

Treasure State Correctional Training Center (TSCTC or “Boot Camp”)

Types of Crimes

- TSCTC takes offenders convicted of all types of offenses, except those punishable by death. While the program sees a wide variety of offenders, it generally accepts more referrals of offenders who have failed in other community corrections options, such as prerelease and drug treatment programs.

Top 10 Offenses of Inmates in TSCTC FY09-13

Rank	Offense Committed*	# Inmates
1	Burglary	248
2	Drug offenses	206
3	Theft	184
4	Assault	171
5	Criminal endangerment	124
6	Robbery	85
7	Sex offenses	62
8	Criminal Mischief	55
9	Forgery	32
10	Escape	29

*An offender may commit more than one offense

How many probationers enter TSCTC? How many offenders come from MSP?

- TSCTC serves offenders at both ends of the spectrum, including:
 - probationers sentenced by a judge directly to the boot camp in an attempt to prevent them from going any further into the Corrections system
 - offenders who have failed in other programs and for whom it is a “last resort.” Without the boot camp, there would be no option for these offenders other than a comparatively lengthy stay in prison.
- TSCTC is the **only** community corrections program available to the Courts, allowing judges to sentence young offenders to a lower level of sanction and potentially rehabilitate offenders who have committed serious offenses.

Admissions to TSCTC/Boot Camp from MSP and Probation FY 09-13

Admissions	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	5-year Total
From MSP	82	65	64	87	81	379
From Probation	35	48	40	30	29	182
Other	128	127	123	125	127	630
Total	245	240	227	242	237	1,191

Average Age at TSCTC is 23 years

- For the past few years, the average age of offenders has been 23 years. This group of young offenders falls within the definition of Corrections’ targeted reentry group of offenders, which has been identified as having the highest risk to recidivate.
- There is no age restriction at TSCTC but offenders must pass a physical fitness test.
- Young offenders often lack the skills to know how to live an adult life. They have been reckless, have created victims including their families and communities, and defied authority. TSCTC provides these young offenders the structure and discipline that other programs do not.

TSCTC is Cost-Effective

- The length of stay at TSCTC is 3 to 4 months (90-120 days), compared to an average length of stay at Montana State Prison for this type of offender of approximately 38 months. While the per-day costs are similar, the overall cost of an offender who completes boot camp is significantly less than the cost of sending an offender to a much longer program or to prison.

TSCTC	110 days @ \$105.58 a day	= \$11,613
Aftercare	90 days @ \$64.08 a day	= <u>\$5,767</u>
		\$17,380
MSP	1140 days @ \$97.63 a day	= \$111,300

This includes administrative costs, but does not include subsequent probation and parole costs, which average \$4.62 a day. It should also be noted that many offenders who leave MSP are placed in a prerelease program prior to being supervised in the community.

- The overall programming at TSCTC is more inclusive than many programs in the system. Offenders learn personal responsibility, discipline and health living, as well as becoming physically fit. In addition, within the 90-120 day stay, offenders participate in programs on:
 - parenting
 - cognitive principles and restructuring – reversing criminal thinking
 - anger management
 - chemical dependency
 - relapse prevention
 - Victimology/victim impact panel
 - reentry planning
 - education

Victim Services

- TSCTC conducts Victim Impact Panels every 6 weeks and every trainee participates in Victimology throughout his entire stay. The TSCTC program emphasizes victims throughout, including the “ripple effect” of an offender’s actions, taking responsibility and accountability for their actions, and understanding the impact on their victims.

Other States

- Not all states operate boot camps. 25 states continue to run military-model boot camps, including Nevada, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

- 8 states have closed their boot camps (Kentucky closed its program but now sends offenders to boot camp in Illinois to save money), and 3 have removed their programs' military component (Idaho, Oregon, West Virginia).

Background – Treasure State Correctional Training Center, or “boot camp,” offers a valuable alternative to prison for some offenders. Offenders must volunteer to participate in the highly disciplined, military-style program that offers 90-120 days of intensive programming.

Treasure State accommodates about **180 offenders annually**. The 60-bed center in Deer Lodge works closely with the community and victims of crime. Inmates can earn the ability to participate in annual work projects, such as providing firewood for the disabled and elderly.

Reentry efforts are now part of the program, in conjunction with a mandatory aftercare program at the Great Falls Prerelease Center. The 90- to 120-day aftercare program helps offenders return to the community by assisting them with employment and housing. This additional component of the boot camp program makes it a unique alternative to incarceration and unlike any other boot camp programs. After completing the aftercare program, offenders usually are on probation or parole. As part of the reentry process, offenders are encouraged to develop goals for their release and are provided assistance in obtaining appropriate housing, counseling, education, employment and follow-up on any issues that will aid in their reentry to the community. Completion of the program may result in a shortened prison sentence.

MCA 53-30-403. Boot camp incarceration program -- eligibility -- rulemaking.

- (1) The department shall establish a boot camp incarceration program for offenders incarcerated in a correctional institution.
- (2) In order to be eligible for participation in the boot camp incarceration program, an inmate:
 - (a) must be serving a sentence of at least 1 year in a Montana correctional institution for a felony offense other than a felony punishable by death, except as provided in [46-18-201](#)(4)(m);
 - (b) shall obtain the concurrence of the sentencing court; and
 - (c) shall pass a physical examination to ensure sufficient health for participation.
- (3) The boot camp incarceration program must include:
 - (a) as a major component, a strong emphasis on work, physical activity, physical conditioning, and good health practices;
 - (b) a strong emphasis on intensive counseling and treatment programming designed to correct criminal and other maladaptive thought processes and behavior patterns and to instill self-discipline and self-motivation;
 - (c) a detailed, clearly written explanation of program goals, objectives, rules, and criteria that must be provided to, read by, and signed by all prospective enrollees; and
 - (d) a maximum enrollment period of 120 days.
- (4) (a) Inmate participation in the boot camp incarceration program must be voluntary. The admission of an inmate to the program is discretionary with the department, which shall request and consider the written recommendation of the prosecuting attorney's office. Enrollment may be revoked only:
 - (i) at the participant's request; or
 - (ii) upon written departmental documentation of a participant's failure or refusal to comply with program requirements.
 (b) A revocation of program enrollment is not subject to appeal. An inmate may not be admitted to the boot camp incarceration program more than twice.
- (5) The department may adopt rules for the establishment and administration of the boot camp incarceration program.