I. PURPOSE:

Probation and Parole Division staff who supervise offenders on community supervision will follow established standard operating procedures and the *Montana Incentives/Intervention Grid for Adult Probation & Parole* when determining the appropriate response to an offender’s compliance with the conditions of supervision ordered by the District Court, the Board of Pardons and Parole, or the Department of Corrections.

II. DEFINITIONS:

**Absconding** – When an offender deliberately makes the offender’s whereabouts unknown to a probation and parole officer or fails to report for the purposes of avoiding supervision, and reasonable efforts by the probation and parole officer to locate the offender have been unsuccessful.

**Case Management** – Assessing an offender’s risks and needs, developing and reviewing a case plan, referring and linking the offender with appropriate services, monitoring offender progress and compliance, and responding with appropriate incentives and/or interventions to increase the probability of positive change and offender success, and to help in reducing offender recidivism.

**Case Management Response** – An informal action in response to an offender’s behavior in which a Probation & Parole Officer may apply incentives or interventions based on the behavior.

- *incentive* is a response that recognizes and/or rewards desired and targeted offender behavior.
- *intervention* is a response that addresses offender violations of conditions of supervision or rules of a PPD program/facility without a Hearings Officer involvement, unless the offender refuses to agree with the given intervention.

**Community Supervision** – Probation, parole, conditional release, or any form of supervision in the community by a Department probation and parole officer.

**Compliance Violation** – A violation of the conditions of supervision that is not a non-compliance violation.

**Conditional Release Hearing** – A formal administrative hearing that provides applicable due process requirements to confront violations of conditional release supervision.

**Disciplinary Hearing** – A formal administrative hearing that provides applicable due process requirements to confront violations of PPD facility rules or furlough conditions of supervision.

**Hearings Officer** – A Department employee who, as an impartial person, conducts Conditional Release, Initial “On-Site,” Disciplinary, and Intervention hearings.
**Intervention Hearing** – An informal administrative hearing conducted when a Probation & Parole Officer reasonably believes that an offender has violated his/her conditions of supervision. §46-23-1015, MCA

**Non-Compliance Violation** – A violation of the conditions of supervision that is:
- a new criminal offense;
- as interpreted by the Department’s Legal Office and for the purposes of this procedure, an initial appearance and court advisement for a new criminal offense is sufficient evidence of a violation of the conditions of supervision;
- an interstate offender must be convicted of the new crime.
- possession of a firearm in violation of a condition of supervision;
- behavior by the offender or any person acting at the offender’s direction that could be considered stalking, harassing, or threatening the victim of the offense or a member of the victim’s immediate family or support network;
- absconding; or
- failure to enroll in or complete a required sex offender treatment program or a treatment program designed to treat violent offenders.

**Offender** – Any individual in the custody or under the supervision of the Department of Corrections or its contracted service providers. The term includes former offenders for whom less than one year has elapsed since discharge from Department custody or supervision.

**PPD-Probation and Parole Division** – The Division oversees the Probation & Parole regional offices, interstate transfers, and the facilities providing assessments and sanctions, prerelease, and treatment services.

**Initial “On-site” Hearing** – A formal administrative hearing conducted at the site of the alleged violation or arrest to determine if there is probable cause or reasonable grounds to believe a parolee or interstate offender violated his/her conditions of supervision. §46-23-1024, MCA

**Secure Placement** – A management decision to place an offender at a secure facility when it has been determined the offender is inappropriate for community placement for objective reasons.

**III. PROCEDURES:**

**A. PPD 6.3.101 (A) MONTANA INCENTIVES/INTERVENTIONS GRID FOR ADULT PROBATION & PAROLE (MIIG-P&P)**

1. The *MIIG-P&P* provides a consistent approach for Probation & Parole (P&P) Officers to provide interventions to offenders for compliance and non-compliance violations with the goal of promoting accountability and long-term behavioral change.

2. Response to offender behavior should be timely and as directed by the *MIIG-P&P*. Officers will select a response based on the offender’s behavior, progress, targeted behavior, motivation to change, risk category, and case plan. Response should be individualized, graduated, and based on what is meaningful to the offender. Any mitigating or aggravating circumstances may influence the use of a higher or lower level response.
3. With the exception of conditional discharge from supervision (CDFS) or early termination of a deferred or suspended sentence, incentives are temporary and should be used to reinforce the offender’s compliance and other current positive behavior.

4. Consideration and use of an intervention (verbal, case management response, intervention hearing, conditional release or on-site hearing, or report of violation) must be documented and include, if applicable, any aggravating or mitigating circumstances which factored into a departure from the listed intervention level.

5. The MIIG-P&P is comprised of 10 main need domains which correspond to the offender’s criminogenic risk and need assessment:
   a. Criminal History
   b. Antisocial Attitudes/Anger Hostility
   c. Peer Associations/Antisocial Friends
   d. Family and Social Support/Family Conflict/Relationship Support
   e. Educational Strengths and Needs/Employment
   f. Case Plan Compliance
   g. Substance Abuse
   h. Mental Health/History of Mental Illness/Depression/Anxiety/Psychosis
   i. Neighborhood Problems/Housing Safety
   j. Financial

6. The incentives portion of the MIIG-P&P includes:
   a. MORRA/WRNA need domains;
   b. Desired Behaviors;
   c. Incentive Level – This is tied to offender’s overall risk category and will indicate low/moderate, medium, or high-risk level;
   d. Response options for level 1, level 2, and level 3 incentives; and
   e. Sex Offender-specific incentives, based on their overall risk category as determined by the MORRA/WRNA and sex offender risk assessments

7. The intervention portion of the MIIG-P&P includes:
   a. MORRA/WRNA need domains;
   b. Conditions of supervision;
   c. Violations – specific descriptions of offender’s behavior;
   d. Intervention Level – This is tied to offender’s overall risk category and will indicate low/moderate, medium, or high-risk level;
   e. Response options for level 1, level 2, and level 3 interventions; and
   f. Sex Offender-specific interventions, based on their overall risk category as determined by the MORRA/WRNA and sex offender risk assessments.

8. During an offender’s sign-up to community supervision, P&P Officer will review PPD 6.3.101(A) MIIG-P&P with the offender. Upon the review, offender will sign PPD 6.3.101(B) Offender MIIG-P&P Acknowledgement and signed Acknowledgement is uploaded into offender’s OMIS record.

B. INCENTIVES

1. P&P Officer shall encourage and reinforce an offender’s current desired behavior using incentives from the MIIG-P&P that, in most cases, are temporary.
2. The initial level of incentive is determined from the offender’s risk category in the associated criminogenic need domain. The incentives shall be individualized and meaningful to the offender, and appropriate for the behavior being reinforced.

3. Lower levels of incentives are available options.

4. P&P Officer will discuss with the offender the incentive chosen and the behavior for which the incentive is being given.

5. All incentives used and reasons for the incentives are documented.

C. INTERVENTIONS

1. Intervention Responses:
   a. Alleged violations to an offender’s conditions of community supervision are investigated and responded to in a timely manner.
   b. In most cases where reasonable suspicion has been found to substantiate an alleged violation of a supervision condition, the use of appropriate and applicable interventions is warranted.
   c. If there are multiple violations, all violations will be included and responded to as one event:
      i. the intervention response will be for the most serious violation; and
      ii. a violation will not be held over for a future intervention response.
   d. Supervising P&P Officer will determine offender’s overall risk category.
   e. The supervising Officer will consult the MIIG-P&P to determine the level of response appropriate for the violation behavior (level 1, level 2, or level 3), based on offender’s overall risk category.
   f. The supervising Officer will have discretion to select an appropriate intervention within the level of response (level 1, level 2, or level 3). Factors to consider include:
      i. MORRA/WRNA risk assessment of the offender;
      ii. the intervention must be individualized and meaningful to the offender and appropriate for the violation being addressed;
      iii. whether more than one (1) response is appropriate;
      iv. the presence of mitigating circumstances and if lower-level responses are appropriate options (documentation is required);
      v. the presence of aggravating circumstances and if higher-level responses are appropriate, with supervisory approval (documentation of aggravating circumstances and supervisory approval required);
      vi. feedback from treatment provider; and
      vii. court orders requiring specified action for violations.
   g. The intervention selected will determine the process required:
      i. Verbal Response: Discuss with offender the behavior for which the intervention is being given and document conversation in OMIS.
      ii. Case Management Response: P&P Officer will complete PPD 6.4.206(D) MIIG-P&P Violation Response as a case management response, discuss with the offender the intervention chosen and the behavior for which the intervention is being given, and have offender sign the form.
      iii. Intervention Hearing (see PPD 6.4.206 Adult Probation & Parole Field Hearings):
         1) If the Hearings Officer determines by a preponderance of the evidence that a compliance violation has occurred, he/she will determine appropriate and applicable MIIG-P&P violation response options.
2) The least restrictive placements must be recommended for violations based on risk and needs assessments. Placement decisions must be documented. If the placement decision is for a custodial placement, justification for the decision must be included in the documentation.

3) Hearings Officer will complete PPD 6.4.206(D) MIIG-P&P Violation Response for intervention hearing response, discuss with the offender the intervention chosen and the behavior for which the intervention is being given, and have offender sign the form.

4) If offender refuses to comply with the imposed interventions, the Hearings Officer may direct the supervising P&P Officer to initiate the revocation process. Officer will:
   a) complete and submit PPD 3.4.102 (A) Report of Violation following the procedures of PPD 3.4.102 Report of Violation of Probation or Parole for a probationer;
   b) follow the procedures for an on-site hearing for a parole or interstate offender (see PPD 6.4.206 Adult Probation & Parole Field Hearings); or
   c) follow procedures for a conditional release hearing for a conditional release offender (see PPD 6.4.206 Adult Probation & Parole Field Hearings).

iv. Conditional Release/On-Site Hearing and/or Report of Violation:
1) If a supervising P&P Officer reasonably believes a conditional release or parole offender has violated a condition(s) of his/her supervision, the offender may be arrested, and the appropriate hearing is held pursuant to standard operating procedures PPD 6.4.206 Adult Probation & Parole Field Hearings.
   a) the Hearings Officer may determine prior to the hearing that an intervention hearing is more appropriate. The intervention hearing is scheduled, at which time applicable intervention responses are given; or
   b) the Hearings Officer may determine during to the hearing that an intervention hearing is more appropriate. The hearing is converted to an intervention hearing and applicable intervention responses are given.

2) The procedures of PPD 3.4.102 Report of Violation of Probation or Parole are followed for a probationer,

2. Because appropriate interventions are selected on an offender’s case-by-case basis, the exhaustion of appropriate interventions is individualized.

D. MITIGATING AND AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

1. Mitigating and aggravating circumstances should be used when a deviation from the required responses within the grid is necessary to adequately or appropriately address the violation behavior.
   a. If mitigating and/or aggravating circumstances are present, it is not required that they be applied in the imposition of incentives or interventions.
   b. Deviation from the required MIIG-P&P response should occur in less than 10% of instances.
   c. Use of mitigating and/or aggravating circumstances only allows for a deviation in a level that is one (1) higher or one (1) lower than the required MIIG-P&P response.
   d. When there are public/victim safety concerns, deviation from the MIIG-P&P designated level may be permitted after staffing with a supervisor.
   e. The reason for the deviation from the required response is documented in OMIS

2. Mitigating Circumstances:
   a. strong support system – including family, friends, and/or members of the community;
   b. demonstrated willingness to cooperate with supervising PO;
c. positive attitude toward supervision;
d. extended amount of time of successful supervision since last violation;
e. stable period of employment;
f. substance addiction – struggling to remain sober while awaiting treatment placement;
g. other – any other circumstances which make a decrease in level of response appropriate.

3. Aggravating Circumstances: (requires supervisory approval)
   a. shortness of time under supervision prior to violation – A violation has occurred within the first 60 days;
   b. excessive compliance violations over recent months – Three (3) or more compliance violations over the last four (4) months;
   c. violence or threat of violence during violation
   d. failure to demonstrate positive attitude toward supervision – Offender behaves in a way that shows blatant disregard for the conditions of supervision and for the safety of themselves or others.

IV. CLOSING:

Questions regarding this procedure should be directed to the P&P Officer II, Deputy Chief, or Probation & Parole Bureau Chief.

V. FORMS:

PPD 6.3.101 (A) Montana Incentives/Interventions Grid for Adult Probation & Parole (MIIG-P&P)
PPD 6.3.101 (B) Offender MIIG-P&P Acknowledgement
PPD 6.4.206 (D) MIIG-P&P Violation Response