

Bill: HB-2: General Appropriations Act 2021-02-02 08:00 AM - (H) JAS on Judicial Branch, Law Enforcement, and Justice

Position: Opponent

Representing an Entity/Another Person: No

Organization: N/A

Name: Laurie Little Dog

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City, State: Bozeman, MT

Written Statement: Please ensure that a new Offender Management Information System (OMIS) is funded in the Department of Corrections' budget. I think Governor Gianforte will take into special consideration this uniquely specific request.

During the Law and Justice Interim Committee meeting that took place on 08/19/2020, Montana Corrections Operations Manager Pat Smith stated that the DOC fully recognizes that the Offender Management Information System (OMIS) does not do what they need it to do. The databases are old and probably not supported anymore. The prison/DOC built [OMIS] themselves and it does not track inmates well. [OMIS] does not do what they need it to do.

The approx 1 minute clip can be found at timestamp 09:11:20 through 09:12:43

<http://sg001-harmony.sliq.net/00309/Harmony/en/PowerBrowser/PowerBrowserV2/20200819/-1/37802>

Mr. Smith stated his explanation to the Law and Justice with regard to the Legislative Audit (Angus MacIver) and others that DOC's staff and IT department are going to try and create more modules. This is NOT a good idea to keep this task in the hands of the DOC! You can actually hear it in Mr. Smith's plan that "this will take quite a bit of time". This lack of a defined completion date is precisely why departmental tasks go on and on year after year, appropriation after appropriation and never accomplish the objective. This is where Governor Gianforte might be able to help.

We want to make make sure that an overhaul of the OMIS system and new computers are included in the final budget.

The DOC's inadequate OMIS system is a very tired excuse for problems in DOC operating overall. The system "goes down" randomly and often. Computers freeze and the work for the day seems to stop. The system goes down and operations are adversely affected. The system goes down and visitation gets cancelled. This is a major contributor to the overall ineffectiveness of the agency.

I think that the Legislative Audit, prison personnel, inmates and the public are all in agreement that the Offender Management Information System needs to be replaced immediately. We should not be training people deeper into a system that doesn't work and never has worked.

With Governor Gianforte having such a connected network of computer engineers, we would like him to please call upon one of his computer systems technology professionals to consult and possibly design a workable platform for the MT Department of Corrections.

Perhaps this "ask" might not be as significant as DOC thinks?

I appreciate whoever might take a risk for all of us stakeholders and see if a new approach to creating a user-friendly offender management system is feasible and within the budget.

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Email: LaurieLittleDog@gmail.com

Phone: (406) 308-3378

City, State: Bozeman, MT

Written Statement: This submission is in response to the request for additional information re: Judiciary hearing on District Courts (informal investigations for Youth Court by Chief Probation Officers) that took place on Friday, 01/29/2021, during public comment.

As previously stated by Chair Mercer, the issue herein may be appropriate for the policy committee's review. Please forward this message and attached PDFs to the policy committee, after review by the budget committee chair.

I am available to answer additional questions about the case and provide additional documentation, as requested.

Thank you,
Laurie Little Dog

[REDACTED] (parent)
On behalf of [REDACTED] (minor child)
[REDACTED] cell
[REDACTED] home
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hello. My name is [REDACTED]. This filing is a self-drafted discrimination complaint to the United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and other agencies against the Flathead County Juvenile Probation (Youth Court) and the Flathead County Attorney’s Office, on behalf of minor child [REDACTED] who is a victim of Sexual Assault and who was discriminated against by the Flathead County Youth Court and Flathead County Attorney Office. Because he is a youth, I am bringing forth this official complaint on his behalf.

Specific named individuals in this complaint are:

Flathead County Youth Court (Juvenile Probation) 11th Judicial District:

Nick Nyman, *Chief Probation Officer*
830 S. Main Street, Kalispell, Montana 59901
(406) 758-5547

Flathead County Attorney Office:

Renn Fairchild, *Prosecutor*
Travis Ahner, *Flathead County Attorney*
820 S. Main Kalispell, Montana 59901
(406) 758-5630

[REDACTED] was discriminated against in a Non-Employment setting. He was discriminated against in the delivery of services and in other discriminatory actions taken by the Flathead County Youth Court (Juvenile Probation) and the Flathead County Attorney Office located in Kalispell, Montana.

Race and/or Color and/or Age and/or Sex are the protected areas of discrimination upon which this complaint is being made.

The date of the most recent discriminatory “bad act” is August 8, 2019. The earliest approximate date of the discrimination is July 2018.

This complaint was submitted within 180 days since the most recent known date of discrimination to the Montana Human Rights Bureau. However, the Human Rights Bureau

declines because the Flathead County Youth Court and Flathead Country Attorney claim that the Montana Human Rights Bureau does not have jurisdiction to investigate due to judicial, quasi-judicial and prosecutorial immunities. Victim and parents argue that the accused entities are not protected under immunity doctrines (See attached response for arguments).

The person discriminated against in this complaint is a minor age child. I am filing this discrimination complaint on behalf of the minor child.

Statement of Facts & Timeline Overview constituting unlawful discriminatory practice(s).

*Precise dates may vary slightly from timeline overview presented here.

November 2017 ██████████ becomes the victim of forced sexual assault by upstairs (male) neighbor in Whitefish, Flathead County, Montana.

May 2018 ██████████ family relocates from Whitefish, Flathead County, Montana to ██████████, Montana.

June 29, 2018 Victim ██████████ discloses sexual assault to mother ██████████ who immediately reports crime to local law enforcement in Gallatin County, Montana.

July (Second week) 2018 Forensic Interview is conducted by Gallatin County Detectives. Gallatin County detective sends confidential criminal justice information to Flathead County, as that is the jurisdiction in which the crime took place. Victim continues to disclose additional information of sexual abuse (priming) by perpetrator (██████████) to mother (██████████) who reports it to Gallatin County detective via email correspondence. Gallatin County detective (██████████) forwards additional information to Flathead County detective (Geno Cook).

July (last week) 2018 Victim (██████████) participates in ongoing trauma therapy.

July 2019 Victim's mother reaches out to Flathead County Child Victim Advocate (Sean Sullivan) and Children's Advocacy Center director (Kipp Tkachyk).

September 2018 Suspect (██████████) interviewed by Flathead County Sheriff Detective (Geno Cook).

October 2018 Flathead County Detective (Geno Cook) states that upon interview, the suspect made admissions of criminal conduct. Detective Cook refers case to Flathead County Attorney Office for prosecution.

Sept/ Oct 2018 Report is forwarded to Chief Probation Officer at Flathead County Youth Court (Juvenile Probation) Nick Nyman with a recommendation from the Flathead County Sheriff Office to take action against the adverse.

October 2018 Victim's mother ([REDACTED]) continues to correspond with child victim advocate on trauma-informed care and support of victim, the desire to pursue specific charges against perpetrator possibly under Montana Code Annotated (MCA) MCA § 45-5-508, MCA § 45-5-503 or MCA § 45-5-502 (c) or MCA- 45-5-502 (5)(ii). Victim's mother requests Case number for application to receive long term care through the Office of Victim Services (OVS)... etc. Victim's mother states that there have been no further replies from Flathead County Detective for her status inquiries. Victim's mother informs Child Victim Advocate that she is waiting on the County Attorney to hear back on the status.

November 2018 Victim and mother contact Flathead County Child Crime Victim Advocate on several occasions to inquire about status of case #201821849, follow-up on additional disclosures of sexual abuse, etc. and request status updates on case.

November 2018 Chief Probation Officer at Flathead County Juvenile Probation (Nick Nyman) speaks with the adverse party ([REDACTED]) and his parents. Chief Probation officer does not open an informal procedure and claims that the adverse party "refused to do so". Chief Probation Officer has the option to open a formal matter or request the County Attorney to review the file. Chief Probation Officer (Nick Nyman) decides not to do either. Chief Probation officer closes the file. Chief Probation Officer does not notify victim of the closure of the case.

March 19, 2019 Victim and mother travel 371 miles from [REDACTED], Montana to Flathead County Montana to get a status update on case and see what charges were brought against the adverse party ([REDACTED]). Victim and mother met with Flathead County Child Victim Advocate (Sean

Sullivan) who indicates that the case was now closed by Youth Court (Juvenile Probation).

March 20, 2019 Victim and mother meet with Chief Probation Officer of Flathead County Juvenile Probation to inquire about investigation procedures and outcomes and if/ why the investigation was ‘closed’ without criminal charges. Chief Probation Officer reveals that he veered from his typical operational procedures in multiple matters related to this case including the notification of the victim in his closure of the case. Chief Probation Officer agrees to refer the case back to the County Attorney for possible prosecution.

March 2019 Chief Probation Officer sends Flathead County Sheriff Office Case # 201821849 back to Flathead County Attorney Office for consideration of a formal charge-- either in youth court or in adult criminal court.

May 2019 Flathead County Attorney Deputy Prosecutor (Renn Fairchild) still has case file under review.

June 25, 2019 Victim’s attorney (temporary representation: retained through Sexual Assault Legal Services grant which has since expired) requests Confidential Criminal Justice Information (CCJI) related to this case.

June 27, 2019 Victim’s attorney sends letter to Flathead County Attorney (Travis Ahner) at asking for status.

July 2019 Victim’s attorney obtains a portion of the CCJI requested and resubmits request for specific investigative materials named in document received.

August 1, 2019 Victim’s attorney sends letter to Flathead County Prosecutor (Renn Fairchild) regarding upcoming meeting at Flathead County Attorney Office in Kalispell.

August 8, 2019 Declination meeting held on behalf of victim at the Flathead County Attorney Office. Present during this meeting are Flathead County Attorney: Travis Ahner; Deputy Prosecutor: Renn Fairchild; Juvenile Probation/ Youth Court Chief Probation Officer: Nick Nyman; Flathead County Child Victim Advocate: Sean Sullivan, Victim’s attorney; and mother of victim: [REDACTED] who is self-represented.

During this declination meeting, many issues were discussed including the charging decision against adverse party, why the office was uncommunicative with victim, length of decision, evidence considered etc. There was discussion of why the adverse party was not criminally charged for the sexual assault of a minor. The county actors (government agencies and officials) state **that their decision to not pursue charges against the adverse was based on or influenced by the appearance of the victim in**

comparison to the appearance of the perpetrator. The deciding factors in their choice to *not prosecute* was because of how the minor victim looks versus the appearance of the alleged perpetrator. **The racially-identifying characteristics and physical attributes of the victim determined or significantly influenced the Flathead County officials' decision not to prosecute the accused.**

This complaint is being brought because a person, or more specifically a minor-aged child should be safe in their own personhood not to be sodomized and shall be equally protected in their innocence from crimes such as sexual assault. Government agencies and officials should preserve the protection of innocence in a manner that does not perpetuate discrimination on the basis of race, sex/ gender, and age. In this situation, The Flathead County Attorney, the Deputy Prosecutor and the Chief Probation Officer of the 11th Judicial District in the State of Montana identified their use of a structural discriminatory practice that violates federally protected civil rights and re-victimized a child in their failure to pursue what is right and just.

In this case, the victim had extreme vulnerability as he was only 9 years old at the time that this male-on-male aggravated sex offence was committed. In Montana, if a child is the victim of a sex crime before they reach 14 years of age and the perpetrator is at least three years older than the victim, the punishment is subject to an enhancement during sentencing. (MCA 45-5-502 (3)); (MCA 45-5-502 (5) (ii)). In this case, the perpetrator is at least three years older than the 9 year old victim. In Montana, cases involving minor-age parties are sealed. Even the parties themselves are prohibited from knowing details of what happened in their own case. "Youth court" is often informal with what seems to be an iron-clad restriction on the dissemination of information. Youth Court proceedings (if any) are done behind closed doors.

It might be important for the reader to understand specific nuances that came out of consulting with numerous attorneys throughout the State of Montana on these matters. When seeking counsel, each attorney cited the "legal red-tape around minors" making it impossible for even a victim's attorney to obtain status updates or information. Unanimously, Montana attorneys referred this case back to the County Attorney and Prosecutor, as these officials exclusively hold authority and access to matters involving minors. For this reason, the claim of Age discrimination is added to this complaint. The Flathead County Attorney, Prosecutor and Chief Probation Officer know that the structural procedures in place ensure that they will never be questioned on their use of discriminatory practices in minor-age youth cases, because youth cases are deliberated behind closed doors with only "them" as the audience. I understand that this portion of our complaint may be an atypical application of discrimination on the basis of age. I respectfully suggest a thorough audit of the Flathead County Attorney Office and Youth Court files to observe the prevalence and volume to which officials have employed discriminatory practices: declining the prosecution of cases with protected-class victims and pursuing cases with protected-class suspects.

Gender dynamics meaning the sex of the victim being male and the perpetrator also being male might have compounded the resistance of the officials to pursue criminal charges.

As stated in the presence of witnesses at a meeting held on August 8, 2019, the physical "appearance" of the victim impacted the Flathead County actors not to pursue criminal charges

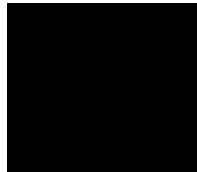
against the perpetrator. The visual attributes of the 9 year old male victim include racially-identifying physical characteristics such as long dark hair regularly worn in three braids (a traditional hair style worn by Native American males that holds spiritual significance) and tan skin. The visual appearance of the perpetrator is light blond hair with fair complexion and light blue eyes. The last name of the victim is racially identified as being American Indian (██████████). The last name of the perpetrator is racially identified as being White, or more specifically German (██████████). *The term race used in this complaint is under the definition employed by the United States Census.

The factors of race and/or color and/or age and/or sex determined that the victim will not be afforded a accountability through prosecution of the crime(s) committed against the victim's personhood and innocence. These civil rights are supposed to be protected under both federal and state laws that prohibit discrimination. This complaint is being brought ██████████ for the utmost discernment and sincere consideration.

Pending the requested dissemination of investigatory material (CCJI) from the Flathead County Court, the presence of retaliation may be present in these circumstances. To date, the Flathead County Attorney has taken "no position" on the release of the above mentioned investigatory material. However, upon notice of this filing against the entities listed in this complaint, we reserve the rights and protections afforded to the charging party in association with filing this complaint with ██████████.

The victim, ██████████, temporarily retained limited legal counsel through a federal grant program (Sexual Assault Legal Services). ██████████ is not representing the victim in this discrimination complaint. Only by subpoena, can ██████████ be called as a key witness in these matters.

Her contact information is:



A remedy sought in these matters is that the Flathead County actors named in this discrimination complaint and their entities stop (mis)using federally protected classes to determine, measure or otherwise influence their legal standard of securing a conviction beyond a reasonable doubt. Presumed racial bias within a community is not evidence in the court of law. The assumption that a jury will deliberate in a manner that pins federally protected bias' against its citizens (albeit victims of crime or the accused) is fallacious and unsound. The discriminatory actions taken by the named individuals do not constitute a "legitimate law enforcement-related necessity" in their professional duties. The discriminatory practice that the Flathead County Attorney, Prosecutor and Chief Probation Officer engage in ultimately deny this victim the opportunity of justice because of their membership in a protected class. The discrimination alleged herein is in violation of the Montana Constitution and/or the Montana Human Rights Act

and/or the Montana Youth Court Act and/or the Crime Control Act and/or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964:

“Simply stated, all persons must be treated equally without regard to their race, color, or national origin. People may not be excluded from participating in, denied the benefits of, or discriminated against in the programs, services, or activities of an agency receiving DOJ assistance. In addition, a law enforcement agency must make sure that its policies and practices do not have the effect of discriminating against people because of their race, color, or national origin.” -U.S. DOJ

The powers-that-be denied the victim the opportunity to be made whole through the justice system when they misused their official capacity and powers to decline taking action against the adverse because of “who” (identity factors) the victim is in their personhood. This resulted in the perpetrator of said criminal act(s) being detoured from the venue of criminal justice. Without intervention the victim will receive no accountability for the wrongs committed against. The residual effects of the original crime committed against the victim and the discrimination imposed by officials who gave an oath to protect and serve will weigh heavy on the victim for a lifetime.

The three individuals named in this complaint have demonstrated their fundamental belief that the powers invested in them by the State of Montana, allow them prosecutorial immunity to manipulate or forego federal laws in order to obtain convictions. The discriminatory practices birthed by such philosophy dangerously paves the way for on-going miscarriages of justice.

The Flathead County Attorney Office and the Flathead County Juvenile Probation/ Youth Court of the 11th Judicial District in the State of Montana receive federal funding and other benefits in association with the U.S. Department of Justice. The named entities in this complaint access trainings and other supports administered by the United States Department of Justice beyond receiving federally funded grants via the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and others. The named entities in this complaint regularly utilize the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) to obtain historical background information on suspects in consideration of pending criminal proceedings. In the federal realm, Flathead County Attorney, Travis Ahner, who is named in this complaint, also serves as a Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) tasked with prosecuting violations that occur within Glacier National Park.

Additional remedies that the [REDACTED] and Administrative law Judge determine to be appropriate, are respectfully encouraged and appreciated.

While this federal complaint that cites Title VI, the Crime Control Act and the Age Discrimination act of 1975, it might be helpful to cite some State laws that are simultaneously violated in the alleged discriminatory actions. Charging party is aware that the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division enforces Federal law and offers this additional information as a

courtesy to demonstrate that locals are also in place to align the State of Montana with Federal legislation yet these too are being violated by the named parties in this discrimination complaint.

Montana Human Rights Act, Montana Code Annotated (2019):

Title 49 Human Rights: Chapter 1: Basic Rights: Part 1 Basic Personal Rights Freedom From Discrimination (**MCA 49-1-102**) which states : The right to be free from discrimination because of race, creed, religion, color, sex, physical or mental disability, age, or national origin is recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

And/or

Title 49. Human Rights: Chapter 3. Governmental Code of Fair Practices: Part 2: Duties of Governmental Agencies and Officials: Governmental Services (**MCA-49-3-205**). Which states: (1) All services of every state or local governmental agency must be performed without discrimination based upon **race, color**, religion, creed, political ideas, **sex, age**, marital status, physical or mental disability, or national origin. (2) A state or local facility may not be used in the furtherance of any **discriminatory practice**, nor may a state or local governmental agency become a party to an agreement, arrangement, or plan that **has the effect of** sanctioning discriminatory practices. (3) Each state or local governmental agency shall analyze all of its operations to ascertain possible instances of **noncompliance with the policy** of this chapter and shall initiate comprehensive programs to remedy any defect found to exist.

I declare under penalty of perjury and under the laws of the United States of America that the information in the above charge is true and correct. I understand that it is a crime to give false information in this document.

Dated this 4th day of February, 2020 in [REDACTED], Montana.

[REDACTED], (Parent) Charging Party

[REDACTED] (Minor-age child), Charging Party

The minor age victim and victim's parent object to the determination that the review of this case was ultimately dismissed because it is presumed to be outside of the jurisdiction of the Montana Human Rights Bureau, due to judicial, quasi-judicial and prosecutorial immunity doctrines. Party argues the opposite and reminds the reader that such immunities would only pertain *if* the MT Human Rights Bureau were a court and the outcome could result criminal charges being brought against the Flathead County Youth Court and Flathead County Attorney by the Bureau. The Human Rights Bureau is exclusively an administrative body and exists in part, to identify and correct discriminatory practices and isolated acts of discriminated against protected-class individuals. The broad discretion that prosecutors and those who possess judicial power over Montana youth such as Chief Probation Officers enjoy, does not mean that these professionals are excluded from administrative review of allegations of discrimination. The Human Rights Commission deciding whether or not to grant dismissal of the adverse' motion to dismiss Flathead County from allegations of discrimination might consider if this dismissal will allow County actors such as prosecutors and Youth Court judges to continue on in discriminatory practices that violate the discrimination laws with impunity. The minor age victim and parent asserts that these unique circumstances of being granted the rare opportunity to review sensitive evidence and finding such a preponderance of evidence that discrimination did in fact take place against a child sexual assault victim simply because of "who" he is in his protected class identity. Without administrative review and/ or oversight this circumstance has been abhorrent to justice.

The victim prays the policy committee, the Judiciary and Gianforte's administration to reflect upon a 1924 Montana case *United States v. Woody* that lead to the eventual establishment of Federal Rule 48(a) and armed judges with a powerful tool to halt or corrupt politically motivated dismissals of cases that could undermine the criminal justice system. In review of this Objection to the Human Rights Bureau's rubber-stamp dismissal, the victim and advocates asks that this case not be abandoned but forwarded to the policy committee. The affected party asks the Policy committee, Montana Judiciary, Gianforte Administration and HB2 joint subcommittee on Judiciary, Law Enforcement and Justice to please consider the public interest in their determination of whether or not continuing such "informal investigations" for determining the outcome of 89% of Montana Youth Court cases serves the interest of justice for Montana or the next generation. In consideration of the CCJI that was available to the Chief Probation Officer and the stated prediction of community's likelihood not to yield a guilty conviction due to the (racially identifying) "appearance" of the parties, we ask the policy committee to please consider moving away from informal investigation of youth court matters. Presently, Chief Probation Officers are not bound to oversight or transparency in their informal investigations. This deprives Montana youth of the expectation of a balanced and correct system of justice.

The Confidential Criminal Justice Information (CCJI) available in this case includes included: Video files for minor child's Forensic interview; Video files for victim's parent interview; Smart Board recording of victim's hand-drawings during forensic interview; Video file for Flathead County detective's interview with minor age perpetrator and his parents; Audio-only recordings for victim's Forensic interview; Audio-only recording of Flathead County detective's

interview with minor age perpetrator and his parents. The evidence also includes documents such as the case file from the Flathead County Attorney Office which included a case summary for Flathead County Sheriff Case No: 201821849 and an attached "Signed Rights Advisory" demonstrating that minor age perpetrator and his parent had signed a waiver of all of his constitutional and statutory rights. In the Flathead County Sheriff's Office Case Summary was a "condensed" written transcript of three video interviews: a forensic interview of the minor-age victim, the parent of the victim and the suspect. All condensed case summaries within the case file state that the complete interviews are recorded on CD in their entirety and that the reader is referred to the recording for a verbatim account of the interview. Attached to the case summaries is the Flathead County Sheriff's Office Investigative Report which list the offense in Case No:201821849 as 45-5-503(C) Sexual intercourse (forcible sodomy) w/o consent (Completed). The document positively indicates that the case is referred to the county and states "Prosecute? Y." The document records many details including the name of the minor age suspect being male and identifies his race as "White". The document records [REDACTED] race being "American Indian/ Alaska Native". The document verifies the existence of "seized" "evidence" labeled "CD RECORDING OF VIDEO INTERVIEW WITH [minor age suspect]" in the form of 2 cd's of and a thumb drive containing audio/ visual interview recordings.

*Please note: Due to the sensitive nature of its contents, the tangible CCJI evidence described herein such as videos, transcripts, etc will be promptly disseminated if the reader(s) chooses open an investigation into these matters. At this time, the officer of the court who holds this evidence in a secure manner chooses to keep maintain its integrity until the proper time. These documents are indeed available and will be swiftly surrendered with care upon request to the policy committee, but not uploaded for public review, unless asked by the policy committee chair or investigator.

While the victim's parent acknowledges that the Montana Youth Court Act is typically outside of the jurisdiction of the Montana Human Rights Commission and not considered, the victim's parent offers the Montana Youth Court Act as background to aid in the establishment of a prima facie case of discrimination by the Flathead County actor(s). This offering is justified because the protected-class discrimination was experienced by a minor age child that should have otherwise been protected by the Montana Youth Court Act, had he not been discriminated against. The declared purpose of the Montana Youth Court Act (MCA 41-5-102) states that the Montana Youth Court Act must be interpreted and construed to effectuate the following express legislative purposes: (4) to provide judicial procedures in which the parties are ensured a fair, accurate hearing and recognition and enforcement of their constitutional and statutory rights. In the matter at hand, and in consideration of the preponderance of evidence available to the Human Rights Commission for review, the acts of discrimination engaged in by the adverse must be reasonably considered through administrative review. For minor age citizens, the Youth Court Act serves to ensure that both "parties receive a fair accurate hearing and recognition and enforcement of the constitutional and statutory rights". The County did not provide the governmental service to the victim who was supposed to also receive a fair accurate hearing and recognition and enforcement of his constitutional and statutory rights. The provisions within the Montana Youth Court Act should have been afforded to both parties prior to adjudication. Furthermore the Victim was deprived of the right to have meaningful participation in the judicial process.

Bill: HB-2: General Appropriations Act 2021-02-03 08:00 AM - (H) JAS on Judicial Branch, Law Enforcement, and Justice

Position: Opponent

Representing an Entity/Another Person: No

Organization: N/A

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Phone: (406) 304-6960

City, State: Polson

Written Statement: Hello, We are coming down to the end of the hearings on the HB2 I see alot of fear in DOC and the contract facilities who have some out as info and supportive witnesses. The system they have created clearing doesn't work. I also absolutely disagree with their number on recidivism. Let's face it. I am even more familiar with what is going on at the street level with offenders. In retaliation to my testimony to this committee DOC has blocked my access to incarcerated offenders so you don't get the reality of the conditions in the facilities but they can't stop what I learn on from offenders in the community. The good, the bad and the ugly. It's not a fictional movie either. But real life. if it was a movie it should be called the bad and impossible. You want DOC and all it's partners to do better.