EXHIBIT 9
DATE Jan. 14, 2005
HB 2; Dept. of Corrections, Community Corrections

Treasure State

Courage to Change

Treasure State Correctional Training Center Boot Camp Program

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TREASURE STATE CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER

BOOT CAMP PROGRAM

1. Treasure State Correctional Training Center (Boot Camp)

The Correctional Training Center (CTC) is a correctional facility for adult male offenders (called trainees while in the program). The program is based on a military format, and stresses preventing future criminal behaviors, physical training and drill. The 90 to 120 day program combines treatment and rehabilitation programming in an intensive, structured and disciplined correctional environment. CTC is a voluntary program.

2. What are the Eligibility Requirements?

Individuals who volunteer for the program are initially screened by the CTC Institution Probation and Parole Officer (IPPO), who verifies that they meet the basic requirements for entrance into the program. Those who qualify for the program are then presented to the CTC screening committee. The screening committee is made up of DOC personnel, local citizens and law enforcement personnel.

Individuals screened for the program are referred from a broad range of correctional entities, those being: Montana State Prison, Missoula Assessment and Sanction Center (MASC), all Regional Prisons, Department of Corrections (DOC) placements, and referrals from district court of individuals on probationary status.

To be eligible for the program an individual must:

- be convicted of a felony offense other than those punishable by a death sentence
- be serving a sentence of one year or more, except in the case of an individual on probationary status
- not have outstanding detainers or warrants
- not have physical limitations (which would prevent strenuous activity)
- not have mental impairments (which would unduly restrict participation)
- pass a medical exam to ensure sufficient health for participation, and
- may not be admitted to the program more than twice.

All individuals accepted into the CTC program must have a recommendation from their sentencing judge or the Board of Pardons and Parole (BOPP). Statute does not allow the courts to make direct commitments to the program. The court may recommend an offender for the program, but placement is contingent upon the individual meeting the eligibility requirements criteria and approval of the CTC screening committee.

3. How does the Program Operate?

The program involves accountability, strict discipline, regimentation, and physical stress while incorporating an intensively structured treatment program. During the trainees' stay, they are required to participate in all segments of the program. For the program to be beneficial, it is necessary to adhere to strict guidelines. If a trainee's needs fall outside of what is offered by the program, it may be necessary to transfer that trainee to another correctional facility where those needs can be addressed.

Trainees must commit to making 100% effort 100% of the time, both physically and mentally, while in the program. If they are sick, they lose that day and must make it up. If they are in segregation awaiting a hearing or disciplinary sanctions, they lose those days and must make them up before they can graduate. The trainees do not receive good time nor do they get paid while they are in the CTC program. The program provides an opportunity for the trainees to change their criminal behavior and thinking to help prevent future victimization.

4. What is the Focus, Type of Treatment and Counseling Offered at CTC?

Accountability: "I will take the credit or the blame for my actions". This is one of the foundations of the TSCTC program. Holding offenders accountable for the harm they have done to others is one of the fundamental goals of the program.

Offenders are held to strict standards of discipline. Rules are enforced quickly with immediate consequences. TSCTC strives to make offenders learn to follow the rules, but learning discipline by itself does not prevent offenders from victimizing others again. Enforcing strict discipline adds stress. This stress is used to create receptiveness in the offender. With improved receptiveness, offenders attend programs including:

- Anger Management
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Parenting
- Thinking 4 Change
- Substance Abuse Counseling
- Victimology
- Victim Impact
- School
- Psychological services
- Religious Services

5. What Happens to the Trainee Upon Completion of the CTC Program?

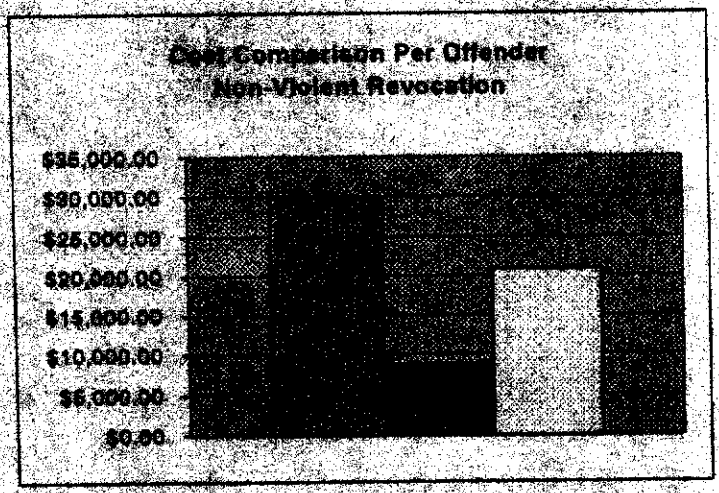
Intake takes place every third Tuesday and graduations occur almost weekly, depending on when the trainees' individual 90 to 120 day program requirements are satisfied. The trainees don't necessarily stay with the squad in which they arrived. A trainee may be demoted to a lower squad, depending on attitude, progress, and discipline. Upon graduation, a high majority of trainees will be transferred to the Great Falls Aftercare Program, where they (now known as booters) stay up to ninety days while awaiting sentence reduction paperwork to be processed and/or release planning to be accomplished, or a select few may be released to the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) or Parole and Probation. The Booter is required to participate in a combination of release options, such as Aftercare, Prerelease, and then ISP. The release plan is coordinated through CTC's Institutional Probation and Parole Officer, the Probation and Parole Officer II at the Aftercare program, the sentencing court, and the Probation and Parole Officer in the receiving community. In most cases, the Certificate of Completion will be awarded to the Booter who has completed successfully both CTC and Aftercare/Prerelease/ISP.

6. What is the Capacity of the Program and the Current Average Daily Population?

The Treasure State Correctional Training Center was designed to accommodate 60 trainees. The average daily population as of October, 2004 was 55.

7. Statistical Charts on Following Pages:

Cost Comparison - Per NON-VIOLENT Offender			
Non-Violent Revocation			
	MSP	FSCTC	Savings
Average Stay	426 Days	109 Days	
Cost per offender	$29,768.88	$8,862.79	$20,906.09

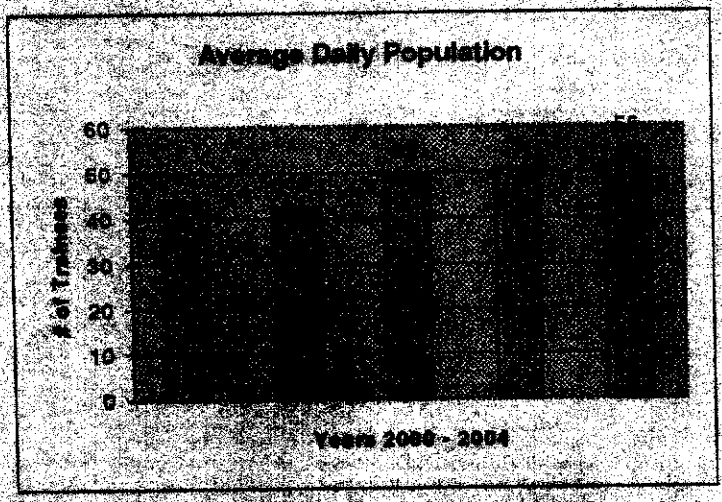


$20,906.09 Tax Payer Savings for Non-Violent Offender

Savings significantly greater for Violent Offender

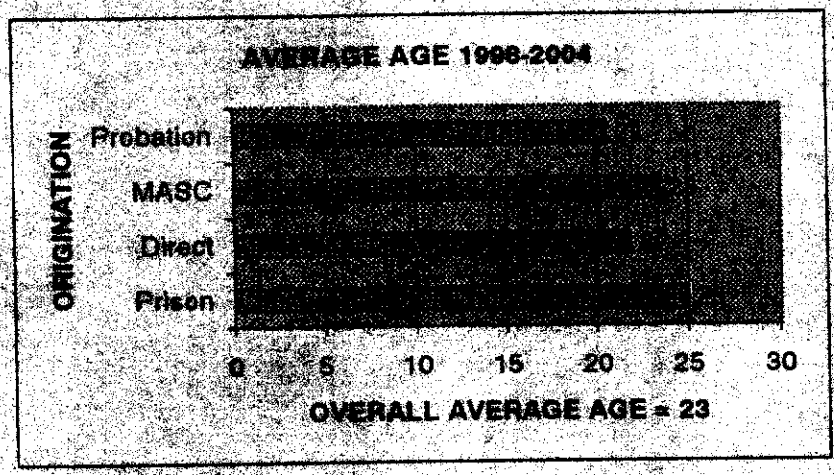
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
2000	30	31	39	46	50	52	48	46	45	45	49	49	44
2001	49	47	46	45	44	42	33	35	37	45	43	43	42
2002	47	44	45	49	55	52	52	51	49	51	49	47	49
2003	48	46	46	49	54	56	51	48	51	54	56	51	51
2004	52	57	58	54	54	55	53	56	54	55			55



AVERAGE AGE OF TRAINEES

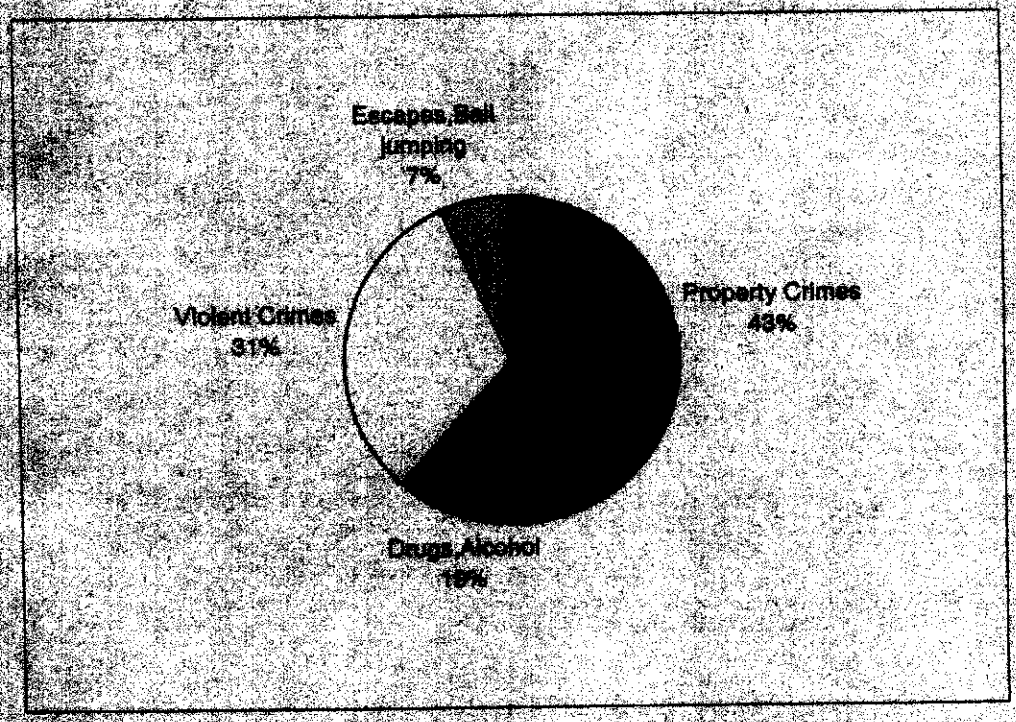
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Average
Prison	24	24	26	24	25	26	25	25
Direct	22	21	23	22	22	22	21	22
MASC						23	24	23
Probation			20	21	20	21	21	21
Yr. Ave.	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23
OVERALL AGE								23



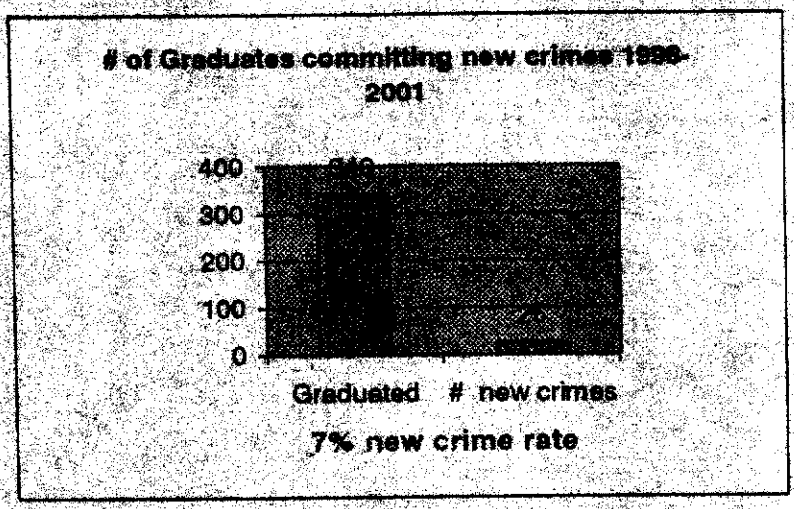
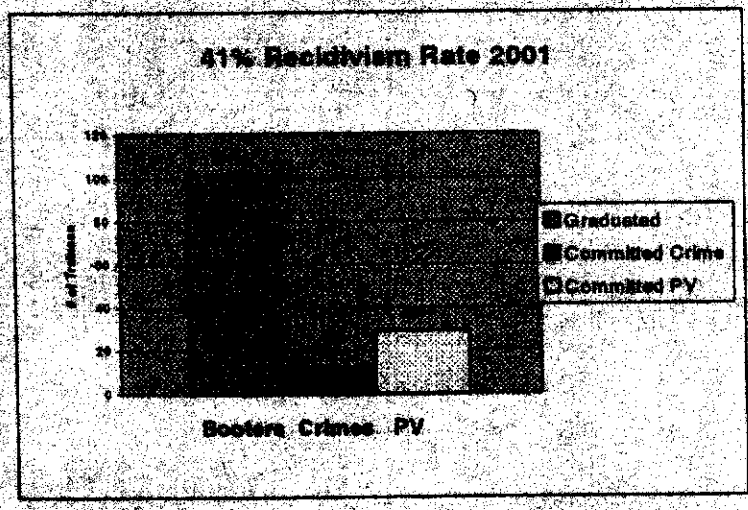
INCARCERATING CRIMES

TOTALS NOVEMBER 1, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2004

Crimes	Prisoners	Directe	NASC	Prob.	Totals	%
Property Crimes	316	118	81	94	609	43%
Drugs,Alcohol	112	92	39	33	276	19%
Violent Crimes	231	127	59	34	451	31%
Escapes, bail jumping	56	38	2	0	96	7%
Total					1432	



Booters New Crimes					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Graduated	55	74	110	101	340
# new crimes	3	9	1	12	25
	5%	12%	1%	12%	7%



Booters' New Revocations					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	Totals
Graduated	55	74	110	101	340
# new revocations	17	28	41	29	115
	31%	38%	37%	29%	34%