplain Service volunteers readily available
- ◆ Increased use of a new updated interlibrary loan program for both legal and regular library services, and updated and increased inventory of the religious library reading materials and books.
- ◆ Increased donations to MSP libraries by three times more than in previous years.
- ◆ Partnered with The Pacific Institute (TPI) and Montana State University to conduct a study of TPI curriculum efficacy in the areas of recidivism, prison behavior and quality of life.
- ◆ Continued to offer and conduct educational tours for Supreme Court justices and clerks, sentence review judges, county attorneys, legislative interim committee members and others.



*The new phase power protector installed at the prison replaces an unreliable old switch that allowed electrical equipment to be damaged.*

*For related statistical  
information, see  
Appendix F*

# Montana Women's Prison

Warden: Joan Daly, MS, LCPC

The Montana Women's Prison in Billings is a state-run facility that operates based on a recovery and reentry process designed to prepare women for successful reentry into their communities. The recovery/reentry process encourages pro-social behavior, putting the onus on the inmates to take an active role in their rehabilitation. With support from officers who specialize in reentry and other MWP staff, the process takes a holistic approach, providing opportunities for positive intellectual, emotional, physical and spiritual growth.

Medical, dental and mental health services, and chemical dependency, educational, vocational and parenting programs are available to the women. The programs are enhanced by a large number of

volunteers who provide activities for the women. Volunteers assist with providing services and programs that encourage change and create ties to the community, while allowing women to give back in a positive and productive way through community service projects. The Women's Prison honors its many dedicated volunteers every other year with a special Volunteer Day, the most recent in August 2013.

The prison promotes child-parent bonding and development of parenting skills in preparation for family reunification. Special family "kids day"

events occur once a month under the supervision of contracted parenting staff. The prison sponsors an annual "Family Day" during which inmates and their loved ones can spend several hours socializing, enjoying a meal together and playing games. In 2014, over 200 family and inmates participated in the Family Day event.

The Montana Women's Prison houses 194 female inmates. More than 60 percent of all inmates are involved in educational, vocational and life skills programs.

The prison's educational programs include classes to obtain high school-equivalency diplomas (HiSet), college preparation courses and opportunities to

learn computer and job-related skills. In cooperation with Montana State University-Billings, the prison provides inmates access to educational training, remedial and continuing education, employment planning and work skills development. In collaboration with the Montana

Department of Labor, the Billings area reentry task force and MSU-Billings operate a grant-funded program that works with inmates considered high risk to return to prison. It focuses on employment, relationships and family, and housing needs during the transition from prison to the inmate's community.



Volunteers Dee Dee Hilton and Jodi Hart teach an abstract art class at the women's prison. The two volunteers also manage the fair booths for the fundraising causes inmates select. Photo by Annamae Siegfried-Derrick

The prison's industries program provides vocational training in fabric industries such as print-screening, direct printing, design work and embroidery. In conjunction with the Women's Prison, Montana Correctional Enterprises operates the Prison Paws for Humanity dog training program.

Medical and clinical services provide assessments, evaluation and treatment that significantly improve the inmates' health. The prison's clinical treatment staff offers group therapy and medication management, when clinically indicated, to promote good physical and mental health and positive behavioral change.

The overall goal of the Montana Women's Prison is to provide incarcerated women opportunities to develop the necessary skills to make positive changes in their thinking, behavior and lifestyle in order to live successfully as productive citizens after they transition to their home communities.

The warden manages all aspects of the Montana Women's Prison, which has a staff of 92, including 20 contract personnel. Through the development and implementation of successful correctional practices, the warden promotes a secure, rehabilitative and humane environment for inmates, staff, volunteers and the public. The warden integrates rehabilitative programming with security operations to provide female inmates the treatment and care they need, while also ensuring the best possible security for the Montana Women's Prison and the Billings community.

The members of the prison's management team are responsible for ensuring adherence to the department's and prison's mission.

The **Associate Warden of Security and Maintenance** supervises the security design and maintenance, program design, security budget and maintenance of the physical plant. The AW of Security and Maintenance is responsible for staff development and training in relation to maintenance, food service and emergency preparedness. This position also:

- ◆ reviews, negotiates and manages security and construction contracts, and maintenance agreements
- ◆ ensures the continued orderly operation of all inmate classification levels
- ◆ ensures public, staff and inmate safety and security

The **Associate Warden of Operations** is responsible for management of on-going prison operations including ensuring a safe, humane and secure work environment for both the staff and inmates. The AW performs general administrative duties and supervises the prison's security staff and support operations through participation in security design and operation, program design, budget development, unit management, and staff development and training.

*The Women of Conviction booth at the 2014 Summer Fair in Billings sold a variety of art and craft items made by MWP inmates, with the proceeds going to the American Cancer Society.*

*Photo by Annamae Siegfried-Derrick*



This position directly oversees prison support functions in inmate services, which include hobby, inmate property, library, legal library, recreation, inmate employment and Inmate Welfare Fund activity.

The **Treatment and Reentry Program Manager** coordinates treatment and reentry services for mental health, chemical dependency, vocational, educational, parenting and case management needs. This position also oversees and facilitates group therapy and monitors inmate progress.

The **Community Relations Program Manager** is responsible for the victim impact program, volunteer program, religious program, public information, Healthy Living of Inmates, community tours, fund raising, work release programs and PREA program coordination.

### Accomplishments:

- ◆ Conducted an assessment that resulted in a 7.7 percent discount in Workers Compensation insurance premium.
- ◆ Completed development of a garden and greenhouse that provide:
  - ⇒ food to augment MWP Food Services
  - ⇒ community service to the Food Bank by donating excess produce and onsite assistance such as setting starter plants
  - ⇒ master gardener training, life skills and technical on-the-job training to inmates in greenhouse operations
- ◆ Completed acquisition of properties east of the facility for the garden project and campus security.
- ◆ Renovated office spaces and the main entry with flooring and painting.
- ◆ Completed an emergency preparedness operations plan for MWP.
- ◆ Began development of a program to assist inmates in readiness to participate in the recovery and reentry process.
- ◆ Fully implemented an evidence-based risk and needs assessment (WRNA-Women's Risk and Needs Assessment) that begins the reentry planning process at the time inmates enter prison.



*Prayer rocks placed along walking trails in the Billings community as part of class offered to inmates at the Women's Prison in conjunction with the Yellowstone Art Museum. The women wrote prayers or notes that were placed in clay rocks they created. The rocks were then fired, turning the notes to ash inside the clay.*

*For related statistical information, see Appendix G*



# Probation and Parole

Administrator: Kevin Olson

The Probation and Parole Division plays a critical role in managing Montana's offender population. The division represents the front line of public safety through its supervision of about eight out of every 10 offenders in community-based programs with the goal of helping offenders avoid prison and become prepared to live successfully in Montana communities as productive, law-abiding citizens.

The division, formerly known as Adult Community Corrections, is comprised of one bureau and six probation and parole regions.

This structure aids staff in managing the increasing offender population with a variety of specialty programs designed to offer options to incarceration and to address the individual needs of offenders through treatment, programming and other services aimed at reducing recidivism.

Unlike other states, courts in Montana can sentence adult offenders to the custody of the Department of Corrections instead of to prison. Offenders sentenced to the department's custody are known as "DOC commits." The agency uses a variety of assessment tools to determine where to place them.

**Probation and Parole** has 140 officers who supervise approximately 8,500 offenders in communities throughout Montana. The division has 23 field offices and eight offices in correctional facilities. Probation and parole officers have an average caseload of 73 offenders, although some officers have smaller caseloads that specialize in:

- ◆ sex offenders
- ◆ offenders with mental health and/or chemical dependency problems
- ◆ American Indian offenders
- ◆ Boot camp graduates
- ◆ offenders convicted of felony drunk driving
- ◆ reentry services
- ◆ Intensive Supervision program (ISP)
- ◆ Day Reporting program
- ◆ treatment courts

Contracted services for chemical dependency, mental health and employment counseling are available in probation and parole offices throughout Montana.

The **Contracted Facilities Unit** is responsible for overseeing the state's boot camp and managing department contracts for:

- ◆ seven prerelease centers
- ◆ seven drug and alcohol treatment programs
- ◆ three assessment, sanction and revocation centers

**Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC):**  
144 male offenders, Missoula

The MASC program operates under a cooperative agreement between the Department of Corrections and the Missoula County Detention Facility. Its purpose is to determine the most appropriate placement for offenders through clear, accurate and impartial assessments.

## 2nd arrest made in Missoula pipe bomb case

Aug 20, 2014 7:24 PM by Brin Merkley, KPAX News

MISSOULA - Two arrests have been made in connection with a pipe bomb that was found in a local garage on Tuesday afternoon.

What started as a probation officer conducting a home visit is what led to the discovery of not only a bomb, but also bomb making materials inside the home.

The roommates arrested in connection to the incident are 27-year old Andrew Charles Ibey and 40-year old Shelly Turbitt....

...State Parole Officer Kathleen Beccari says Turbitt's probation officer, Andrea Bethel, called authorities after she identified the explosive device inside the garage at 919 Spartan Drive at around 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

City and County law enforcement - as well as a bomb squad - responded to the house, taped off the street and evacuated four nearby homes.

<http://www.kpax.com/news/2nd-arrest-made-in-missoula-pipe-bomb-case/>

MASC provides these assessments to community corrections programs that screen offenders for potential placement, rather than sending them directly to prison. These “DOC commits” are given mental health, chemical dependency and sex offender assessments and youthful offender counseling, as needed. Offenders may be placed in treatment programming while at MASC prior to being considered for placement in a community program. About 77 percent of offenders entering MASC are diverted from prison to community-based programs.



*New Probation and Parole officers prepare for firearms training at Ft. Harrison in Helena.*

*Photo by*

**Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition (START):** 138 male offenders, Anaconda START is a contracted program that serves offenders who violate the conditions of their community placements and offers them an alternative placement to prison. The program helps offenders get back on track with a goal of returning them to the community.

**Prerelease centers** provide space for 864 men and women as they transition from prison to their communities or try to get their lives in order to avoid prison. Because a typical stay in a prerelease center is 200 days, the facilities are able to serve up to 1,600 offenders annually.

The department contracts with all prerelease centers to provide the transitional living program (TLP) for offenders transitioning from the center to the community. The 60-day program is mandatory for offenders who plan to remain in the same community as the prerelease center they are leaving and allows them to live in their own residences while still reporting to the prerelease center.

The department also contracts with the prerelease centers to provide the enhanced supervision program (ESP) to offenders on probation, parole or conditional release who need additional supervision and alcohol and drug monitoring. Services provided by the centers under this program may include classes to help offenders identify and avoid criminal thinking, chemical dependency evaluations and aftercare, help finding a job, increased drug or alcohol testing, oversight of weekly offender schedules and electronic monitoring of alcohol use.

Montana’s prerelease centers are in the following communities:

- Butte – 120 men, 55 women, 20 TLP (transitional living), 12 ESP (enhanced supervision)
- Bozeman – 34 men, 5 TLP, 12 ESP
- Billings – 165 men, 74 women (Passages), 28 TLP, 40 ESP
- Great Falls – 165 men, 34 women, 10 TLP, 14 ESP
- Missoula – 90 men, 20 women, 12 TLP, 12 ESP
- Helena – 105 men, 10 TLP, 6 ESP

**Passages** is a contracted program that provides various services for 164 female offenders in Billings. In addition to the women’s prerelease center, Passages provides:

- Passages Assessment, Sanction and Revocation Center (ASRC) – 50 female offenders
- Passages Alcohol and Drug Treatment (ADT) program – 45 female offenders

**Passages Assessment, Sanction, and Revocation Center (ASRC)** serves female offenders sentenced to the department who are evaluated for placement in a community corrections program rather than sending them directly to prison. These offenders have access to mental health and chemical dependency treatment as needed and as a prerequisite to being considered for placement in other community programs.

**Passages Alcohol and Drug Treatment (ADT) program** is a 60- to 90-day chemical dependency treatment program. Offenders in the program participate in groups dealing with chemical dependency; behavioral therapy and criminal thinking errors; life skills and parenting training; domestic violence; grief counseling; anger management, and victims issues.

**Warm Springs Addictions Treatment and Change (WATCH)** programs provide treatment to offenders convicted of felony drunken driving. Both programs offer intensive, six-month residential treatment that is modified to meet the needs and issues of a correctional population. The program teaches offenders how to live and function while in treatment, their home communities and with their families. The KNIGHTS group, which started in 2007, addresses specific needs of offenders convicted of negligent vehicular homicide while under the influence.

WATCH West – Warm Springs, 115 male offenders

WATCH East – Glendive, 50 male and female offenders

**Connections Corrections Program (CCP)** is a 60- to 90-day chemical dependency treatment program. Offenders participate in groups dealing with chemical dependency; behavioral therapy and criminal thinking errors; life skills and parenting training; domestic violence; grief counseling; anger management. and victims issues.

CCP Butte – 52 male offenders

CCP Warm Springs – 52 male offenders

**Elkhorn Treatment Center** (42 female offenders, Boulder) and **Nexus Treatment Center** (82 male offenders, Lewistown) treat offenders sentenced for criminal possession of dangerous drugs involving methamphetamine, cocaine or other stimulant use, and co-occurring mental illness and multiple substance abuse. Both programs are prison-alternative programs that provide 270 days of intensive treatment. This includes behavioral therapy, parenting, anger management, criminal thinking errors classes, high school courses, self improvement, criminal conduct and substance abuse treatment. Program graduates continue their transition to the community with placement at a prerelease center for an additional 200 days to complete the 15-month program.

**Treasure State Correctional Training Center**, or “boot camp,” in Deer Lodge offers a valuable alternative to prison for both male and female offenders.



*Each year, boot camp trainees use two-man crosscut saws, wedges and mauls to cut and split a mountain of logs. As a result, in Nov. 2013, 200 cords of free firewood was distributed to seniors and individuals with disabilities in Powell County.*

Offenders must volunteer to participate in the highly disciplined, military-style program that offers 90-120 days of intensive programming in victim impact, criminal thinking errors, parenting, anger management, substance abuse treatment and academic schooling. The 90- to 120-day aftercare program at the Great Falls Prerelease Center helps offenders return to the community by providing employment and housing.

The **Adult Interstate Compact Unit** coordinates the movement and data tracking of approximately 1,000 offenders living in other states on probation, parole or conditional release. Since 1937, the National Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers has the sole statutory authority for regulating the transfer of adult parole and probation supervision across state boundaries. All 50 states and three U.S. territories are members of this interstate agreement controlled by the national commission.

## Accomplishments

- ◆ Obtained a federal grant that funds two probation and parole officers who supervise high-risk probationers with a goal of preventing their return to the correctional system (SMART Probation Grant).
- ◆ Partnered with the Montana Department of Justice on use of the 24/7 Sobriety program for DUI offenders.
- ◆ Created reentry officer positions in all six Probation and Parole regions.
- ◆ Partnered with private and non-profit organizations throughout the state on reentry efforts.
- ◆ Trained all probation and parole officers in motivational interviewing and standardized assessment using the Montana Offender Reentry and Risk Assessment (MORRA) for men and the Women's Risk and Needs Assessment (WRNA).
- ◆ Conducted division-wide training for hearing officers.
- ◆ Restructured the Treasure State Correctional Training Center "boot camp" program to allow the participation of female offenders.
- ◆ Celebrated the 20-year anniversary of the Treasure State Correctional Training Center.
- ◆ Celebrated the 30-year anniversary of the Great Falls Prerelease Center.
- ◆ The Passages Culinary Arts Program was recognized for innovation by the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship. Women participating in the program catered a dinner for legislators in the Capitol Rotunda during the 2013 session.



*Gov. Steve Bullock samples appetizers prepared by the women in the Culinary Arts Program recognized for innovation by the U.S. Department of Labor.*

*Photo by Bob Anez*



- ◆ Added five mental health beds at Passages for female offenders.
- ◆ Partnered with the Center for Children and Families to provide reentry services designed to engage the families of female offenders at Passages.
- ◆ The Adult Interstate Compact bureau received a Montana Correctional Association significant contribution award for achieving the number-one ranking in a national audit of all the states.

*Women participating in the Passages Culinary Arts Program catered a dinner for legislators in the Capitol Rotunda during the 2013 Session.*

*Photo by Bob Anez*

# Youth Services

Administrator: Cindy McKenzie

The Youth Services Division holds youths adjudicated to the department's custody by a youth court accountable for their actions through custody, supervision, restitution and life-skills development, while ensuring that all court-ordered conditions are met. This is achieved by providing habilitation-focused programming both in facilities and while on parole supervision in the community. The goal is to give youths every possible opportunity for successful and productive lives.

The division includes:

- ◆ Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility for boys in Miles City
- ◆ Riverside Youth Correctional Facility and Transition Program for girls in Boulder
- ◆ Youth Transition Center for boys in Great Falls
- ◆ Juvenile Parole supervision from seven offices across the state
- ◆ Interstate Compact on Juveniles Unit and youth transportation
- ◆ fiscal services specific to the juvenile justice system

**Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility** is a 96-bed, secure-care program for males 10-17 years old. The facility offers a year-round educational program accredited by the state Board of Public Education; one-on-one and group counseling; treatment programs for youths who are chemically dependent or sex offenders; spiritual activities; daily recreation; and life skills and work restitution programs. Pine Hills is a member of Performance-Based Standards (PbS) for Youth Correction and Detention Facilities, a data-driven improvement model grounded in research that holds juvenile justice agencies, facilities and residential care providers to the highest standards for operations, programs and services.

Pine Hill has a staff of 126, which includes registered nurses, licensed addiction counselors and other clinical staff to provide the necessary medical, dental, vision and psychiatric services.



*In 2014, Pine Hills started an offsite summer construction class to teach vocational skills. Youths in the program, which was developed with ACE Hardware and other community business partners, used donated lumber to build a shed that will be used as a pump house for a community park.*

“Wellness Days,” conducted quarterly, significantly augment programming for American Indian youths. The White Bison program assists American Indian youths dealing with chemical dependency.

**Riverside Youth Correctional Facility and Transition Program** includes an 11-bed, secure-care program for females 10-17 years old and, since December 2014, an eight-bed licensed group home that provides transition services for girls under the department's supervision. The facility provides gender-specific programming based on evidence-based best practices.

Services include a year-round education program accredited by the state Board of Public Education, one-on-one and group counseling, and treatment programs for chemically dependency youth with a licensed addictions counselor. The clinical staff is composed of a case manager, licensed addictions counselor and two registered nurses. Riverside contracts for additional medical care, including a psychologist for evaluations and consultations. Riverside has a staff of 30.

**Youth Transition Center** in Great Falls offers an alternative to sending boys back to a correctional facility for minor offenses. The center also provides a place for boys – who are coming directly from Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility – to go when no other appropriate placement is available. With around-the-clock staffing, the center provides supervision and life skills enhancement. Youths attend the appropriate educational setting in accordance with their individual case plan and have access to tutoring and on-line educational support services. Each youth is expected to either work or go to school, or both. Through contracts with community providers, youths have access to mentors, health care, employment and outpatient treatment for mental health, sex offenders and chemical dependency.

**Youth Community Corrections Program** includes one aftercare coordinator at each secure care facility, 10 juvenile parole officers in five regions, and one youth transportation officer.

Aftercare coordinators focus on reentry needs and help coordinate community services as youths prepare for their return to the community. Aftercare staff also coordinates family and provider visits to the secure facilities and facilitate reentry team meetings prior to release of youths back into the community.



*Bandwidth at the Riverside Youth Correctional has been increased in preparation for expanding educational opportunities for students. Under a contract with the University of Montana-Helena, students will have access to online dual-credit courses.*

*Photo by Dan Kissner*

Juvenile parole officers are assigned to youths from their regions when each youth enters a secure facility. The parole officer is responsible for communicating with youths and their institutional case manager/treatment team, parents, potential community placements, schools, treatment providers, and aftercare coordinators about planning for the youths' return to the community. Once a youth is released on parole, the parole officer provides supervision, supportive services and community resource connections for the youth and his or her family, in relation to education and employment support and guidance, mentoring, financial assistance programs, and any type of out-patient therapy needed.

In the past two fiscal years, transportation officers traveled more than 132,000 miles to take youth to placements both in and out of state, and to or from youth correctional facilities.

**Financial and program services** staff members, working with both the Office of the Court Administrator (juvenile probation) and DOC's Youth Services Division, in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, administered and/or tracked approximately \$12 million in juvenile placement and contracted funds, and collected revenue (parental contributions and Social Security) of \$778,919 to offset the cost of caring for youths.

## Accomplishments:

- ◆ Maintained a perfect record of no escapes from secure youth care facilities

### **Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility**

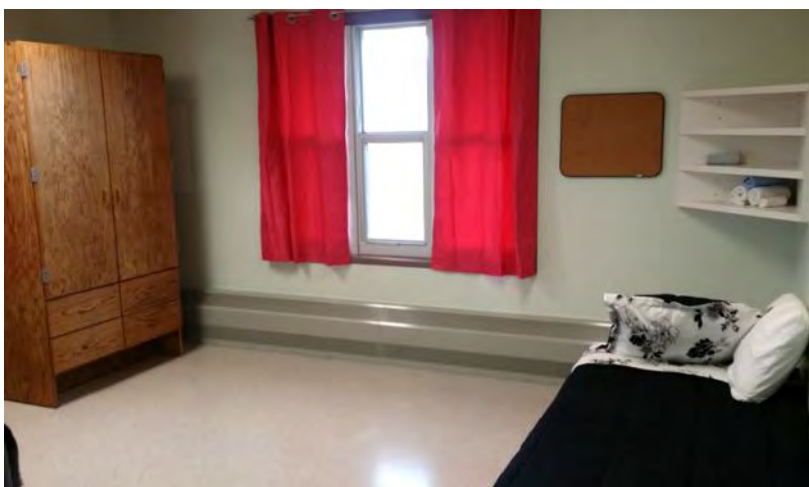
- ◆ Created a Non-violent Crisis Intervention team that was awarded a 2013 Governor's Award for Excellence. Pine Hills was dealing with a high rate of staff injury related to the use of force. To address this, a team of five volunteers was trained in safer, non-violent crisis intervention techniques. The team then retrained all facility staff to use the approved techniques and conducted monthly refresher courses. The team routinely reviews all use of force incidents to ensure the approved

techniques are used and provides staff coaching where needed. Its work has resulted in a 50 percent decrease in a youth injuries and a 70 percent drop in staff injuries over the last year.

- ◆ Participated in the Student On-line Academic Resources (SOAR) program, a grant-funded education initiative coordinated by the department's Information Technology division. In summer 2014, SOAR brought Internet access to Pine Hills, allowing youths to participate in the Montana Digital Academy for credit recovery and take dual-credit courses through a contract with Miles City Community College. This has greatly enhanced the educational opportunities for youths in the facility.
- ◆ Worked with Miles City community members to create a new park on a vacant lot next to Pine Hills. This restorative justice program gave youths the opportunity to learn new skills, such as landscaping and building benches and tables, while they gave back to the community through volunteer work.
- ◆ Developed an offsite work program with ACE Hardware and other community business partners that is providing valuable job skills for youths at Pine Hills before they transition back into the community.



*The Pine Hills Non-violent Crisis Intervention team was honored for its efforts to implement safer techniques when responding to incidents involving youths.*



*In 2014, a wing at the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility was converted into a group home for girls reentering the community. The girls attend the local high school and work in the community.*

*Photo by Riverside Superintendent Dan Kissner*

#### **Riverside Youth Correctional Facility:**

- ◆ Developed a girls' transition program on the Riverside campus to help girls on parole successfully reenter the community. The girls attend the local high school and work in the community. The new eight-bed group home operates within the facility's existing budget and replaces a contract for these services.
- ◆ Completed the first steps of improving the bandwidth at Riverside so the girls can participate in the Student On-line Academic Resources (SOAR) program. In 2015, Riverside will have Internet access that allows students to take dual-credit courses under a contract with the University of MT-Helena.

#### **Juvenile Parole:**

- ◆ Earned reaccreditation with the American Correctional Association for Youth Community Corrections, Juvenile Parole Aftercare (2012 through 2016).
- ◆ Developed a pilot project in Missoula in which juvenile parole officers provide case management services in support of adult probation. Through the project, juvenile parole officers work with a target population of young adult offenders aged 18 to 25 years old, who are first-time felony offenders.

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Executive Director Timothy Allred  
Senior Parole Analyst Julie Thomas

# Glossary of Correctional Terms

**Absconder** – A parolee or probationer who fails to report to a probation officer as required or who illegally leaves his or her county and whereabouts are unknown

**Ad Seg** – Shorthand for administrative segregation, which refers to the process of temporarily separating an inmate in a single-bed cell unit for the safety of the inmate or security of the institution

**ADP** – Average daily population of an institution or program during a certain period of time and taking into account daily fluctuations

**Adult community corrections** – Programs in the community that provide for the supervision of low-risk felony adult offenders and offenders moving from prison to the community. The programs involve citizens in setting policy, and determining placement and programming.

**Beds** – A way of measuring space available to house offenders in a correctional facility. A bed is equal to one offender.

**Board of Pardons and Parole** – A quasi-judicial citizen board created by the legislature in 1889, its seven members are appointed by the governor to staggered four-year terms. The board is attached to the Department of Corrections for budgeting purposes. The board is charged with granting or denying paroles, rescinding and revoking paroles, and recommending pardons or commutations to the governor.

**Canteen** – A store within a correctional facility from which inmates can purchase personal items, such as personal hygiene supplies, snacks, electronics and writing materials

**Capacity** – The maximum number of inmates that can be safely housed and managed in an institution. The number is usually based on operating capacity and is higher than the design capacity.

**Cell block** – A group of cells with a common day room or a group of cells considered a block because of their location or classification

**CD** – Usually refers to chemical dependency

**CJIN** – (pronounced SEE-juhn) The Criminal Justice Information Network is an electronic system for sharing information about criminals with law enforcement and

corrections agencies.

**Classification** – The process of scoring an offender's risks and needs in order to determine his or her appropriate custody level and placement in a prison

**Close custody** – The second most secure custody level, between medium-high and maximum security

**CO** – Correctional officer

**CON** – Correctional Offender Network, a public website that provides basic information about adults convicted of felony offenses who are or have been under state supervision. The site has an offender's photo, physical description, ID number and information about his or her criminal record, sentence, current custody status and location in the corrections system.

**Conditional release** – This refers to instances when an inmate is released into the community under the jurisdiction of the department and subject to its rules. This is not a parole and inmates are not eligible for parole consideration while on conditional release. Offenders who violate the conditions of their release and are subsequently sent to prison would become eligible for parole when prison records show they have served their minimum sentence.

**Connections Corrections** – Two residential-based, chemical-dependency treatment programs operated by a private, nonprofit corporation under contract with the state at Warm Springs and Butte. They have a combined capacity of 104.

**Contraband** – Any substance, material or object that is illegal for an inmate to possess

**CP** – Command post, the central operational area of a prison

**Crime victim compensation program** – A state Justice Department program that provides victims with money to offset some of their expenses resulting from a crime, such as lost wages, medical bills, counseling bills and funeral costs.

**Crossroads Correctional Center** – Montana's only privately run prison, located at Shelby and owned and operated by Corrections Corporation of America under contract with the state. It houses about 540 state inmates.

**Detention** – Imprisonment or confinement for an offense, detention by a police officer following arrest, placement in a community corrections program, or participation in a supervised-release program or a county jail work program

**Discharge** – Release from Department of Corrections supervision based on completion of a court-imposed sentence

**Discharge (juvenile)** – Release from Department of Corrections juvenile supervision due to expiration of a Youth Court order, conviction as an adult, attaining age 18, or complying with conditions of a parole agreement and receiving the maximum benefit from all services available through the department

**Diversion** – Placement of an offender by a court or the department in a facility or program as an alternative to prison

**DOC commit** – Commitment by a court to the Department of Corrections that allows the agency to determine where to place an adult offender within legal guidelines

**EIP** – “Earned incentive program,” which rewards youths in a secure facility for appropriate behavior

**Electronic monitoring** – An automated system capable of recording and transmitting information about an offender’s location, using conventional or cellular phones and sometimes relying on global positioning satellites (GPS). The systems are usually used to monitor offenders ordered to remain in their homes during certain times of day or for certain periods of time. Monitoring is sometimes required as a condition of pretrial release, probation, parole or conditional release.

**Elkhorn** – The name of the methamphetamine treatment center opened at Boulder in April 2007. The 42-bed facility for women offers nine months of intensive treatment followed by six months of aftercare in a prerelease center. Elkhorn is operated by Boyd Andrew Community Services, a nonprofit corporation, under contract with the state.

**EPP** – “Earned privilege program,” which awards and removes an inmate’s privileges based on behavior and progress in treatment programs

**ESP** – “Enhanced supervision program,” which relies on contracts with prerelease center staffs to provide daily

assistance to offenders having trouble finding a job and struggling with substance abuse

**Executive clemency** – Leniency exercised by the governor in the form of commutation of a sentence to a less severe one, a respite or pardon

**Felony** – Any offense for which an adult offender can be sentenced to the Department of Corrections

**Good time** – This credit for good behavior in prison reduced an inmate’s sentence. It was abolished by the 1997 Legislature.

**Habitual offender** – An offender with two or more separate prior convictions. A judge determines this designation.

**Home arrest** – Using a person’s home for confinement, usually through some form of electronic monitoring

**ID number** – The unique number assigned to each offender under department supervision

**Inmate welfare fund** – An account holding money from involuntary contributions by inmates and used to assist inmates in need

**Interstate Compact** – A mutual agreement among the states that allows parolees and probationers to live in a state other than the one where their crime was committed

**ISP** – Intensive supervision program, which is a more structured level of probation or parole that can include electronic monitoring of offenders in the community

**Jail holds** – The temporary housing of state inmates in county jails until space becomes available in the prison system

**JDIP** – Juvenile Delinquency Intervention Program, which provides funding to communities for alternatives to secure care for juvenile offenders

**Kite** – A form inmates use to submit various requests to prison staff

**Lockdown** – Securing a cell, unit or entire institution by locking offenders in their cells as part of a daily routine or to control an incident or disturbance

**MASC** – Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, a 144-bed program that assesses male offenders committed to the Department of Corrections by the courts and determines appropriate placement in the corrections system

**MCE** – Montana Correctional Enterprises, the department division that offers inmates work and training opportunities in various programs, including ranch, dairy, lumber processing, food production, laundry, industry programs and vocational education.

**MSP** – Montana State Prison located outside Deer Lodge. It houses about 1,500 felony male offenders.

**MWP** – Montana Women’s Prison in Billings, which houses about 190 felony female offenders

**Nexus** – The methamphetamine treatment center opened at Lewistown in June 2007. The 82-bed facility for men offers a nine-month program of intensive treatment, followed by six months of aftercare in a prerelease center. Nexus is operated by Community, Counseling and Correctional Services Inc., a nonprofit corporation, under contract with the state.

**Offender accountability letter** – Letters written to victims by offenders who wish to express their sincere sorrow for a crime and to say they are taking steps to change their criminal behavior. The department holds the letters until victims choose to receive them.

**Offender Management Plan** – A systematic case plan that tracks offenders’ needs and programming throughout their time in all levels of the corrections system

**Operating capacity** – The maximum number of beds with which a facility can operate efficiently and safely

**OMIS** – Offender Management Information System, a computerized database containing information about adult offenders under supervision of the department.

**On-site hearing** – A preliminary administrative hearing on a parolee conducted by the department at the site of an alleged parole violation or arrest

**Pardon** – A gubernatorial declaration that an offender is relieved of all legal consequences related to a prior conviction

**Parole** – The supervised release into a community of an inmate prior to the completion of a sentence, as a result of a decision by the state Board of Pardons and Parole, and subject to conditions imposed by the board

**Parole eligibility** – The earliest possible date an offender can be released from prison to parole supervision, usually a fourth of a prison sentence

**Passages** – A multi-faceted correctional facility for women in Billings. Operated under contract with the state by Alternatives Inc., a nonprofit corporation, the facility opened in January 2007. It combines a 69-bed prerelease center; a 50-bed assessment, sanction and revocation center; and 45-bed drug-treatment program

**Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility** – A secure, 96-bed facility for males ages 10 through 17, in Miles City

**PO** – A probation and parole officer

**PREA** – The acronym for the Prison Rape Elimination Act, which was passed by Congress in 2003 and imposes requirements on state and local governments under threat of losing federal funds. It mandates development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison sexual assault; and collection of data on the incidence of prison sexual assault. The law provides for grants to state and local governments to implement the act.

**PRC** – Prerelease center, which is a low-security community-based residence for offenders. The state has contracts with nonprofit Montana corporations for operation of six prerelease centers that house, treat and supervise about 840 men and women offenders at any one time. The centers offer a six-month program that provides transition from prison to community and give judges an alternative to prison for offenders when public safety and the offenders’ interests are best served by a level of supervision between prison and probation.

**Probation** – The court’s release of an offender, subject to supervision by the department and under direction of the court. Juvenile probation is supervised by the Montana Supreme Court.

**PSI** – A pre-sentence investigation report prepared by a parole or probation officer to assess a newly convicted offender and provide assistance to judges in handing down sentences

**Reception** – Part of a prison where offenders are initially housed pending classification and transfer to an assigned cell

**Recidivism rate** – The rate at which adult offenders return to prison in Montana for any reason within three years of their release from prison. Each release can have only one corresponding return.

**Reentry** – The term given to pre- and post-release programs serving adult and juvenile offenders as they transition back to communities

**Regional prisons** – Two prisons housing male inmates and operated in Great Falls and Glendive by Cascade and Dawson counties, respectively, under contract with the state. They have a combined capacity of 296 inmates.

**Restorative justice** – A criminal justice philosophy that focuses on healing the harm and restoring the losses to individuals and communities affected by crime. This philosophy is based on offender accountability, habilitation and restitution.

**Retributive justice** – A philosophy that a crime is committed against the state and the offender is held personally liable through punishment

**Return rate** – The rate at which adult offenders enter or return to an adult community correctional facility or prison in Montana for any reason within three years of release from any correctional facility

**Revocation** – The act of a judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole to end an offender's parole or probation because of a technical violation of conditions imposed

**Riverside Youth Correctional Facility** – A 20-bed secure facility for girls ages 10-17, located in Boulder

**Screening** – The process of reviewing an inmate's sentence, criminal history, special needs and prison behavior to determine placement in or transfer to a program or another facility

**Security threat groups** – Sometimes called STGs, these most often refer to prison gangs.

**START** – The Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation and Transition center, a 133-bed facility. It opened at Warm Springs in December 2005 as a pilot project offering an alternative to prison for those who violate conditions of their community placement. START moved to its new facility near Anaconda in July 2010. Offenders are assessed and offered some treatment in an effort to return them to the community.

**TAP** – Treatment and accountability programs, which are six-month programs focusing on offenders at higher risk of revocation because of their failure to comply with treatment requirements or other treatment-related violations

**Treasure State Correctional Training Center** – Located near the Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge, this 60-bed correctional facility is also called a "boot camp." It is based on a military format of discipline and treatment. Programs employed during a trainee's 90- to 120-day incarceration include victimology, criminal thinking errors, anger management, substance abuse treatment and academic schooling. Successful completion can result in a reduced prison term.

**UA** – The acronym for urinalysis that determines the presence of alcohol or other drugs in an offender's system

**VINE** – The acronym for Victim Information and Notification Everyday, an automated 24-hour telephone and e-mail offender tracking system that is operated by a private company under contract with the Corrections Department. Victims and the general public can register with VINE to receive notice of an offender's transfer, release, escape, parole hearing, sentence review or death.

**Victim-impact statement** – A report presented by a victim to the court before sentencing, or to the Board of Pardons and Parole before a parole hearing that summarizes the trauma caused by the crime. The victim often offers his or her opinion about an appropriate sentence or whether parole should be granted.

**Victim-offender dialogue** – A process that allows victims to meet with their offenders in a safe and secure setting to ask questions about the crime and to discuss the harm it caused. A facilitator assists in the process that is designed to hold offenders accountable and help victims begin a healing process.

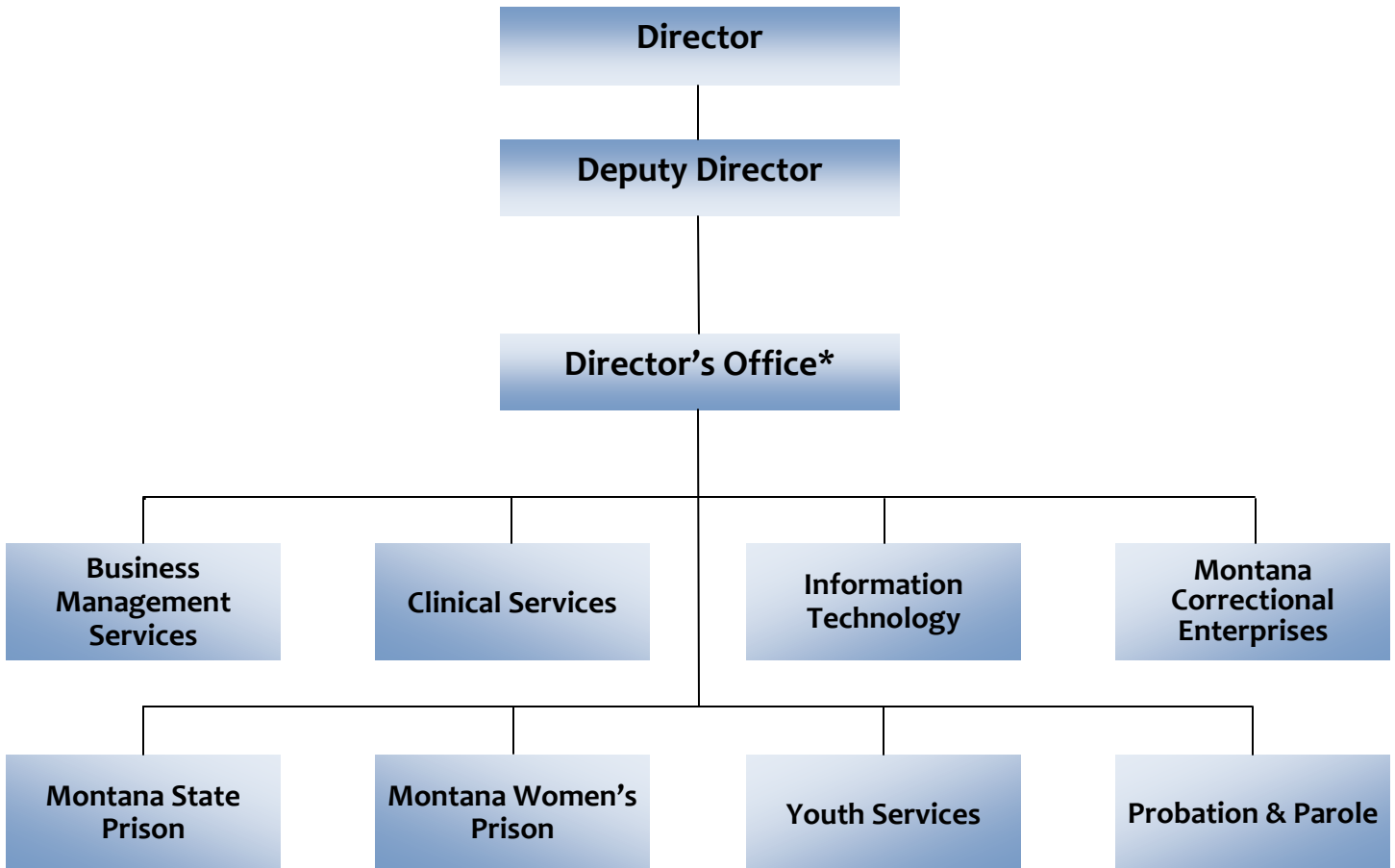
**WATCh** – Warm Springs Addiction Treatment and Change, opened in February 2000. It is a 115-bed program offering supervision and treatment to felony DUI offenders, who are those with four or more drunken-driving convictions. WATCh East opened in Glendive in 2005 and has 50 beds.

**Youth community corrections** – This portion of the Department of Corrections encompasses juvenile parole, transition centers, detention licensing of private detention centers, interstate compact services for youths on probation and parole, and community juvenile placement funds.

**YMS** – Youth Management System, the electronic database for juvenile offenders

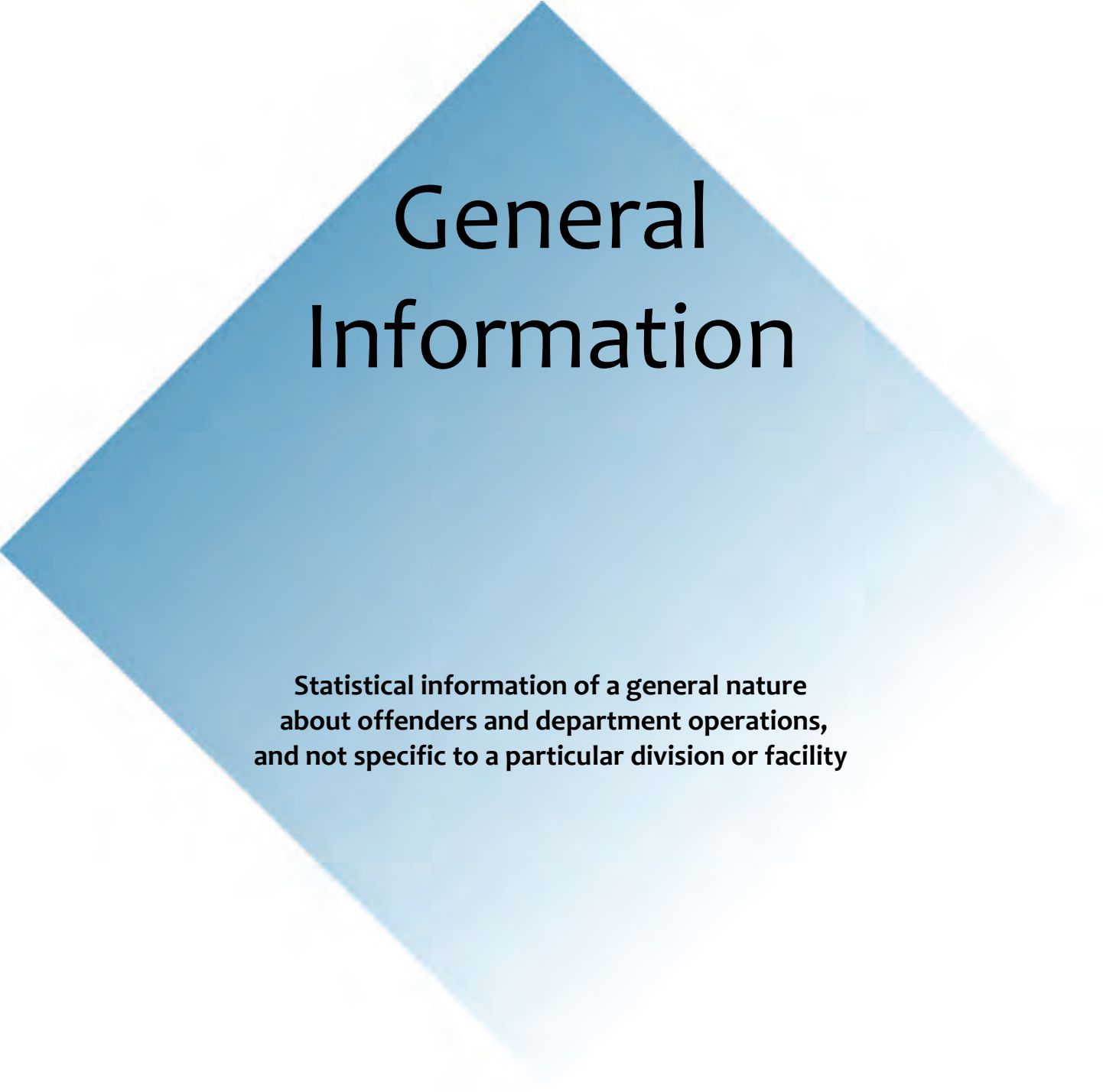
# Montana Department of Corrections

## 2015 Organizational Chart



**\*Director's Office includes:**

- ◆ Executive Office
- ◆ Human Resources & Professional Development
- ◆ Investigations Office
- ◆ Legal Office
- ◆ Quality Assurance Office

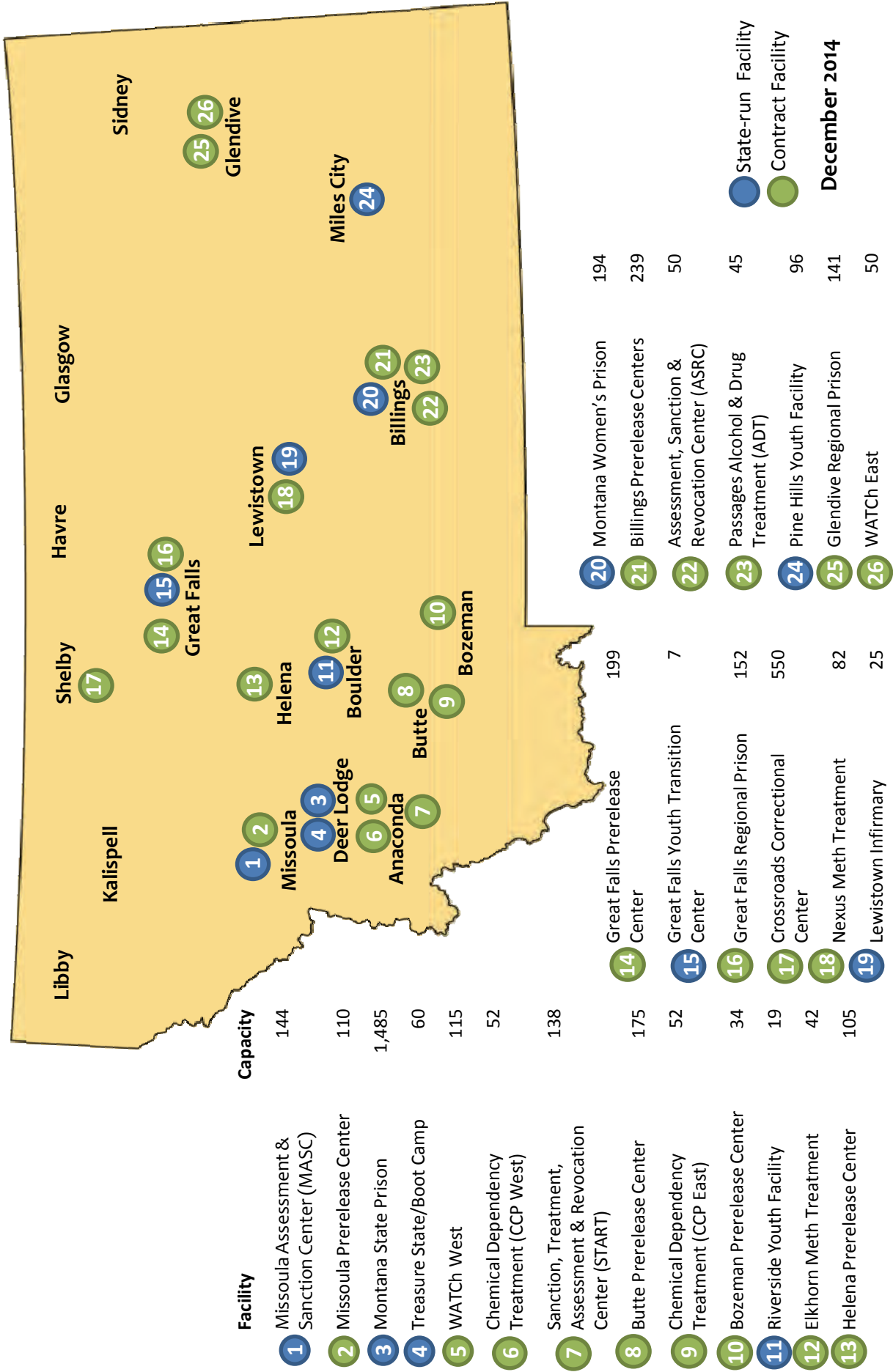


# General Information

**Statistical information of a general nature  
about offenders and department operations,  
and not specific to a particular division or facility**

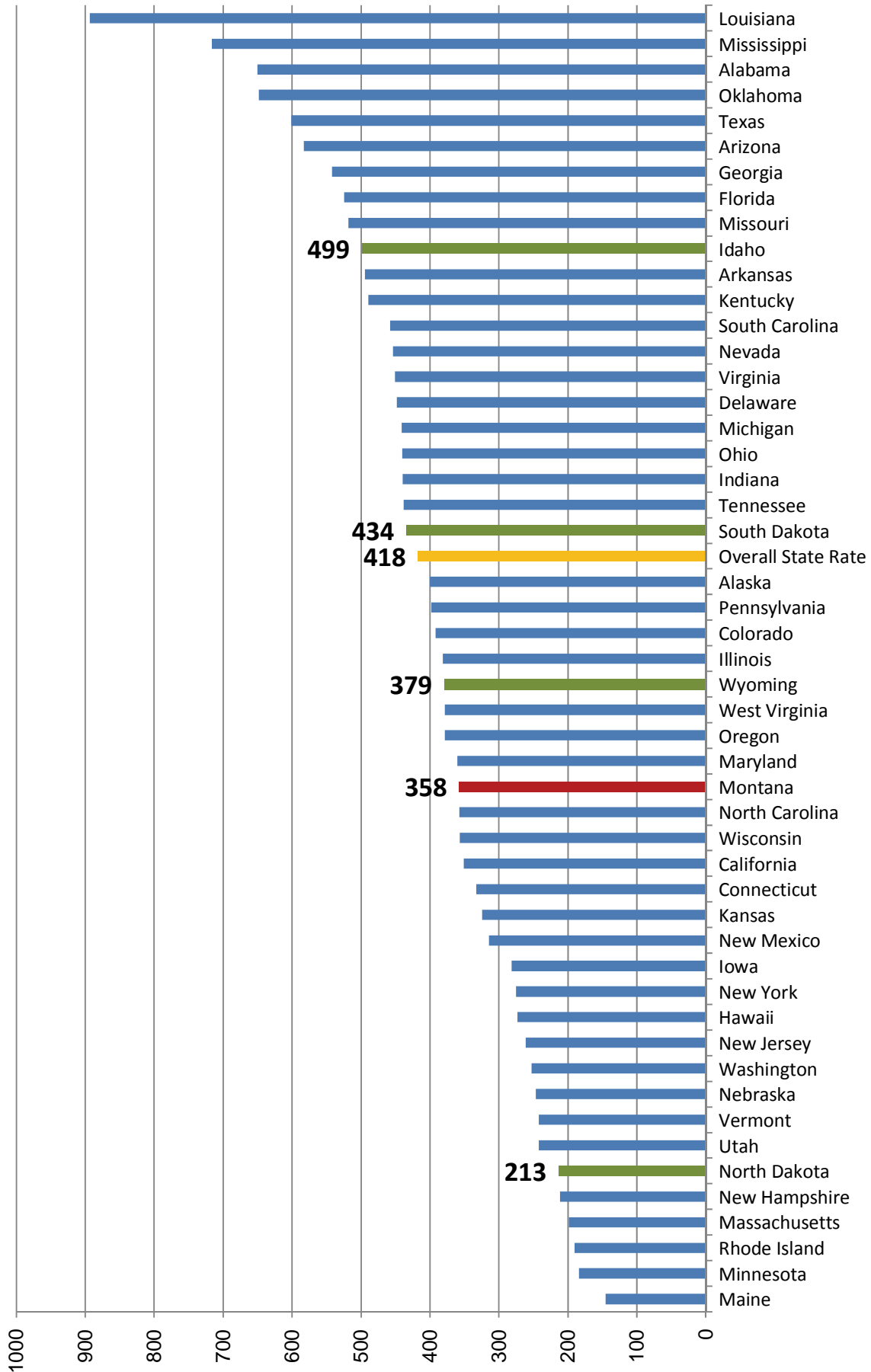
# Locations and Capacities of Corrections Programs and Facilities

Does not include transitional living, day reporting, intensive or enhanced supervision – capacity 509





# Adult Incarceration Rates Per 100,000 Residents



Source: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Nov. 19, 2013. Does not include federal inmates.

# Top 10 Adult Conviction Offenses

## FY 2010 - 2014

	Males		Females
1	Felony DUI	1	Possession of drugs
2	Possession of drugs	2	Theft
3	Criminal endangerment	3	Criminal endangerment
4	Theft	4	Distribution of drugs
5	Burglary	5	Felony DUI
6	Distribution of drugs	6	Issuing a bad check
7	Partner/family member assault	7	Fraudulently obtaining drugs
8	Assault with a weapon	8	Forgery
9	Possession with intent to distribute	9	Burglary
10	Criminal mischief	10	Possession with intent to distribute

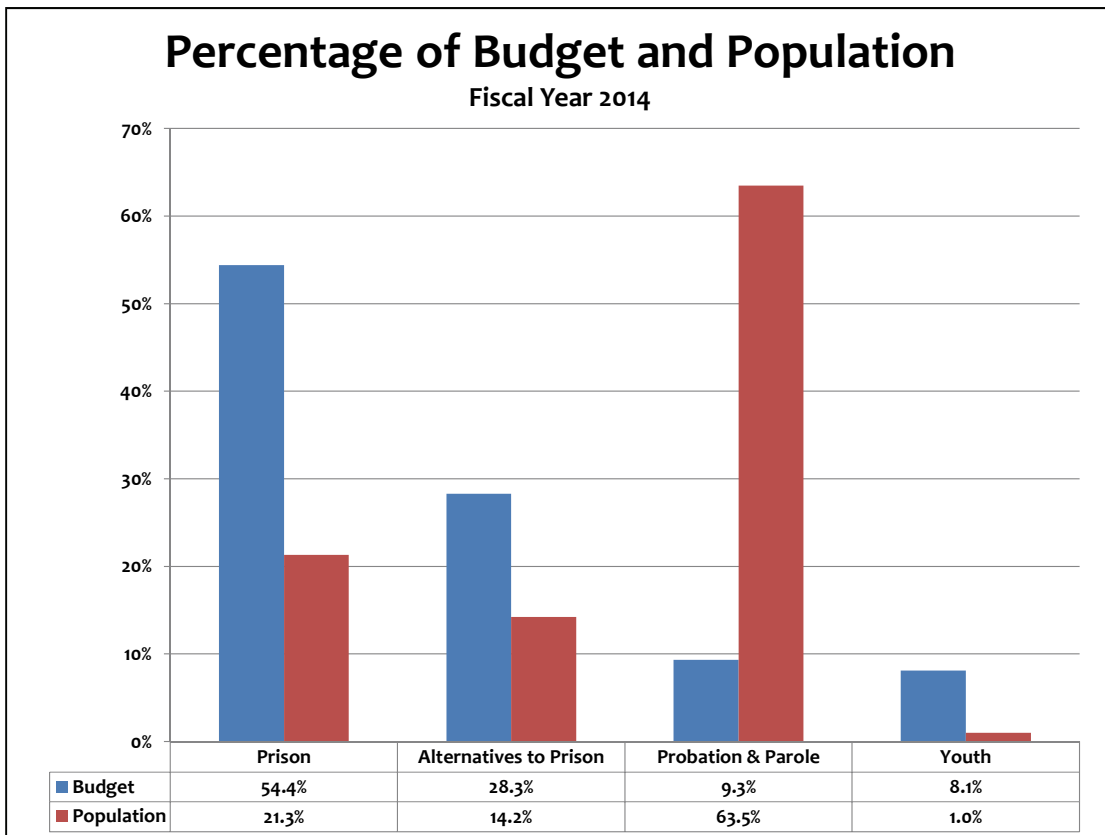
OMIS Data Extracted 8/6/2014

**Top 10 Conviction Offenses:** For the second consecutive year, felony driving under the influence tops the list of most common crimes among male offenders sentenced to prison or in the custody of Montana’s Department of Corrections. Criminal possession of dangerous drugs had been the top-ranked offense for men and woman since 2000; it remains the top offense for women. Felony driving under the influence had previously been the second or third most common offense for men throughout that period. Theft continues to be the second most frequent offense among women. All of the top 10 crimes among women are nonviolent offenses.

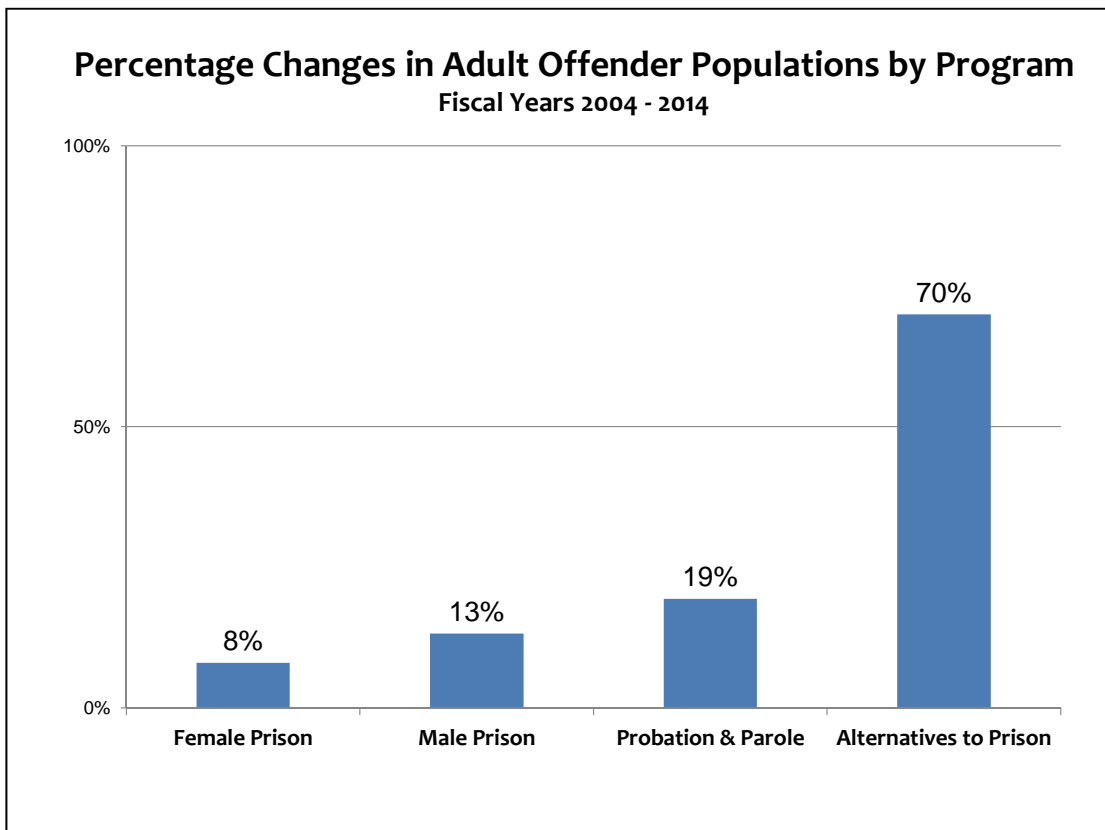
(See the charts on pages F-2 and G-2 for the most common crimes specific to male and female prison inmates.)

**A-5 to right**

**Percentage Changes in Offender Populations by Program:** Over the past decade, over two-thirds of the growth in Montana’s correctional population has been channeled into alternative facilities and programs, which include prerelease centers, treatment and assessment and sanction programs.

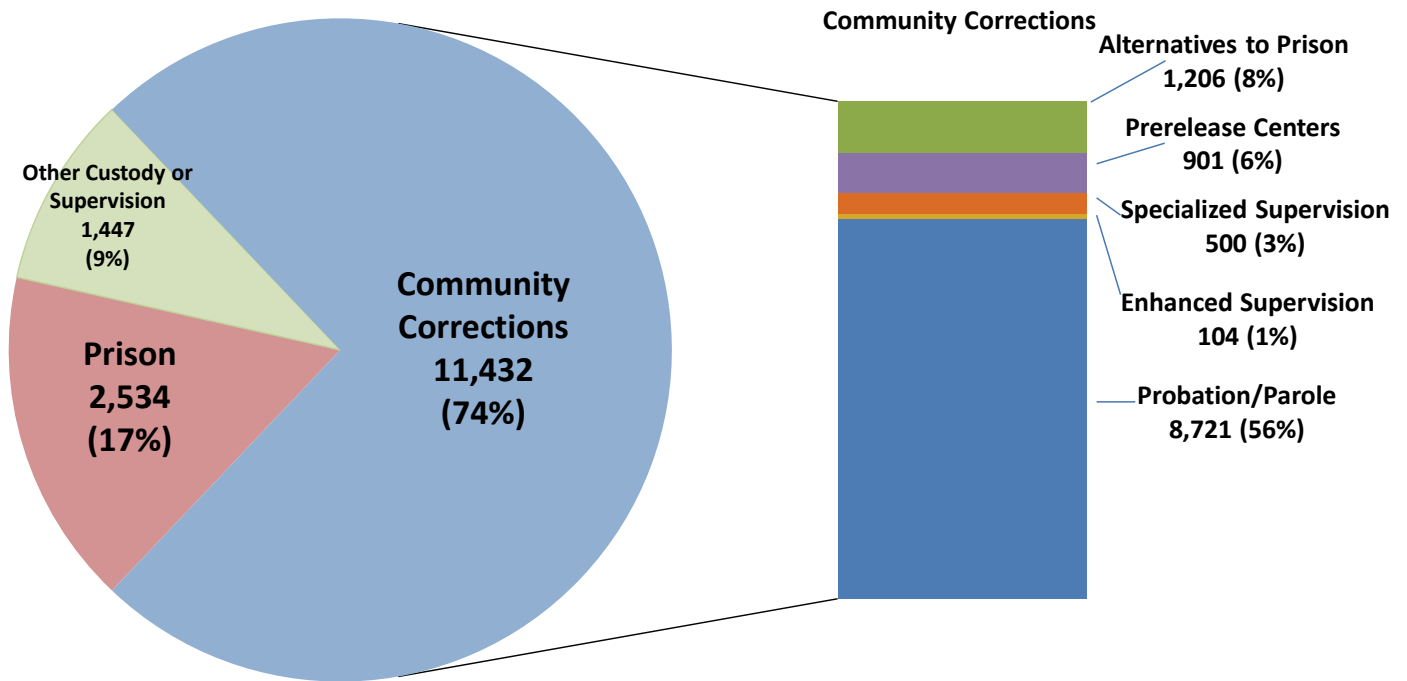


**Percentage of Budget and Population:** For the past decade, the Department of Corrections has invested significant resources in expanding the treatment and prerelease programs that provide alternatives to prison.



# Distribution of Adult Offender Daily Population

15,413 offenders under DOC Jurisdiction on June 30, 2014

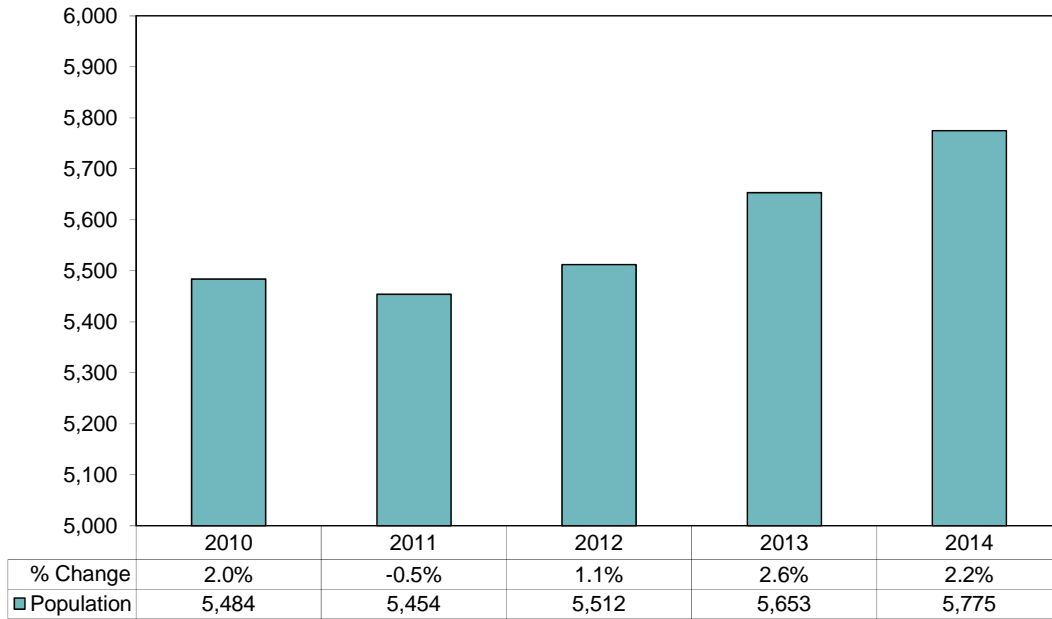


**Distribution of Offender Daily Population:** This “snapshot” of the offender population, taken every two years, shows little overall change in the distribution of offenders throughout the correctional system. Adult community corrections programs continue to account for the majority of offenders. The largest segment of community corrections, probation and parole, supervises approximately six out of every 10 offenders. Prisons hold 17 percent of all offenders under the department’s jurisdiction.

The “Other Custody or Supervision” category includes offenders supervised in another state under the Interstate Compact Agreement, as well as Montana offenders who are in the custody of another state or federal authority.

## Adult Male Facility Population

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014

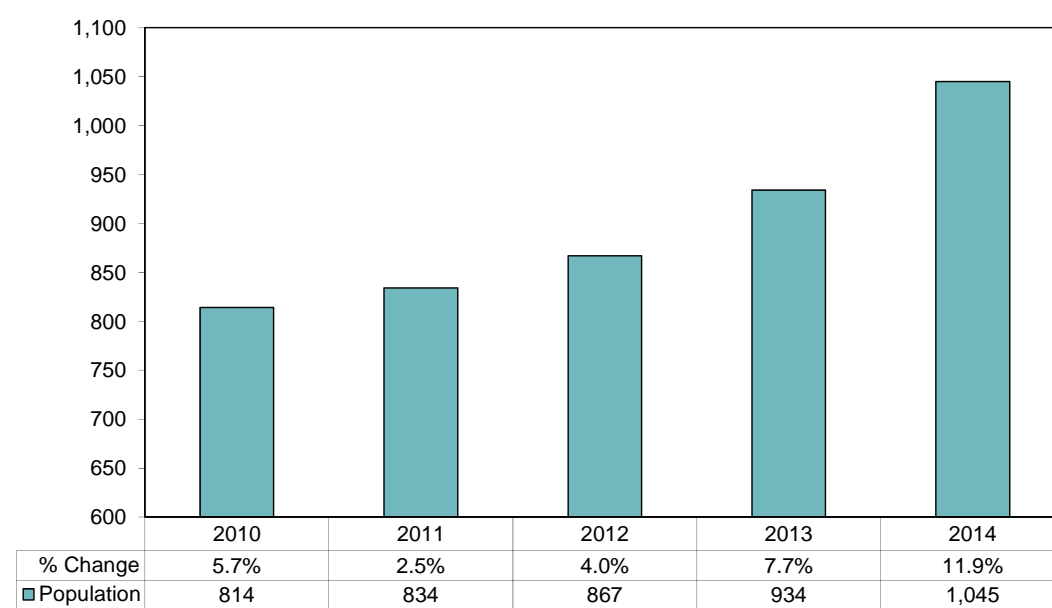


\* Counts include all offenders who were in prison, prerelease, alcohol and chemical dependency treatment centers, assessment & sanction centers and county jails at some time during the fiscal year.

**Adult Male Facility Population:** The number of male offenders in some kind of correctional facility has continued to increase after a one-year decline in 2011. Over the past five years, the male institutional population has increased 5.3 percent.

## Adult Female Facility Population

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014

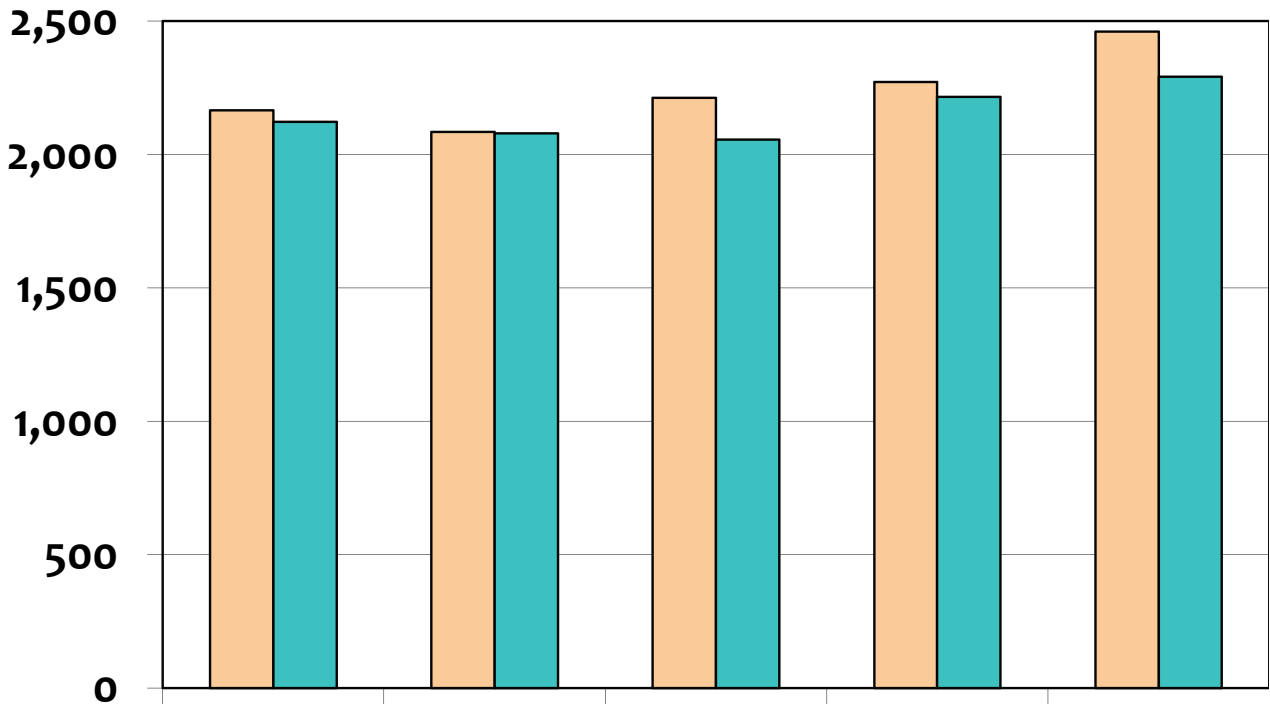


\* Counts include all offenders who were in prison, prerelease, alcohol and chemical dependency treatment centers, assessment & sanction centers and county jails at some time during the fiscal year.

**Adult Female Facility Population:** The number of female offenders in correctional facilities grew steadily over the past five years, increasing by 28.4 percent.

# Adult Facility Admissions and Releases

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



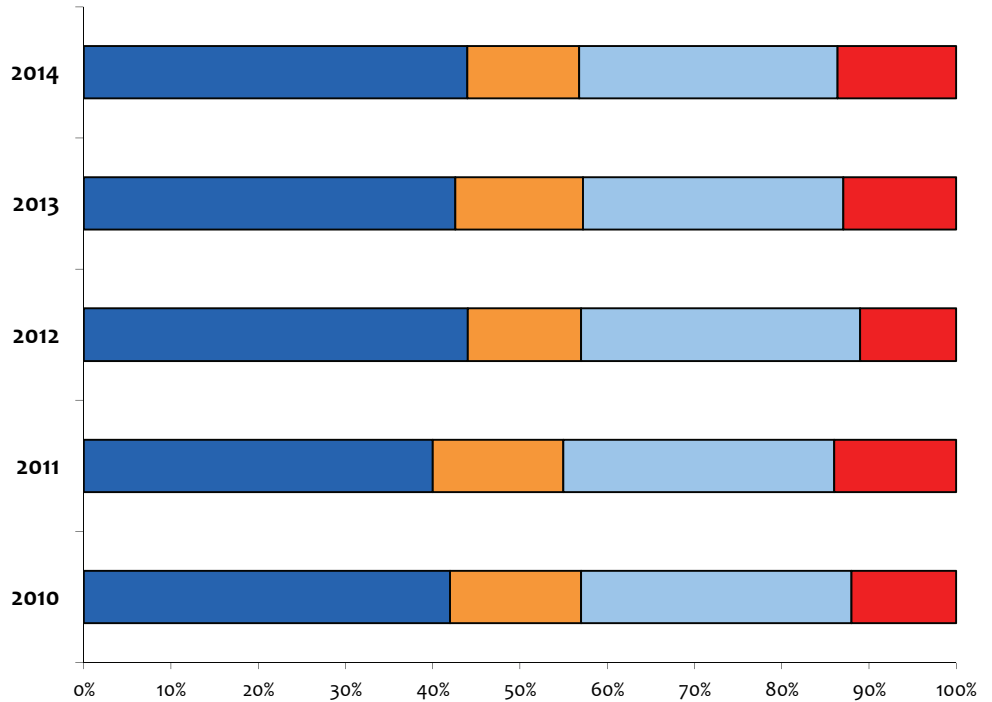
Admissions	2,166	2,085	2,212	2,272	2,460
Releases	2,122	2,079	2,055	2,215	2,292

OMIS data extracted 9/3/2014

**Adult Facility Admissions and Releases:** Admissions to correctional facilities continued to outpace releases again over the past two fiscal years. Correctional facilities had 168 more admissions than releases in 2014, the largest margin since 2006. Only once in the past 10 years – 2007 – did releases exceed admissions.

## Adult Admissions by Type and Placement

### Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



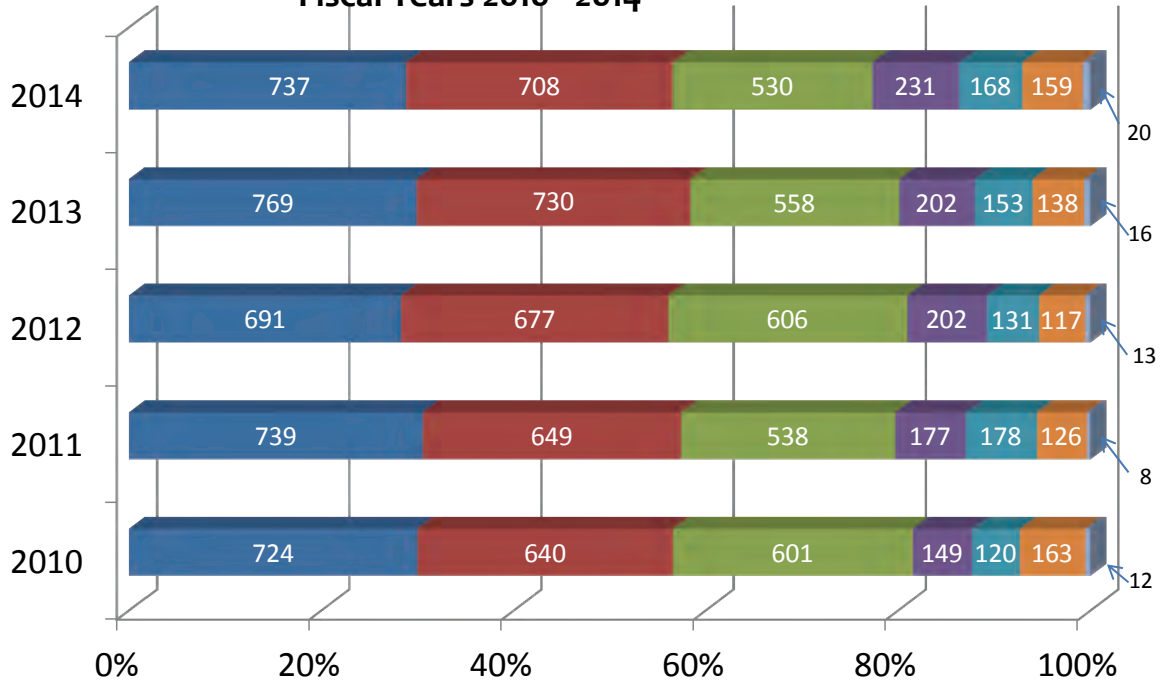
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Revoke to Alternate Placement	42%	40%	44%	43%	44%
■ Revoke to Prison	15%	15%	13%	15%	13%
■ New Conviction to Alternate Placement	31%	31%	32%	30%	30%
■ New Conviction to Prison	12%	14%	11%	13%	14%

OMIS data extracted 9/4/2014

**Adult Admissions by Type and Placement:** Montana continues to place its focus on use of non-prison programs. About 74 percent of admissions to correctional facilities in 2014 went to some program other than prison. In the past five years, the average rate of placement in alternative programs was about 73 percent.

# Adult Male Convictions by Type of Sentence

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Deferred Sentence	30%	31%	28%	30%	29%
Suspended	27%	27%	28%	28%	28%
DOC Commit Partial Suspended	25%	22%	25%	22%	21%
DOC Commit None Suspended	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%
MSP Partial Suspended	5%	7%	5%	6%	7%
MSP None Suspended	7%	5%	5%	5%	6%
DPHHS Commit	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

**Adult Male Convictions by Type of Sentence\*:** While the *percentage* of male prison sentences has remained relatively stable at between 10 and 13 percent, the *number* of male prison sentences imposed by judges has climbed over the past five years, from 283 in 2010 to 327 in 2014, a 15.6 percent increase.

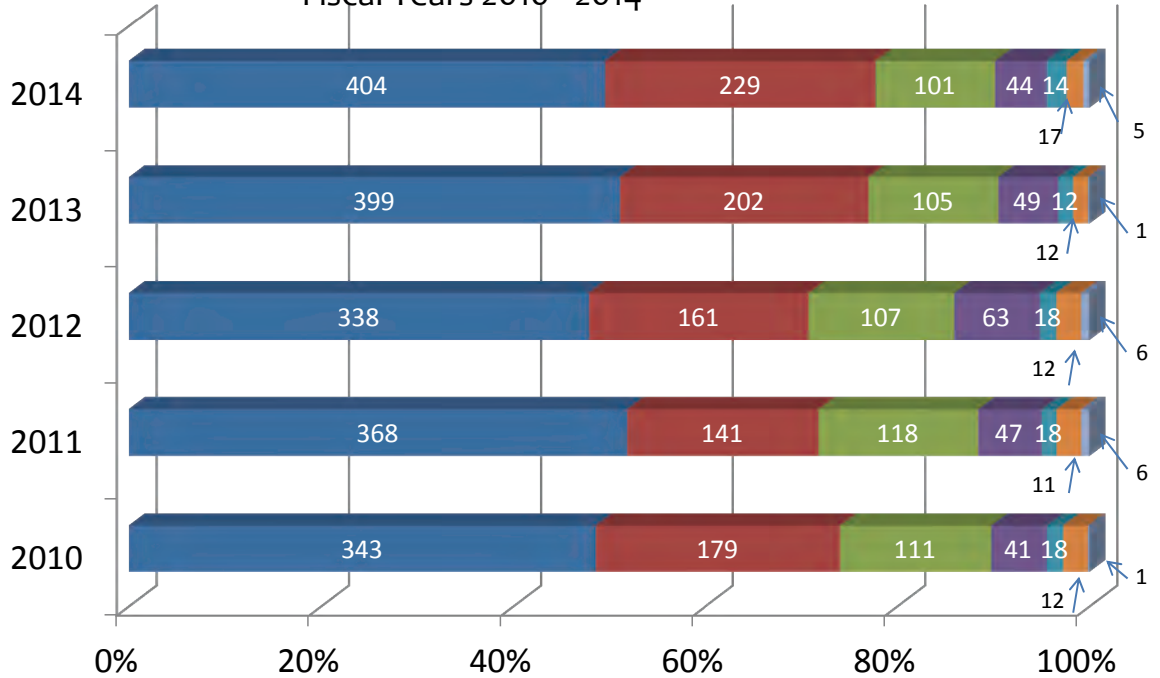
During this same period, judges have imposed an average of 759 male sentences to the department’s custody each year. Known as “DOC Commits,” these sentences are broken out for the first time on charts A-10 and A-11. Under a DOC commit, judges sentence offenders to the custody of the Department of Corrections and allow the department to determine the most appropriate placement.

**\*Note** - One offender may have sentences that fall within multiple categories, so the number of sentences is typically more than the number of offenders.



## Adult Female Convictions by Type of Sentence

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Deferred Sentence	49%	52%	48%	51%	50%
Suspended	25%	20%	23%	26%	28%
DOC Commit Partial Suspended	16%	17%	15%	13%	12%
DOC Commit None Suspended	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%
MWP Partial Suspended	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
MWP None Suspended	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
DPHHS Commit	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%

**Adult Female Convictions by Type of Sentence\*:** Over the past five years, judges have imposed an average of 29 female prison sentences each year. During that time, they have also handed down an average of 157 sentences committing female offenders to the department’s custody each year. Known as “DOC commits,” these sentences allow the department to determine the most appropriate placement for an offender.

**\*Note** - One offender may have sentences that fall within multiple categories, so the number of sentences is typically more than the number of offenders.

**Type of Sentence Received by Adult Conviction Offense, FY-2010 to FY-2014**

Offense	Type of Sentence Received																	
	Deferred Sentence			Suspended Sentence			Prison Sentence with Partial Suspended			Prison Sentence with No Suspended			DOC Commit with Partial Suspended			DOC Commit with No Suspended		
	N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>35%</b>		<b>3,650</b>	<b>26%</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>5%</b>		<b>592</b>	<b>4%</b>		<b>3,197</b>	<b>22%</b>		<b>1,065</b>	<b>7%</b>	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	56	22%		62	25%		35	14%		26	10%		61	24%		11	4%	
AGGRAVATED KIDNAPPING	1	7%		0	0%		6	40%		6	40%		2	13%		0	0%	
ARSON	9	20%		8	18%		5	11%		8	18%		14	32%		0	0%	
ASSAULT	53	39%		46	34%		1	1%		5	4%		16	12%		14	10%	
ASSAULT ON PEACE OFFICER	72	35%		43	21%		18	9%		16	8%		39	19%		15	7%	
ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	153	32%		152	32%		36	8%		23	5%		84	18%		24	5%	
BAIL JUMPING	15	9%		83	50%		3	2%		7	4%		24	15%		33	20%	
BURGLARY	476	43%		267	24%		73	7%		49	4%		180	16%		70	6%	
CRIMINAL ENDANGERMENT	829	49%		501	30%		33	2%		46	3%		189	11%		86	5%	
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	163	5%		105	33%		4	1%		5	2%		29	9%		12	4%	
DECEPTIVE PRACTICES	67	40%		65	38%		5	3%		4	2%		16	9%		12	7%	
DELIBERATE HOMICIDE	0	0%		0	0%		5	11%		36	80%		2	4%		2	4%	
DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS	617	44%		399	28%		58	4%		20	1%		228	16%		89	6%	
ESCAPE	0	0%		34	29%		8	7%		50	42%		7	6%		20	17%	
FELONY DUI	1	0%		43	2%		54	3%		28	1%		1,638	86%		147	8%	
FORGERY	140	45%		107	35%		7	2%		7	2%		32	10%		16	5%	
INCEST	1	2%		14	21%		38	58%		11	17%		2	3%		0	0%	
INTIMIDATION	24	36%		23	35%		2	3%		4	6%		10	15%		3	5%	
ISSUING BAD CHECKS	233	53%		168	38%		4	1%		1	0%		19	4%		16	4%	
KIDNAPPING	1	8%		3	23%		1	8%		7	54%		1	8%		0	0%	
MITIGATED DELIBERATE HOMICIDE	0	0%		0	0%		6	38%		10	63%		0	0%		0	0%	
NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	5	11%		8	17%		15	33%		4	9%		14	30%		0	0%	
PARTNER/FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT	89	21%		198	46%		14	3%		19	4%		54	13%		52	12%	
POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PRISONER	0	0%		0	0%		4	27%		5	33%		2	13%		4	27%	
POSSESSION OF DRUGS	1,155	49%		672	28%		23	1%		55	2%		166	7%		303	13%	
ROBBERY	36	17%		27	12%		48	22%		30	14%		64	29%		12	6%	
SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN	8	12%		23	34%		19	28%		10	15%		7	10%		0	0%	
SEXUAL ASSAULT	26	10%		64	26%		87	35%		23	9%		44	18%		6	2%	
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITHOUT CONSENT	27	13%		38	18%		75	36%		20	10%		43	21%		6	3%	
STALKING	22	45%		16	33%		1	2%		1	2%		6	12%		3	6%	
THEFT	795	47%		481	29%		42	2%		56	3%		204	12%		109	6%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,308</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>26%</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>5%</b>		<b>592</b>	<b>4%</b>		<b>3,197</b>	<b>22%</b>		<b>1,065</b>	<b>7%</b>	

Totals do not include 35 offenders that received life sentences or 82 offenders that received a DPHHS Commit.

Source: DOC Offender Management Information System - 10/23/2014

**Average Adult Sentence Length in Months for Selected Conviction Offenses and Type of Sentence, FY-2010 to FY-2014**

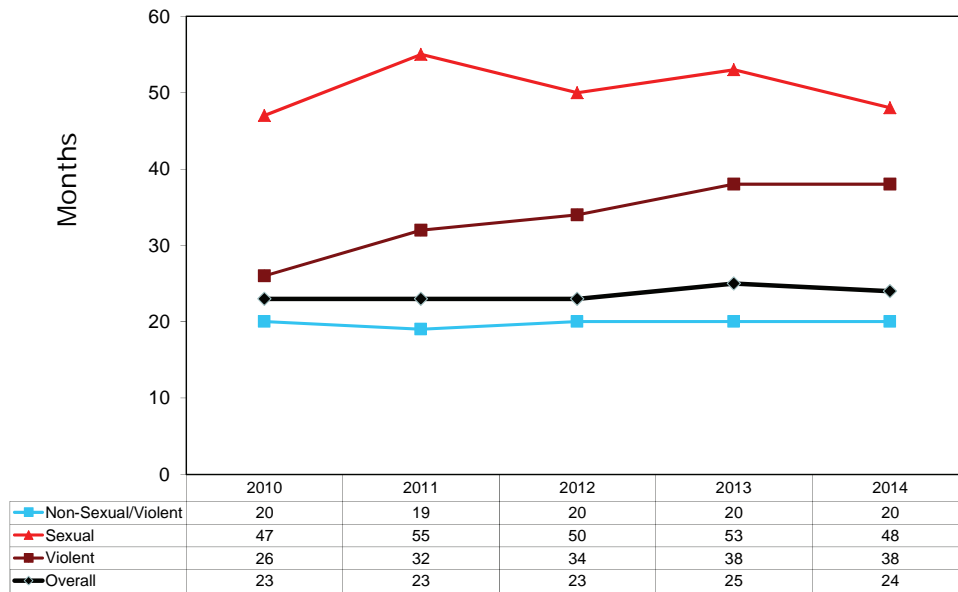
Offense	Type of Sentence									
	Average Deferred Sentence	Average Suspended Sentence	Average Prison Sentence with Partial Suspended		Average Prison Sentence with No Suspended		Average DOC Commit with Partial Suspended			Average DOC Commit with No Suspended
			Total Term	Net Prison Term	Suspended Term	Total Term	Net DOC Commit	Suspended Term		
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	51	78	236	132	104	218	140	49	91	47
AGGRAVATED KIDNAPPING	36	0	420	192	228	500	540	222	318	0
ARSON	60	106	228	96	132	150	132	44	88	0
ASSAULT	37	54	45	30	15	60	59	31	28	59
ASSAULT ON PEACE OFFICER	36	67	123	67	56	144	94	39	55	49
ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	40	78	203	98	105	183	119	47	72	54
BAIL JUMPING	37	46	108	56	52	51	88	39	49	39
BURGLARY	41	76	205	90	115	125	117	46	71	53
CRIMINAL ENDANGERMENT	39	64	106	53	53	96	93	41	52	55
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	45	58	93	37	56	103	93	44	49	54
DECEPTIVE PRACTICES	43	73	106	50	56	102	86	39	47	43
DELIBERATE HOMICIDE	0	0	600	336	264	926	360	180	180	959
DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS	39	71	174	82	92	139	112	44	68	54
ESCAPE	0	57	85	49	36	39	93	35	58	38
FELONY DUI	6	56	195	88	107	108	61	15	46	58
FORGERY	40	72	163	77	86	81	108	47	61	46
INCEST	72	186	445	259	186	867	150	60	90	0
INTIMIDATION	36	78	120	42	78	96	106	47	59	80
ISSUING BAD CHECKS	41	59	126	60	66	60	100	47	53	49
KIDNAPPING	60	70	120	84	36	120	180	60	120	0
MITIGATED DELIBERATE HOMICIDE	0	0	364	198	166	480	0	0	0	0
NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	58	108	209	126	83	240	163	54	109	0
PARTNER/FAMILY MEMBER ASSAULT	35	49	103	61	42	64	59	27	32	54
POSSESSION OF DEADLY WEAPON BY PRISONER	0	0	165	84	81	125	60	12	48	88
POSSESSION OF DRUGS	33	49	125	64	61	57	68	34	34	51
ROBBERY	42	78	212	96	116	171	147	50	97	54
SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN	54	104	496	175	321	314	151	44	107	0
SEXUAL ASSAULT	56	140	381	169	212	502	216	59	157	148
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITHOUT CONSENT	48	122	384	189	195	598	182	56	126	160
STALKING	34	48	60	36	24	60	54	28	26	52
THEFT	44	68	148	69	79	93	103	44	59	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>

Totals do not include 35 offenders that received life sentences or 82 offenders that received a DPHHS Commit.

Source: DOC Offender Management Information System - 10/23/2014

## Adult Male Average Length of Facility Stay by Sexual, Violent & Non-Sexual/Non-Violent Status

FY 2010 - 2014

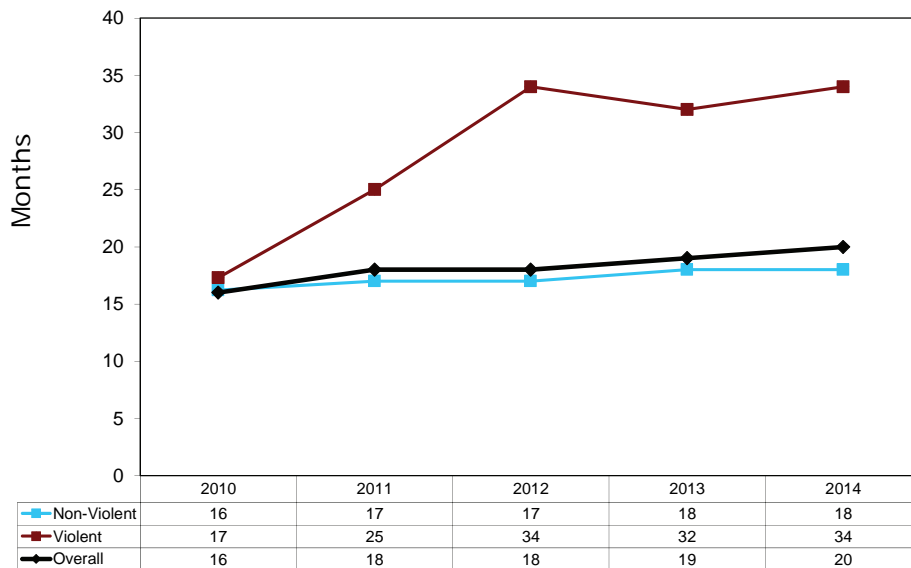


Sexual and violent offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual or Violent Offender Registry Website

OMIS data extracted 7/15/2014

## Adult Female Average Length of Facility Stay by Violent & Non-Violent Status

FY 2010 - 2014



Violent offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual or Violent Offender Registry website.  
There are too few female sex offenders to perform a separate length-of-stay calculation.

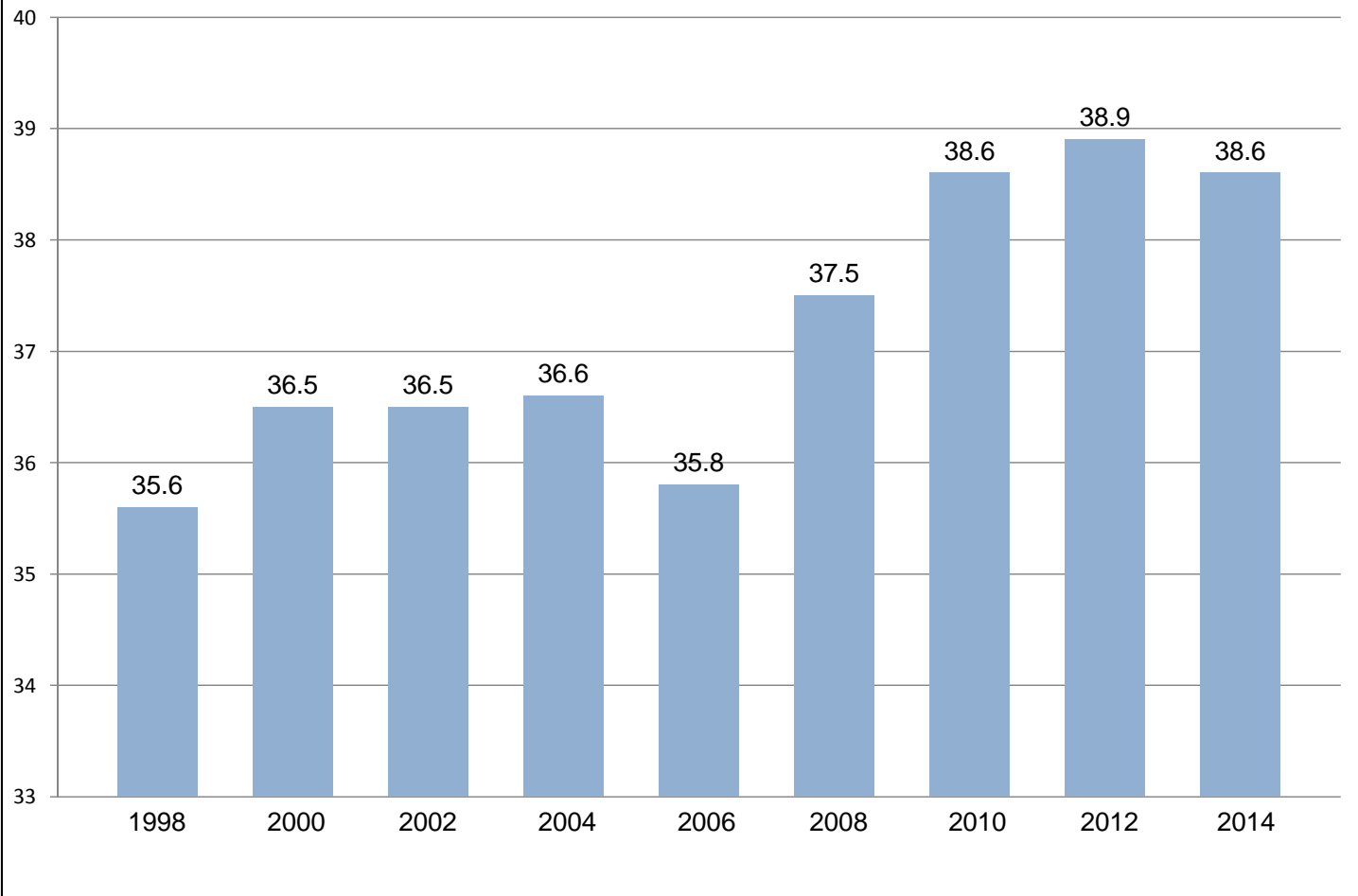
OMIS data extracted 7/15/2014

**Average Length of Stay:** Offenders released in FY 2014 from any correctional facility\* spent an average of 23.4 months in the facility before being discharged.

**Male offenders** stayed an average of 24.2 months before being released. Compared with nonviolent offenders, violent offenders in all correctional facilities stayed an average of 18 months longer and sexual offenders stayed 28 months longer.

**Female offenders** released from correctional facilities in FY 2014 had an average stay of 19.8 months, or about 4.4 months less than the average stay for male offenders. On average, violent female offenders stayed almost twice as long as nonviolent offenders.

## Average Age of Montana Adult Offenders Fiscal Years 1998 - 2014



**Average Age of Montana Adult Offenders:** After climbing by nearly 9 percent between fiscal years 2006 - 2012, the average age of Montana offenders has remained relatively stable in recent years.

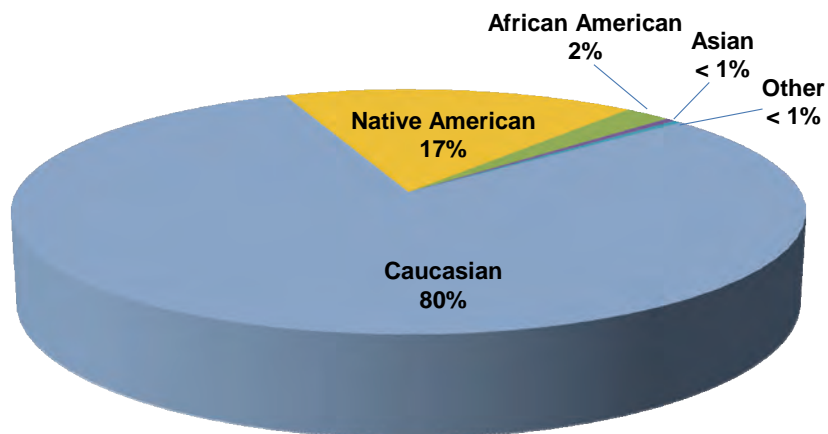
The average offender age for 2014, 38.6 years, is the same as it was in 2010.

Page A-14 to left, Average Length of Stay:

\***Correctional facilities** include prisons, prerelease centers, alcohol and chemical dependency treatment centers, and assessment and sanction centers, as well as county jails (when they are used to hold offenders in the custody of the Department of Corrections pending transportation to a placement).

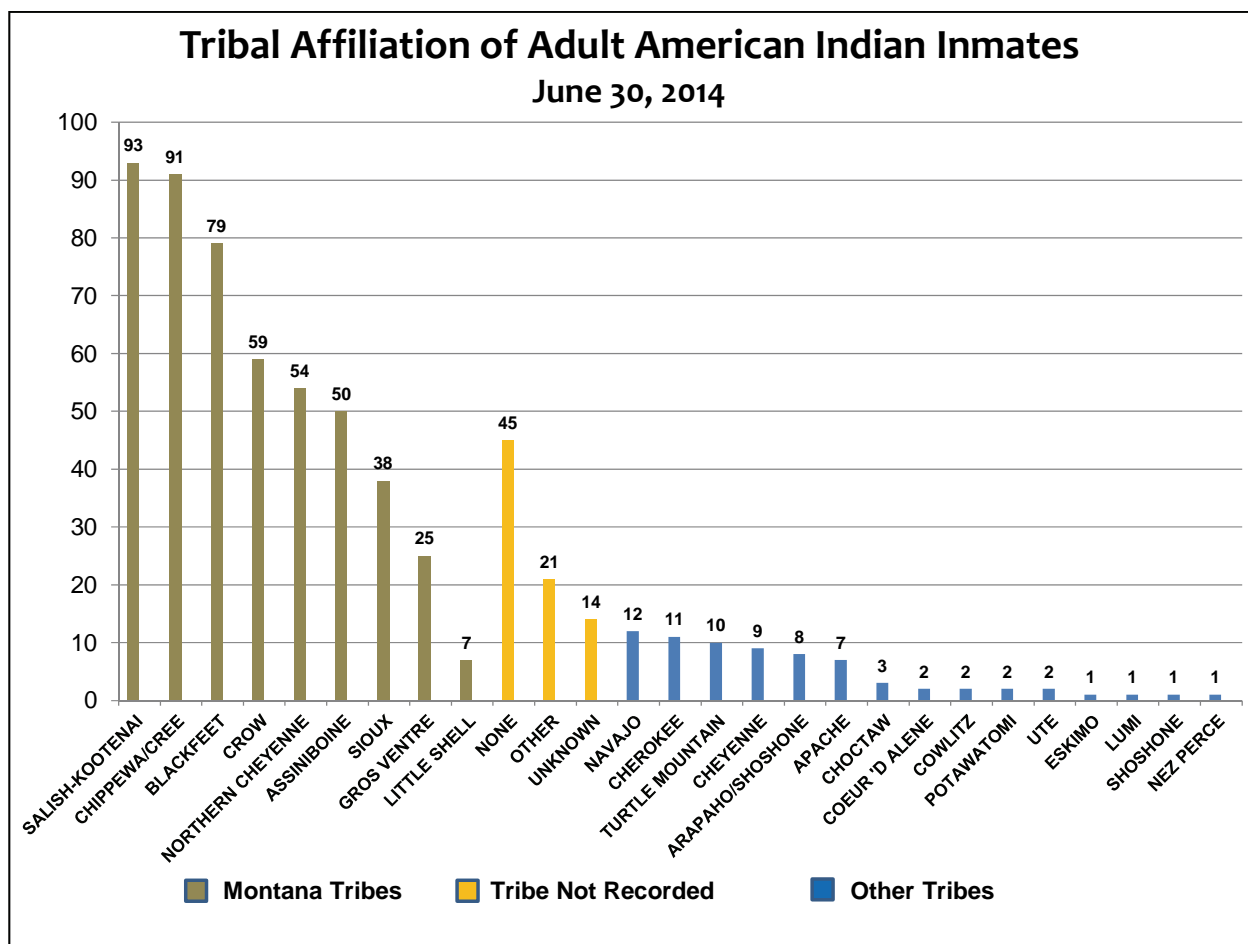
# Race Distribution of Montana Adult Offenders

June 30, 2014



## Tribal Affiliation of Adult American Indian Inmates

June 30, 2014



**Race Distribution of Montana Offenders:** Based on self-reporting by offenders, American Indians continue to be over-represented in the corrections system. Although they make up about 7 percent of Montana’s overall population, American Indians account for 17 percent of the total number of offenders under department supervision. This includes offenders anywhere in the corrections system, from prison to parole and probation. All other minorities represent less than 4 percent of the offender population.

**Tribal Affiliation:** Offenders identifying themselves as American Indian also have the opportunity to identify a tribal affiliation, if any. That information is collected at whatever point they enter the corrections system. Based on that self-identification, a snapshot of the male and female prison population taken in mid-2014 showed that more than half of the 496 Montana Native Americans at that time were members of the Salish-Kootenai, Chippewa-Cree and Blackfeet tribes.

## Adult Offender Population by Race

6/30/2014

Gender	Correctional Status	Race					Gender Totals	Combined Totals
		White	American Indian	African American	Asian	Other		
Female	Inmate	63.4%	35.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	9.3%	1.8%
	PASC/TSCTC	64.4%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.8%	0.3%
	Chemical Dependency	66.7%	31.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.8%
	Prerelease	72.6%	25.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	7.5%	1.4%
	Conditional Release	78.6%	20.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	1.5%
	Parole	77.4%	19.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.8%
	Probation	80.2%	17.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	65.1%	12.6%
	Overall	77.0%	21.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%		19.3%
Male	Inmate	77.2%	19.6%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	24.3%	19.6%
	MASC/START /TSCTC	75.4%	20.2%	2.4%	1.5%	0.6%	3.2%	2.6%
	Chemical Dependency	75.6%	20.9%	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%	3.1%	2.5%
	Prerelease	72.8%	24.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	7.0%	5.7%
	Conditional Release	79.6%	16.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	6.4%	5.2%
	Parole	82.7%	14.9%	2.2%	0.1%	0.0%	6.5%	5.2%
	Probation	83.4%	13.4%	1.7%	0.4%	1.0%	49.4%	39.9%
	Overall	80.4%	16.5%	2.1%	0.4%	0.7%		80.7%
Combined Totals		79.7%	17.4%	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%		

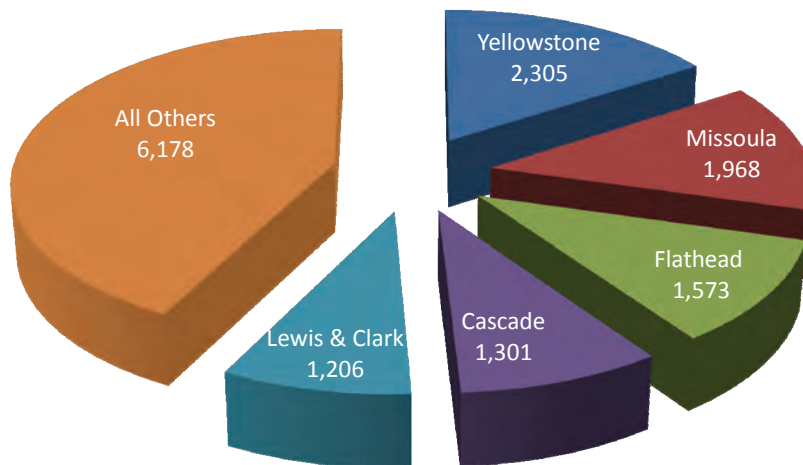
Inmates include offenders in MSP, MMP, CCC, GFRP, DCCF, Jail Hold, and Out to Court.

Chemical Dependency Treatment includes offenders in WATCH, CCP, PADT, Elkhorn and NEXUS

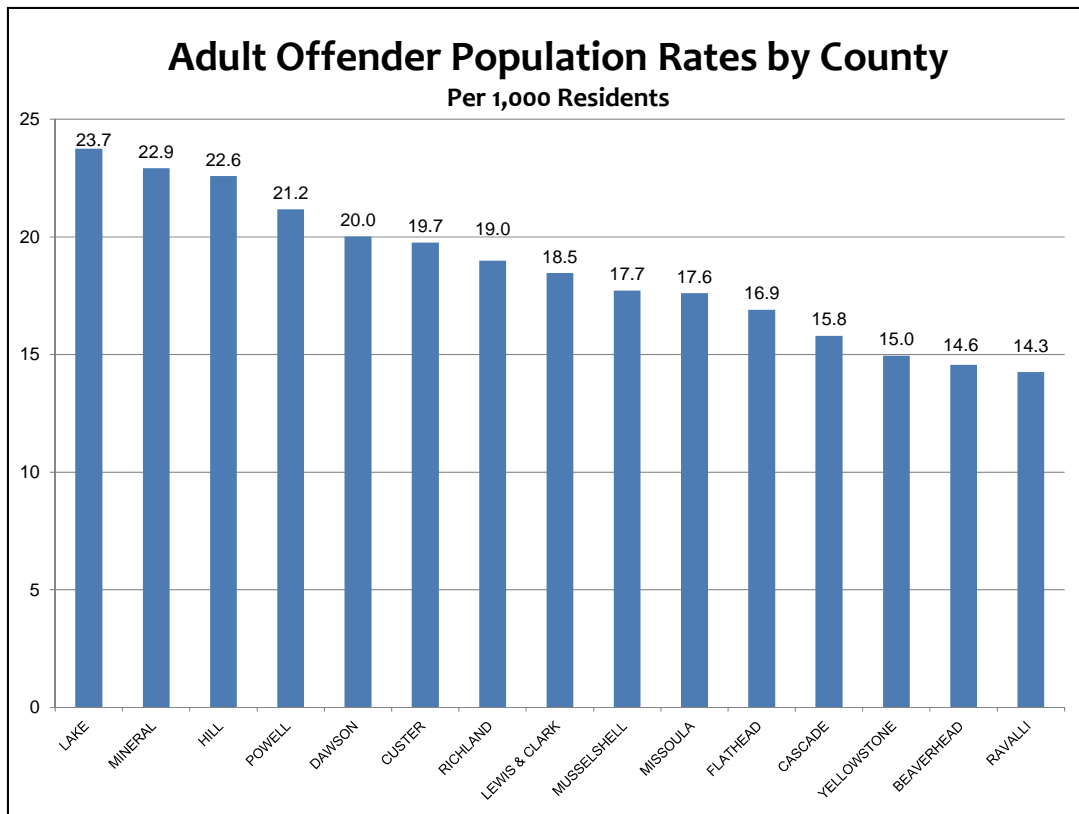
Prerelease includes Prerelease and Transitional Living.

## County Contributions to Adult Offender Population

June 30, 2014



**County Contributions to Adult Offender Population:** Montana’s most populous counties contribute the largest number of offenders to the corrections system. As in the previous biennium, the five counties with the largest populations were responsible for 58 percent of all offenders counted in mid-2014. The other 51 counties combined sent 42 percent of offenders.



**Adult Offender Population Rates by County:** Determining offender population rates for Montana counties provides an analysis that corrects for population variances among the counties. For FY 2013-2014, Eastern Montana’s Dawson County joined Western Montana counties Lake, Mineral and Powell, and the Hi-Line’s Hill County, in contributing offenders at rates of 20 or more offenders per 1,000 residents.



# County of Sentence for Adult Offenders

County <sup>1</sup>	6/30/2014							Estimated County Population on July 1, 2013 <sup>7</sup>
	Count of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Count of Offenders in an Alternate Facility <sup>3</sup>	Count of Offenders in a Prerelease <sup>4</sup>	Count of Offenders on P&P Supervision <sup>5</sup>	Count of All Active DOC Offenders <sup>6</sup>	Number Per 1000 County Population		
BEAVERHEAD	17	10	4	105	136	14.6	9,341	
BIG HORN	11	11	11	109	142	10.9	13,042	
BLAINE	7	5	5	28	45	6.8	6,604	
BROADWATER	8	3	1	51	63	11.1	5,692	
CARBON	23	6	5	67	101	9.8	10,340	
CARTER	1	0	0	4	5	4.3	1,174	
CASCADE	266	92	82	861	1,301	15.8	82,384	
CHOUTEAU	5	2	0	21	28	4.8	5,849	
CUSTER	53	12	18	153	236	19.7	11,951	
DANIELS	0	0	0	6	6	3.4	1,791	
DAWSON	32	11	6	140	189	20.0	9,445	
DEER LODGE	27	5	5	95	132	14.1	9,329	
FALLON	6	1	3	23	33	10.7	3,079	
FERGUS	23	8	8	85	124	10.8	11,501	
FLATHEAD	231	100	105	1,137	1,573	16.9	93,068	
GALLATIN	105	34	24	607	770	8.1	94,720	
GARFIELD	1	0	0	2	3	2.3	1,290	
GLACIER	14	13	2	64	93	6.8	13,739	
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	0	0	7	8	9.3	859	
GRANITE	0	2	1	12	15	4.8	3,138	
HILL	58	40	27	249	374	22.6	16,568	
JEFFERSON	11	6	7	83	107	9.3	11,512	
JUDITH BASIN	1	0	0	11	12	6.0	2,016	
LAKE	133	62	50	444	689	23.7	29,017	
LEWIS & CLARK	203	74	77	852	1,206	18.5	65,338	
LIBERTY	3	0	2	9	14	5.9	2,369	
LINCOLN	41	22	13	176	252	12.9	19,460	
MADISON	9	1	1	44	55	7.1	7,712	
MCCONE	5	1	1	17	24	14.0	1,709	
MEAGHER	0	1	1	9	11	5.7	1,937	
MINERAL	20	8	5	65	98	22.9	4,275	
MISSOULA	373	140	99	1,356	1,968	17.6	111,807	
MUSSELSHELL	13	4	4	61	82	17.7	4,629	
PARK	24	6	2	102	134	8.5	15,682	
PETROLEUM	1	0	0	3	4	7.9	506	
PHILLIPS	2	4	0	25	31	7.4	4,179	
PONDERA	8	1	4	38	51	8.2	6,211	
POWDER RIVER	2	0	0	6	8	4.6	1,748	
POWELL	58	8	8	74	148	21.2	6,993	
PRAIRIE	1	0	3	9	13	11.0	1,179	
RAVALLI	132	34	36	380	582	14.3	40,823	
RICHLAND	24	8	9	172	213	19.0	11,214	
ROOSEVELT	9	2	6	57	74	6.7	11,125	
ROSEBUD	17	12	8	80	117	12.5	9,329	
SANDERS	33	7	2	95	137	12.1	11,363	
SHERIDAN	4	1	1	22	28	7.6	3,668	
SILVER BOW	95	34	29	257	415	12.0	34,523	
STILLWATER	18	7	7	68	100	10.7	9,318	
SWEET GRASS	6	0	0	20	26	7.1	3,669	
TETON	5	4	1	34	44	7.3	6,065	
TOOLE	18	4	2	47	71	13.8	5,138	
TREASURE	1	2	0	6	9	12.9	700	
VALLEY	16	6	6	74	102	13.4	7,630	
WHEATLAND	4	2	1	11	18	8.4	2,134	
WIBAUX	0	0	0	6	6	5.4	1,121	
YELLOWSTONE	435	172	163	1,535	2,305	15.0	154,162	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>14,531</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1,015,165</b>	

<sup>1</sup> County is based on last Sentence Date of legal judgments entered in OMS.

<sup>2</sup> Inmates include MWP, MSP, Regional & Private Prisons, Inmates Out to Court, and Offenders in County Jails pending transport to prison.

<sup>3</sup> Alternate facilities include Boot Camp, CD/Alcohol Treatment Centers, Assessment & Sanction Centers and Offenders in County Jails pending transport to an alternate facility.

<sup>4</sup> Offenders in a prerelease include residents and those in the Transitional Living program.

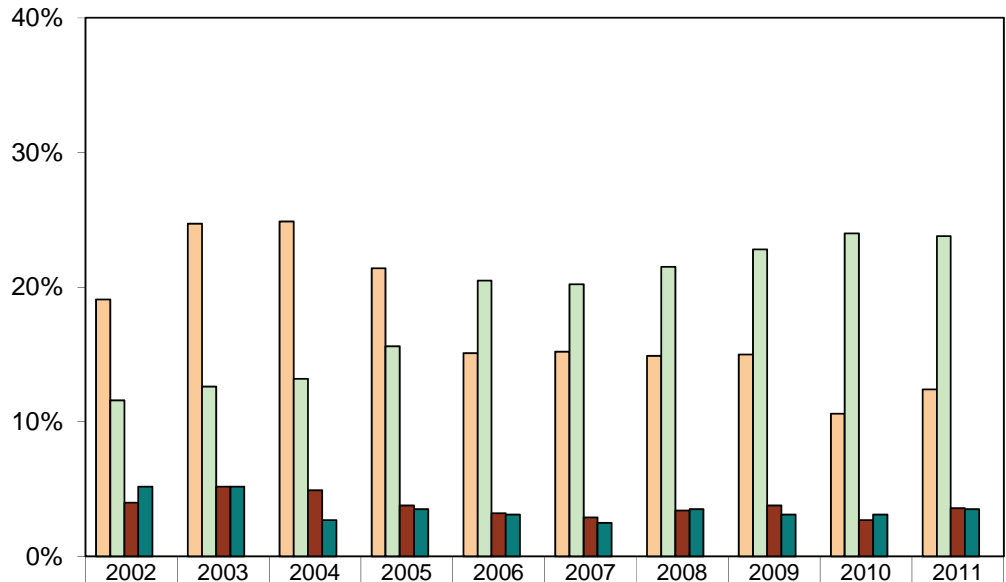
<sup>5</sup> Probation and Parole includes Probation, Parole and Conditional Release.

<sup>6</sup> Counts include persons on Interstate Compact or in Jail or Prison in another state. Counts include persons who have absconded from supervision. Counts do not include a small group where data entry of legal judgments is pending receipt of court documents. Counts do not include out of state persons on courtesy supervision in Montana.

<sup>7</sup> [http://ceic.mt.gov/Documents/PopulationProjections/PopEstimates\\_MTIncPlacesByCounty\\_CensusBureau\\_1990-2013\\_v2.xlsx](http://ceic.mt.gov/Documents/PopulationProjections/PopEstimates_MTIncPlacesByCounty_CensusBureau_1990-2013_v2.xlsx)

# Male Three-Year Return Rate

FY2002 - 2011



Violation to Prison	19.1%	24.7%	24.9%	21.4%	15.1%	15.2%	14.9%	15.0%	10.6%	12.4%
Violation to Alternate Placement	11.6%	12.6%	13.2%	15.6%	20.5%	20.2%	21.5%	22.8%	24.0%	23.8%
New Crime to Prison	4.0%	5.2%	4.9%	3.8%	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%	2.7%	3.6%
New Crime to Alternate Placement	5.2%	5.2%	2.7%	3.5%	3.1%	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Total Return Rate	39.9%	47.7%	45.7%	44.3%	41.9%	40.7%	43.3%	44.7%	40.3%	43.4%

OMIS data updated 8/29/2014

**Return Rate:** The return rate measures the rate at which offenders enter or return to any correctional program within three years of release. It offers a broad view of the offender population and differs from the recidivism rate, which applies only to those offenders who return to prison within three years of release. Because the return rate is measured over a three-year period, the latest data involves offenders released in 2011 who then entered or returned to a correctional program within the next three years.

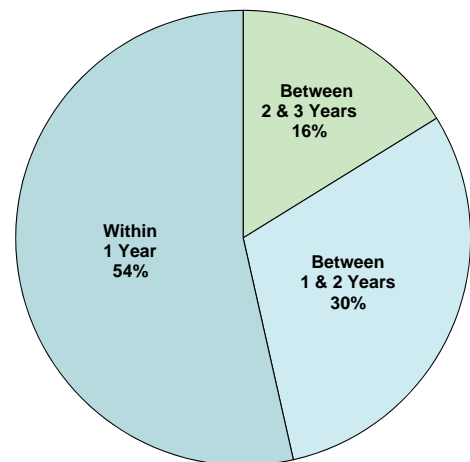
The overall return rate for all offenders released in 2011 is 43 percent, meaning that 57 out of every 100 offenders released that year did not return for any reason in the three years following their release.

**Male Three-Year Return Rate:** The return rate for male offenders has remained relatively stable over the past five years, staying well below the peak rate of almost 48 percent for releases in 2003.

**Timing of Male Offender Returns:** Of the male offenders who return to a correctional program within three years of their release, over half do so within the first year. This has been a pattern in Montana and nationally for many years.

## Timing of Male Offender Returns

When do male offenders return to any correctional facility?

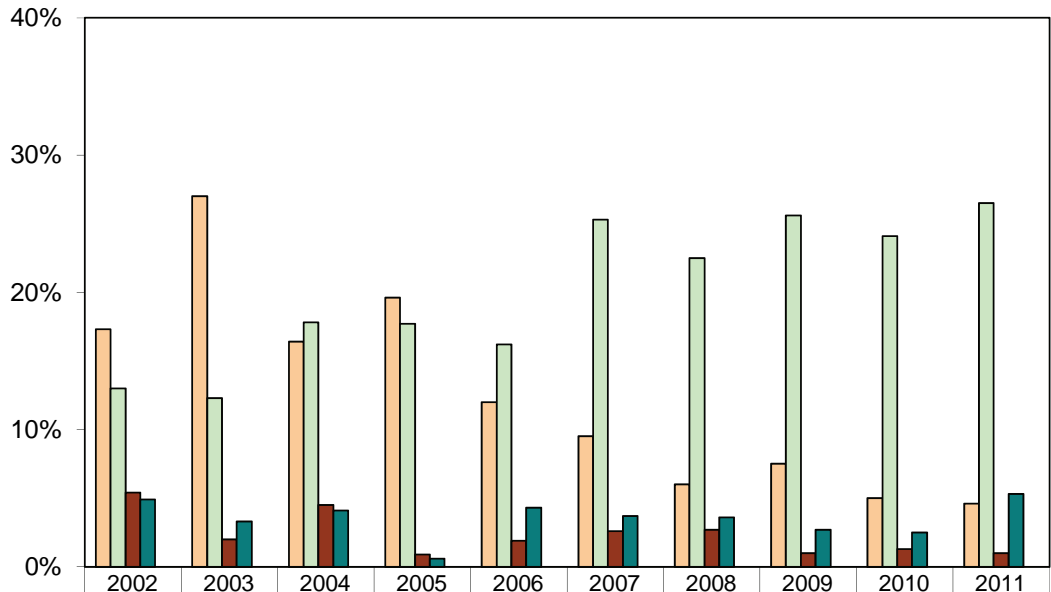


Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011

OMIS updated 9/4/2014

# Female Three-Year Return Rate

FY2002 - 2011



Violation to Prison	17.3%	27.0%	16.4%	19.6%	12.0%	9.5%	6.0%	7.5%	5.0%	4.6%
Violation to Alternate Placement	13.0%	12.3%	17.8%	17.7%	16.2%	25.3%	22.5%	25.6%	24.1%	26.5%
New Crime to Prison	5.4%	2.0%	4.5%	0.9%	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%
New Crime to Alternate Placement	4.9%	3.3%	4.1%	0.6%	4.3%	3.7%	3.6%	2.7%	2.5%	5.3%
Total Return Rate	40.6%	44.6%	42.8%	38.8%	34.3%	41.1%	34.8%	36.8%	32.8%	37.4%

OMIS data updated 8/29/2014

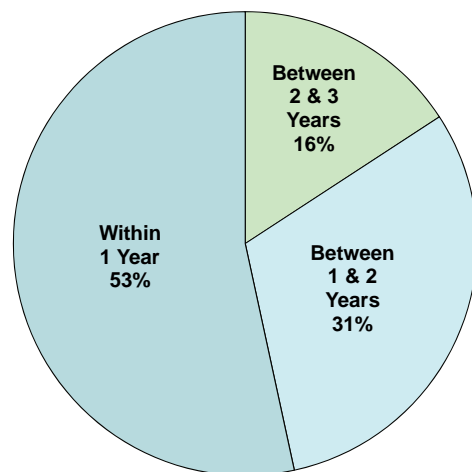
**Female Three-Year Return Rate:** The return rate among women offenders is lower than the rate for their male counterparts. The relatively small number of women offenders -- who account for only one out of every five offenders in the corrections system -- results in larger fluctuations in the return rate. Changing outcomes for a handful of offenders can have a significant impact on the return rate for the entire population of women.

**Timing of Offender Returns:** The first year of community supervision is the most critical for all offenders. In that year, they most frequently encounter problems that result in their return to a correctional facility. This has been a pattern in Montana and nationally for many years. The department's reentry initiative puts a special emphasis on helping offenders develop stability in their lives through employment and housing when they first return to a community.

**Timing of Female Offender Returns:** In 2010 and 2011, the percentage of women returning to the corrections system within one year of their release from a correctional facility jumped to 53 percent from 46 percent in the previous two years. The timing of female offender returns now closely mirrors that of male offenders.

## Timing of Female Offender Returns

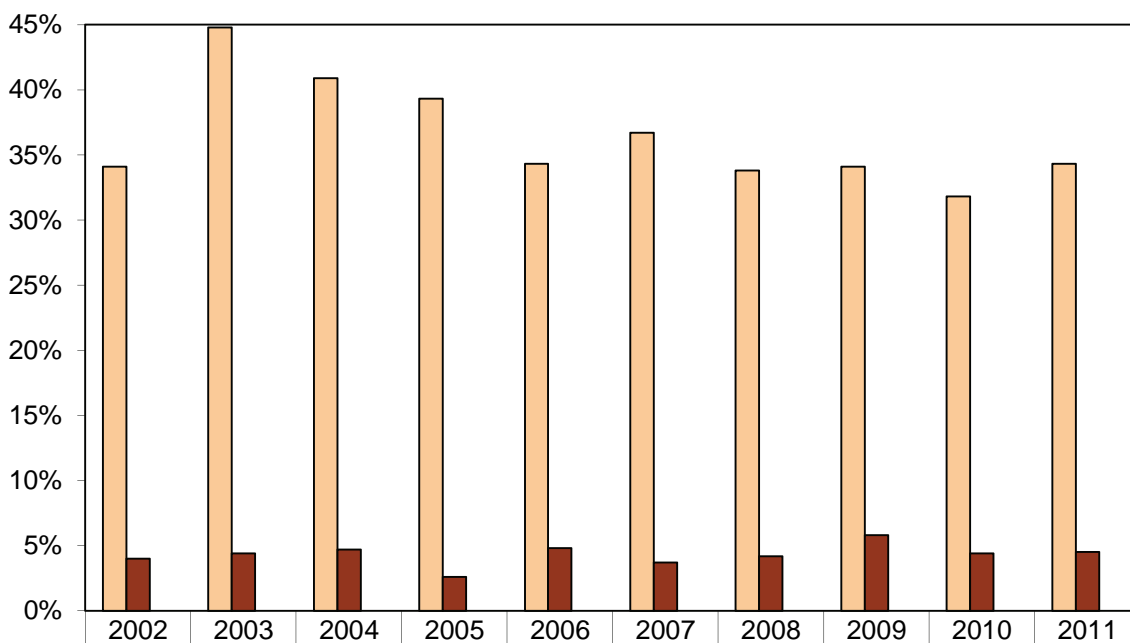
When do female offenders return to any correctional facility?



Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011  
OMIS data updated 9/4/2014

# Male Three-Year Prison Recidivism Rate

Fiscal Years 2002 - 2011



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Violation	34.1%	44.8%	40.9%	39.3%	34.3%	36.7%	33.8%	34.1%	31.8%	34.3%
New Crime	4.0%	4.4%	4.7%	2.6%	4.8%	3.7%	4.2%	5.8%	4.4%	4.5%
Total Recidivism Rate	38.1%	49.2%	45.6%	41.9%	39.1%	40.4%	38.0%	39.9%	36.2%	38.8%

OMIS data extracted 8/27/2014

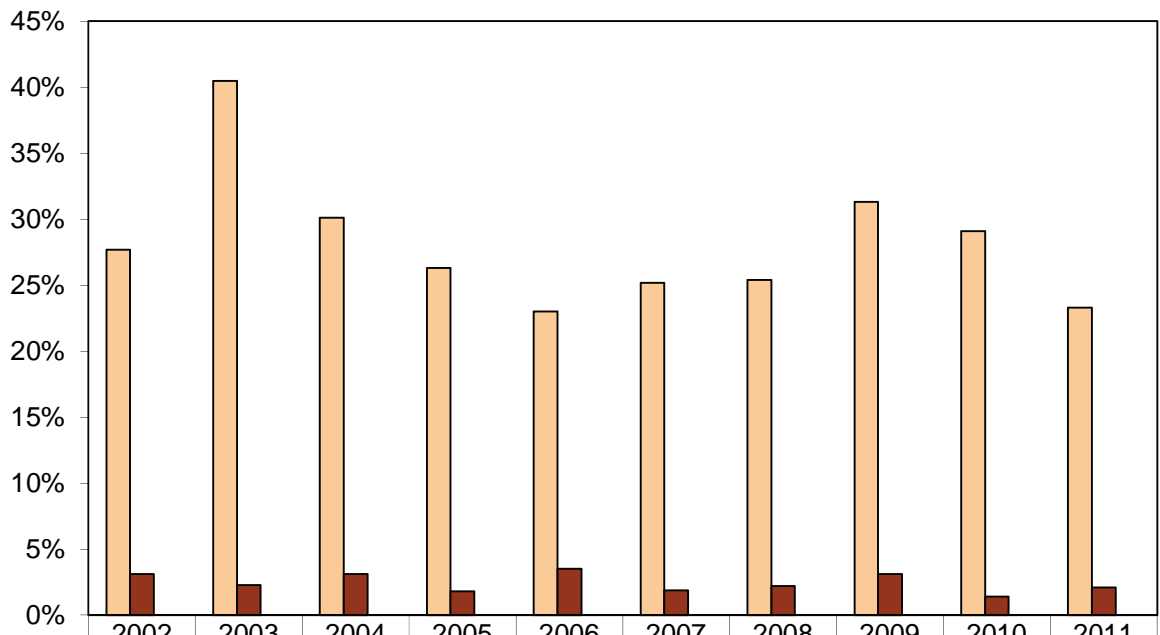
**Male Three-Year Recidivism Rate:** The recidivism rates among male offenders leaving prison in 2010 and 2011 are among the lowest in a decade, and at 36.2 percent and 38.8 percent respectively, are far below the peak rate of 49.2 percent for offenders released from prison in 2003. New crimes accounted for just 11.4 percent of the men returning to prison during the past three years. The remainder returned due to violations of conditions of their community placement.

**Recidivism Rate:** The recidivism rate is one of the most frequent measures of a corrections system's operation. The rate tracks the proportion of offenders leaving prison and returning for any reason within three years. It differs from the return rate, which measures all returns or entries to any correctional program within three years. Recidivism deals with only a portion of the offender population -- those who were in prison and then return within a specific period of time. Montana's definition of recidivism mirrors the one being promoted by the Association of State Correctional Administrators as part of an effort to develop a national definition used by all the states.

**Overall Recidivism Rate:** Montana's most recent overall recidivism rate, for male and female inmates released from prison in 2011, is 37.1 percent. For all those released from prison in 2010, the recidivism rate was 35.4 percent. The 2011 rate is a decrease from 2009, but slightly higher than the rate for the three years prior.

# Female Three-Year Prison Recidivism Rate

Fiscal Years 2002 - 2011



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Violation	27.7%	40.5%	30.1%	26.3%	23.0%	25.2%	25.4%	31.3%	29.1%	23.3%
New Crime	3.1%	2.3%	3.1%	1.8%	3.5%	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	1.4%	2.1%
Total Recidivism Rate	30.8%	42.8%	33.2%	28.1%	26.5%	27.1%	27.6%	34.4%	30.4%	25.3%

OMIS data extracted 8/27/2014

**Female Three-Year Recidivism Rate:** The recidivism rate for female offenders leaving prison in 2011 decreased significantly when compared to the rate for releases in 2009, and at 25.3 percent, is the lowest recidivism rate in the past decade. Because the number of women leaving prison in a given year is very small compared to the number of men being released, the return of a relatively small number of women can have a marked effect on the rate.

A small percentage of the women returning to prison in the past two years did so due to new crimes. The others were returned by a judge, the Department of Corrections or the Board of Pardons and Parole because they violated conditions of their community supervision.

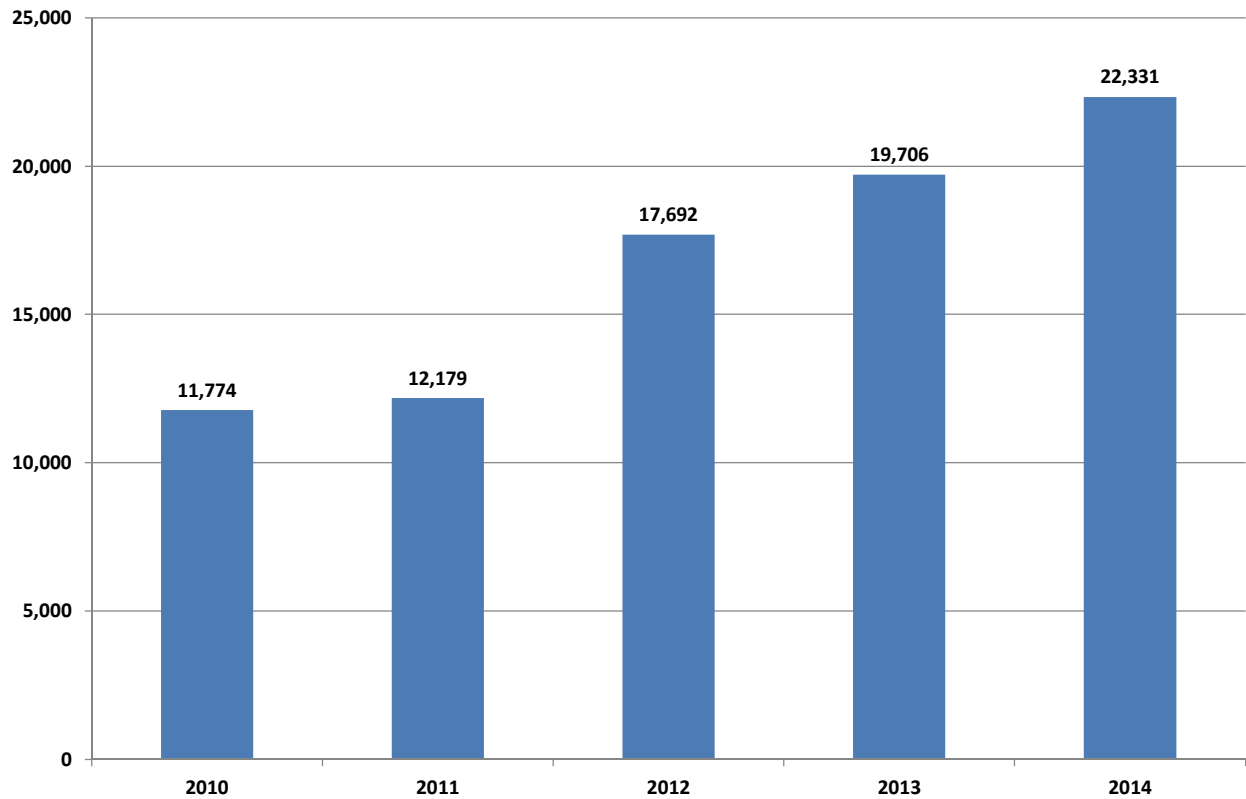


# Victim Programs

**Statistical information related to  
notification services provided  
to victims of crimes and their families**

# VINE Notifications About Offender Status & Location Changes

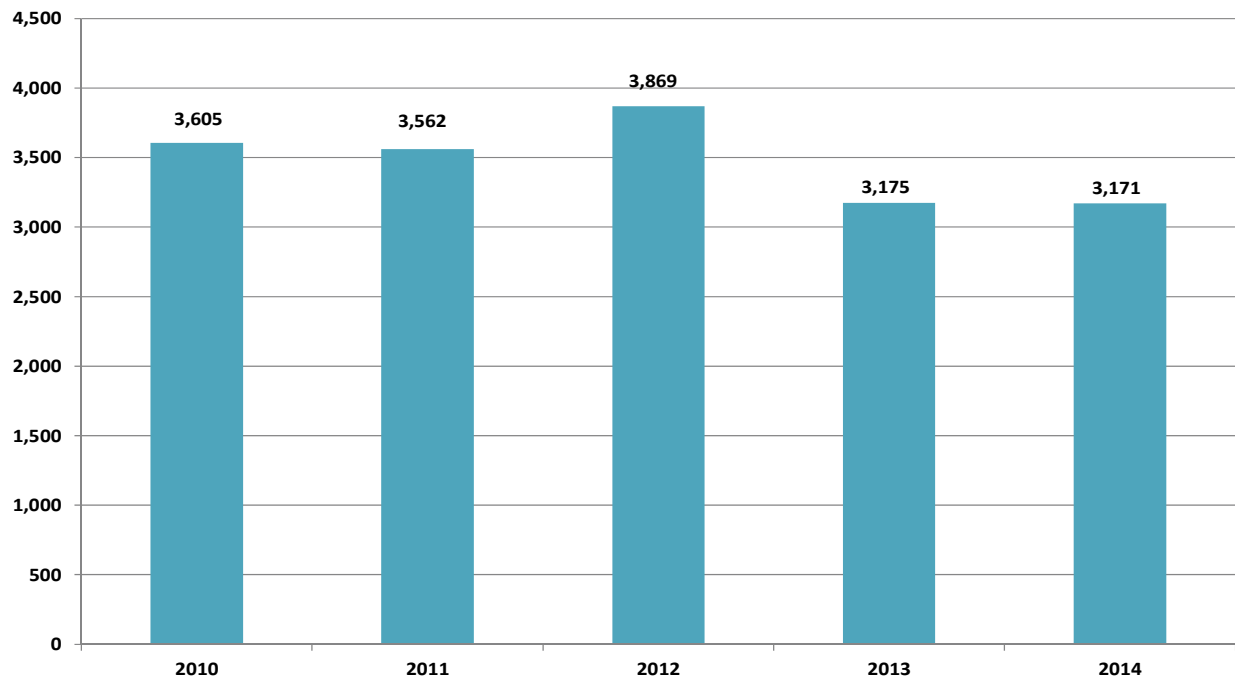
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



VINE: Victim Information and Notification Everyday

# New VINE Registrations

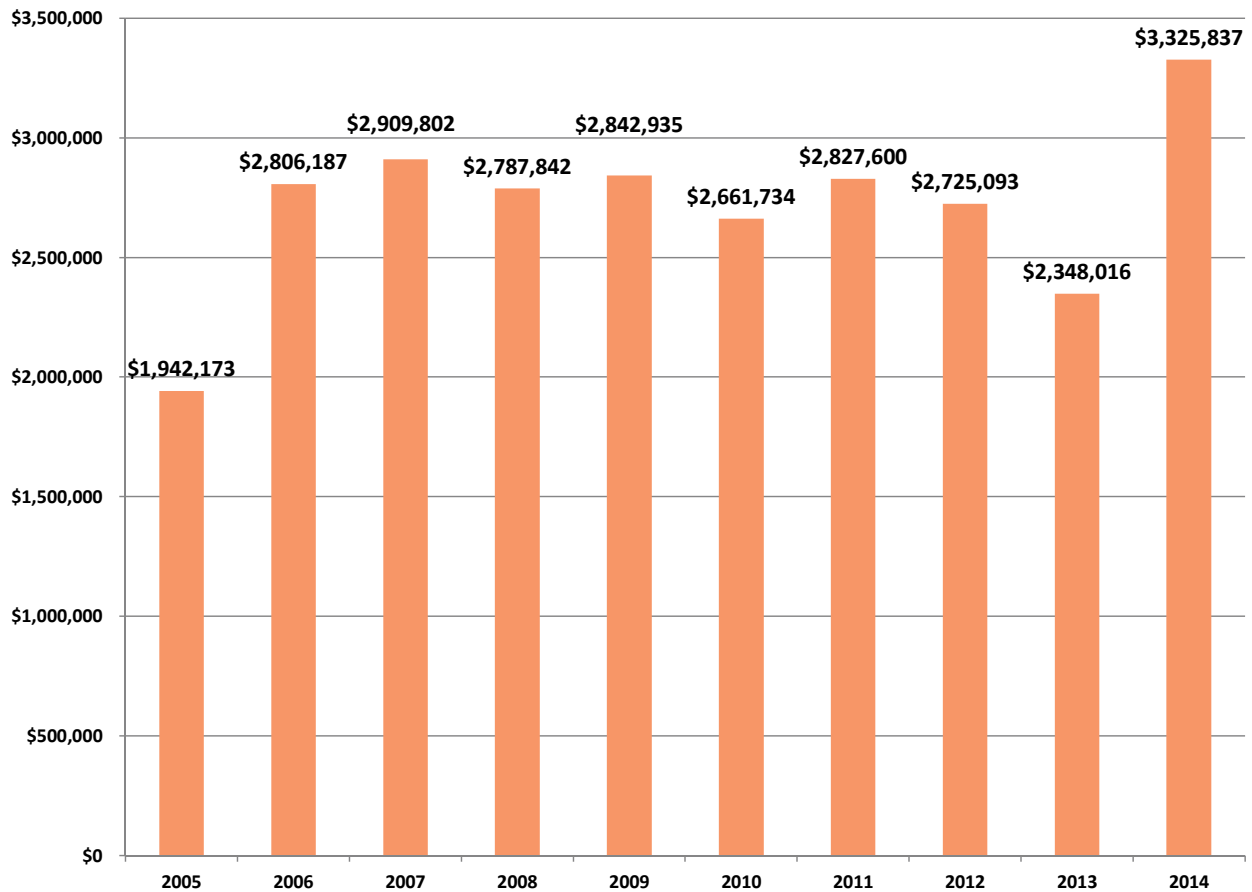
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



VINE: Victim Information and Notification Everyday

# Restitution Disbursed to Crime Victims

Fiscal Years 2005-2014



**Restitution Disbursed to Crime Victims:** Over the past decade, the department has collected more than \$27.1 million in court-ordered restitution for crime victims. The department's Collections Unit was awarded the 2013 Governor's Award for Excellence in Performance for its dedication to efficiently collecting and disbursing the restitution paid by adult felony offenders.

## To left, Page B-2:

**VINE Notifications About Offender Status and Location Changes:** The Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system is the department's primary means of keeping crime victims, their families and others informed about the location of offenders. The system provided more than 42,000 notifications of changes in an offender's status within the correctional system or whereabouts to crime victims and other registered individuals over the past two fiscal years. These notifications are made by phone, email and TTY for the hearing impaired. In 2014, VINE added text messaging and a mobile app.

**New VINE Registrations:** In each of the past five years, the department has registered more than 3,000 victims and other concerned citizens to receive VINE notifications. New registrations for this period total 17,382.



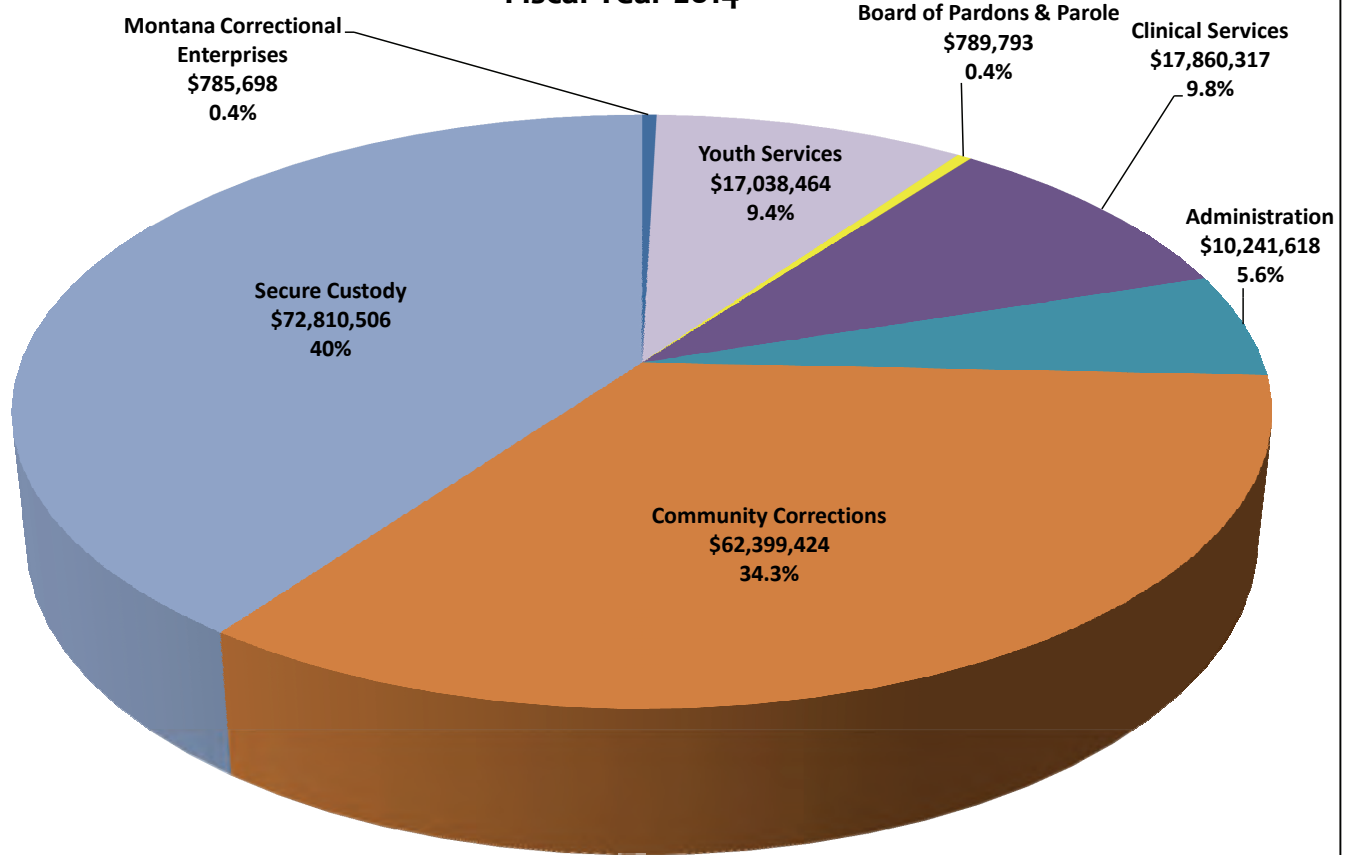


# Business Management Services

**Statistical information  
about budget and fiscal operations**

# General Fund Expenditures by Program

Fiscal Year 2014



Board of Pardons and Parole is administratively attached to DOC

**General Fund Expenditures by Program:** Secure custody, or prisons, accounted for 40 percent of all general fund spending by the department in fiscal year 2014. That is slightly less than the 43.3 percent found two years earlier. About 20 percent of the total Montana offender population is in prison.

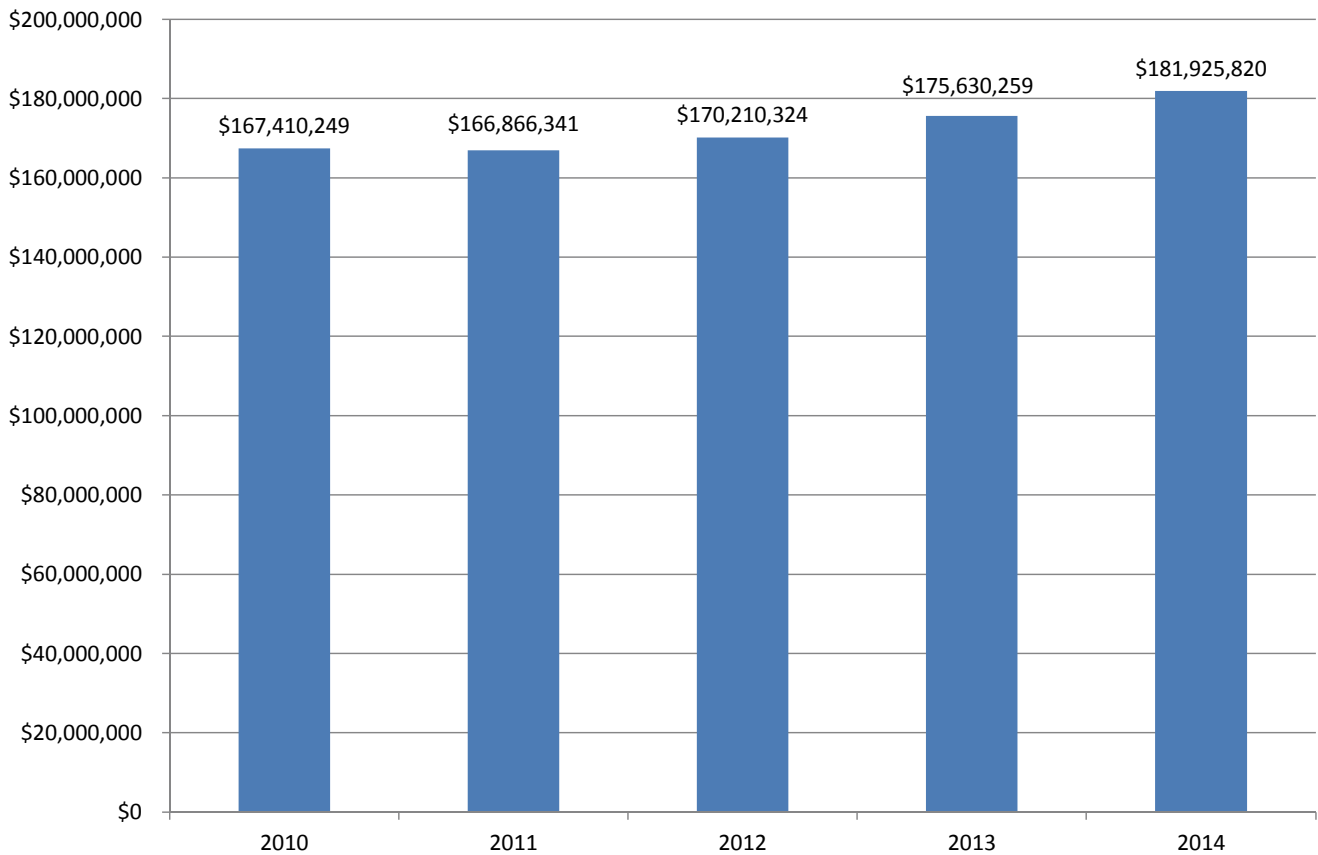
The department spends more than 94 cents of every dollar on programs that provide services directly to offenders. Administrative costs represent just 5.6 percent of total spending.

The Clinical Services Division created in 2014 accounts for almost 10 percent of the department's general fund expenditure. This category includes all the medical, dental and mental health services provided to offenders, either within the corrections system or, when necessary, through outside medical providers.

Over the past five fiscal years, probation and parole and other community corrections programs have accounted for about a third of the spending. About 80 percent of all offenders are either on probation and parole or in other community programs.

# Annual General Fund Expenditures

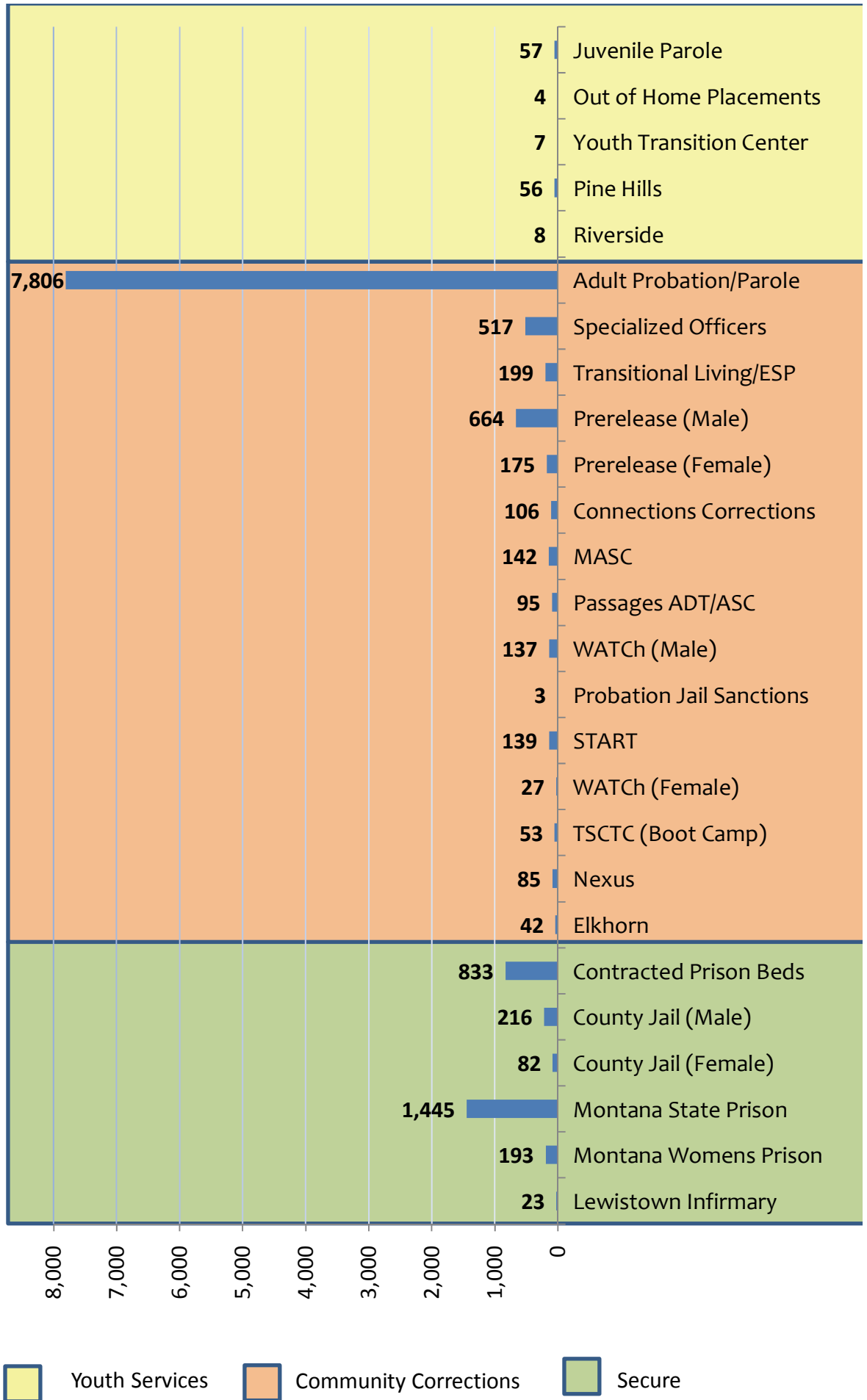
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



**Annual General Fund Expenditures FY 2010 – 2014:** General fund spending on corrections increased by only 8.6 percent (\$14.5 million) between fiscal years 2010 and 2014. However, when adjusted for inflation, the department’s spending increased just .71 percent (\$1.29 million dollars) over the four-year period, which is an average yearly growth rate of only 0.18 percent.

# Average Daily Population

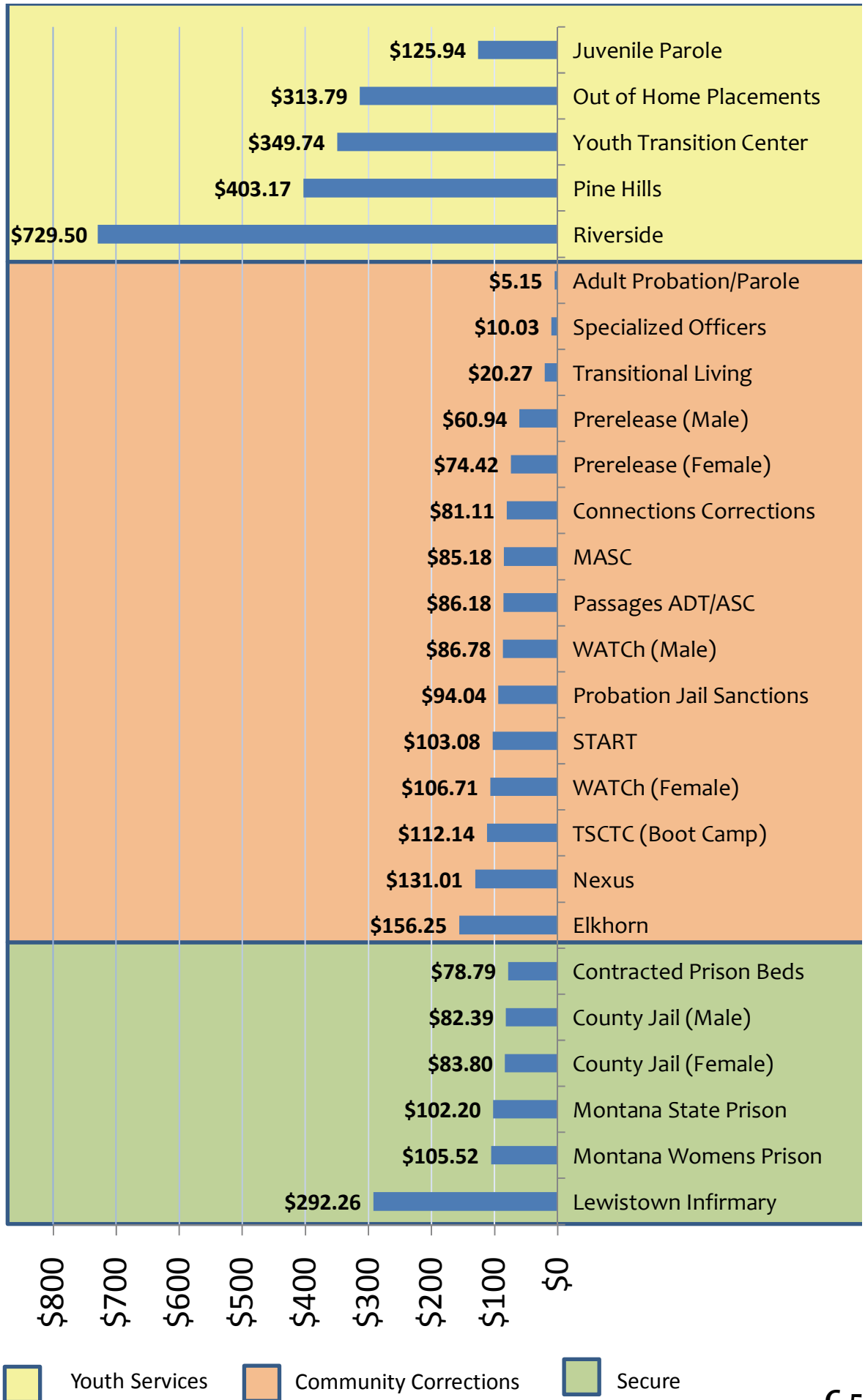
Fiscal Year 2014



# Offender Costs Per Day

Fiscal Year 2014

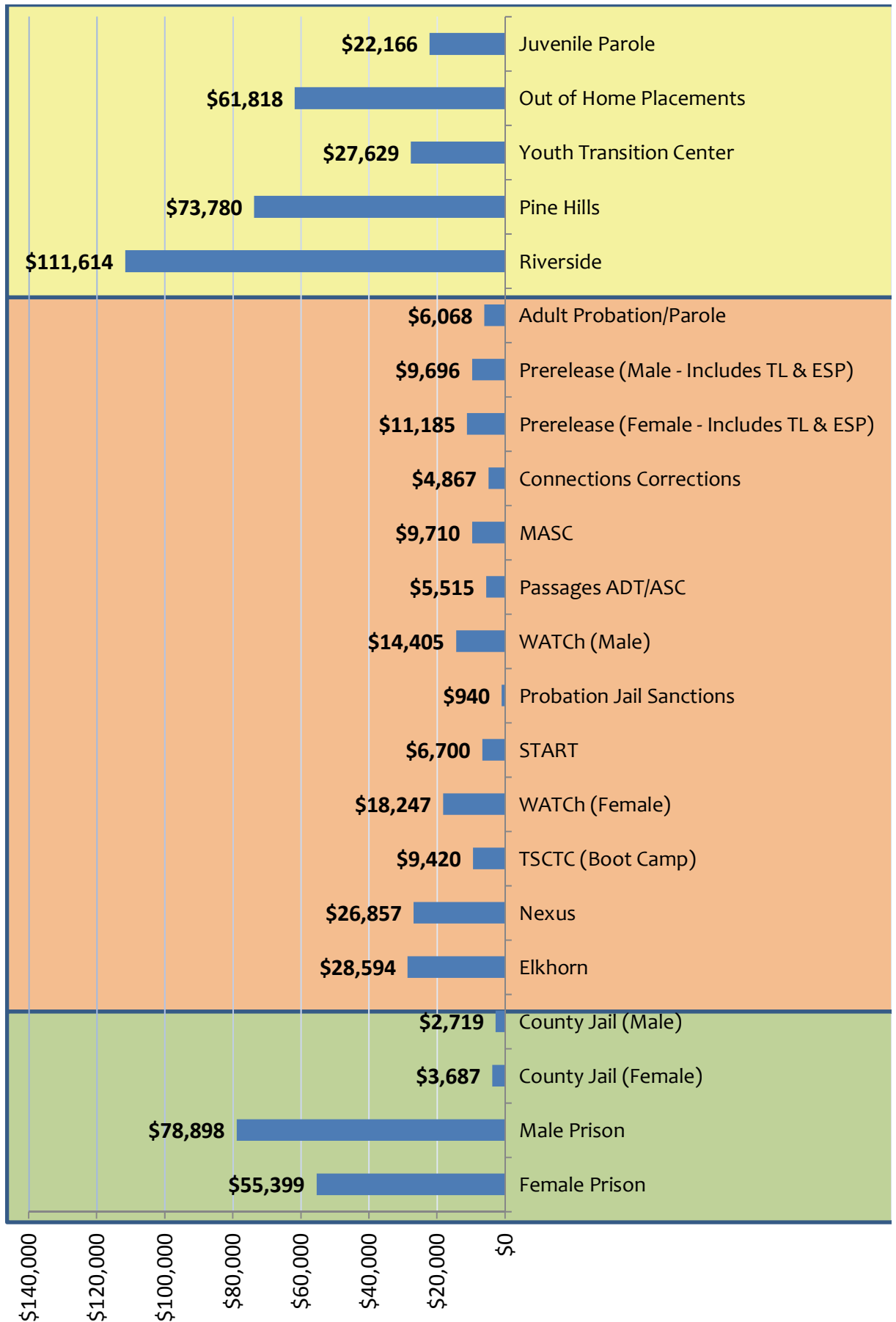
(Based on average daily populations; includes administrative costs)



# Cost of Average Stay by Program

Fiscal Year 2014

(Based on average length of stay and average cost per day; includes administrative costs)



Youth Services
  Community Corrections
  Secure

## Page C-6 to left

**Cost of Average Stay by Program:** The cost of managing an adult or juvenile offender in a correctional program is a combination of two factors: the cost per day and the average length of an offender's stay. Typically, while they are in the department's custody, most offenders are placed in more than one program as they transition through secure care, treatment and supervision in the community.

Programs with relatively small populations have higher per-day costs because they cannot take advantage of the economy of scale that comes with programs having larger numbers of offenders. Therefore, those programs have higher costs per average stay, even if the average time an offender spends there is relatively short. The two secure facilities for youths—Riverside and Pine Hills—are examples of such programs.

The lowest-cost stay is adult probation and parole, which accounts for about two-thirds of all Montana offenders and has a daily supervision cost of \$5.15 per offender.

The daily rates used on pages C-5 and C-6 include administrative costs, which are expenses incurred that are not directly due to a specific program. Overall, administrative costs are 5.6 percent and generally cover functions relating to the organization as a whole, rather than a particular area. For example, payroll assists the entire department and all its divisions.

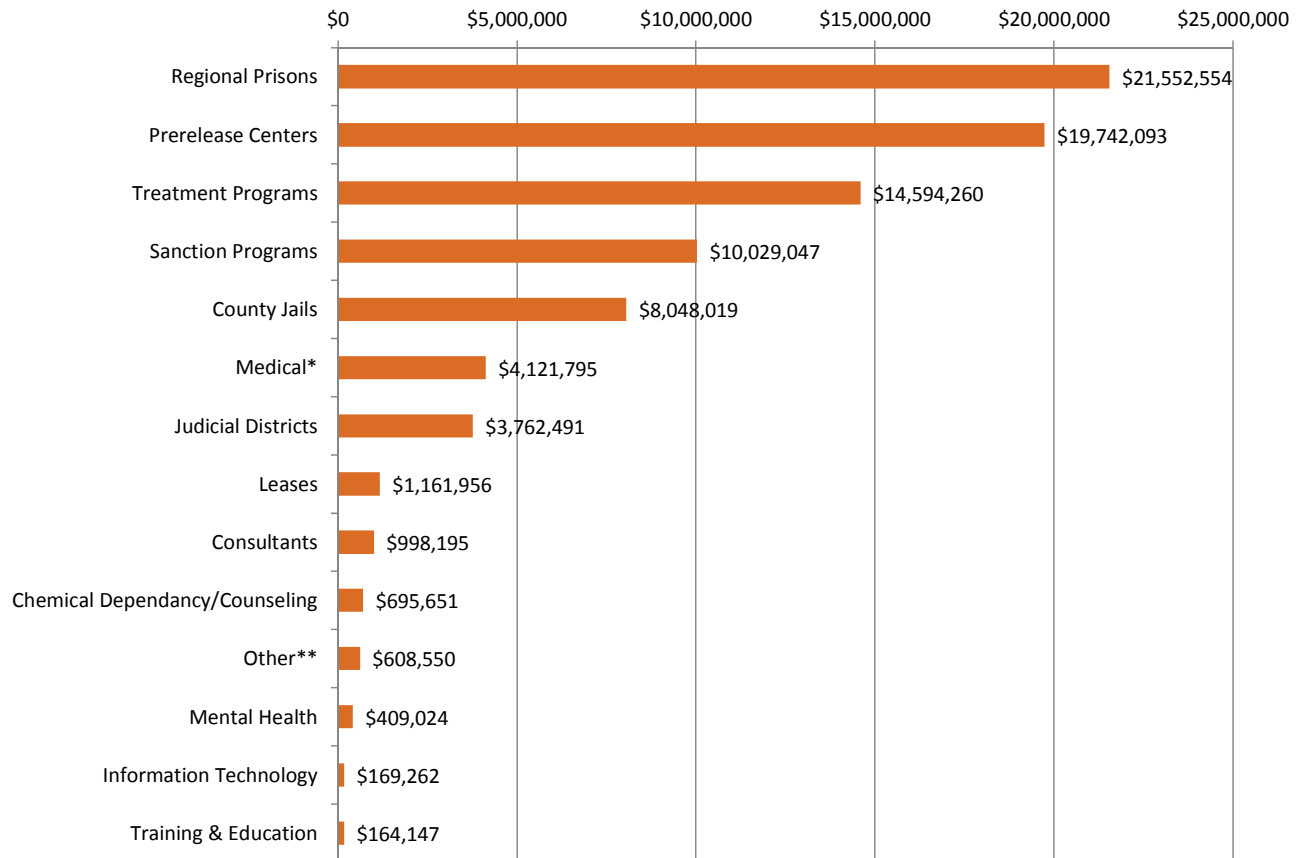
### Prerelease terms:

**Transitional Living (TL):** The department contracts with all prerelease centers to provide the transitional living program for offenders transitioning from the center to the community. The 60-day program is mandatory for offenders who plan to remain in the same community as the prerelease center they are leaving and allows them to live in their own residences while still reporting to the prerelease center.

**Enhanced Supervision Program (ESP):** The department also contracts with the prerelease centers to provide the enhanced supervision program to offenders on probation, parole or conditional release who need additional supervision and alcohol and drug monitoring.

# Service Contracts with Private Providers

Fiscal Year 2014



\* Excludes outside medical claims \*\* Includes transportation, facility maintenance, construction, religious services, legal and MOUs.

**Service Contracts with Private Providers:** About 42 percent of the Department of Corrections’ annual general fund budget, or \$86 million, is spent on contracted services supplied mostly by nonprofit community partners.

In fiscal year 2014, 23 percent of this spending went to the operators of seven prerelease centers in Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, Helena and Missoula. Those programs accommodate about 1,600 offenders each year. The department spent another 17 percent, or \$14.5 million, to provide treatment services to offenders, including those with chemical dependency and convictions for felony drunken driving. Sanction programs, providing alternatives to prison for offenders violating conditions of their community supervision, received \$10 million in payments.

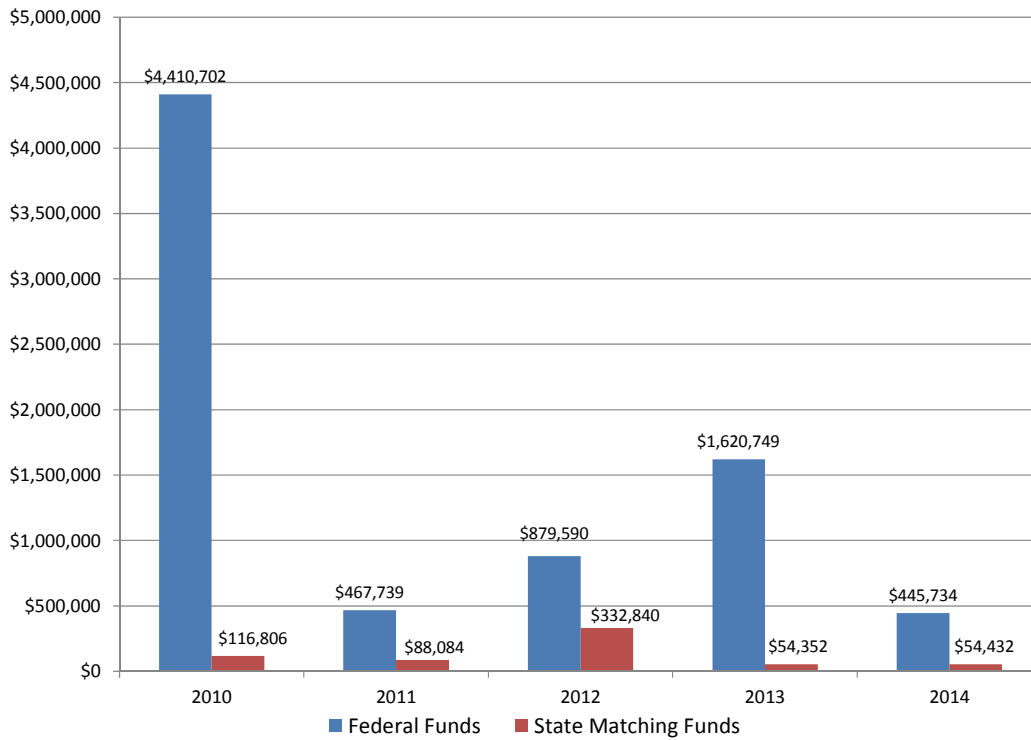
Almost \$4 million in payments went to judicial districts for intervention services and community placements for delinquent youths.

Another \$4 million was spent on contracted health care services, such as mental health and medical care for inmates. The department paid \$8 million to counties for housing offenders in their jails while waiting for room to become available in the prison system.



# DOC Grant Funding

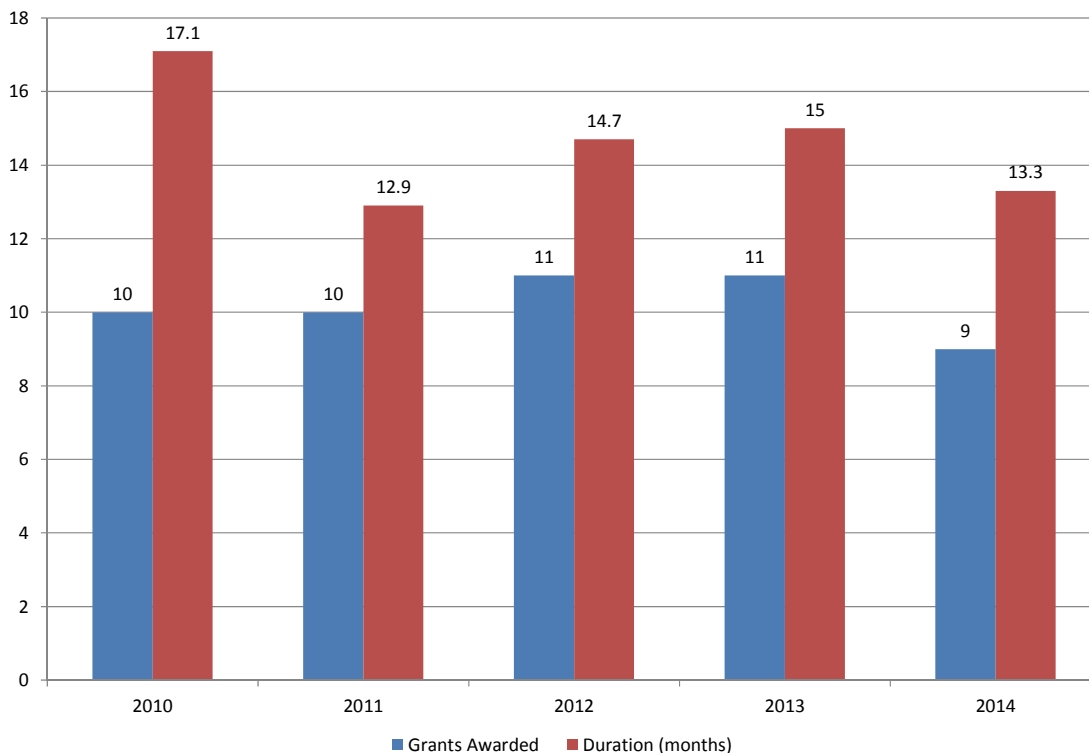
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



**DOC Grant Funding:** The three largest federal grants in the past biennium were awards from the U.S. Department of Justice. The spike in federal grant money in 2010 was a result of the economic stimulus funding the department received that year.

# Number and Duration of DOC Grants

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



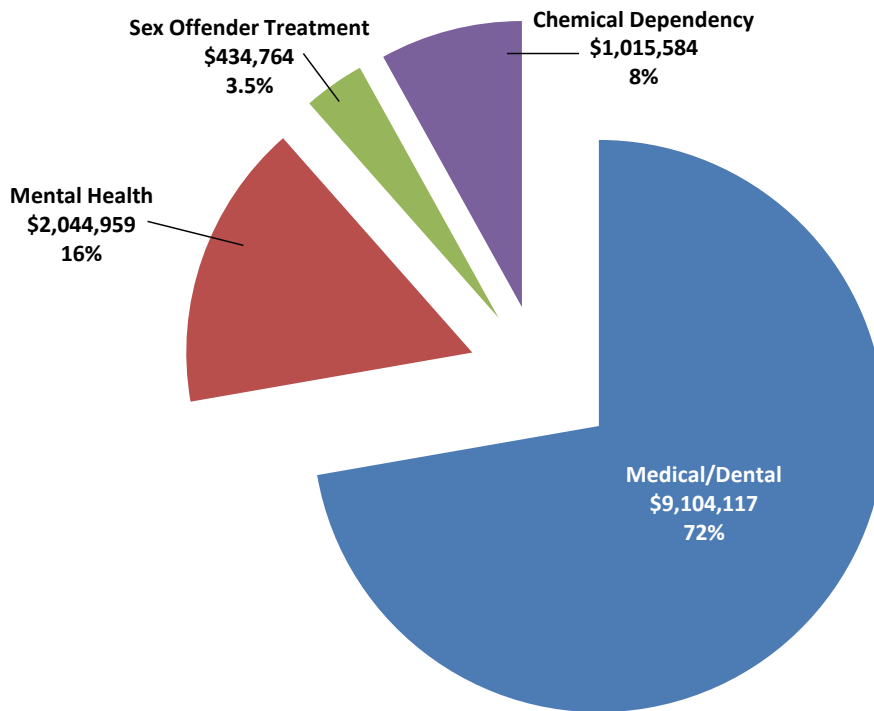


# Clinical Services

**Statistical information related to  
the clinical services provided to offenders**

# Internal Clinical Expenditures by Type

Fiscal Year 2014



Note: Includes offenders in Montana State Prison, Montana Women's Prison, Pine Hills and Riverside youth correctional facilities, Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center, Treasure State Correctional Training Center and probation and parole.

**Internal Clinical Expenditures by Type:** In fiscal year 2014, the department spent \$12.6 million internally addressing the medical, mental health and treatment needs of adult and juvenile offenders in various correctional programs. That was a 2.8 percent, \$363,293 decrease from FY2012. During those two years, national estimates put the annual growth in health spending at 3.6 percent in 2013 and 5.6 percent in 2014. Medical and dental care accounted for 72 cents of every dollar spent, compared with 62 cents two years earlier.

This spending excludes pharmacy costs and the costs of "outside medical care," which is required when an offender's medical needs are beyond what can be provided by the program or facility housing the offender. In those instances, care must be obtained from providers outside the corrections system.

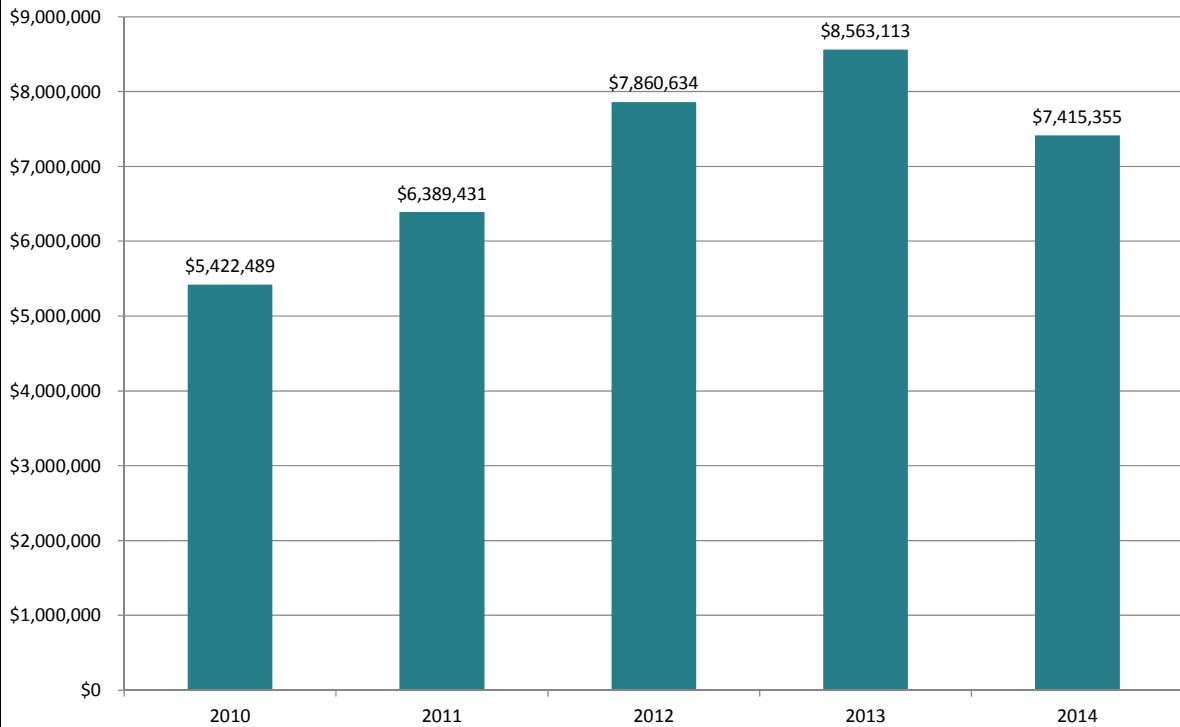
## Page D-3 to right

**Outside Medical Expenditures:** The annual cost of obtaining medical care from outside the corrections system increased by 58 percent between 2010 and 2013, before dropping back closer to the five-year average of \$ 7,130,204 in 2014.

**Pharmacy Expenditures:** Just as medical costs have risen, so too have the costs of the prescription medications offenders need. Drug costs have averaged \$2.6 million in each of the past five fiscal years. After peaking at almost \$2.9 million in 2012, pharmacy expenditures dropped by 11 percent in 2014.

# Outside Medical Expenditures\*

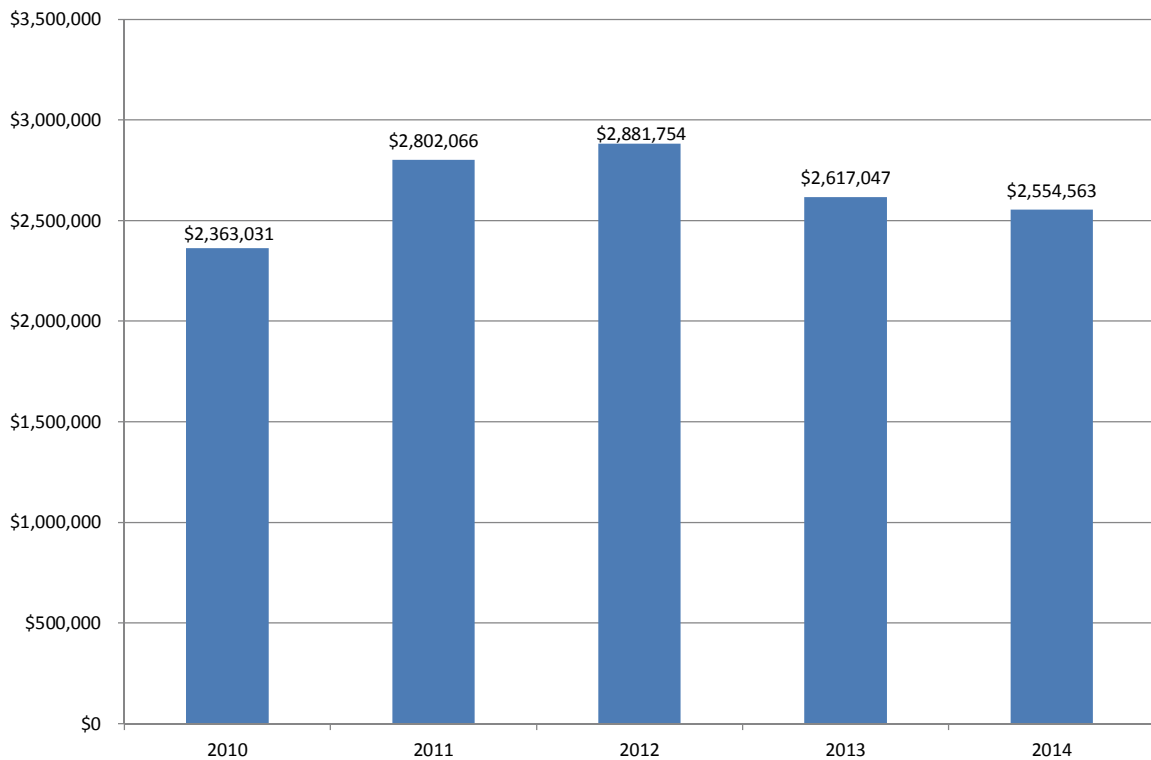
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



\*Excludes pharmacy costs

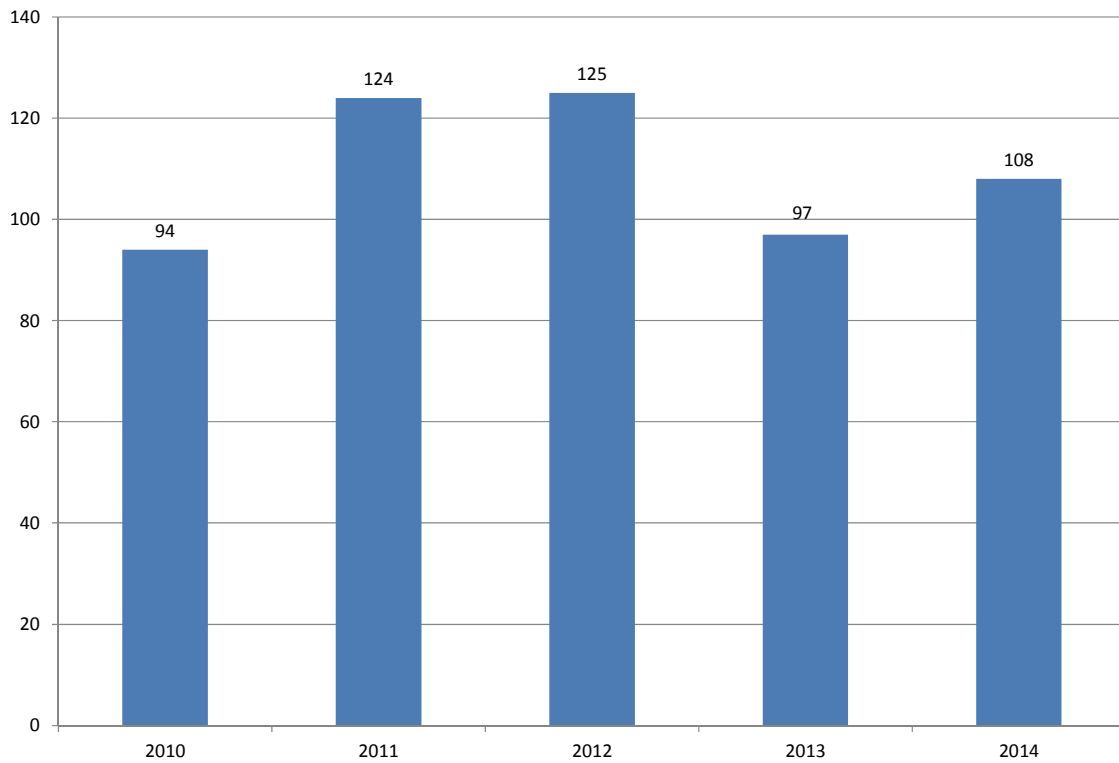
# Pharmacy Expenditures

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



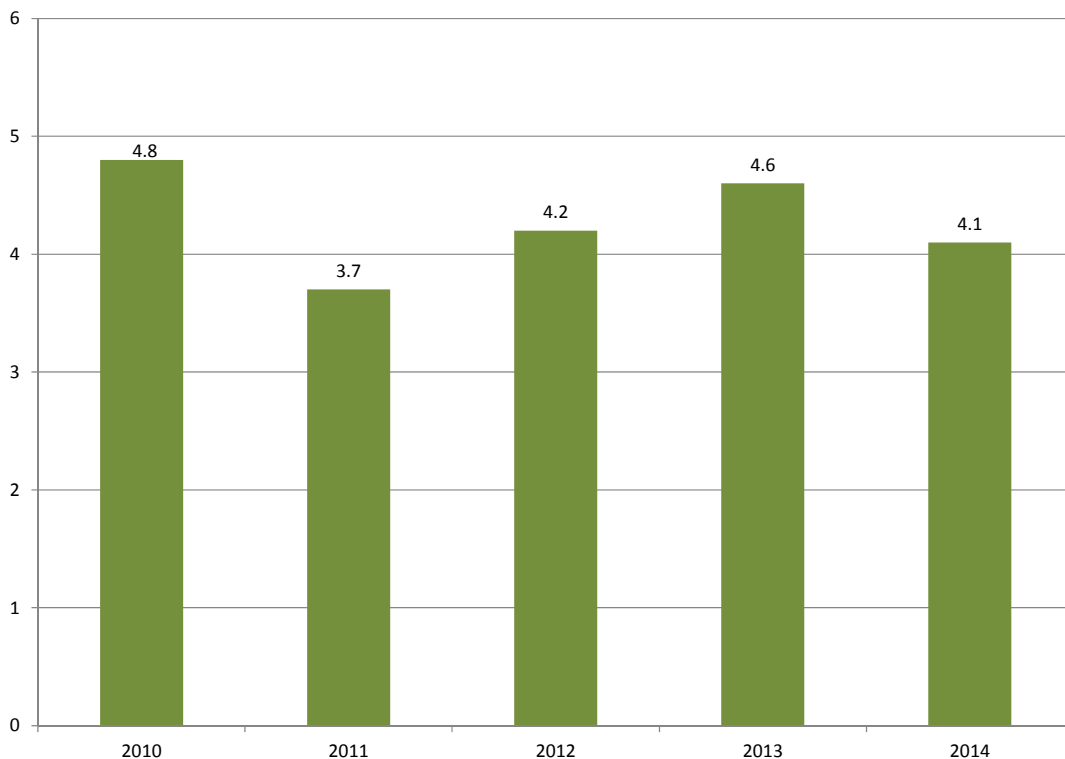
## Annual Number of Offenders Requiring Hospitalization

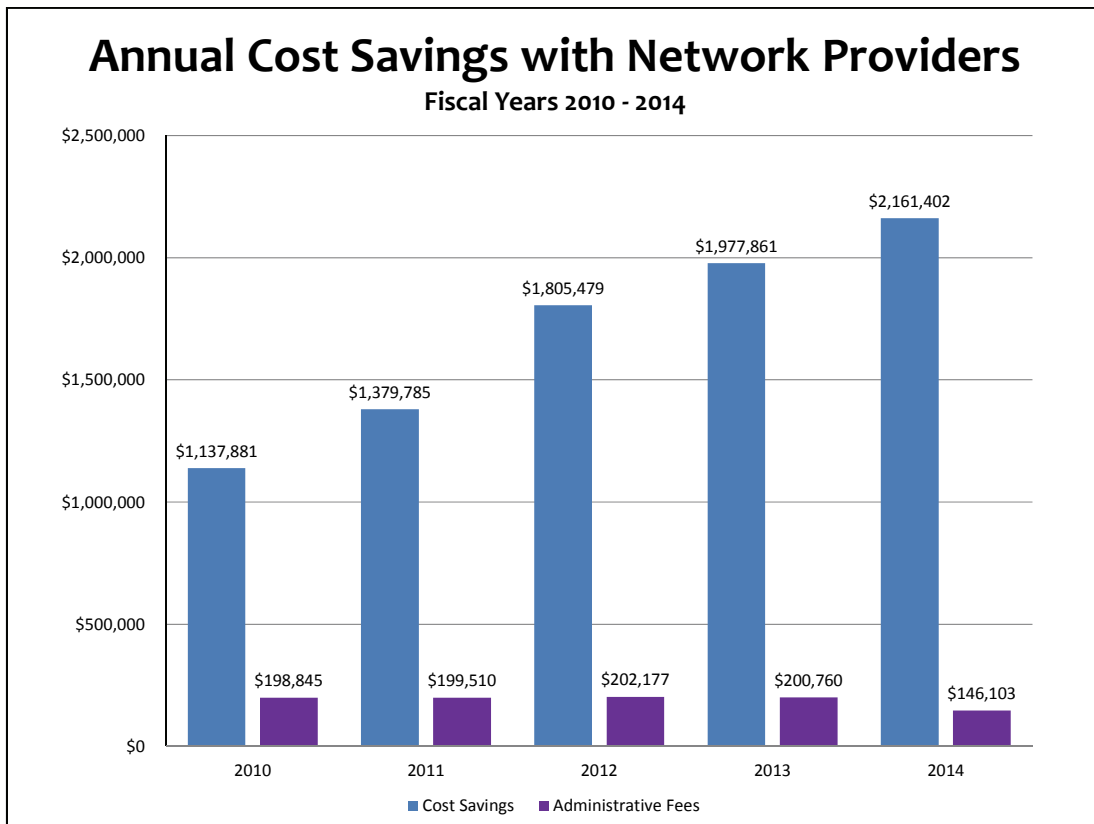
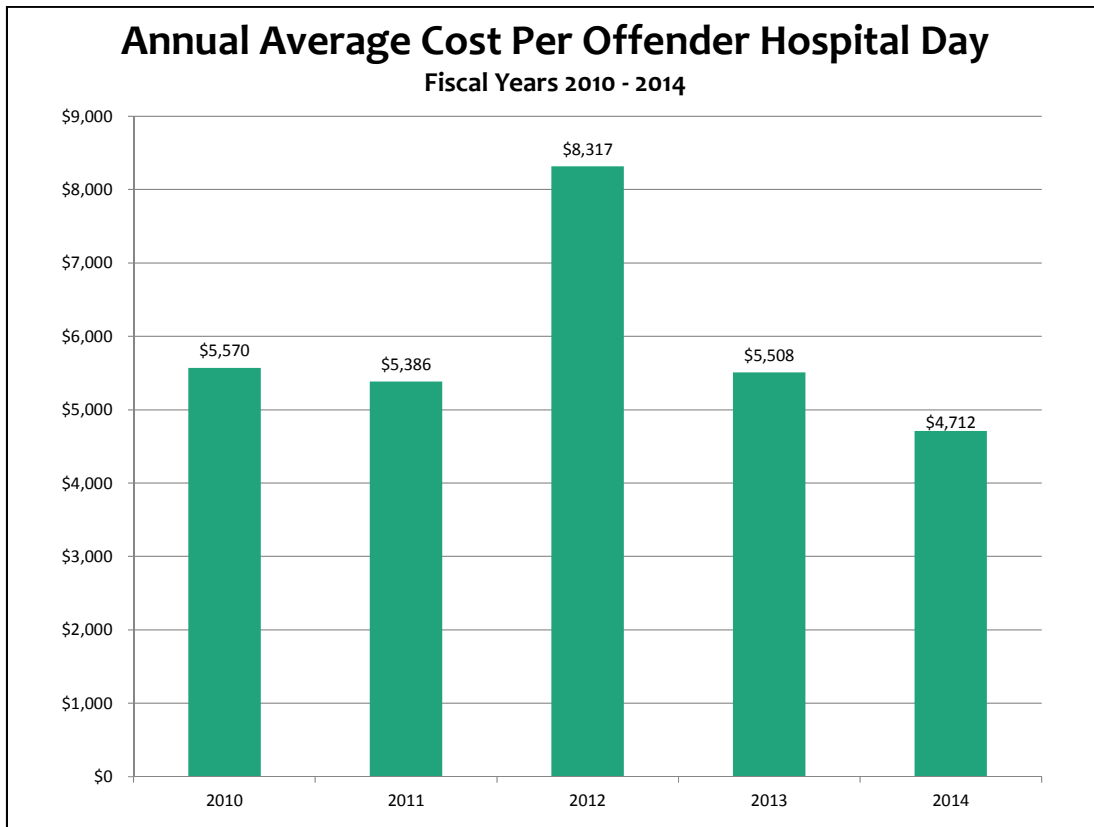
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



## Annual Average Length of Offender Hospital Stay in Days

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014





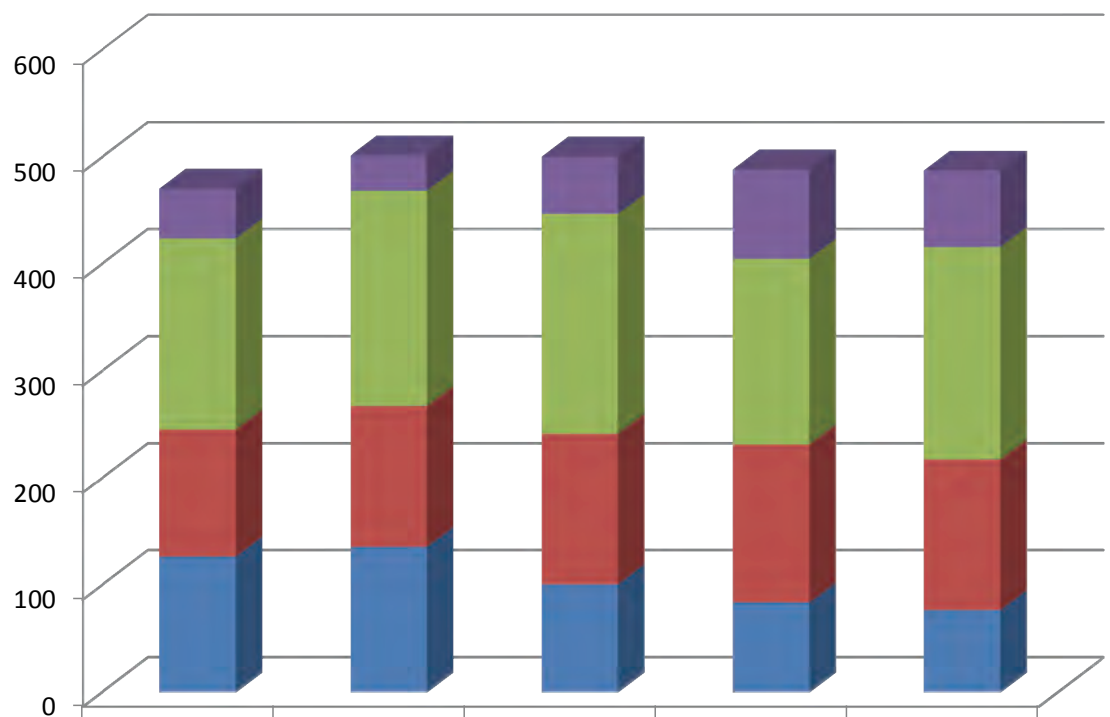
**Annual Cost Savings with Network Providers:** The department uses Blue Cross Blue Shield to administer claims for outside medical care through network providers. Using that system has saved more than \$8.4 million in the past five years. At the same time, the department paid an average of \$189,500 a year in administrative costs. While annual savings increased 90 percent since 2010, the administration fees remained relatively stable, and then dropped by 27 percent in the past year.



# Montana Correctional Enterprises

**Statistical information  
related to the operation and management  
of prison enterprise programs**

## Average Number of Inmates Involved in Training Programs per Day Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Industries/Voc. Ed - MWP	47	33	54	84	72
Industries - MSP	178	201	205	173	198
Agriculture - MSP	119	132	141	148	141
Vocational Education - MSP	126	135	100	83	76

**Average Number of Inmates Involved in MCE Training Programs per Day:** Over the past five years, Montana Correctional Enterprises (MCE) has averaged 490 inmates working on a daily basis in its programs.

The number of female inmates working in industry programs has grown steadily, from an average of 47 per day in 2010, to 84 inmates a day in 2013 and 72 in 2014. This increase was due to the expansion of vocational education programs provided at the Montana Women's Prison through federal Second Chance Act grant funding.

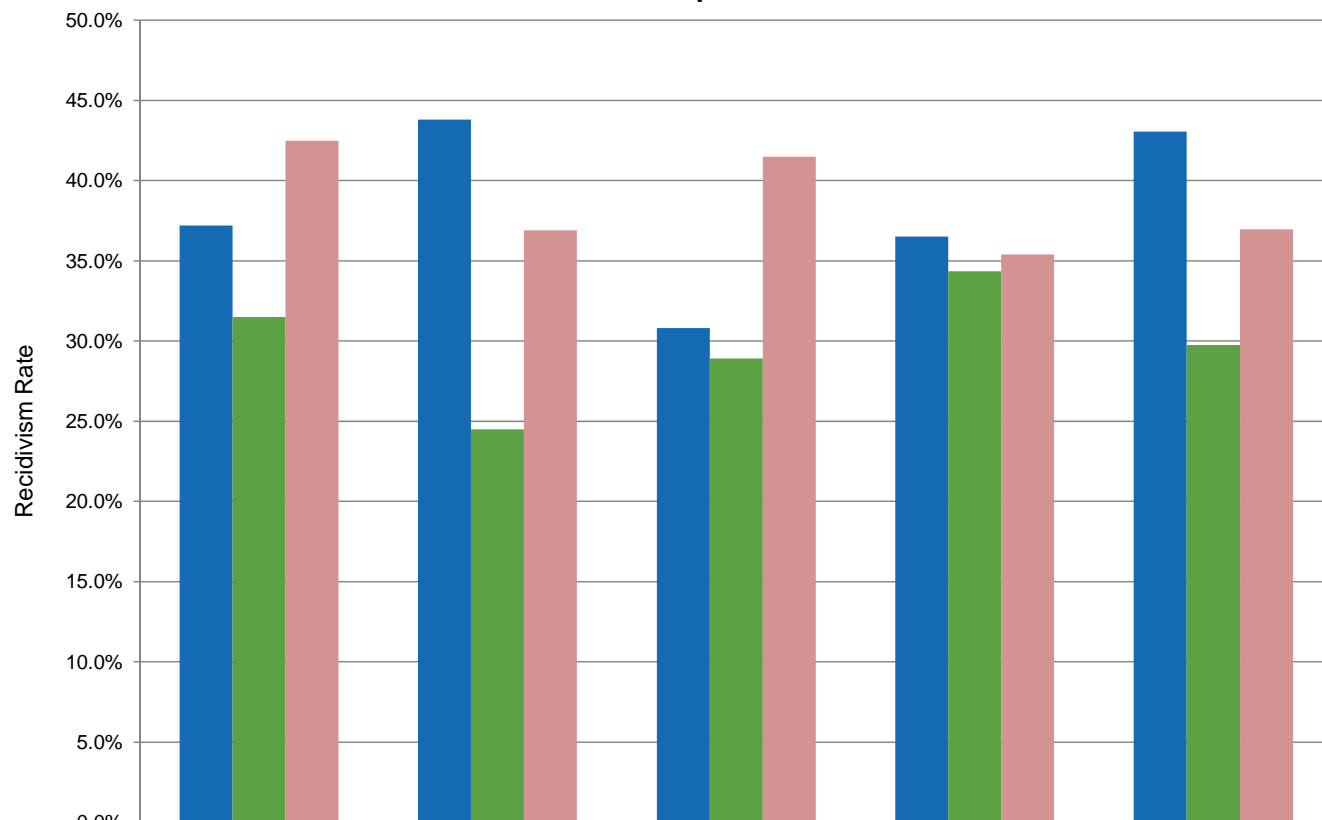
Over the past five years, the average number of inmates working in agriculture and industry programs at Montana State Prison (MSP) has remained fairly stable, with an average of between 178 and 205 working each day in MSP industry programs, and 119 to 148 inmates working each day in the prison's agriculture programs.

Involvement in the vocational education programs for men declined in the three years beginning in 2012 because of staffing and recruitment issues at MCE.



## MCE Recidivism Compared to Non-MCE Recidivism

Fiscal Years 2007-2011



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Under 1 Year MCE	37.2%	43.8%	30.8%	36.5%	43.1%
Over 1 Year MCE	31.5%	24.5%	28.9%	34.3%	29.8%
Non-MCE	42.5%	36.9%	41.5%	35.4%	37.0%

Extracted from OMIS on 8/19/2014

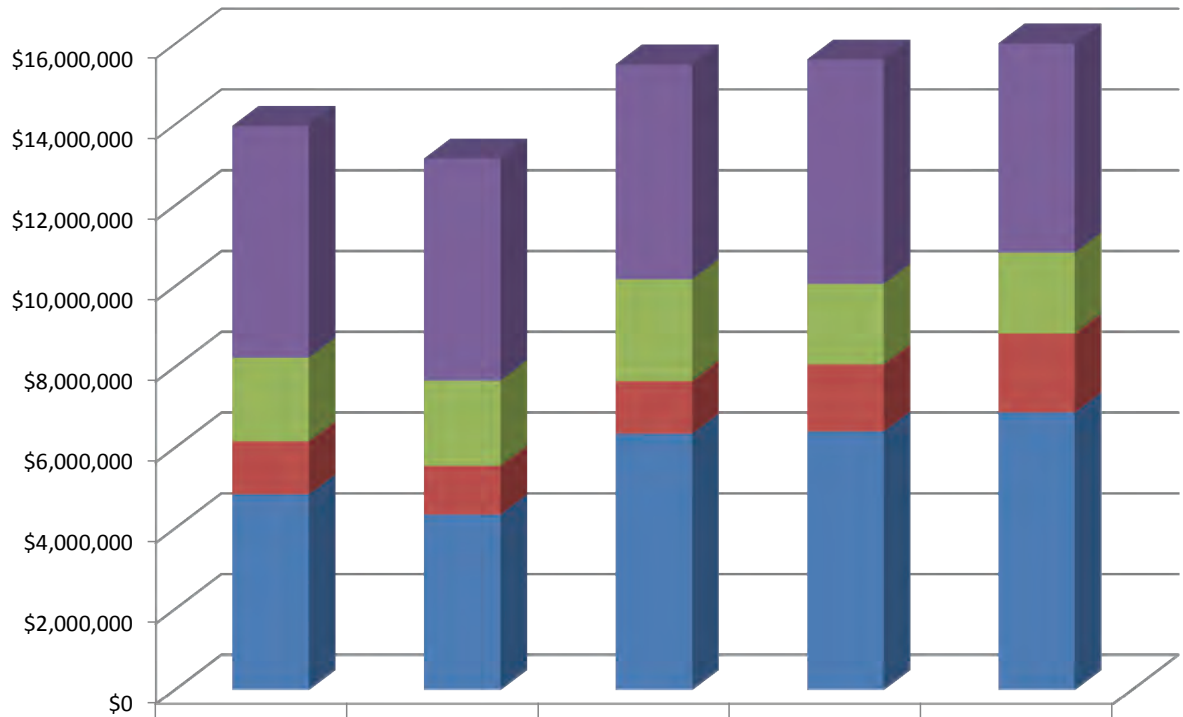
**Montana Correctional Enterprises Recidivism Compared to Non-MCE Recidivism:** The ultimate goal of MCE programs is to provide inmates with specific job training that will benefit them when they are released from prison. Learning how to work and communicate effectively in the work place further improves each released inmate's chance of returning to Montana communities and becoming productive citizens, good employees and taxpayers. This creates safer communities and lessens the chance that released inmates will return to prison – or recidivate.

Recidivism rates, measured during a three-period after release from prison, show this goal is being achieved for offenders who are released after working in MCE programs for more than one year. Offenders released in fiscal year 2011 after working in MCE programs for more than a year had a recidivism rate of 29.8 percent, compared to 37 percent for those who were released that year without having worked in MCE programs. This represents a 19.5 percent reduction in recidivism compared to offenders who were released without involvement in an MCE program.

The recidivism rates for offenders who are involved in MCE programs for less than one year are sometimes higher than the overall DOC rate. Typically, many of these offenders have not completed their court ordered treatment, such as chemical dependency or anger management, and are released from the MCE programs because of inappropriate conduct.

# MCE Expenditures by Location

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Expenditures	\$13,957,769	\$13,145,112	\$15,478,597	\$15,603,373	\$16,385,419
In Deer Lodge	\$5,751,727	\$5,493,567	\$5,328,468	\$5,566,206	\$5,572,254
Within 100 miles of Deer Lodge	\$2,060,814	\$2,113,163	\$2,509,135	\$1,997,811	\$2,004,938
Throughout rest of Montana	\$1,314,832	\$1,204,223	\$1,304,144	\$1,646,707	\$1,940,419
Outside Montana	\$4,830,396	\$4,334,159	\$6,336,850	\$6,392,649	\$6,867,808

**Montana Correctional Enterprises Expenditures by Location:** MCE operates the majority of the division’s programs similarly to a private business, in that revenues must cover expenditures. The division’s expenditures have a positive economic impact in the state. Six out of every \$10 in MCE spending during fiscal years 2013 and 2014 were spent in Montana. Over the past five years, MCE has spent \$45.8 million within the state of Montana.

Most of MCE’s spending within the state is spent in the Deer Lodge area where the division and Montana State Prison operate. Over the past five years, about 58 percent of in-state spending was done in the Deer Lodge area.

Out-of-state spending is typically for supplies and materials not available within the state. These expenditures include hard woods for furniture manufacturing, aluminum and reflective sheeting for license plate production, and cotton seed, soy, corn and other feed and supplements for the dairy.

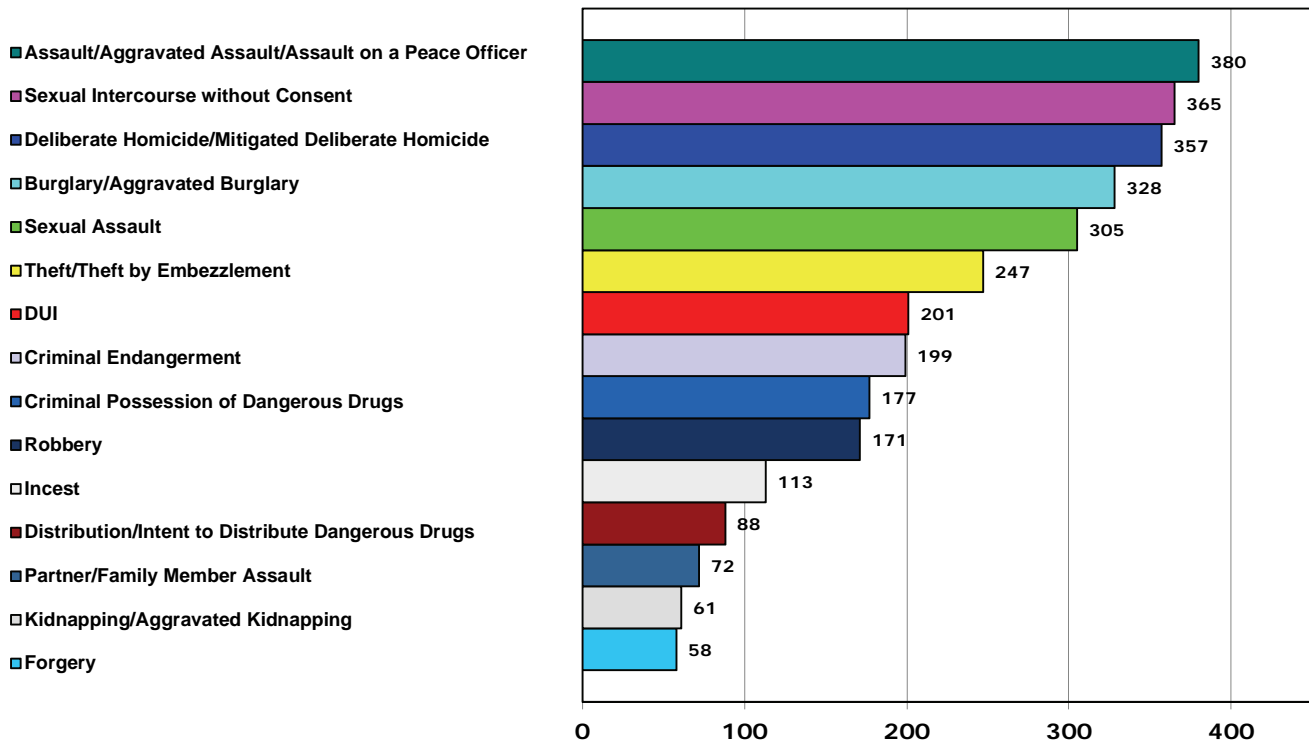


# Montana State Prison

**Statistical information  
related to offenders  
in the men's prison system**

# Top 15 Crimes of Incarcerated Males

July 23, 2014 Snapshot

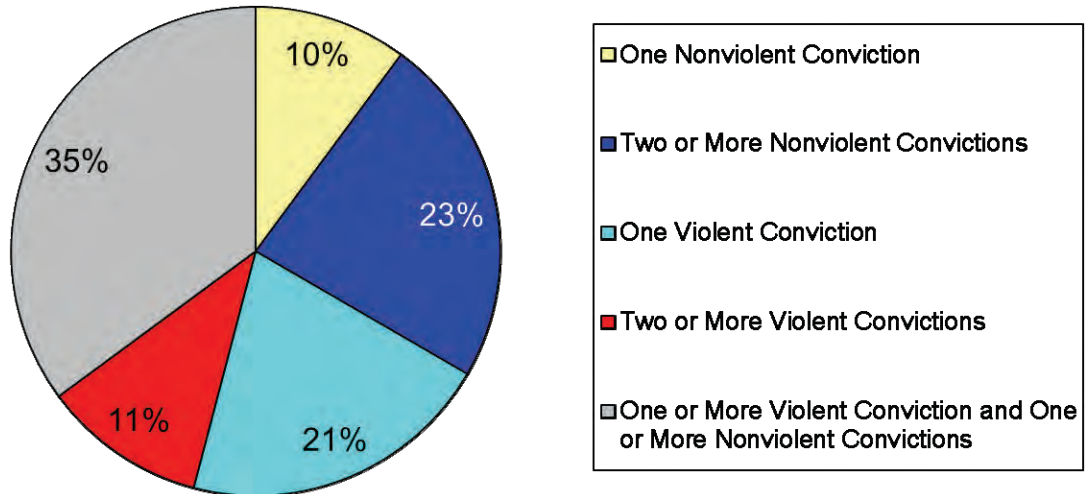


OMIS data extracted 7/23/2014

**Top 15 Crimes of Incarcerated Males:** Assault is the most frequent crime for incarcerated men in Montana, as it was in 2012. In 2008 and 2010, burglary was the most common crime; assault was the sixth most common offense for male prison inmates in 2010. Sexual intercourse without consent is the second most frequent crime among the prison population in 2014, after dropping to third in 2012. Violent crimes account for four of the top five offenses and eight of the top 15.

# Conviction Profile of Incarcerated Males

July 23, 2014 Snapshot

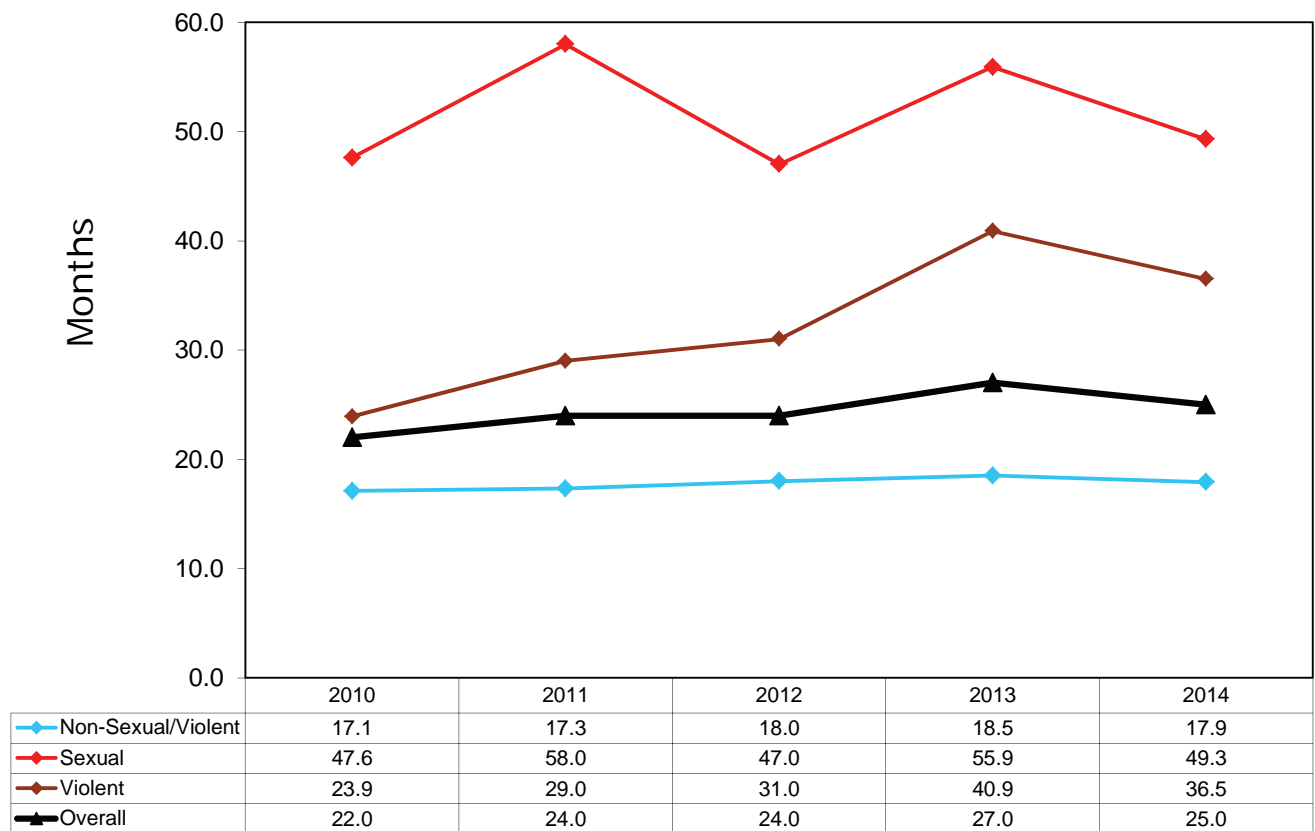


OMIS data extracted 7/23/2014

**Conviction Profile of Incarcerated Males:** In mid-2014, the percentage of male inmates incarcerated for violent crimes was 50 percent higher than in the previous two reports. Sixty-seven percent of male inmates in Montana prisons were incarcerated for violent crimes in mid-2014, a substantial increase from the 43 and 44 percent found in the 2012 and 2010 snapshots of the prison population, respectively. About seven out of every 10 inmates were in prison for multiple violent or non-violent offenses.

# Male Average Length of Prison Stay by Offense Type

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



Sexual and violent offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual or Violent Offender Registry website  
 OMIS data extracted 7/15/2014

**Male Average Length of Stay by Offense Type:** The average length of stay in prison for male offenders released in fiscal year 2014 was 25 months, down slightly from the 27 months for those released in fiscal year 2013 and nine months less than the 34-month average stay for those released in 2006.

In fiscal year 2014, violent offenders sent to prison stayed an average of 36.5 months, twice as long as the approximately 18 months that non-violent offenders stayed. Sexual offenders stayed an average of just over four years (49 months), more than 2½ times longer than non-violent and non-sexual offenders.

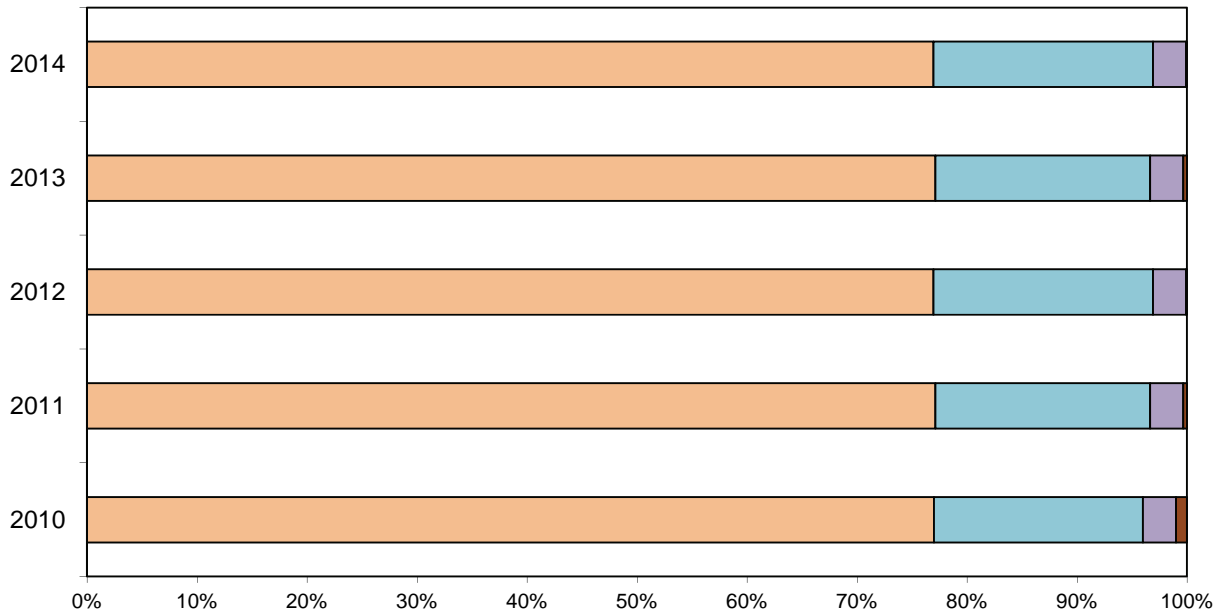
During the past five years, the length of prison stays for violent male offenders has climbed steadily from approximately two years in 2010 to three years in 2014, a 50 percent increase.

The length of prison stays for non-violent, non-sexual offenders has remained relatively unchanged, ranging from 17.1 months in 2010 to a high of 18.5 months in 2013. The average length of stay for sexual offenders is more variable, peaking at 58 months for those released in 2011 and 56 months for those released in 2013, but dropping back into the 47 to 49-month range for sexual offenders released in fiscal years 2010, 2012 and 2014.

The overall average prison stay for all inmates, male and female, released in fiscal year 2014 was 24.3 months.

# Male Prison Population by Race

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



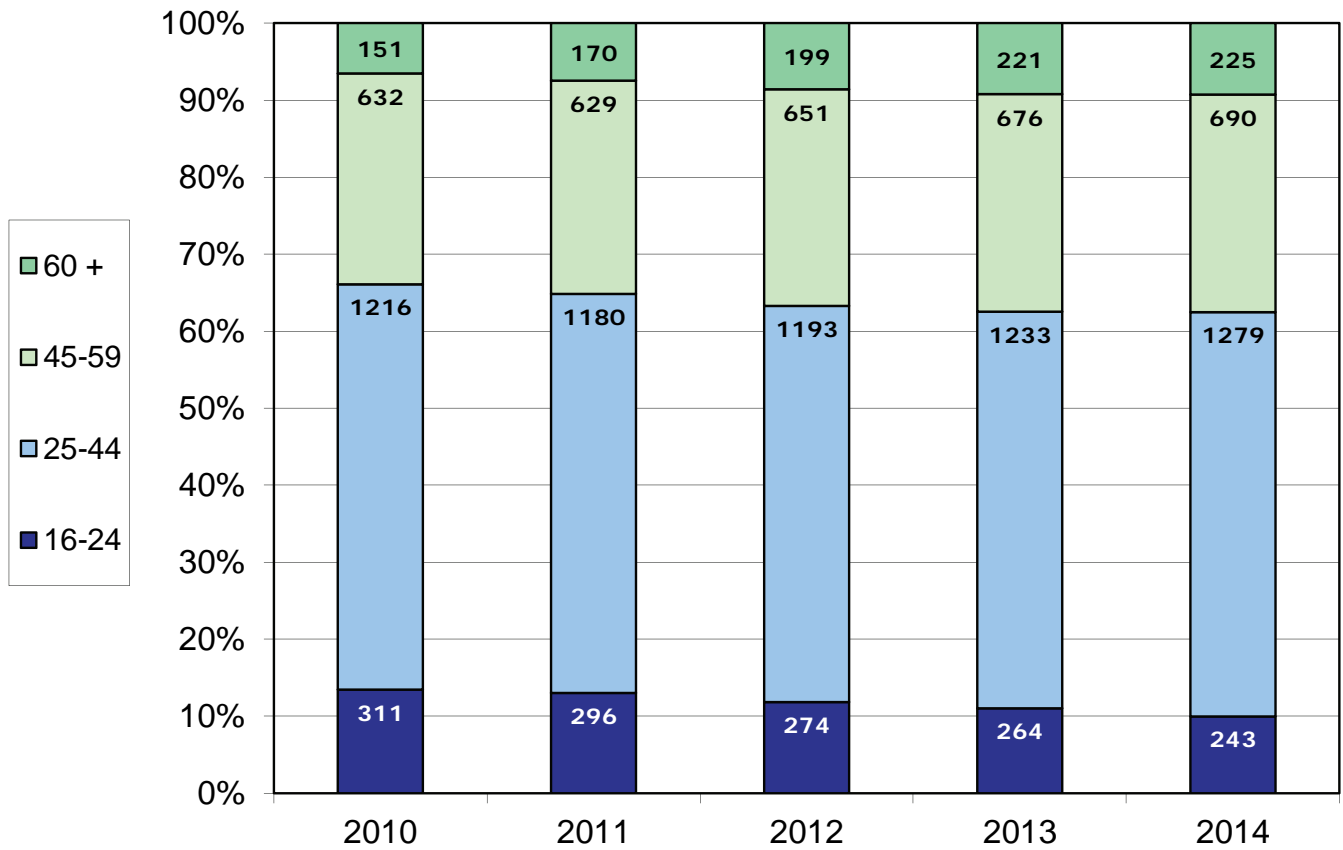
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
■ Caucasian	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
■ American Indian	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%
■ African American	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
■ Other Minority	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Population as reported on June 30 of each fiscal year

**Male Prison Population by Race:** One out of every five incarcerated male offenders is American Indian. That is almost three times higher than the rate at which American Indians are represented in the general Montana population. The proportion of the prison population that is native has changed little since it increased to 20 percent in 1997.

# Male Prison Population by Age Group

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



Population as reported on June 30 of each fiscal year

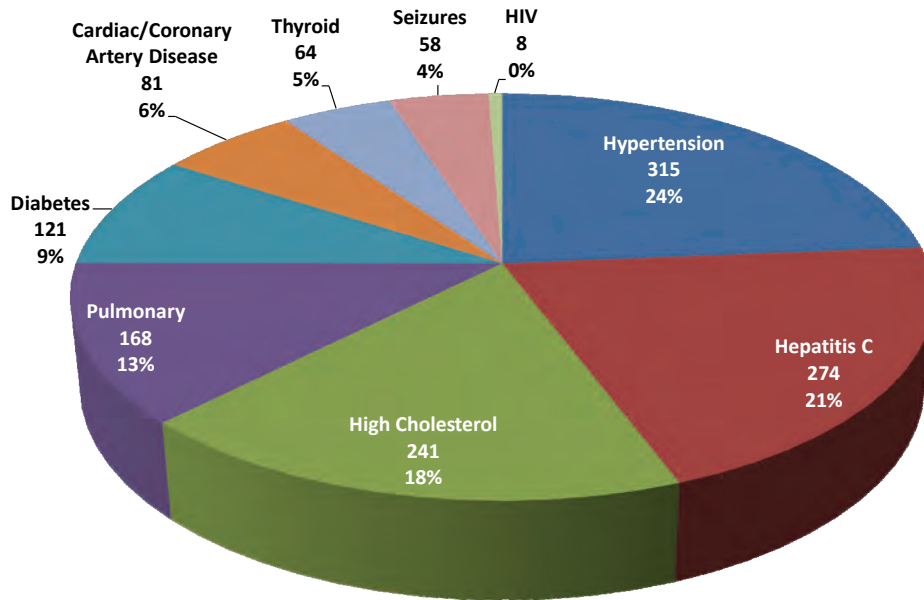
**Male Prison Population by Age Group:** Over the past five years, the elderly population of male inmates in Montana has continued to grow, while the number of inmates under 25 years old continued to decline. In 2010, the prisons held 151 inmates at least 60 years old. By 2014, that number had increased to 225, an increase of almost 50 percent. As a result, about 9.2 percent of the male prison population was in its 60s or older.

The population of those 45 years and older has increased 17 percent, from 783 to 915, in those five years. At the same time, the number of inmates under 25 years old has declined from 311 to 243, which represents a 22 percent decline.



## Montana State Prison Chronic Care Cases

Snapshot taken August 20, 2014



The 1,056 chronic care cases, excluding the Hepatitis C cases that are tracked separately, represent 526 inmates; some patients have more than one illness.

**Montana State Prison (MSP) & Lewistown Infirmery Chronic Care Cases:** Inmates with chronic health problems are a growing concern in prisons as their numbers increase and their medical needs intensify. Male inmates with the most disabling medical issues are housed at the Lewistown Infirmery, which has a capacity of 25. The majority of male inmates with chronic health issues are housed at Montana State Prison because it has more extensive medical staff and facilities than Montana’s other secure prisons.

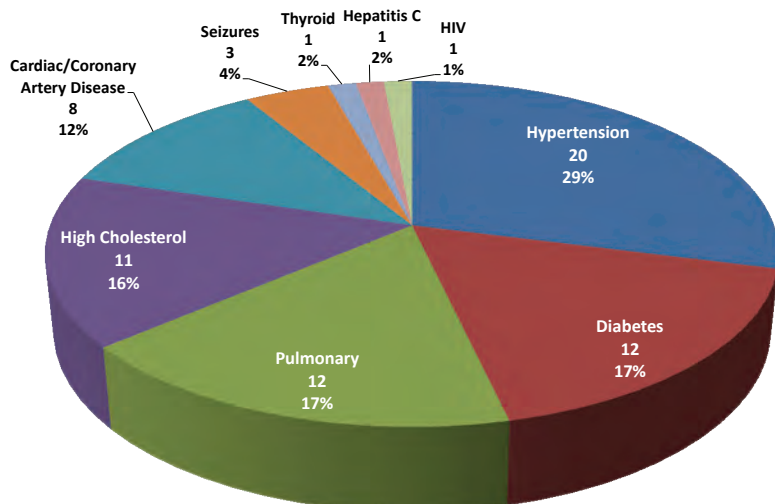
A chronic disease is an illness or condition that affects a person’s well-being for an extended time. While generally not curable, the disease can be managed. Treatment of these conditions is long-term and expensive, contributing to the rising cost of correctional health care.

In August 2010, MSP staff managed 490 patients with 939 chronic care illnesses. Two years later, the prison counted 1,067 chronic care cases involving 500 inmates. In August 2014, 526 MSP inmates had 1,056 chronic illnesses. This total does not include the 274 Hepatitis C cases shown in the chart above.

Hypertension (high blood pressure) continues to be the most common disease at MSP, accounting for one out of every four instances of chronic disease, while Hepatitis C accounts for one of every five instances.

## Lewistown Infirmery Chronic Care Cases

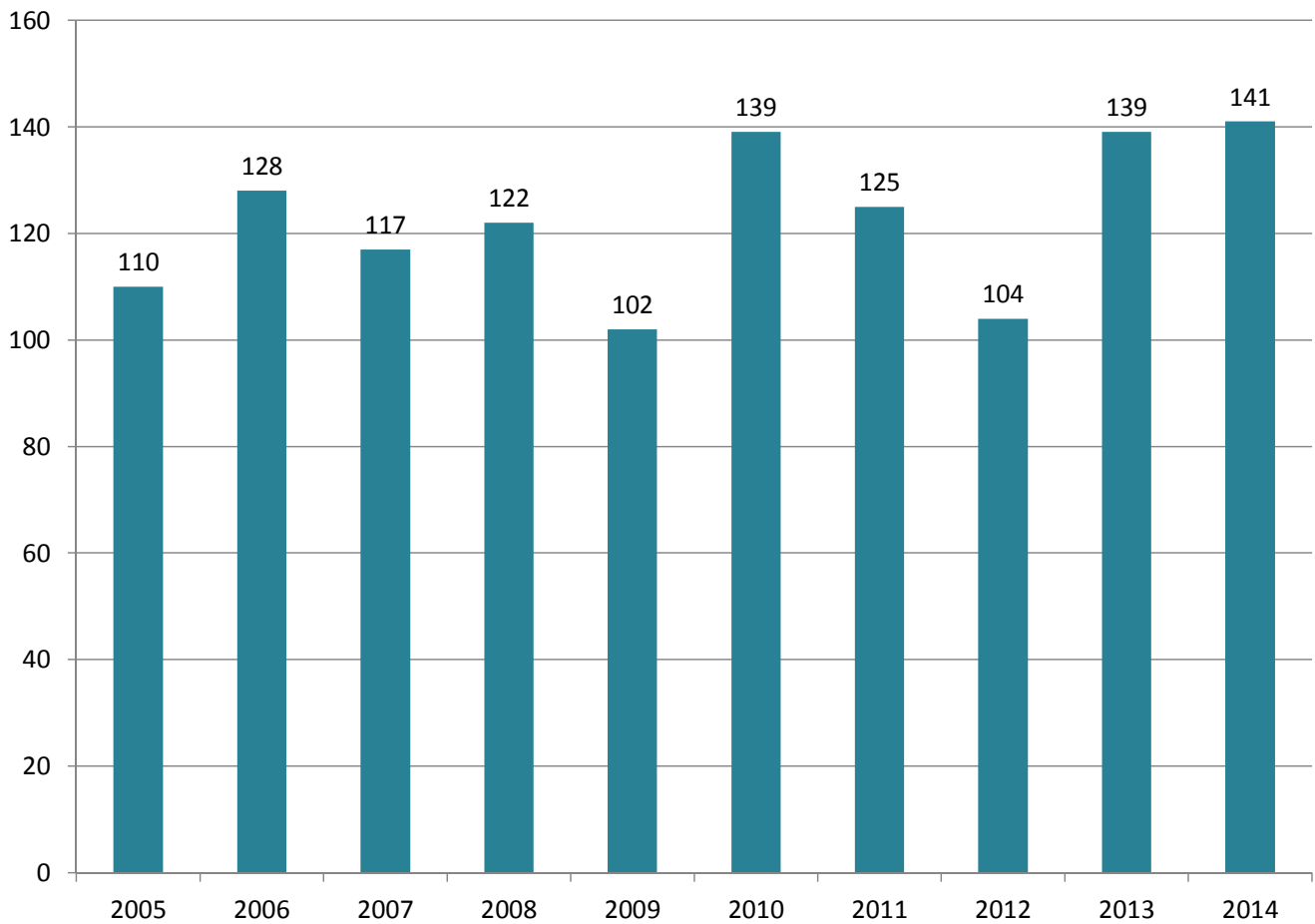
Snapshot taken September 11, 2014



These 69 chronic illnesses represent 23 inmates; patients have more than one illness.

# MSP Sex Offender Treatment Completions

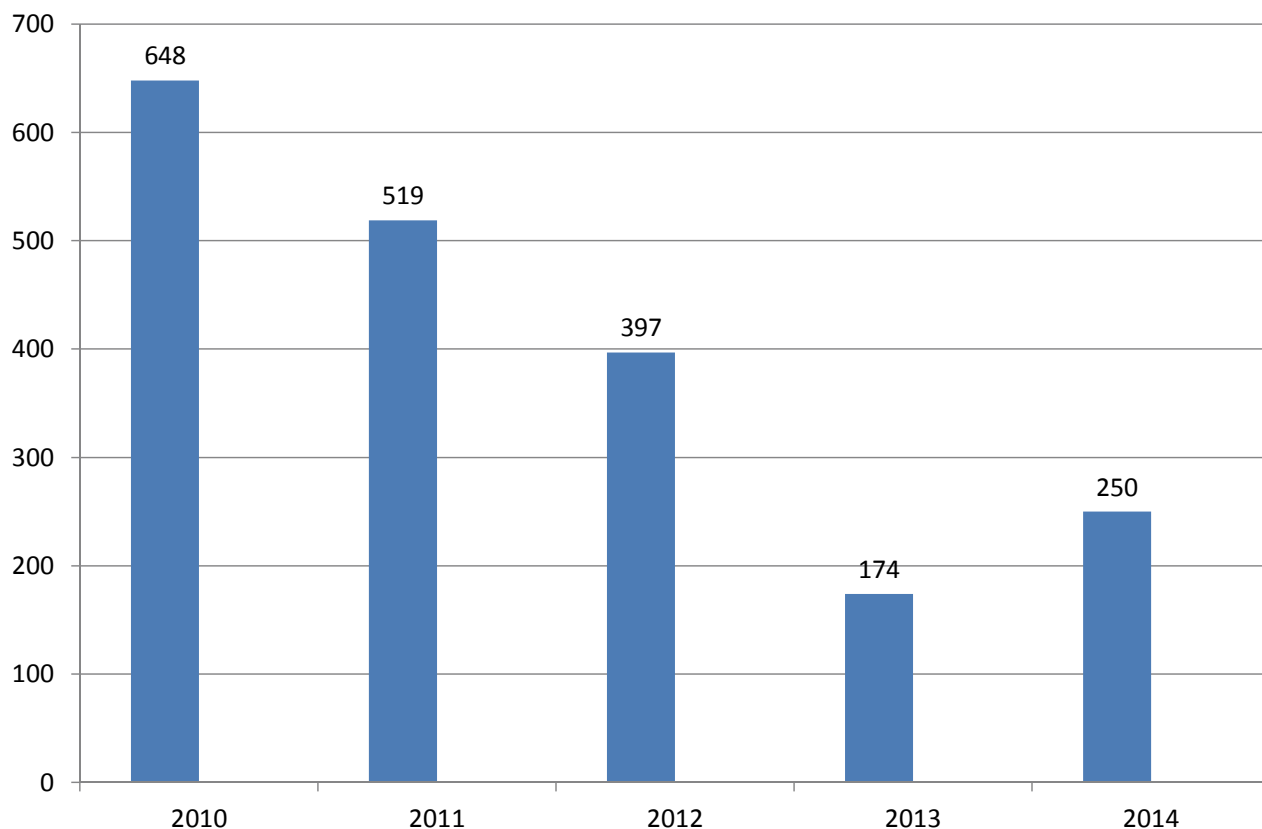
Fiscal Years 2005 – 2014



**Montana State Prison Sex Offender Treatment Completions:** MSP is the only secure facility in the state that provides sex offender treatment for adult males. Four counselors provide group and individual treatment that typically takes 14 to 20 months to complete. The treatment stresses cognitive and behavioral restructuring.

# MSP & CCC Chemical Dependency Treatment Completions

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



Source: DPHHS Substance Abuse Management System (SAMS)

## Montana State Prison & Crossroads Correctional Center Chemical Dependency Treatment Completions:

In 2010, MSP lost two staff to vacancy savings, reducing the number of Licensed Addiction Counselors (LACs) on staff from eight to six. For much of 2013, the prison operated with only four LACs, further reducing the treatment available to inmates.

To increase the program's success, chemical dependency treatment now keeps offenders in group therapy for 90 days rather than 60 days. While this improves the program's effectiveness, offenders take longer to complete treatment. MSP has also expanded the number of offenders in the six-month Intensive Treatment Unit from an average of 15 to 20 offenders. The extended program serves offenders who struggle with comprehension and need longer programming to fully gain the tools needed for recovery. This program also serves offenders with long-term addictions who may have already had multiple treatments to no avail.

In late 2013, MSP began a new chemical dependency treatment program in high-security housing. While this took one counselor away from the low side, the new program makes treatment available to high-risk offenders.

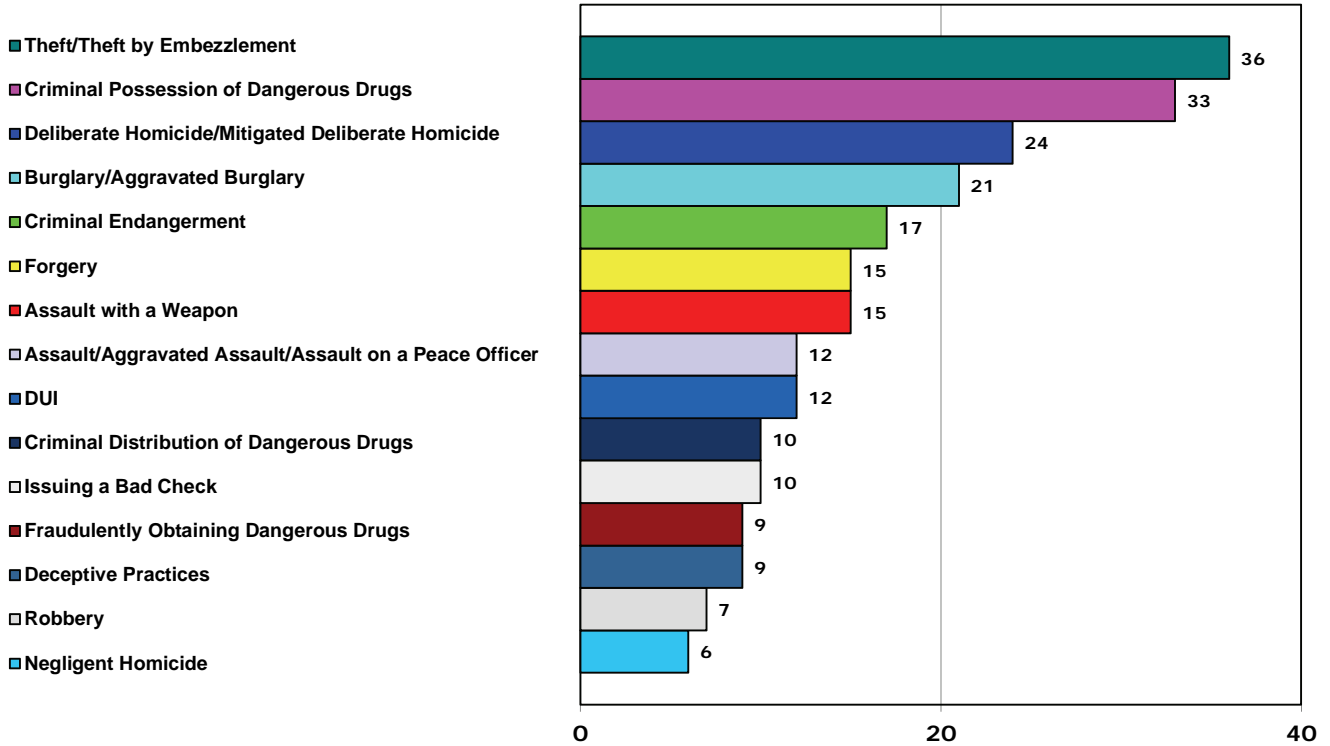


# Montana Women's Prison

**Statistical information  
related to offenders  
in the women's prison system**

# Top 15 Crimes of Incarcerated Females

July 23, 2014 Snapshot



OMIS data extracted 7/23/2014

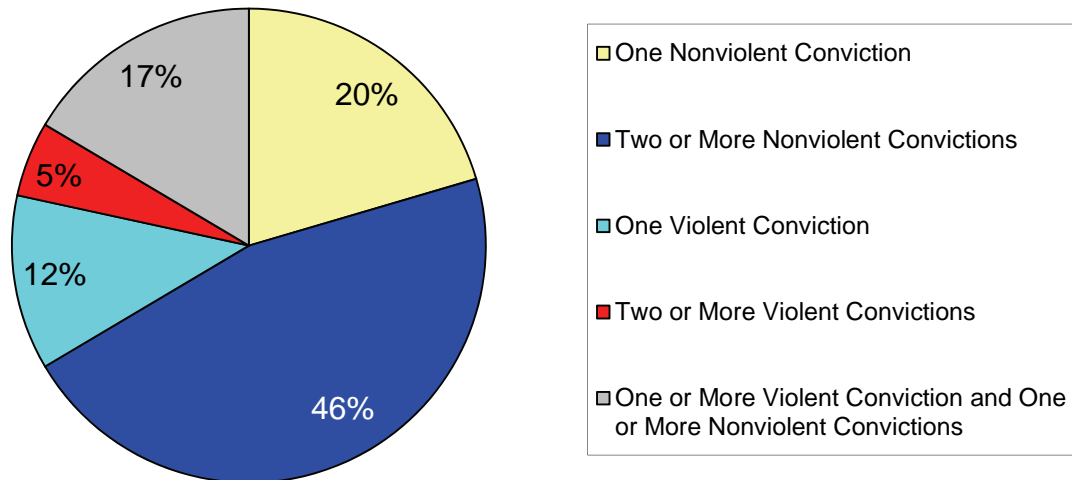
**Top 15 Crimes of Incarcerated Females:** The most-common crimes among the female prison population in Montana have changed little since 2012. Theft, drug possession, deliberate or mitigated deliberate homicide and burglary remain in the top five offenses for these inmates. In 2014, criminal endangerment moved into fifth place, jumping from the 15th most-common crime in 2010 and sixth in 2012.

Forgery, which was the most common crime in 2010, dropped out of the top five in 2014 to become the sixth most common crime.

Only four of the top 15 crimes for women inmates were violent offenses.

# Conviction Profile of Incarcerated Females

July 23, 2014 Snapshot



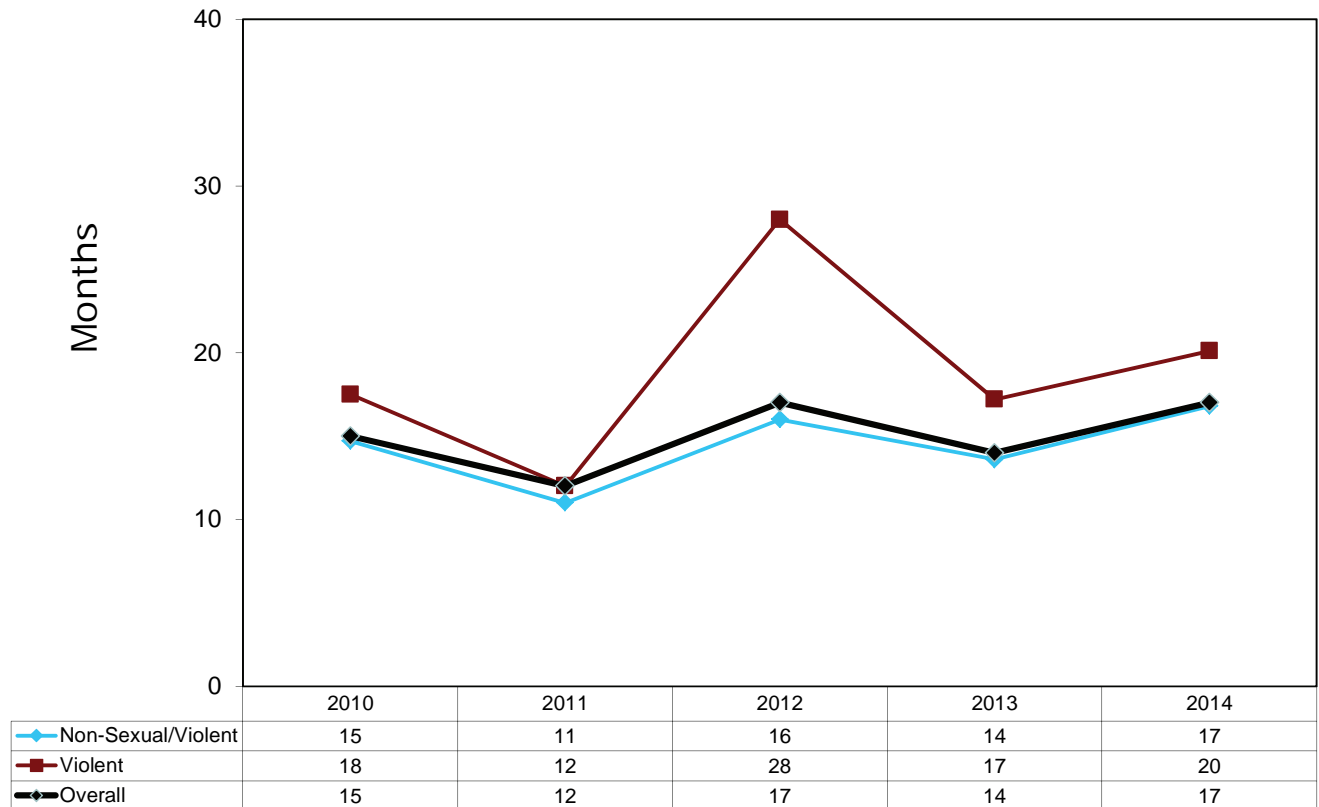
OMIS data extracted 7/23/2014

**Conviction Profile Snapshot of Incarcerated Females:** Montana Women’s Prison continues to house fewer non-violent offenders. In 2008, almost nine out of every 10 inmates were there for non-violent crimes. By 2010, that percentage had dropped to 70 percent. In 2012 and again in 2014, only two out of every three women (66 percent) were incarcerated for non-violent offenses. The remainder were incarcerated for violent crimes.

Almost seven out of every 10 female inmates were in prison for multiple offenses.

# Female Average Length of Prison Stay by Offense Type

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



Violent offenses are defined on the Department of Justice Sexual or Violent Offender Registry website.

There are too few female sex offender releases to calculate a length of stay.

OMIS data extracted 7/15/2014

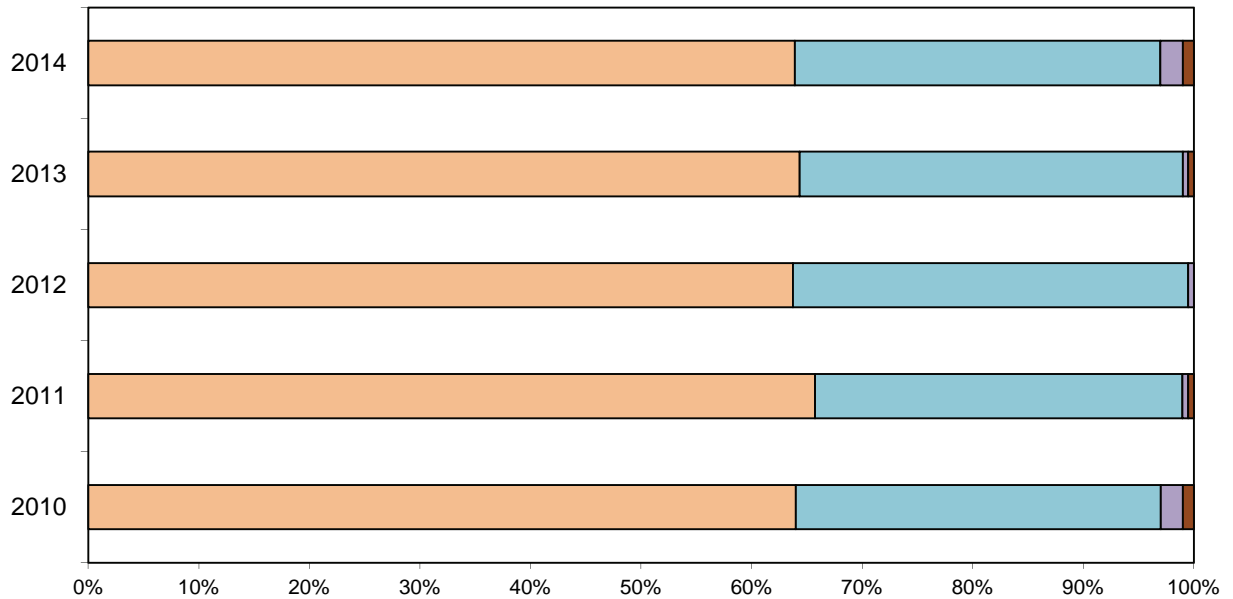
**Female Average Length of Prison Stay by Offense Type:** The average length of stay in prison for female offenders released in 2014 was about 17 months, compared to 25 months for their male counterparts. The average prison stay for women in 2013 was 14 months.

In 2013 and 2014, violent female offenders sent to prison stayed three months longer than did non-violent female offenders, or about 21 and 18 percent respectively. During the past five years, the lengths of stay for non-violent female offenders fluctuated little, averaging about 15 months. The average stay for violent female offenders peaked in 2012 at 28 months, but dropped sharply the next year to 17 months, a 40 percent decrease. The relatively small number of violent offenders — they account for only about a third of the prison population — results in wider swings in the average stay because the stays of a few women can have a greater impact on the average.

The overall average prison stay for all inmates, male and female, released in fiscal year 2014 was 24 months.

# Female Prison Population by Race

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Caucasian	64%	66%	64%	65%	64%
American Indian	33%	33%	36%	35%	33%
African American	2%	1%	1%	0.5%	2%
Other Minority	1%	1%	0%	0.5%	1%

Population as reported on June 30 of each fiscal year

**Female Prison Population by Race:** One out of every three incarcerated female offenders is American Indian. Although American Indians are just seven percent of the general Montana population, they make up 33 percent of the female prison population, and 17 percent of the total Montana offender population.

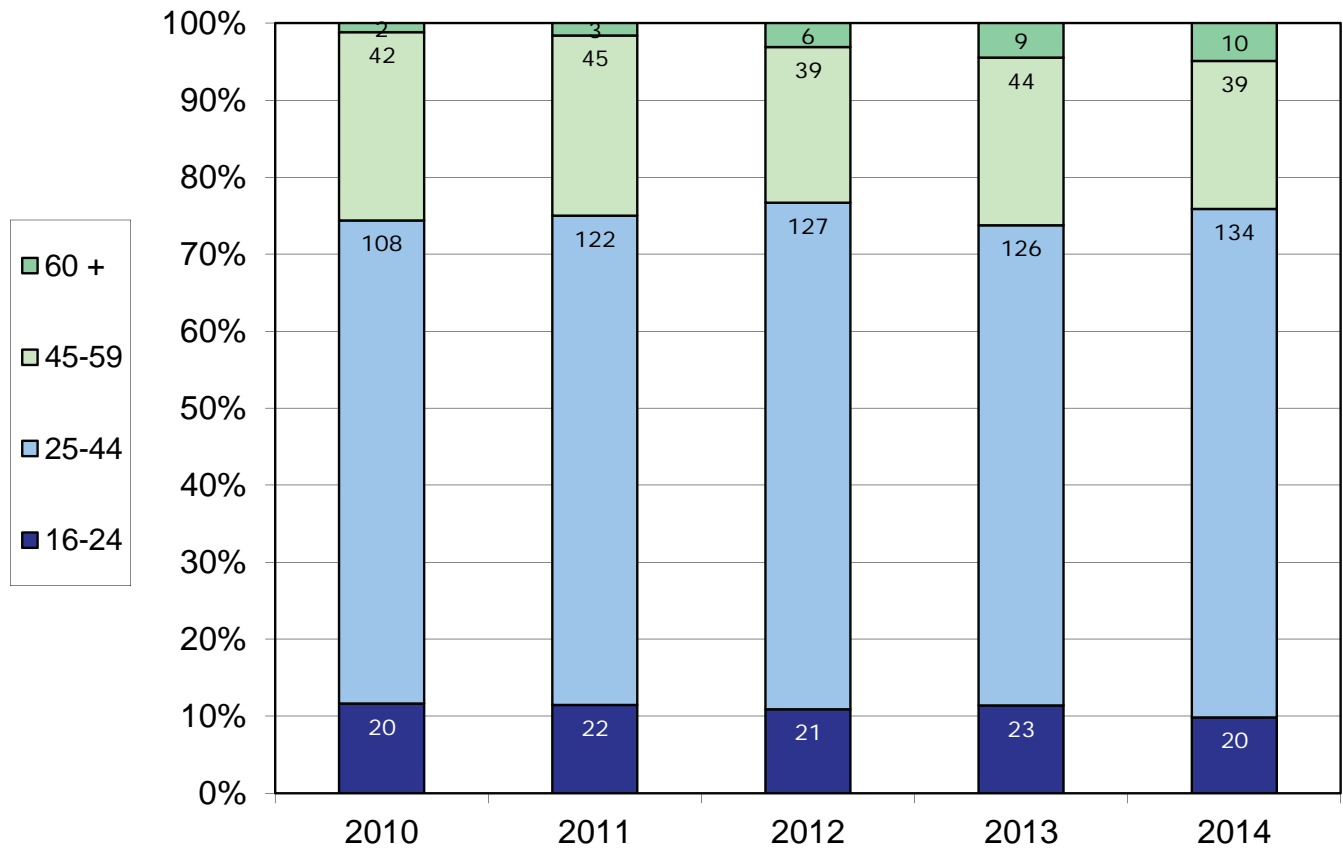
In 1997, American Indians accounted for 30 percent of the female prison population.

See related charts on page A-16, Race Distribution of Montana Adult Offenders, and page F-5, Male Prison Population by Race.



# Female Prison Population by Age Group

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014



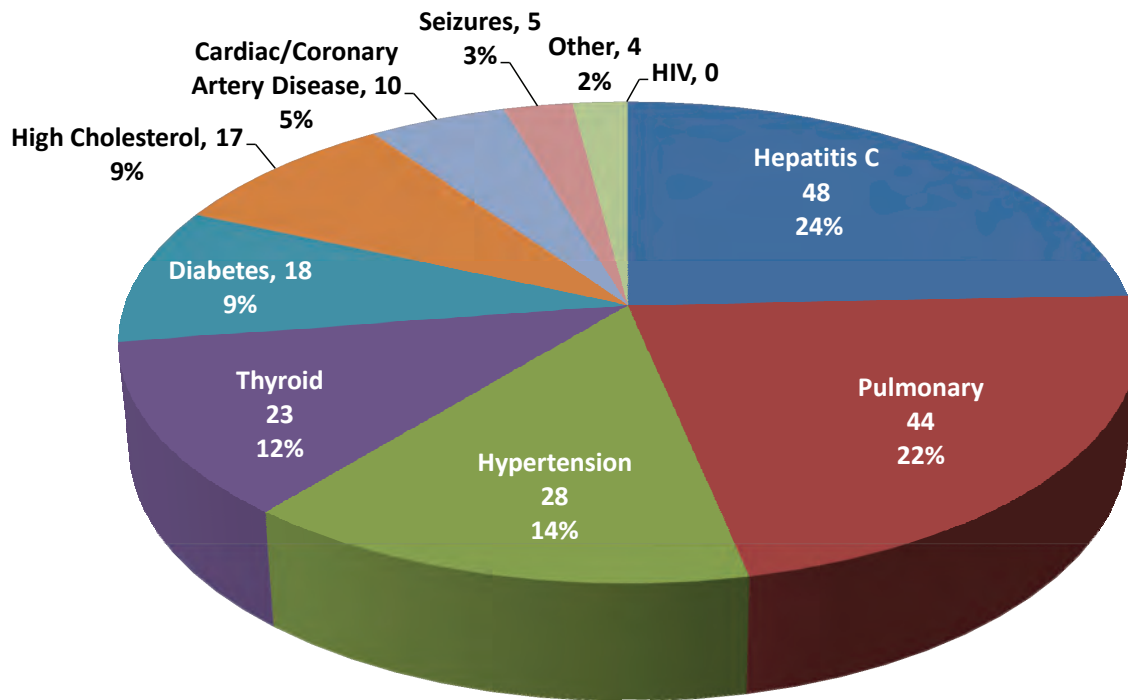
Population as reported on June 30 of each fiscal year

**Female Prison Population by Age Group:** The age distribution of Montana’s female inmates has changed little during the past five years, with the exception of older inmates. In mid-2010, the Montana Women’s Prison had only two offenders 60 years old and older. In 2014, the prison housed 10 inmates in that age group, a 400 percent increase.

In 2014, 25-44 year olds continued to represent the largest group of inmates, accounting for 66 percent of the prison population, up slightly from 63 percent in 2010.

# Montana Women's Prison Chronic Care Cases

Snapshot taken August 20, 2014

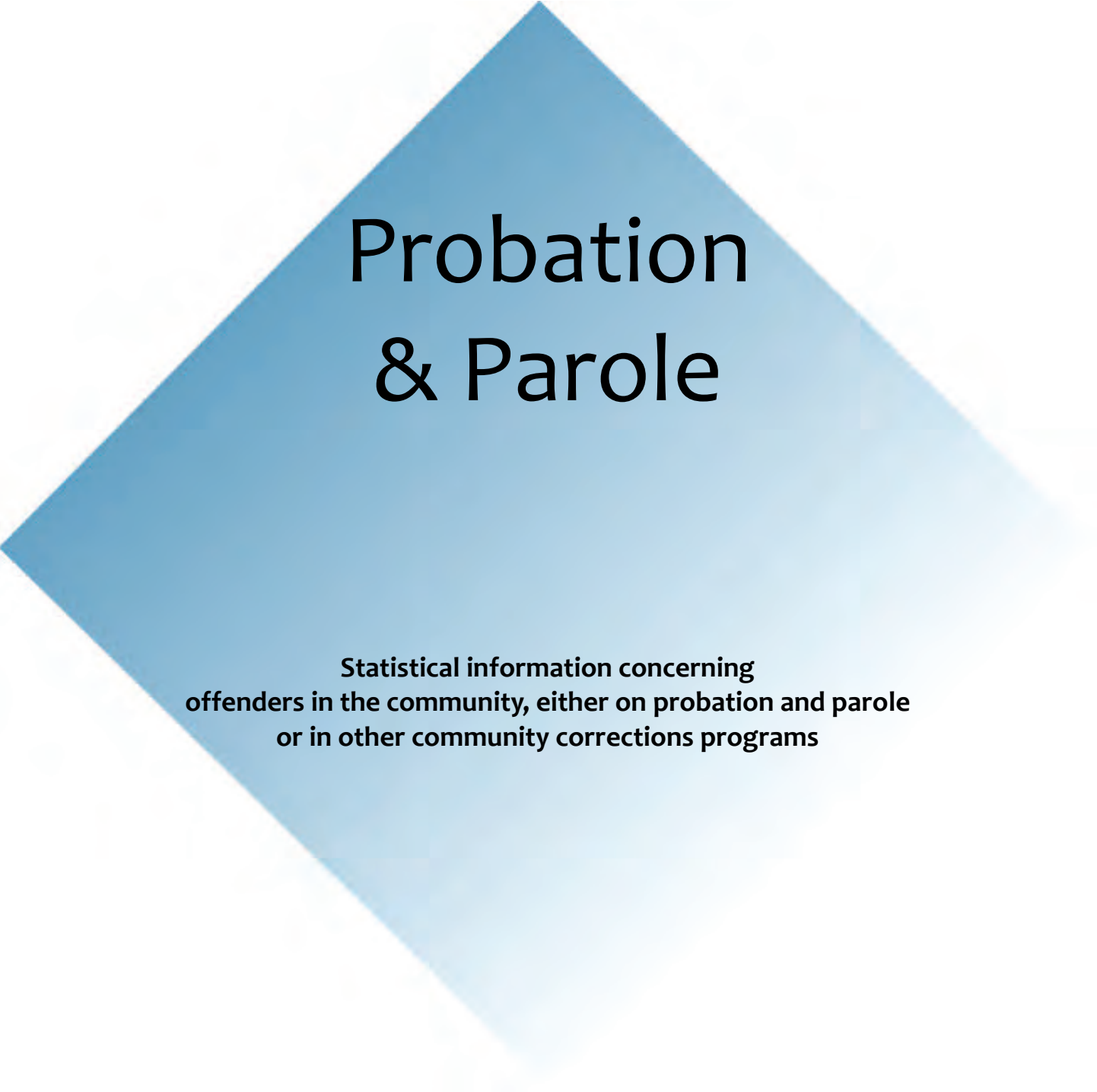


These 197 chronic care cases represent 191 inmates because some patients have more than one illness.

**Montana Women's Prison Chronic Care Cases:** The 2014 snapshot represents a total of 191 female inmates with 197 chronic illnesses.

A chronic disease is an illness or condition that affects a person's well-being for an extended time. While generally not curable, the disease can be managed. Treatment of these conditions is long-term and expensive, contributing to the rising cost of correctional health care.

Hepatitis C is the most common disease at the Women's Prison, accounting for one out of every four instances of chronic disease, while pulmonary diseases (lung and breathing problems) are also prevalent, accounting for 22 percent of chronic illnesses.

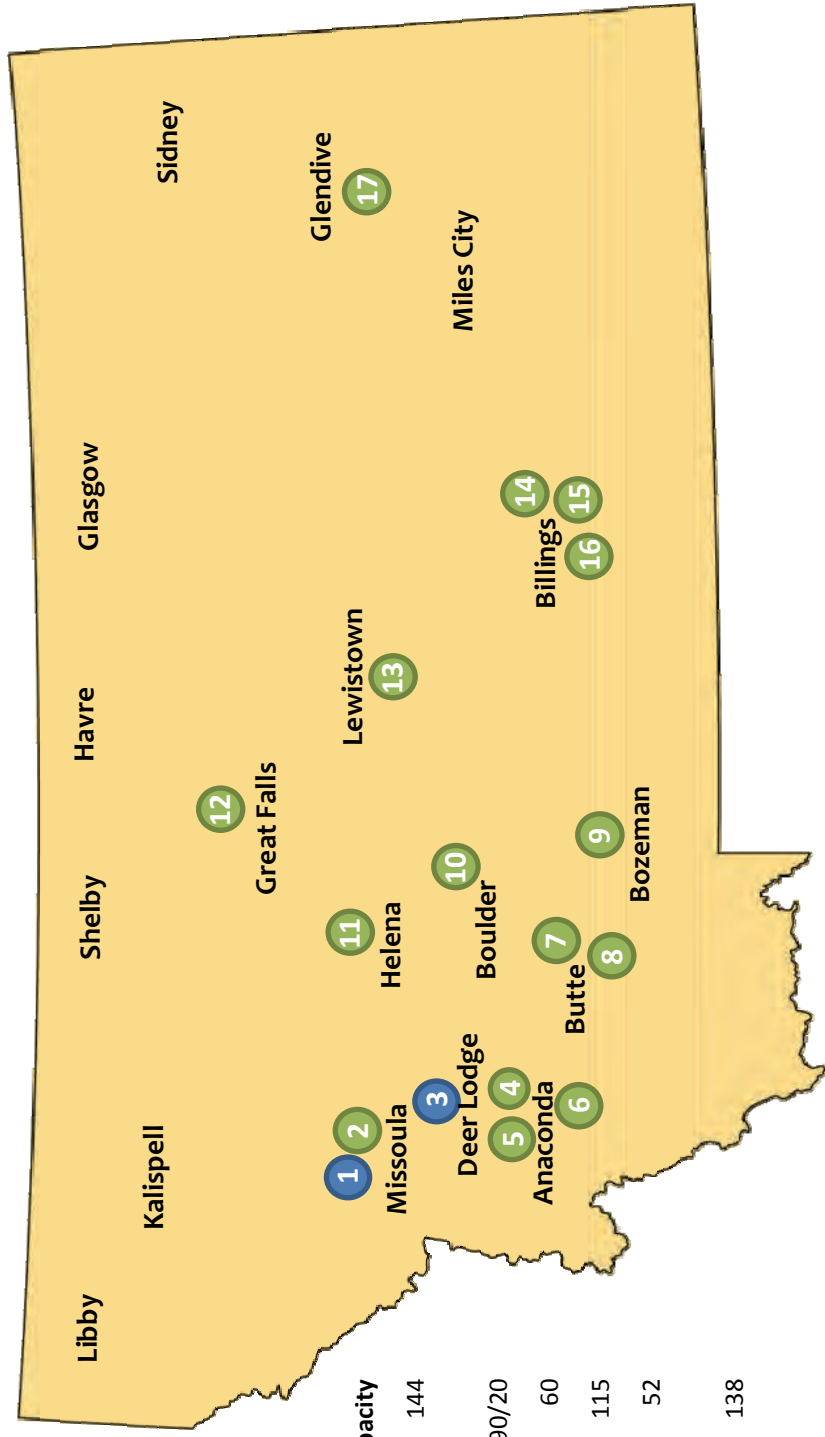


# Probation & Parole

**Statistical information concerning  
offenders in the community, either on probation and parole  
or in other community corrections programs**

# Locations and Capacities of Community Corrections Programs

Does not include transitional living, day reporting, intensive or enhanced supervision – capacity 509



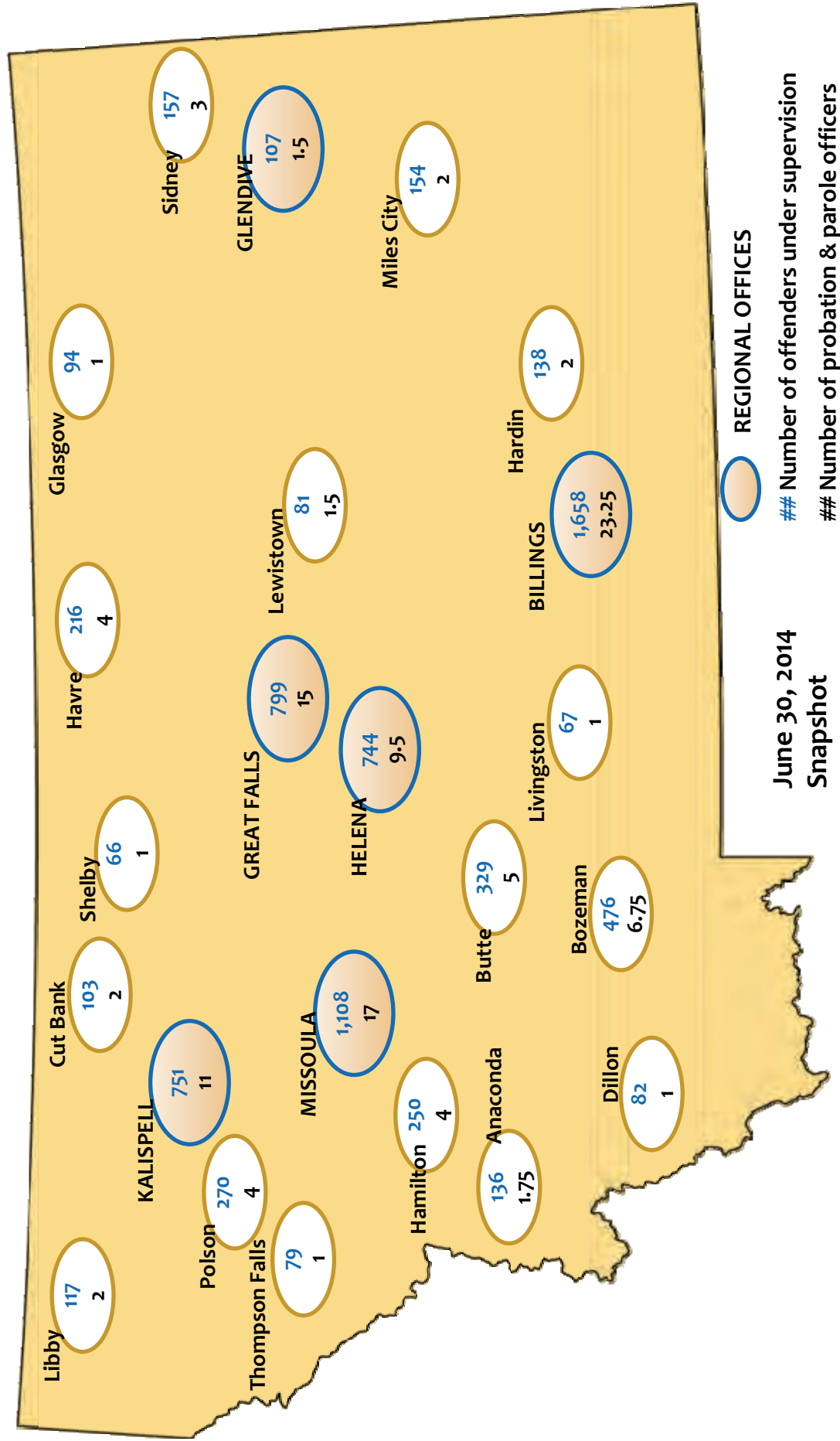
Facility	Capacity
1 Missoula Assessment & Sanction Center (MASC)	144
2 Missoula Prerelease Center	90/20
3 Treasure State/Boot Camp	60
4 WATCH West	115
5 Chemical Dependency Treatment (CCP West)	52
6 Sanction, Treatment, Assessment & Revocation Center (START)	138
7 Butte Prerelease Center	120/55
8 Chemical Dependency Treatment (CCP East)	52
9 Bozeman Prerelease Center	34
10 Elkhorn Meth Treatment	42
11 Helena Prerelease Center	105
12 Great Falls Prerelease Center	165/34
13 Nexus Meth Treatment	82
14 Billings Prerelease Centers	165/74
15 Assessment, Sanction & Revocation Center (ASRC)	50
16 Passages Alcohol & Drug Treatment (ADT)	45
17 WATCH East	50

● State-run Facility  
● Contract Facility

Prerelease center capacities: male/female

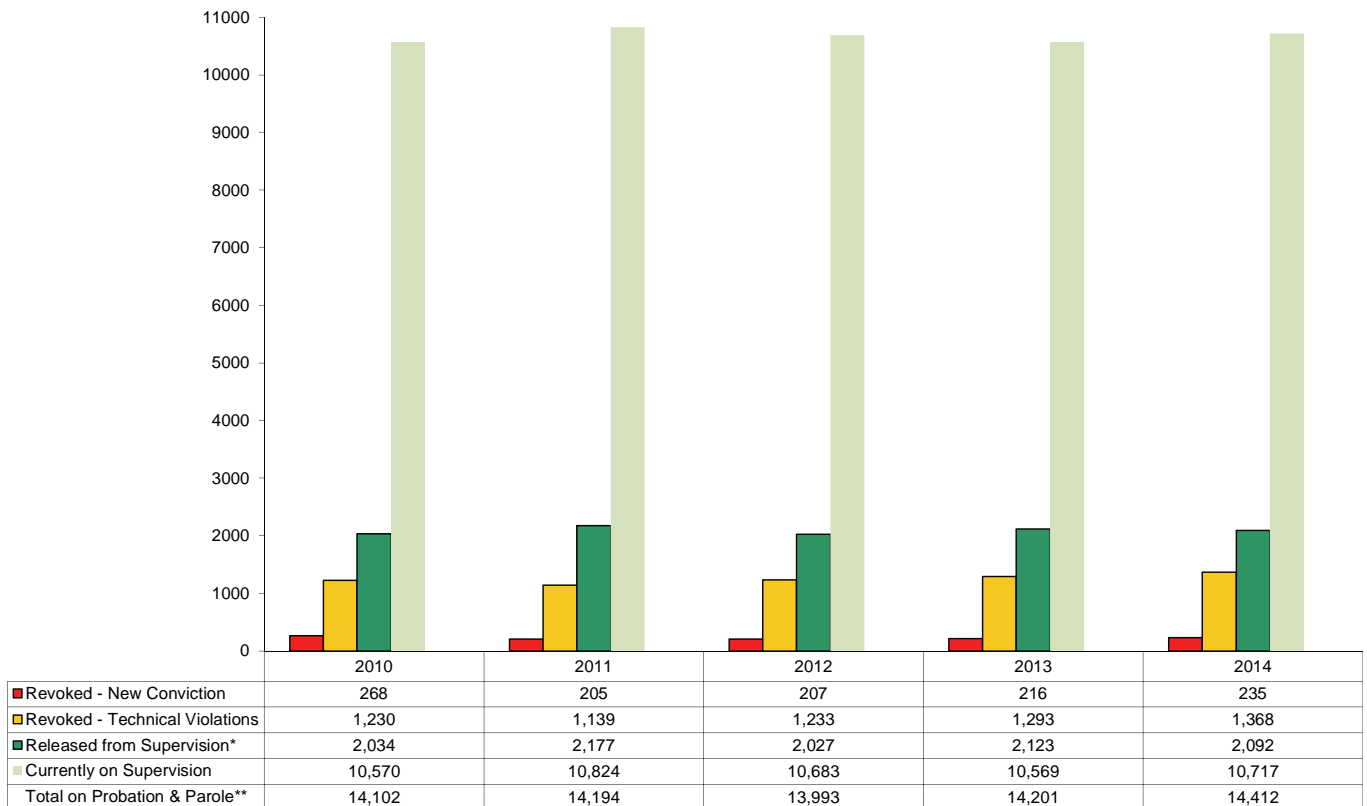
# Probation & Parole Offices, Caseloads and Officers

Officer counts do not include 14 Institutional Probation & Parole officers (IPPOs), 25 officers with specialized caseloads, and Task Force Officers. Offender counts do not include 551 offenders on specialized caseloads, which include intensive supervision, day reporting, treatment and accountability, Native American, reentry and offenders with co-occurring conditions (both mental health and chemical dependency needs).



# Probation and Parole Outcomes

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



\* Released from Supervision includes offenders whose sentence expired, were granted an early release, were released by court order or who died.

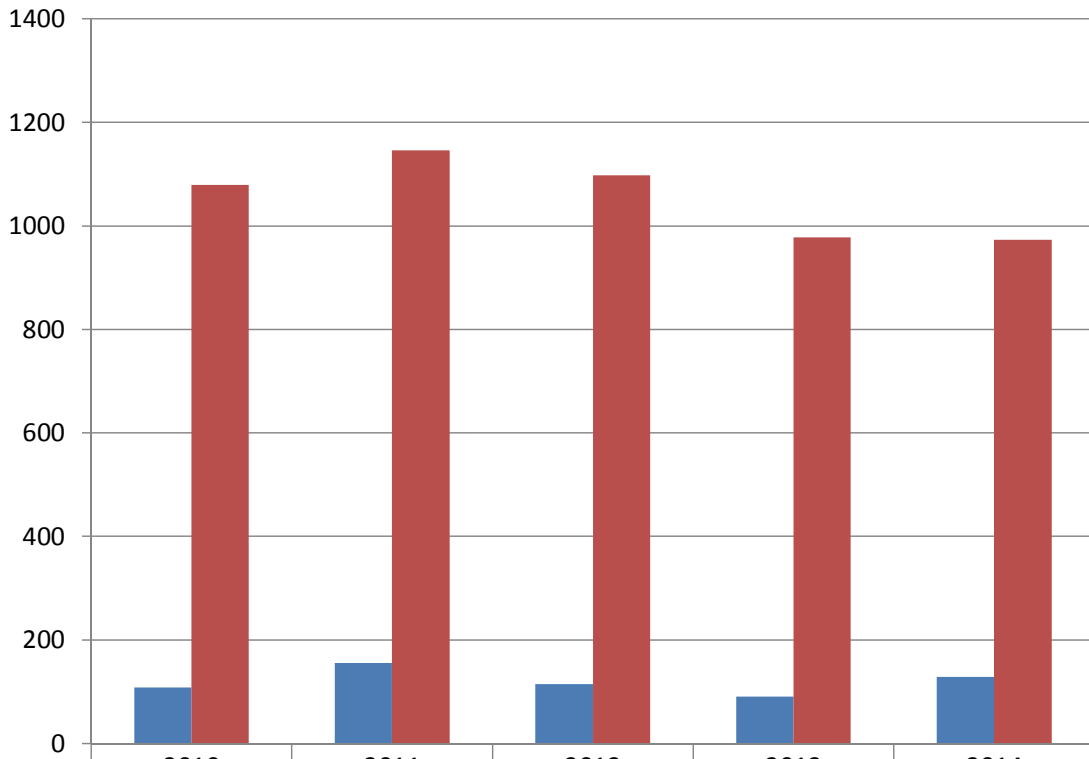
\*\* Total on P & P includes all offenders who were under P & P supervision at some point in time during each fiscal year.

**Probation and Parole Outcomes:** In each of the past five fiscal years, an average of 14,180 offenders have spent some time on probation or parole being supervised in the community. On average, just 1.6 percent of those offenders had their probation or parole revoked due to a new crime and 8.8 percent were revoked for violating conditions of their community supervision. Revocations for such “technical violations” usually only occur after an offender has had multiple opportunities to comply and has failed to do so.

A judge has the final say on whether to revoke an offender on probation, the Department of Corrections has the authority to revoke an offender on conditional release, and the Board of Pardons and Parole decides whether to revoke a parolee.

# Offender Use of Mental Health Program

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



■ Medication	108	156	115	91	129
■ Services	1,079	1,146	1,098	978	973

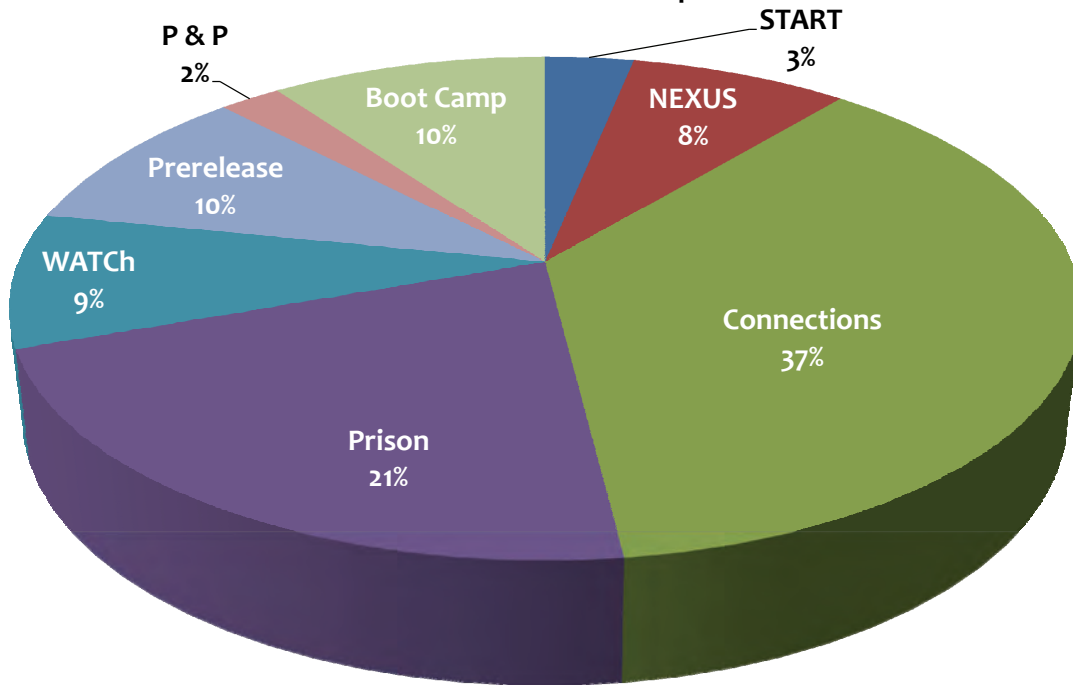
**Offender Use of Mental Health Program:** The department provides mental health services and medications to offenders in prerelease centers or on probation or parole who are ineligible for traditional, publicly funded mental health programs. By helping offenders obtain these services, the department believes they will be more likely to succeed while in community corrections programs. The program provides clinical services, therapy, assessment, emergency counseling, crisis management and stabilization, and medication monitoring. Over the past two years, the program annually provided services to an average of 975 offenders and medications to an average of 110 offenders.

**Mental Health Medication Program:** The department has a maximum of \$50,000 available each fiscal year to help offenders who need mental health medication during their transition from secure care facilities to community supervision. Offenders are eligible to receive this assistance if they do not qualify for public benefit programs such as Medicaid or the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP), or while they are awaiting approval for a public benefit program.

**Mental Health Services Funds:** The department provides funding to prerelease centers to hire mental health professionals. The prerelease centers in Billings, Butte, Great Falls and Helena have mental health professionals on staff. The Missoula center contracts with Missoula Partnership Health Center to provide mental health services to offenders in its program.

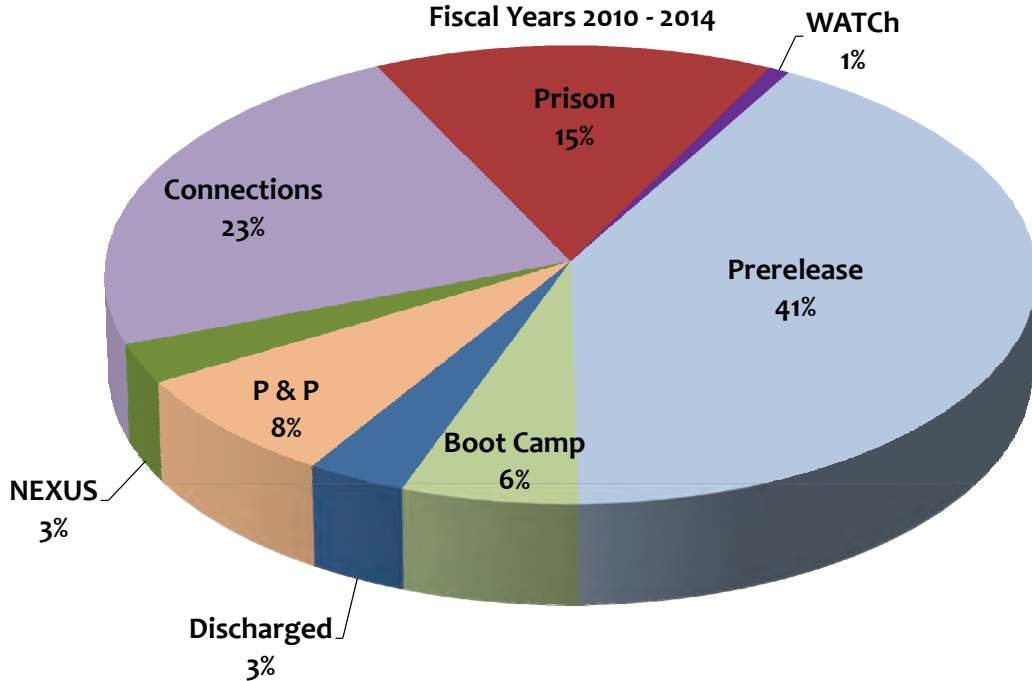
# Missoula Assessment & Sanction Center (MASC)

Placements for 2,625 Male Offenders  
Fiscal Years 2010-2014



# Sanction, Treatment, Assessment, Revocation & Transition (START)

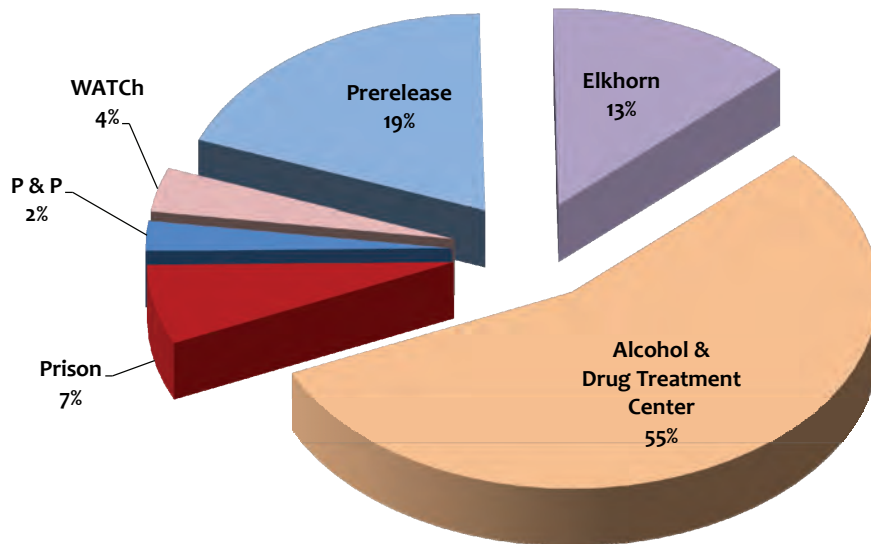
Placements for 2,352 Male Offenders  
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014





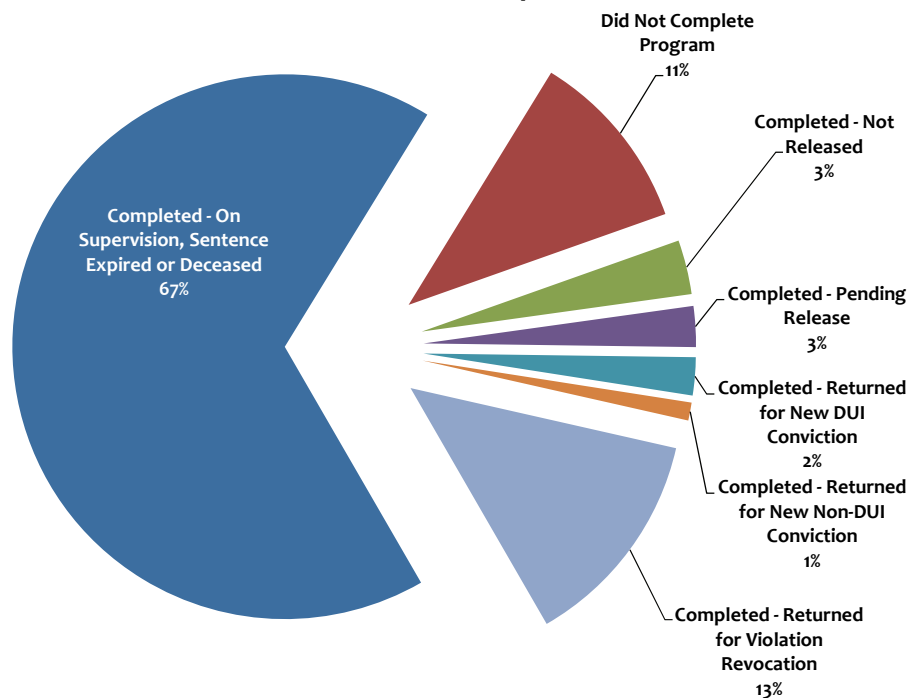
## Passages Assessment, Sanction & Revocation Center

Placements for 1,303 Female Offenders  
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



## Warm Springs Addiction Treatment & Change (WATCH)

1,775 Male and Female Discharges\*  
Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



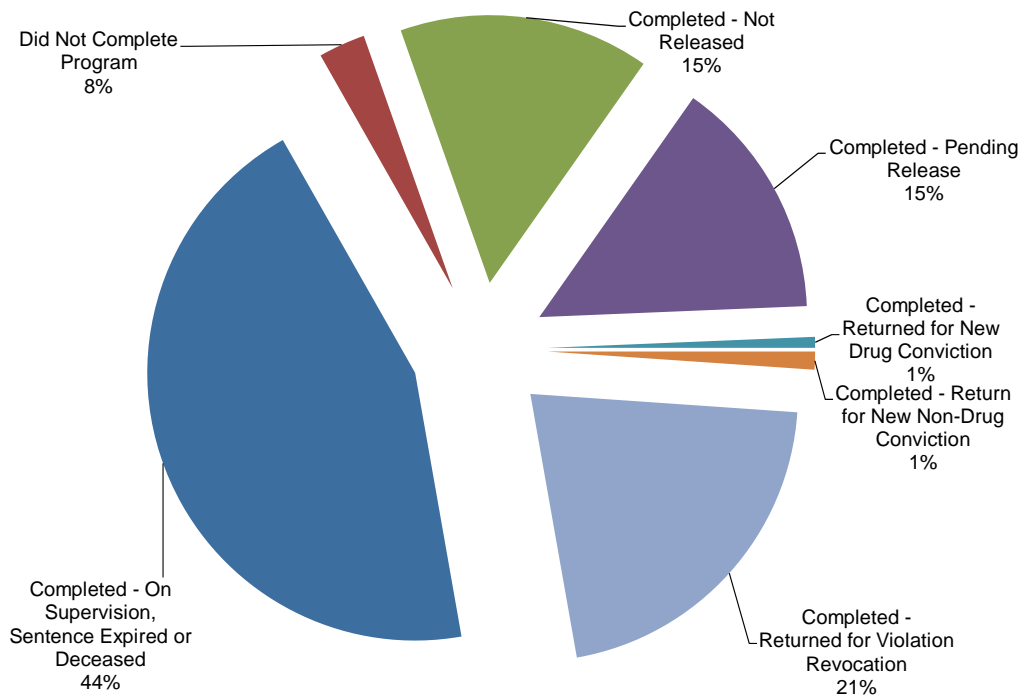
\* Some offenders were admitted for treatment more than once.

# Treatment Programs for Female Offenders

## Passages Alcohol & Drug Treatment Center

Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014

918 Discharges\*

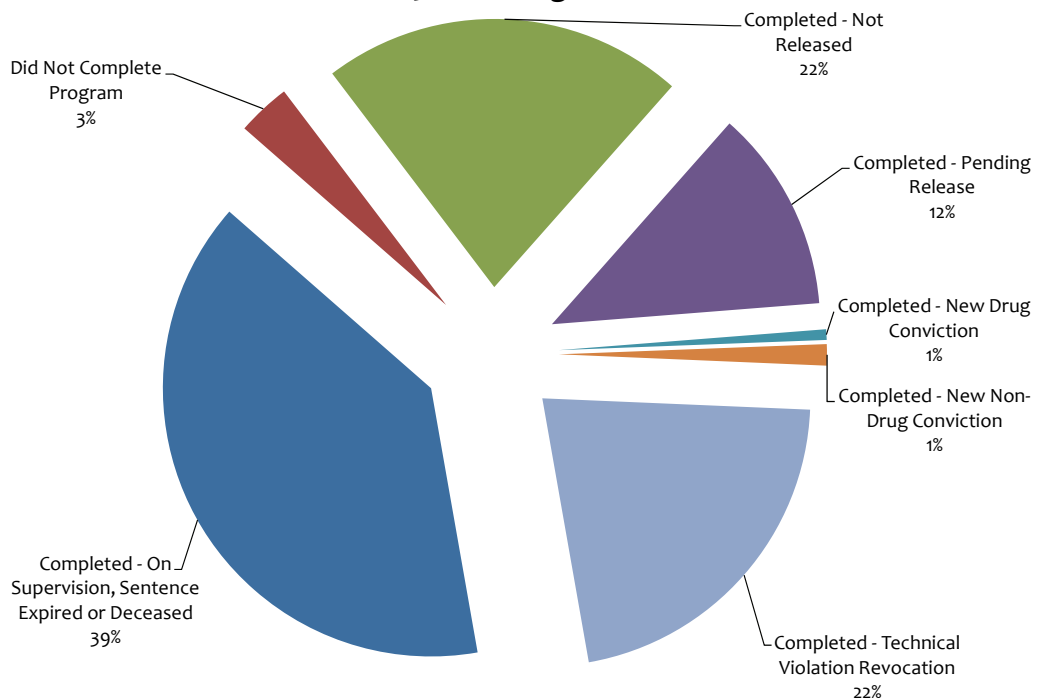


\* Some offenders were admitted for treatment more than once.

## Elkhorn Treatment Center

FY 2010 to 2014

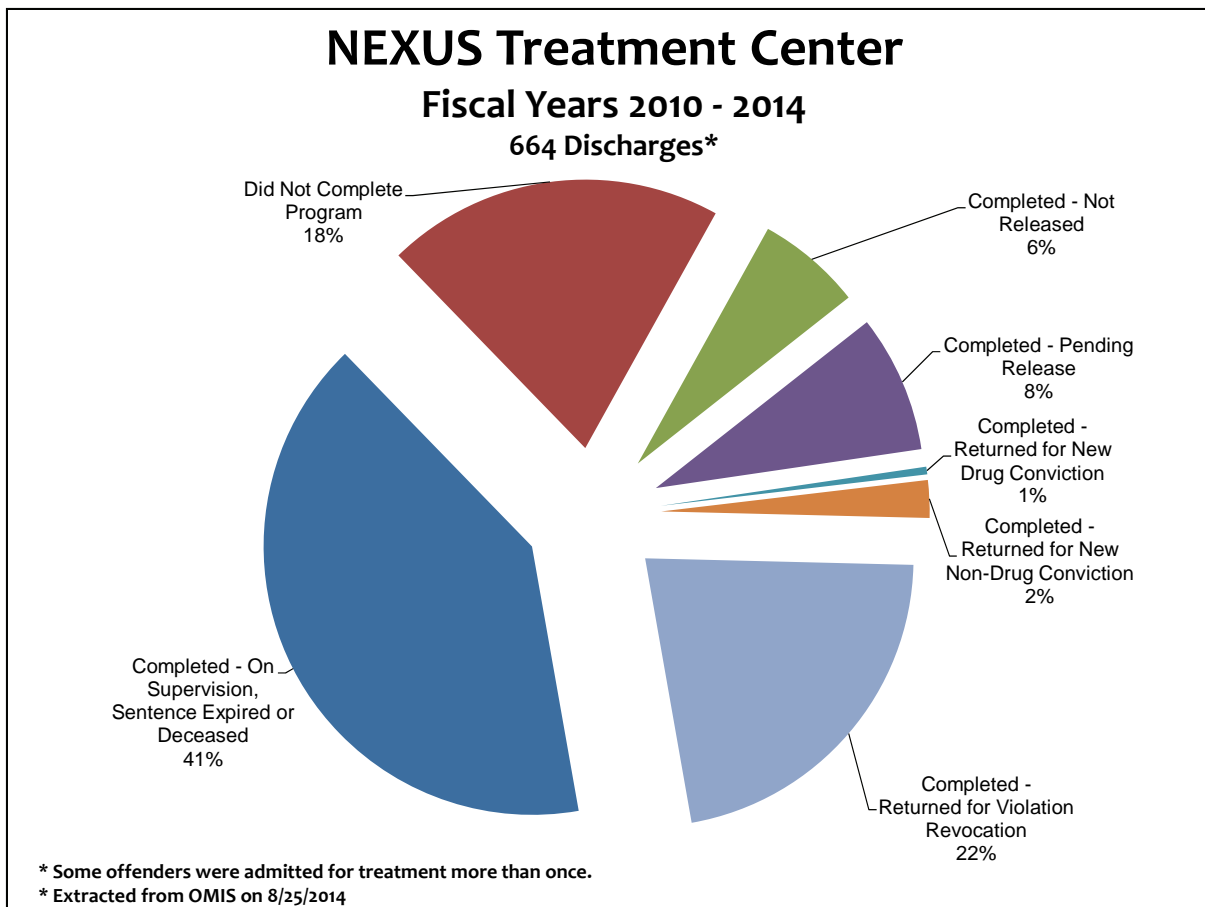
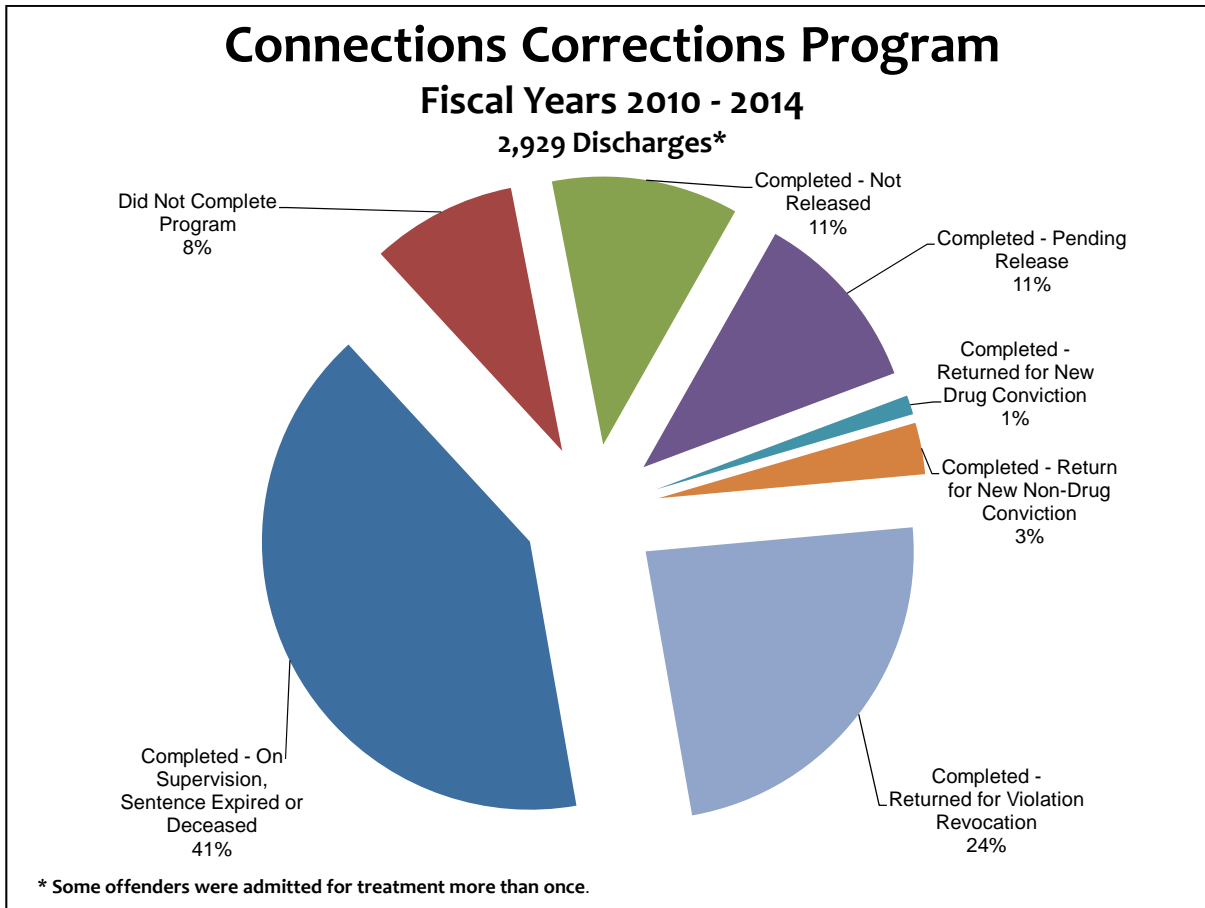
311 Discharges\*



\* Some offenders were admitted for treatment more than once.

\* Extracted from OMIS on 8/25/2014

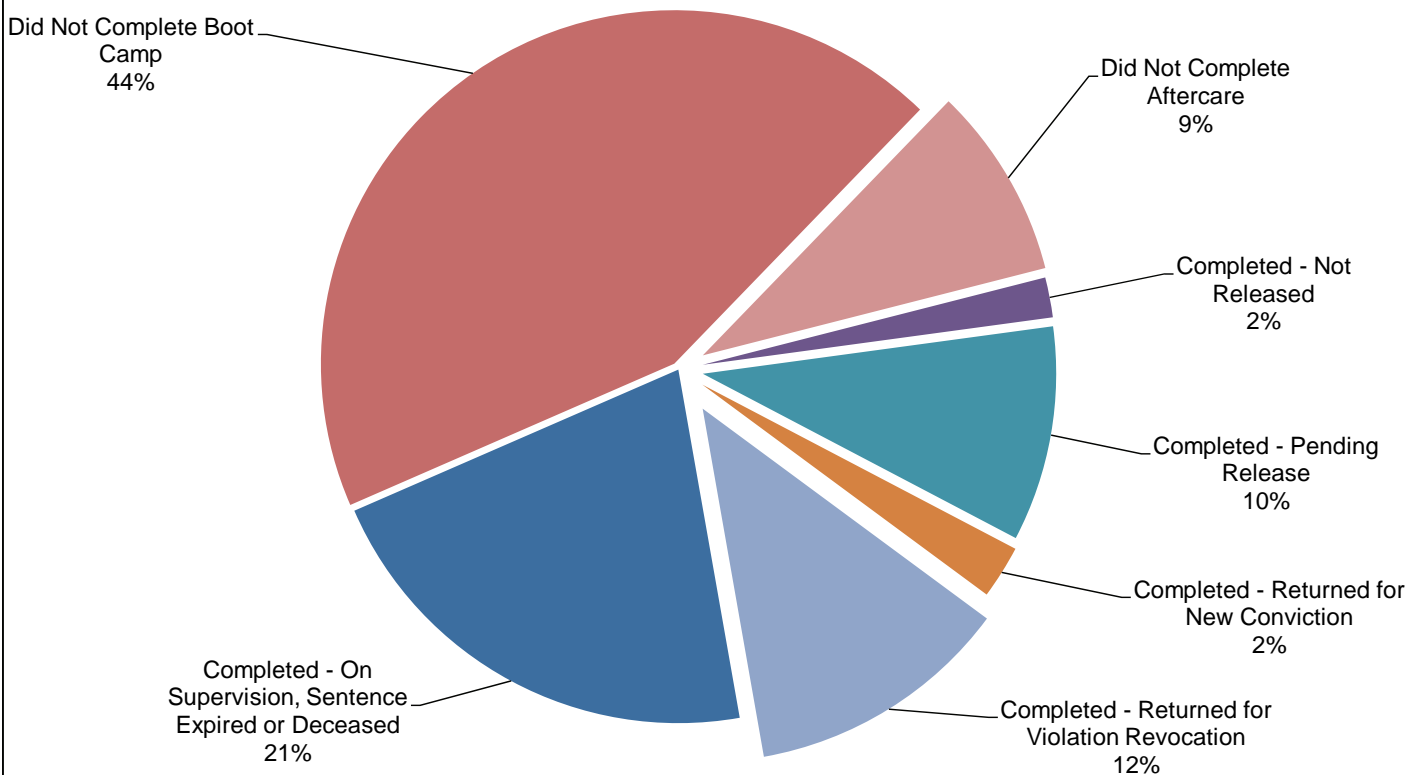
# Treatment Programs for Male Offenders



# Treasure State Correctional Training Center

Fiscal Year 2010 - 2014

1,149 Discharges\*



\* Some offenders were admitted more than once.

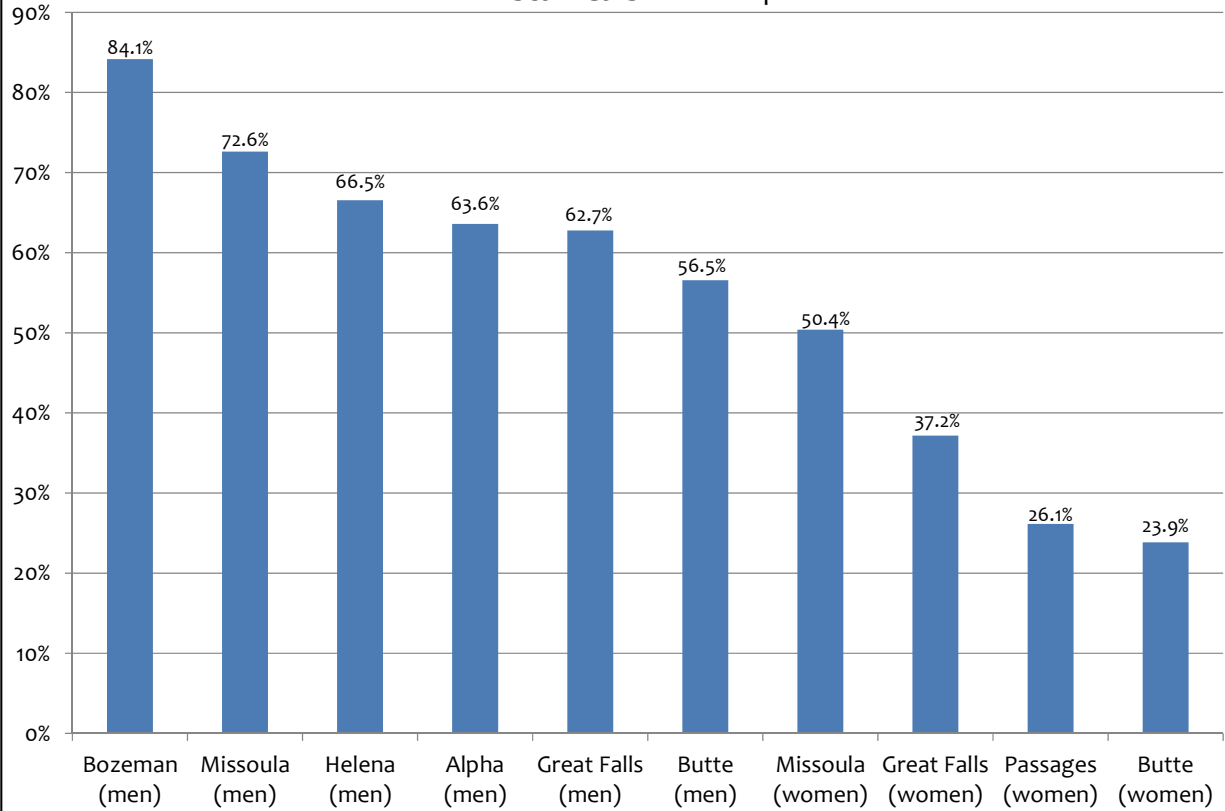
Page H-11 on right

**Average Annual Denial Rates for Prerelease Centers:** Local screening committees decide which offenders are accepted at Montana’s prerelease centers and those decisions affect the department’s ability to move offenders through the corrections system, particularly those leaving prison. Denial rates during the past five fiscal years averaged 62.7 percent. Denial rates are lowest for women offenders, averaging 31.9 percent. The average denial rate for male offenders was 67.1 percent.

**Average Annual Denial Rates for Treatment Programs:** As with prerelease centers, programs contracting with the state to provide drug and alcohol treatment services use local screening committees to determine which offenders to accept. Denial rates among treatment programs averaged 10.1 percent during the past five fiscal years. Treatment programs have lower denial rates than do prelease centers because offenders in treatment programs spend less time in the community and pose less potential risk to communities.

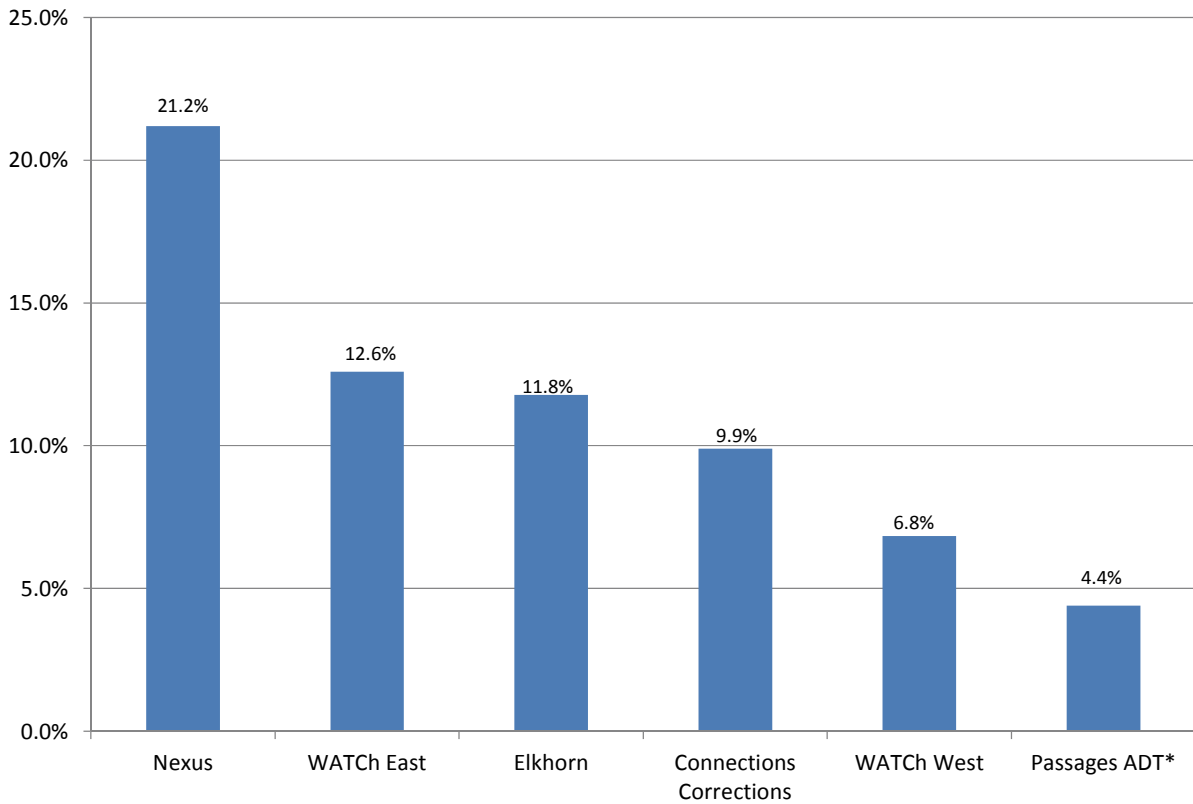
## Average Annual Denial Rates for Prerelease Centers

Fiscal Years 2010-2014

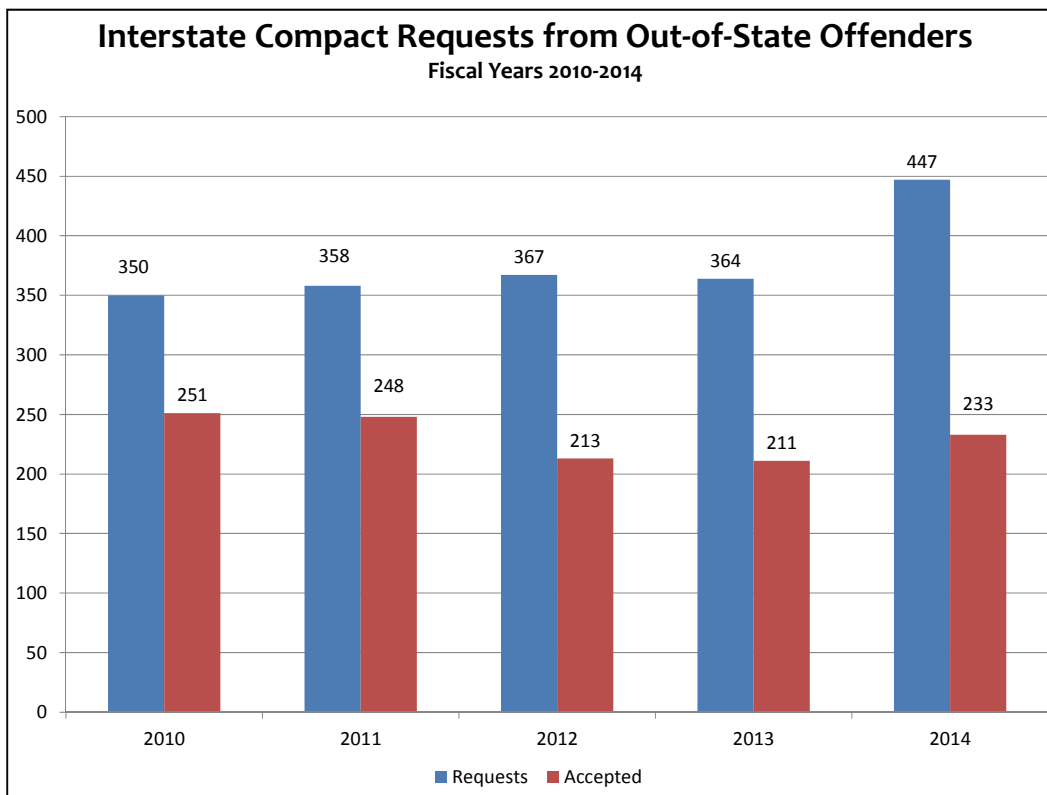
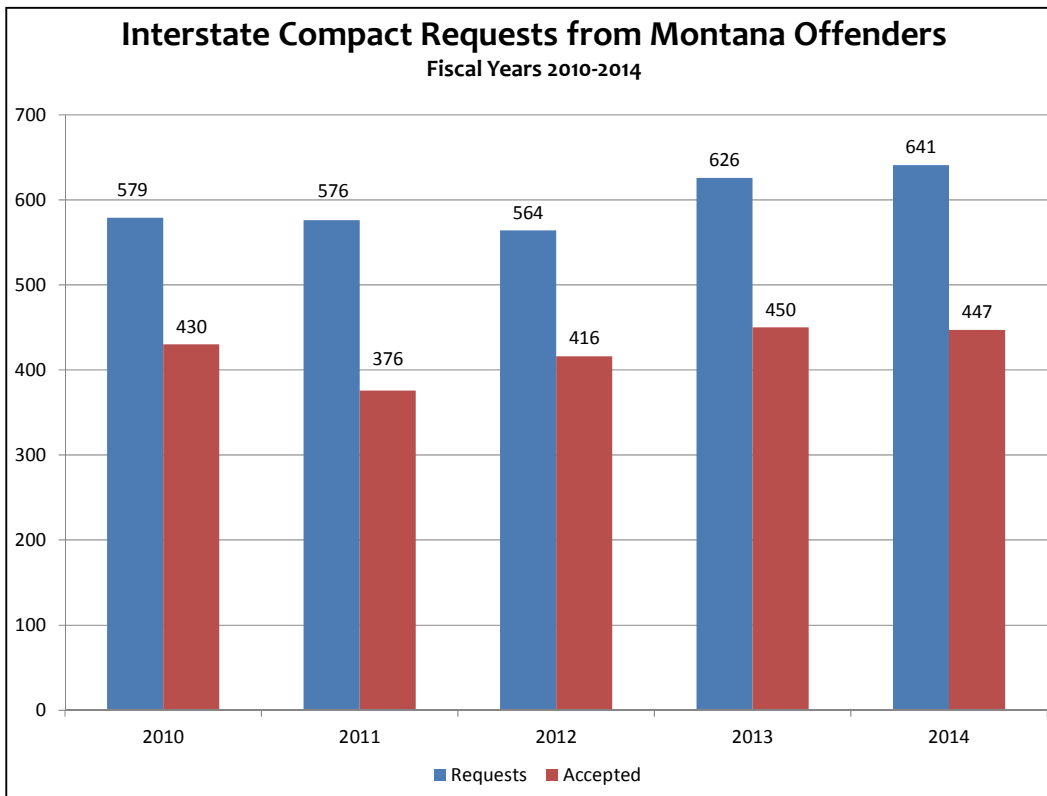


## Average Annual Denial Rates for Treatment Programs

Fiscal Years 2010-2014



\*Alcohol and Drug Treatment



**Interstate Compact Requests from Montana Offenders:** An average of 597 Montana offenders asked to be supervised in other states during each of the past five years. On average, 71 percent of these requests (424 per year) were approved by corrections officials in other states.

**Interstate Compact Requests from Out-of-State Offenders:** In each of the past five years, an average of 377 offenders from other states requested permission to be supervised in Montana. About 61 percent of those (231 per year) were accepted by Montana correctional officials over that five-year span. However, the approval rate for 2014 was significantly lower at 52 percent.

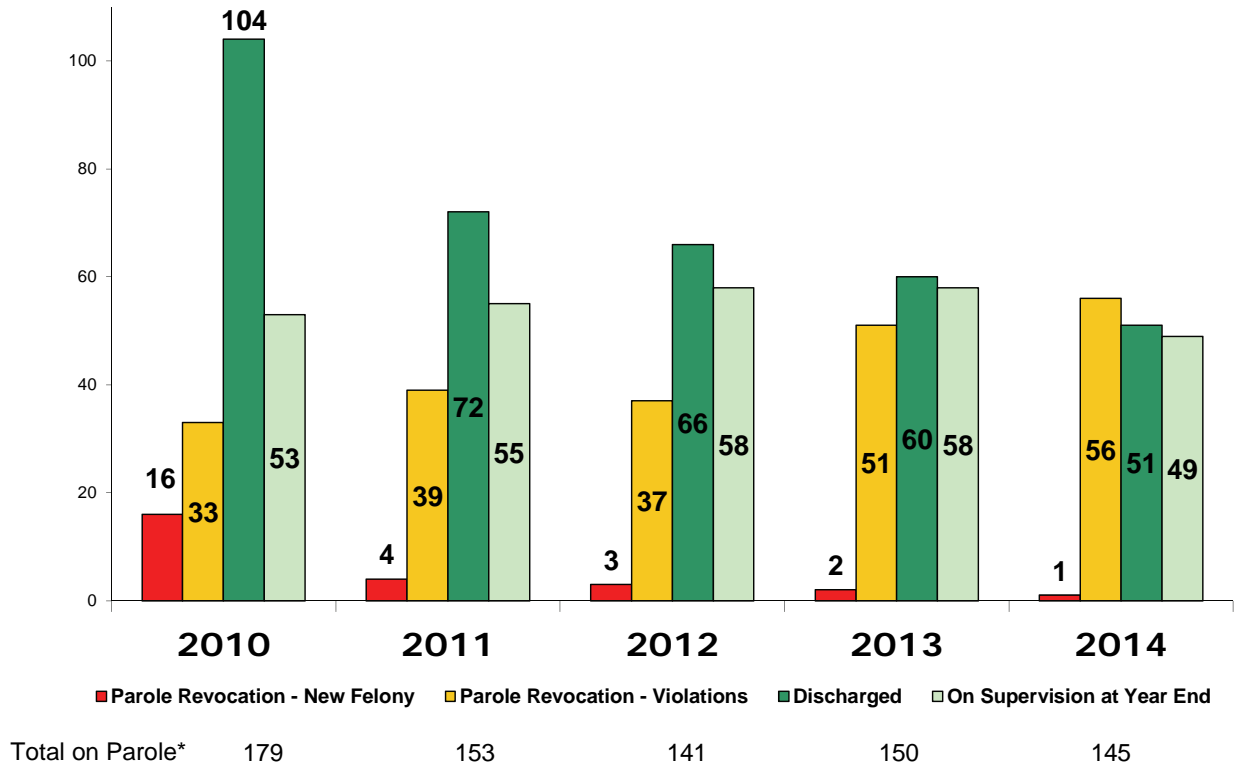


# Youth Services

**Statistical information  
related to juvenile offenders  
and services available  
in juvenile correctional programs**

# Juvenile Parole Outcomes

Fiscal Years 2010 - 2014



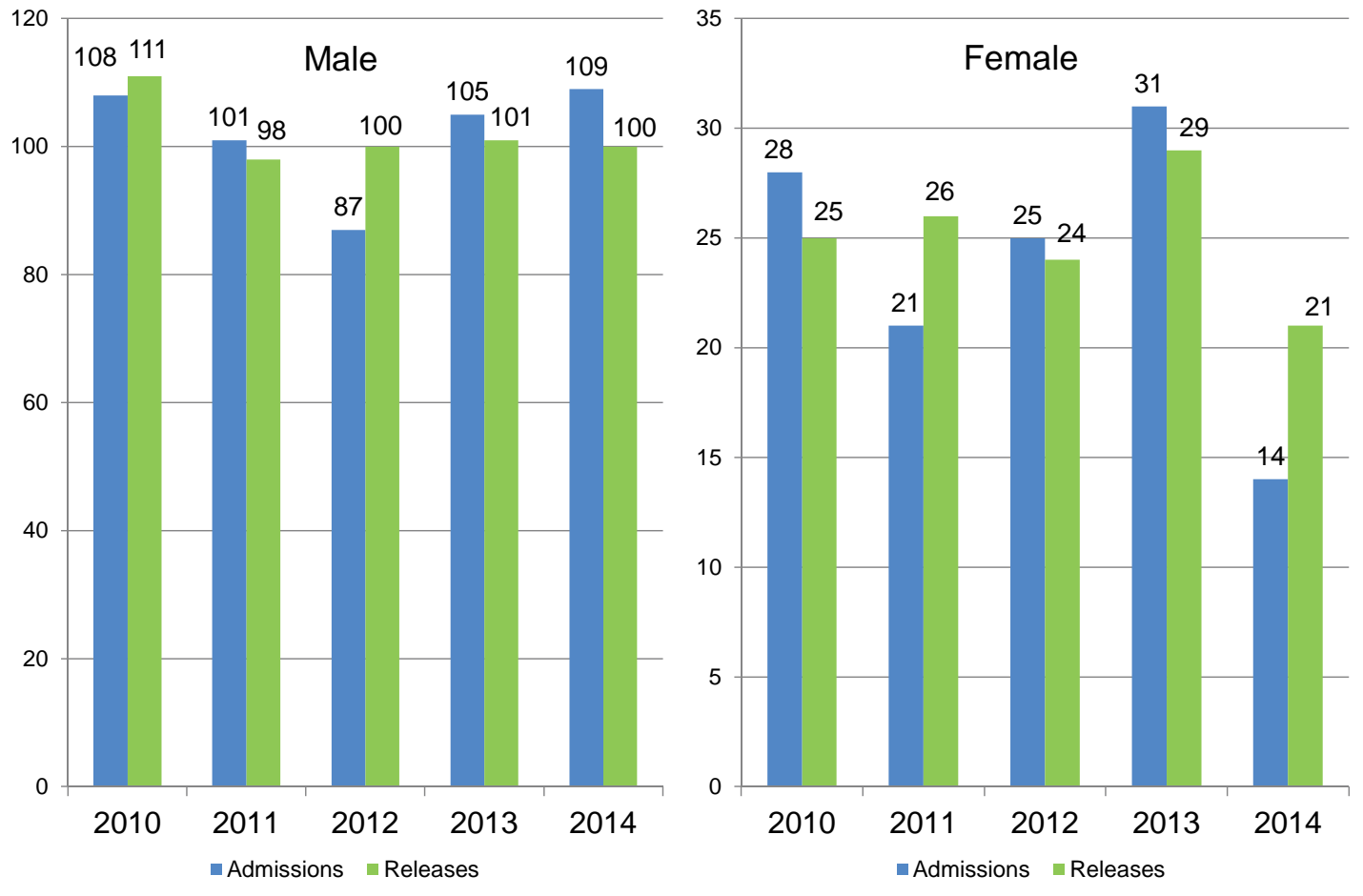
\* Total on parole includes all juveniles who were under parole supervision at some point in time during each fiscal year.

**Juvenile Parole Outcomes:** Between 2010 and 2012, approximately three out of every 10 juvenile offenders on parole had their parole revoked for either a new crime or a violation of the conditions imposed on their community placement. In 2014, approximately four of every 10 juvenile offenders had their parole revoked. The vast majority of revocations in the past four years have been for violations rather than new crimes.



# Juvenile Secure Admissions and Releases

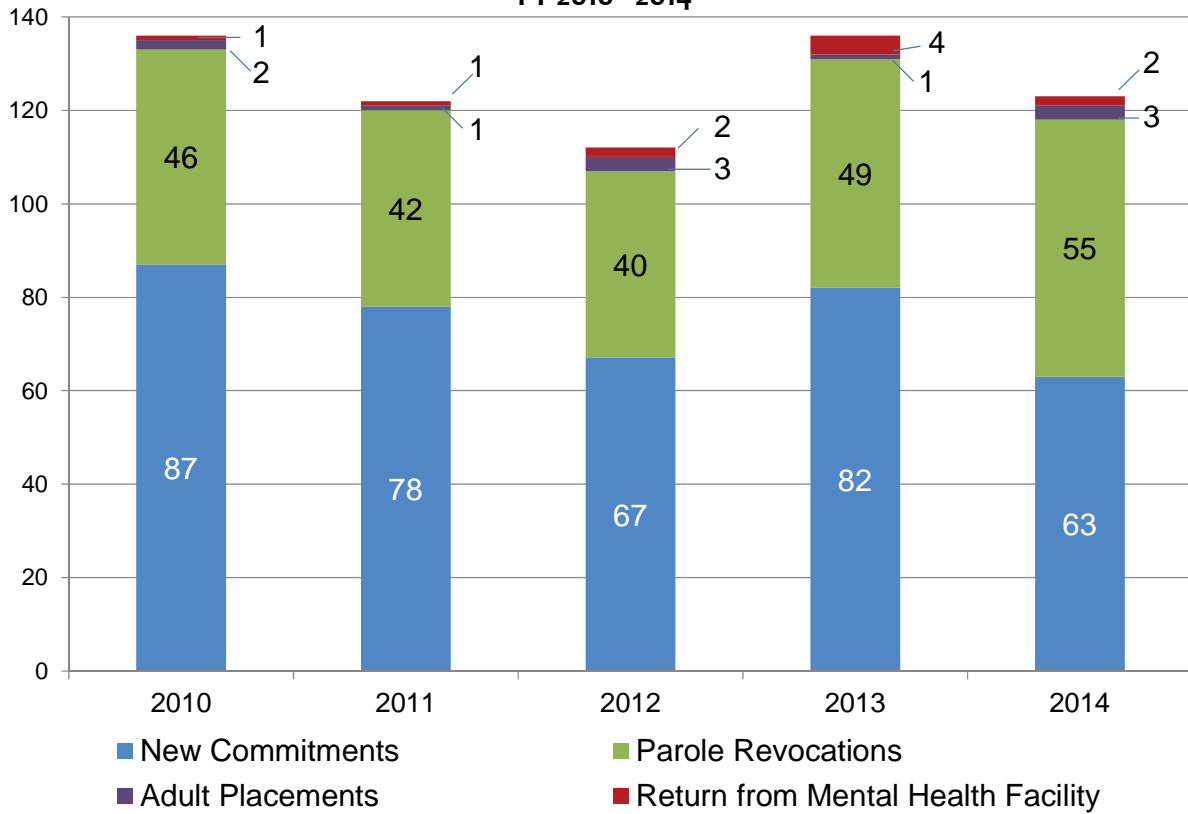
FY 2010 - 2014



**Juvenile Secure Admissions and Releases:** Admissions and releases of juvenile males to and from Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility remained relatively constant over the past five fiscal years. Admissions of juvenile females to Riverside Youth Correctional Facility were more variable, and declined 50 percent over the five-year period. Juvenile female admissions peaked at 31 in 2013, but dropped back to 14 admissions in 2014.

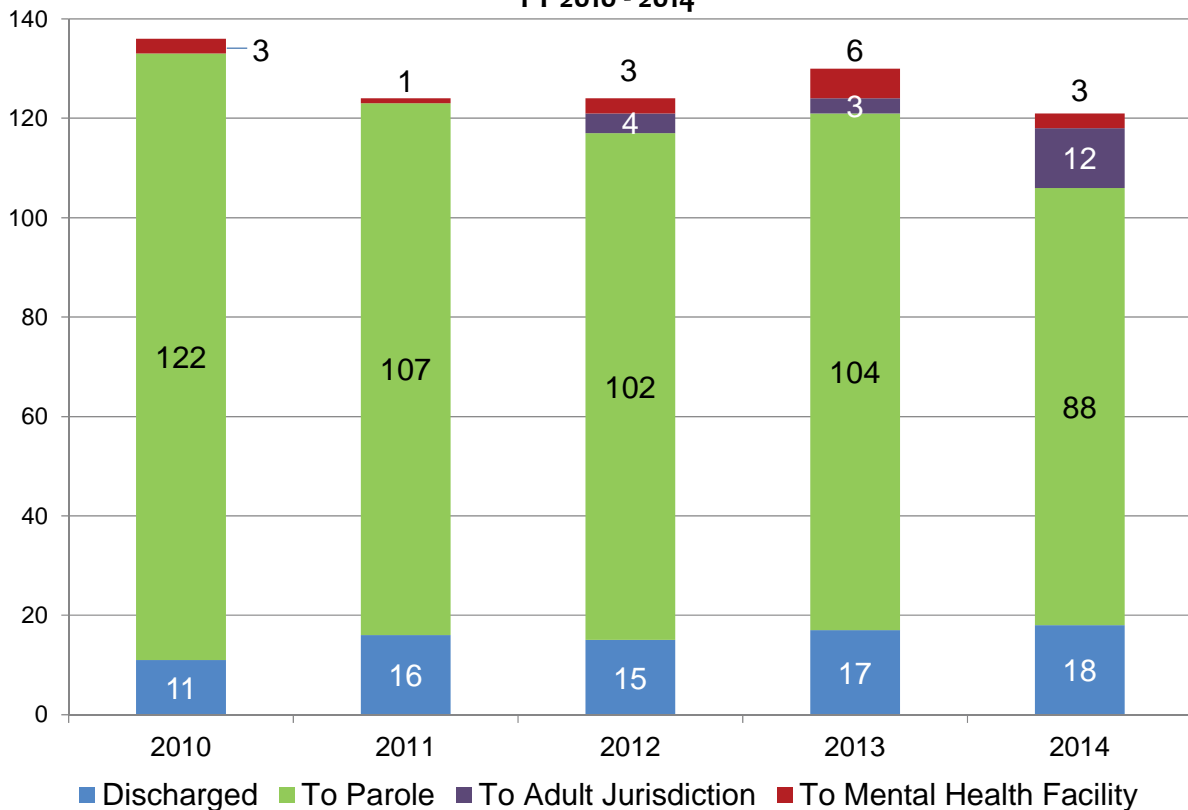
## Juvenile Secure Admissions by Type

FY 2010 - 2014



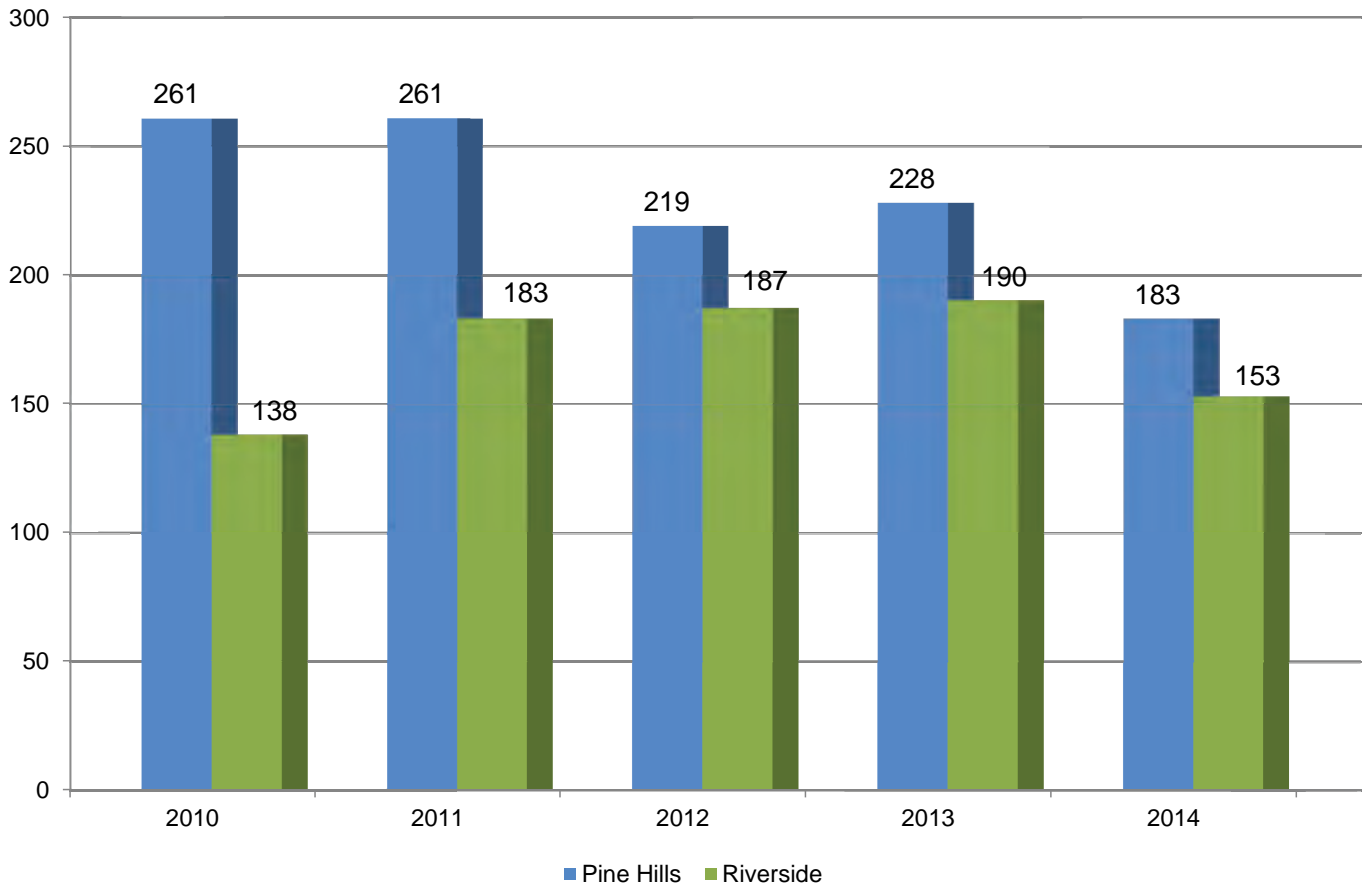
## Juvenile Secure Releases by Type

FY 2010 - 2014



# Male/Female Juvenile Average Length of Stay in Days in Secure Care

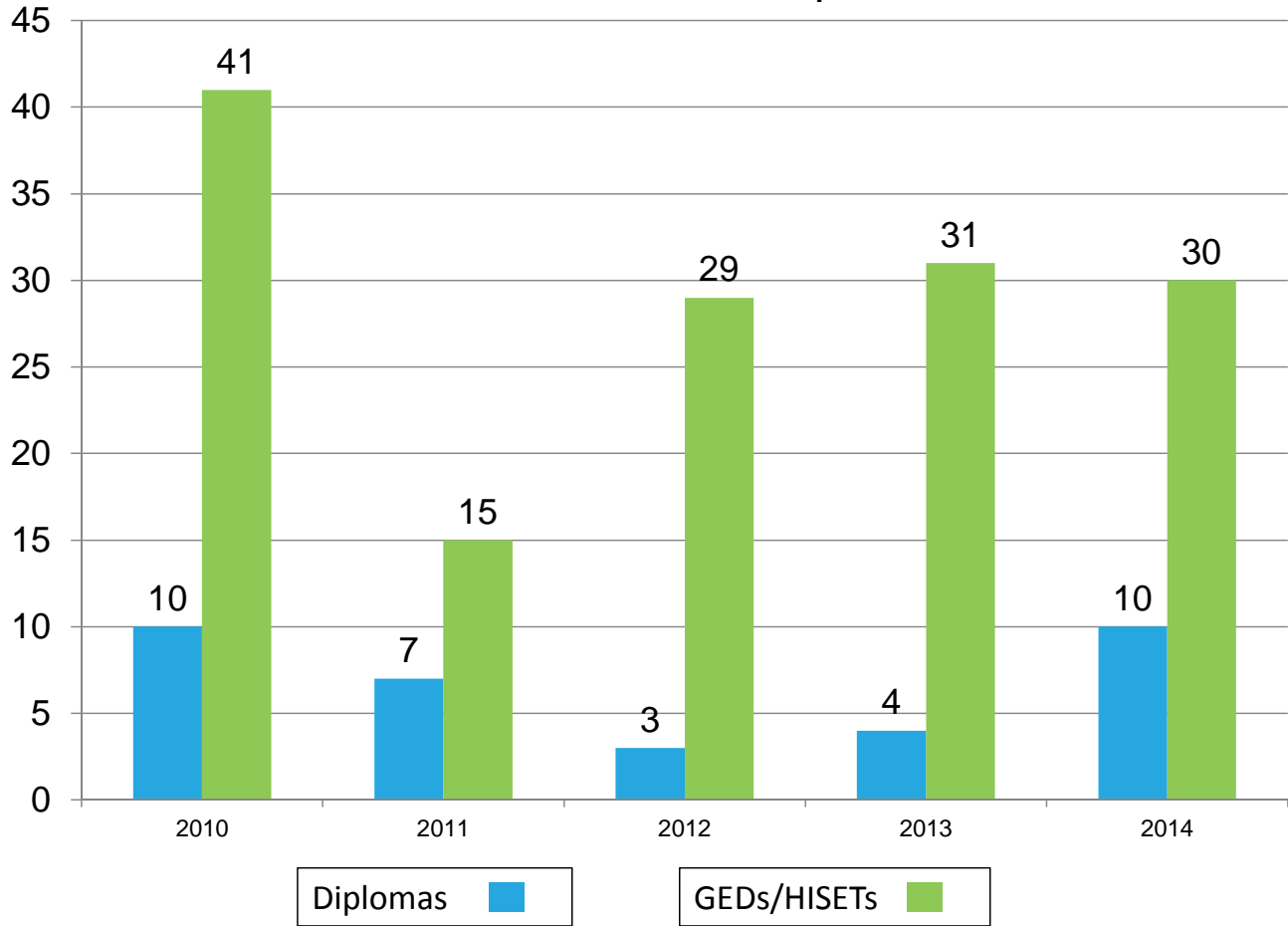
FY 2010 - 2014



**Male/Female Juvenile Average Length of Stay in Days in Secure Care:** The average length of stay in Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility continues to steadily decline. In the past five fiscal years, the typical stay for males dropped from 261 days to 183 days, a 30 percent reduction.

The average length of stay for females at the Riverside Youth Correctional Facility has declined substantially from 265 days in FY 2008, but has since leveled off with relatively minor fluctuations.

**Diplomas and GEDs/HISETs Awarded Annually at PHYCF and Riverside**  
**Fiscal Years 2010 to 2014**



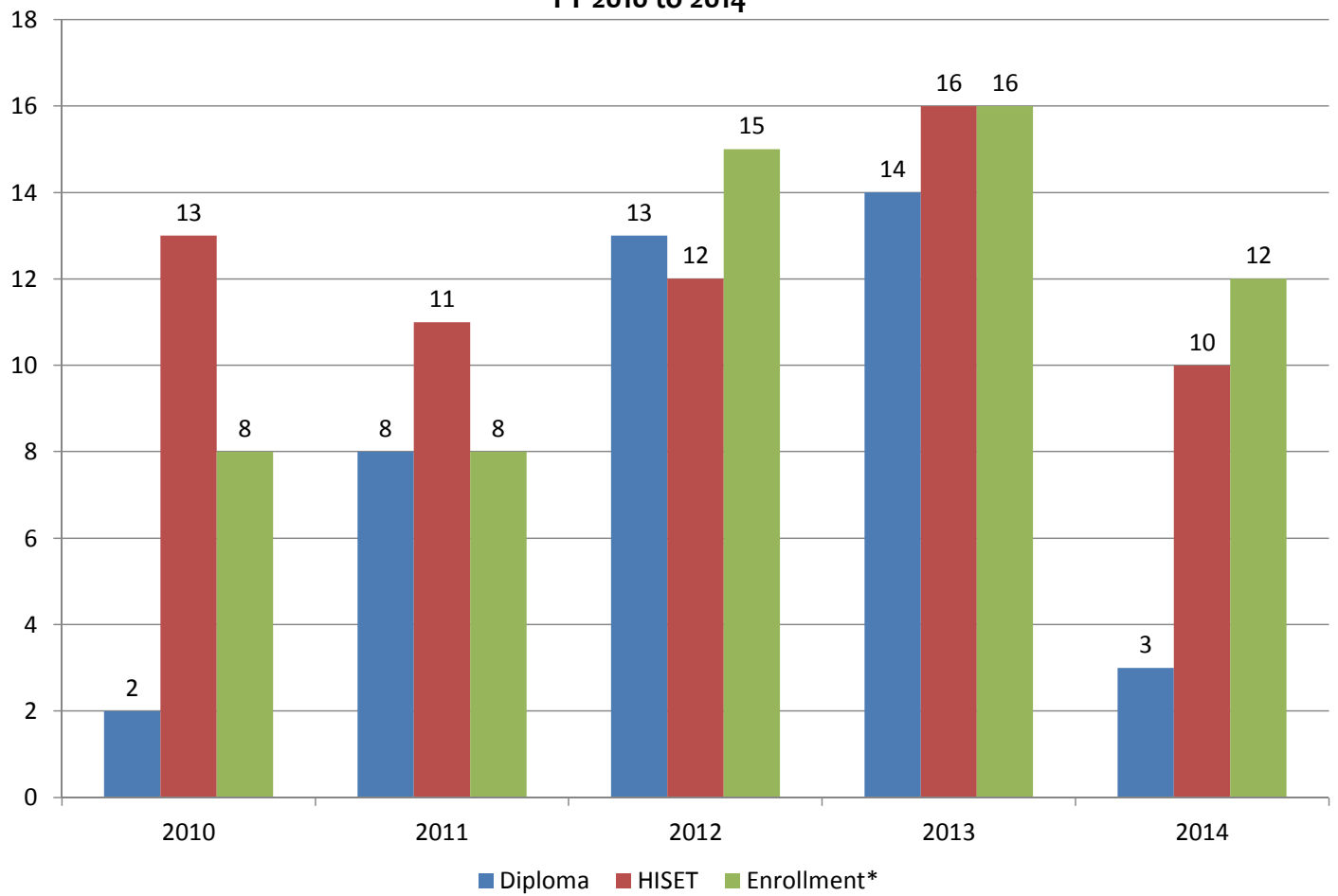
**Diplomas and GEDs/HISETs Awarded Annually at Pine Hills and Riverside Youth Correctional Facilities:**

Education is an important element of the youth corrections system, as academic advancement while incarcerated helps juveniles prepare for a return to their communities and classrooms.

Both the Pine Hills and Riverside facilities have state-accredited high schools. The number of HISETs (formerly GEDs) and diplomas issued in a given year varies with the needs of the youths and depends on their age and how many high school credits a boy or girl already has accumulated.

## Educational Achievement of Youth in Community Corrections

FY 2010 to 2014

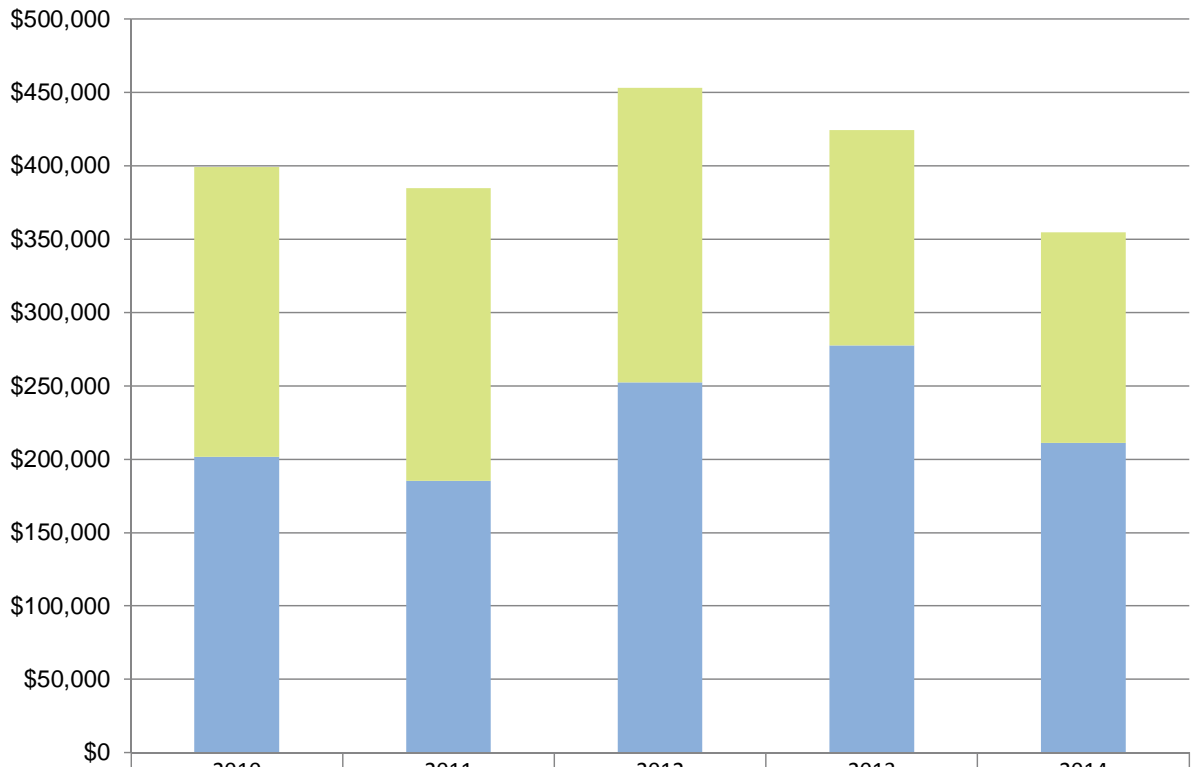


\*Post-secondary education or job training

**Educational Achievement of Youth in Community Corrections:** The emphasis on education continues in the youth community corrections programs for youths on parole. As for youths in correctional facilities, the number of HISETs (formerly GEDs) and diplomas issued in a given year varies with the needs of the youths and depends on their age and how many high school credits they already have.

# Recovered Contributions to Offset Cost of Care

Fiscal Years 2010-2014

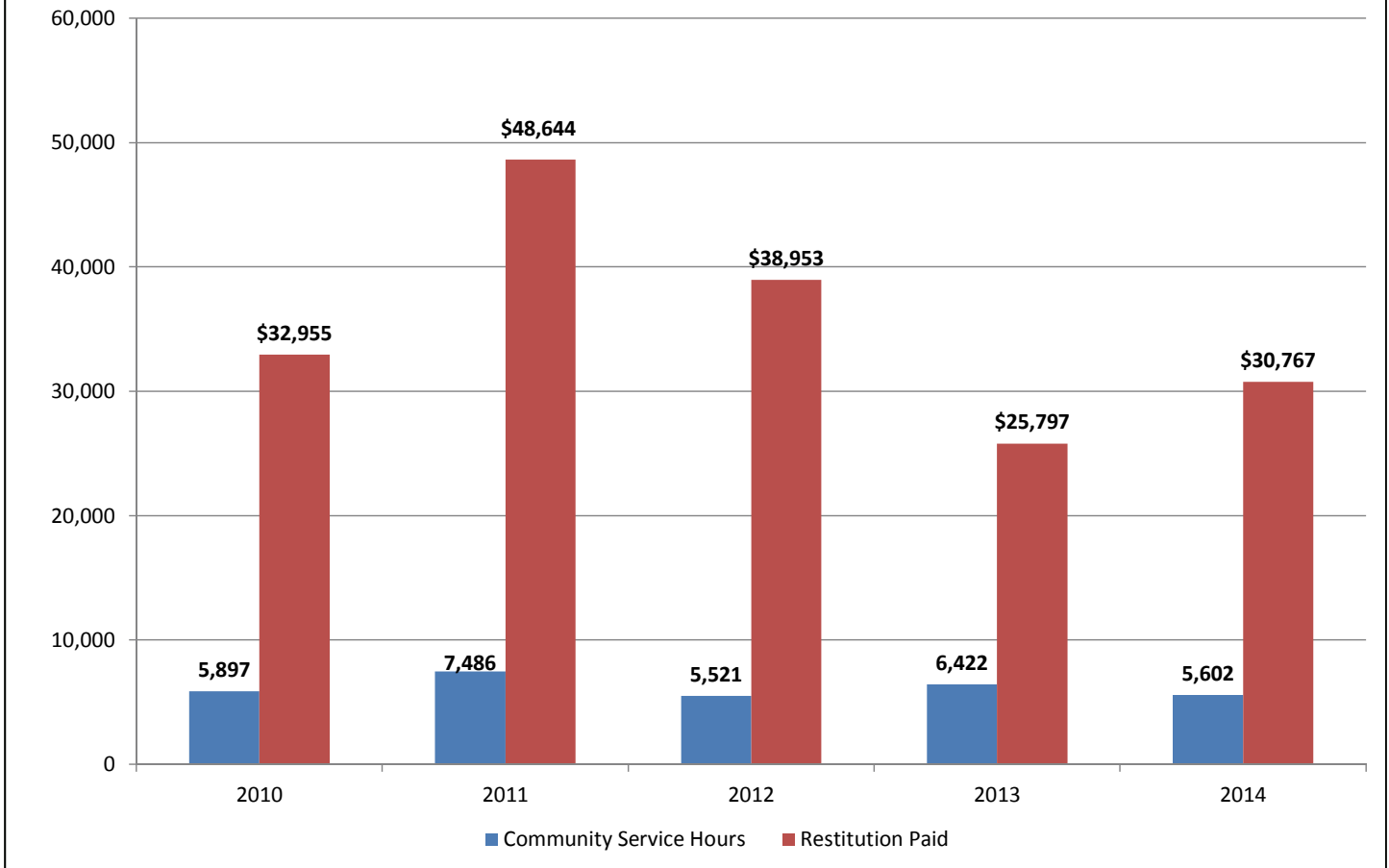


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	\$399,088	\$384,838	\$453,121	\$424,343	\$354,576
Parental Contributions	\$197,366	\$199,602	\$200,906	\$146,924	\$143,487
Social Security	\$201,722	\$185,236	\$252,215	\$277,419	\$211,089

**Recovered Contributions to Offset Cost of Care for Youths:** The department has collected over \$2 million in parental contributions and Social Security payments to help offset the cost of care for youth under the agency’s supervision during the past five fiscal years. That includes \$888,285 in parental contributions and \$1.1 million in Social Security payments.

# Restitution Paid & Community Service Worked by DOC-supervised Youths

Fiscal Years 2010-2014



**Restitution Paid and Community Service Worked by DOC-supervised Youths:** Youths supervised by the department paid \$177,116 in restitution to their victims during the past five years, an average of about \$35,400 a year.

Supervised youths worked a total of almost 31,000 hours of community service in the past five years, an average of 6,200 hours each year.

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