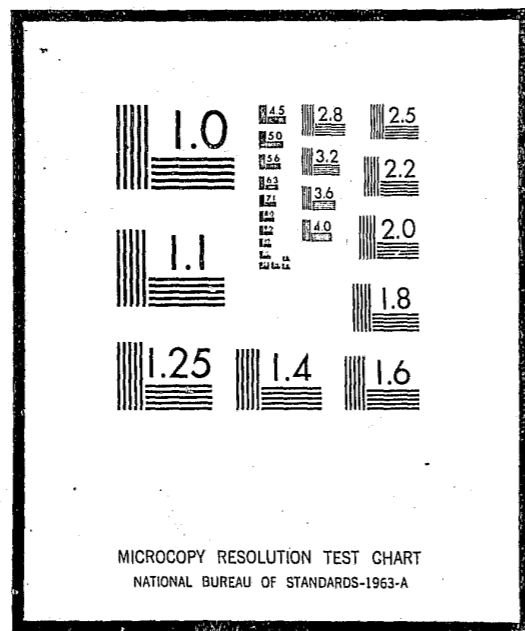


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STATE OF MISSOURI
29TH ANNUAL REPORT, 29
OF THE
DIVISION
OF
PROBATION AND PAROLE



JULY 1, 1974 -- JUNE 30, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

LAWRENCE L. GRAHAM, DIRECTOR

W. R. VERMILLION
Chairman and
Compact Administrator
FERD N. STURM, Member
DICK D. MOORE, Member



GAIL D. HUGHES
Chief State Supervisor
PATRICIA A. PARKER
Secretary and
Deputy Compact Administrator

STATE OF MISSOURI

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Honorable Christopher S. Bond, Governor
Members of the Legislature

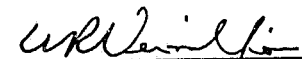
Gentlemen:

It is with a great deal of pride that we submit this 29th Annual Report of the Division of Probation and Parole. This report is submitted in compliance with Section 549.234, R.S. State of Missouri 1969.

We feel that it is important to note that we are continuing to provide a quality service at a minimal cost to the taxpayer for ever increasing numbers of people that are being assigned to this division. This service can only be maintained through the continued support of both the Governor and the Legislative Branch.

Therefore, we solicit your help and assistance in a continuing effort to up-grade the services of Parole and Probation systems to adequately serve the people of this state.

Sincerely,


W. R. Vermillion, Chairman


Ferd N. Sturm, Member


Dick D. Moore, Member

FORWARD

The Division of Probation and Parole, administered by the Board of Probation and Parole, is a member of the Department of Social Services. This report covers the plans and activities of this Division for fiscal year 1974-75. It is based upon the findings through investigation, observation, and evaluation of this agency's operations.

The basic purpose and design of this booklet is to provide interested persons with an overview of the activities of this division for the past fiscal year. By doing this, the Division of Probation and Parole hopes to share with others what its responsibilities are, and give the reader a more complete understanding of the Division's operations and activities.

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MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

Probation and Parole is a division within the Department of Social Services. The chief state supervisor, who is the head of field services, is appointed by the Board and is responsible to it. Parole Officers are appointed through this state supervisor. Parole Officers are appointed by the Board under state civil service from a register of eligible candidates obtained by the State Personnel Division. Parole officers are required to have a college degree with a major in the social or behavioral sciences, though substitution for some of this education based on prior work experience is permissible.

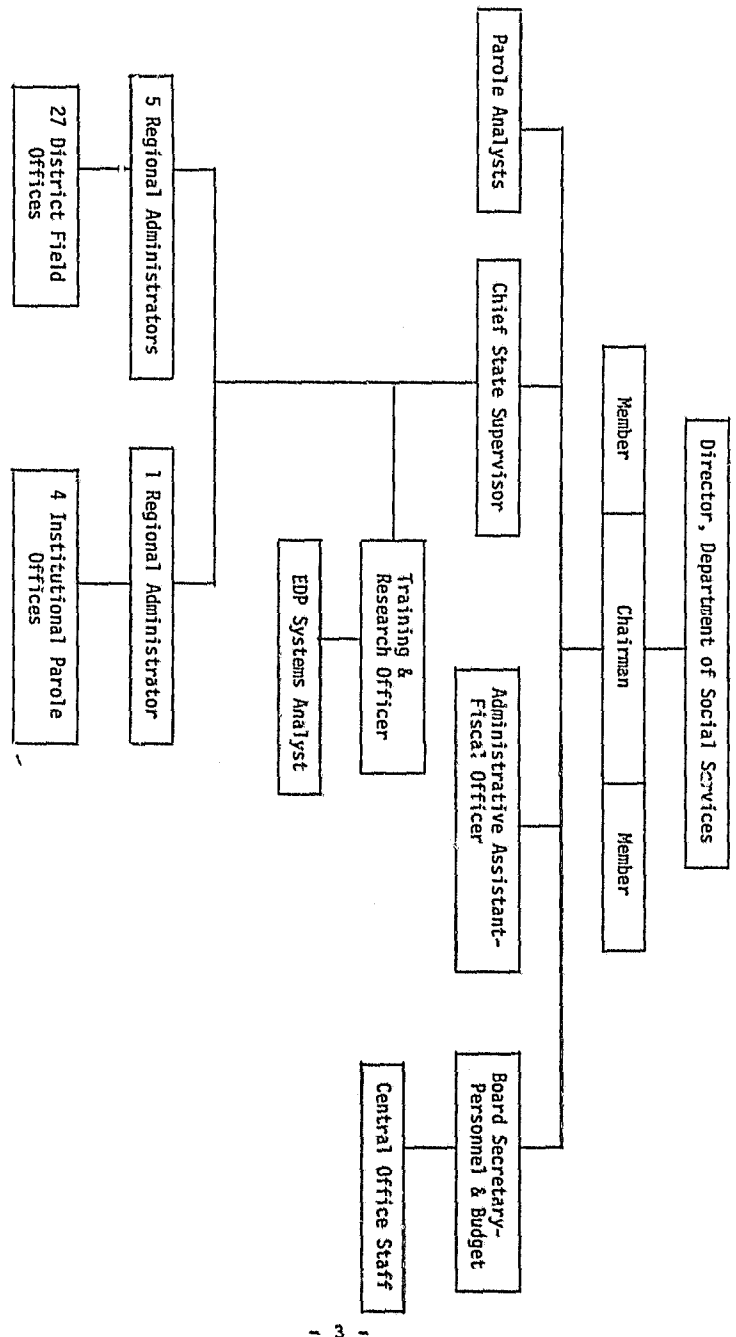
MEMBERSHIP

The Board consists of three full time members who serve staggered renewable six year terms. All members are appointed by the Director of the Department of Social Services with the approval of the Governor. All appointments are with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law specifies that persons appointed to the Board must be of recognized integrity and honor, known to possess ability, experience and other qualifications fitting them to the position. No more than two members at any time may be of the same political party.

The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Director of the Department of Social Services. His salary is \$19,500 and that of the other members is \$17,000. The Chairman, in addition, is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Board and has charge of the Board's operation, funds, and expenditures, and serves as the administrator of the interstate compact. He also acts as spokesman for the Board.

The current membership of the Board is made up of three professional staff members who have been promoted through the ranks of the Missouri Probation and Parole System. The Chairman, Mr. W. R. Vermillion, is originally from Springfield, Missouri. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1958 from Southwest Missouri State University, majoring in sociology. He was employed by the Board of Probation and Parole on December 8, 1958, originally appointed as a Probation and Parole Officer I in the Springfield District Office. In February of 1963 he was promoted to PO II, and to Supervisor I in charge of the Springfield office in September of 1964. He was appointed to the Board by Governor Warren E. Hearnes in December of 1968. On September 1, 1973,

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE



he was appointed Chairman by Governor Christopher S. Bond and became the sixth full-time Chairman of the Board of Probation and Parole since the position was created in 1945. Mr. Vermillion's present term expires in April of 1980.

Mr. Ferd N. Sturm, Member of the Board, attended college at the University of Alabama and Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau, majoring in sociology. He was originally employed by the Board as a Probation and Parole Officer in the Carthage Office on March 1, 1944. He was transferred to the Dexter office in 1944, to the Cape Girardeau office in 1947, and back to Dexter in 1949, and was promoted to Supervisor I in September of 1964 and placed in charge of the operations of the Dexter office. On March 27, 1969, he was appointed to an unexpired term on the Board of Probation and Parole, and re-appointed on April 3, 1972 to a term which expires in April of 1978.

Mr. Dick D. Moore, Member of the Board, attended Evangel College, Springfield, Missouri and received a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1968 in Psychology-Sociology. Mr. Moore began with the agency as a Probation and Parole Officer I at the Institutional Parole Office at Moberly on July 1, 1968. He was promoted to PO II in February of 1970, to PO III in October of 1970, and transferred to Rolla district office in June of 1971, being promoted to Supervisor I in charge of the office there in August of 1973. His appointment to the Board was effective June 1, 1974, filling an unexpired term which expires in April of 1976.

MISSION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Sooner or later, 98% of all prisoners are released. Those who are paroled before reaching their maximum sentence receive supervision and guidance to assist them toward a successful re-entry into the community.

Facing this realization the goal of our agency is as follows:

"Our ultimate mission is to help the client assigned to us to become a responsible citizen who can and will live in society without reverting to criminal behavior."

In order to accomplish this mission, the support of the community and the people we serve is essential.

** WHAT IS PROBATION? **
** Probation is a sentence served under **
** community supervision rather than in a **
** prison or jail. The sentence may either **
** be imposed or suspended at the discretion **
** of the Judge, based upon the individual's **
** involvement. **

** WHAT IS PAROLE? **
** Parole is a conditional release of an **
** offender from a prison or jail to serve **
** the unexpired sentence in the community **
** under supervision. The offender must **
** observe certain rules of conduct specified **
** by the paroling authority. **

PERSONNEL AND OFFICES

During the past fiscal year, the Division of Probation and Parole has opened one new district office, in Independence, Missouri. Professional staff has increased from 224 on July 1, 1974, to 261 as of June 30, 1975. This has been a growth rate of 16.5%.

Unlike last year, there has developed a major problem in the support services turnover rate. From a 4.79% turnover rate for last year, this has increased to a 26.7% rate for this year. The largest majority of these individuals leaving our agency are in the Kansas City area. Their major reason for terminating their employment with this agency is to take jobs with the federal government for higher salaries and fringe benefits, without an increase in responsibility or an increase in workload.

Professional turnover rate has continued to decrease. It has dropped from 9% to 6.9%. This is well within normal limits. It should be noted that the majority of professional people left the agency to work for the Federal Probation and Parole System, and other jobs in the Missouri Correctional System offering higher salaries.

Professional Turnover Rate = 6.9%
Support Services Turnover Rate = 26.7%

PERSONNEL AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Chairman W. R. Vermillion
Member Ferd N. Sturm
Member Dick D. Moore

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Chief State Supervisor Gail D. Hughes
Secretary to the Board Patricia A. Parker
Parole Analyst Woodrow A. Cross
Parole Analyst Arthur J. Kolkmeyer
Chief Accountant I Benj. K. Clayton
Research & Training Officer James E. Markham
Data Processing Coordinator Terry D. Troxell

STATE-WIDE

Regional Administrators
(Supervisors III)

Vearl W. Harris
James G. Holman
Clyde McCarty, Jr.
Bruce L. McClintock
Ben W. Russell, Jr.
Robert E. Seckington

Supervisors II

Clyde V. Billings
Charles E. Fertig
Ronald R. Hardgrove
*E. Eugene Overall
Paul Haydon Vize

*Paid out of Federal funds.

Supervisors I

Clarence G. Ackman	Victoria C. Myers
Kenneth L. Allen	Richard Osiecki
Roger D. Barnhill	Donald W. Pendleton
Robert F. Cardwell	Douglas Frazier Pimm
Bobby G. Chastain	Robert E. Poeschel
Max B. Clodfelter	William F. Potter II
Kenneth J. Cope	James A. Resch
Hugh C. DelCamp	George Scott
Glendell E. Duckworth	George E. Shaw
Steve German	Sherida Smith
Jules R. Gitlin	Larry Stineburg
Ronald Hall	Billy K. Stotts
Paul D. Herman	*Carl R. Tracer, Jr.
Lloyd G. Holem	*Michael F. Twaddle
Wilbur C. Kirchner	Lorin L. Vaughn
Larry L. Linke	John C. Webb
Fred C. Martin	Harvey F. Whitman
*Albert G. Mogab	*Melvin G. Williams
Gordon L. Morris	Harold L. Wood

Probation & Parole Officers II

*Merritt C. Carlton	Michael K. Osborn
Anthony B. Eichwald	*Raymond E. Pogue
Thomas Ellsworth	Janet G. Poole
Arthur W. Forlow	*A. Dwain Sachs
Cliff P. Haley	*James D. Schneider
Donnie Hickman	Paul Schupp
*John T. Hartner	Larry L. Skyles
Gerald A. Lynn	*Lloyd R. Stafford
Phillip N. McClucas	R. Bruce Stone
*David J. Meyer	Thomas Swink
Michael D. Nash	David L. Troyer
Ronald K. Ninemire	James E. Vick

*Paid out of Federal funds.

Probation & Parole Officers I

Denis H. Agniel
 *Gilbert L. Alderson
 Arch H. Allison
 Donald D. Andrews
 *John R. Bartlow
 William D. Bates
 Joseph E. Becker
 A. J. Bohannan
 Roger Q. Boyd
 *James C. Brady
 *Glenn D. Brockel
 Charles S. Cablish
 Jean F. Campbell
 Donald Carlson
 Donna K. Carlson
 Larry T. Carnagey
 Judy B. Chase
 Jerry Clerc
 Robert T. Clopton
 Michael Colegrove
 Edwin H. Conway
 Roger K. Cook
 Douglas E. Copeland
 Judi A. Cox
 Jerry W. Curtit
 *Marguerite S. Dahlquist
 Geraldine M. Daly
 Robert C. Davies
 Carl Hughes Davis
 Charles E. Denney
 *Arthur H. Dietrich
 Roger Dixon
 Barrett J. Dolan
 *Thomas Eck
 *Mark Ehrlich
 *Joseph J. Eulberg
 *Carl J. Evola
 Michael Ferris
 George A. Fickeissen
 William H. Fischer
 *Susan Florentin
 Andrew F. Fogarty
 Jimmie L. Frazier
 Rosemary Friedman
 *Bruce S. Gabriel
 James Gammon
 *Kathleen E. Glasmann
 George E. Granger
 *Gary Gray
 *Harold A. Gray
 Carroll Griswold
 *Gerald T. Haley
 *David L. Hamilton
 Ernest N. Hancock
 Henry Harris
 William K. Haydon
 Vernon Heath
 Gary Hecke
 Thomas Heddy
 *Philip M. Helfrich
 *Robert Hicks
 Merle F. Horning
 Paul F. Hotfelder
 Donna Hufstедler
 Patrick S. Inniss
 Charles Jackson
 *Dorothy Jackson
 Mark A. Johnston
 Margie L. Jones
 *James M. Kellogg
 John M. Kemper
 David P. Kimminau
 Donald B. King
 John Kolkmeier
 Denny C. Langston
 *Connie L. Lape
 Martin E. Lingle
 Terence K. Lock
 *Alan L. Loya
 Jim C. Lutz
 David M. Malecki
 *Donna M. McNabb
 Dane C. Miller
 Gary E. Miller
 Buford Oliver Mooney
 *Mary L. Murphy
 Robert Myers
 Clarence M. Newell
 Gregory A. Nichols
 *Dale C. Nieman
 Susan Nieman
 *James E. Plassman
 *Ferdinand F. Potthast
 James G. Prosser
 James D. Purkett
 *Vicki Y. Renisch
 Charles Roberts
 *Clyde Robertson

*Paid from Federal funds.

PPO I (Cont.)

David J. Ross
 *Dennis A. Roth
 *Nancy Roth
 William J. Rudroff
 Walter P. Schacht
 Peter M. Schloss
 Gary W. Scott
 *Judith L. Shehan
 *Tommy E. Skinner
 Karen M. Smith
 Michael L. Smith
 William R. Smull
 *Charles F. Snowdon
 Ralph J. Snowden
 Gordon V. Snyder
 Edward St. Clair
 *Winniefred Stennis
 Dennis P. Stock
 Melvin A. Stoll, Jr.
 Marcus L. W. Swinson
 Edward F. Tasch
 Gregory W. Tempel
 Daniel E. Varalli
 Gary L. Watson
 Jerrol L. White
 Ronald E. Williams
 Mark H. Wilson
 *Roger W. Woody
 *Susan C. Yarbrough
 James E. Yonker
 Lee B. Zimmer

Social Services Trainees - Corrections

Stephen W. Ayers
 Randall Blauw
 Sandra Collins
 Daniel J. Conboy
 Dennis J. Corrigan
 Don W. Crank
 Gladys B. Dorsey
 Connie J. Douglas
 *Alphonse J. DuFaux
 *Catherine L. Durand
 *Sherry Eckrich
 Alfred J. Gipson
 John R. Graf
 Charles W. Hargrave
 Stephen Haymes
 Michael L. Hodges
 JoAnn Hoehn
 Vicki L. Isham
 *Al W. Johnson
 *Randall Johnson
 *Walter C. Kautzner
 *Ronald E. Kline
 Timothy J. Kniest
 Mark G. Loethen
 Karen McBride
 Ann McDermott
 *Sally Nawrocki
 Robert K. Newsom
 Christine C. Poggi
 John D. Reed
 *Johanna Renzi
 *Robert Rosenberg
 Jerry D. Sadler
 *Oda Lee Scott
 Larry G. Shy
 Gerald L. Smith
 Michael M. Stahl
 *Jerry Tindall
 Jerome W. Wilkaitis
 Susan M. Winkeler
 *David B. Wren
 Ronald P. Wuerz
 John D. Wylie

*Paid from Federal funds.

Clerical (Cont.)

Bond Investigators

*Christopher F. Aiken
 *William Beckman
 *James A. Boler
 *Raymond T. Brannon
 Fred Hauser
 *Art Hollencamp
 *Glenn F. Lang
 *Robert Levy

*James Lydon
 *Matti Robinson
 Francis Schump, Jr.
 Maurice H. Ward
 *Paul M. Weber
 *J. A. Williams
 Robert S. Wright
 *Gary A. Wynn

Clerical

*Vicki Lee Adams
 *Cheryl L. Allen
 Nira Y. Allen
 Esther H. Alvey
 Betty W. Anslinger
 Judy E. Apperson
 Barbara S. Baker
 Cheryl A. Baldwin
 Sharon S. Ball
 Evelyn Basinger
 Linda Beckley
 Ann Bewick
 Jeanne C. Bierey
 *Catherine S. Biller
 Carol D. Bodimer
 Carol L. Bolin
 Donna M. Bosserman
 Joseph M. Botz
 Mary K. Brand
 Elizabeth A. Brenneke
 *Lottie Bridges
 Karen S. Brizendine
 Eula S. Brockmeier
 *Beverly A. Brown
 Marilyn L. Brown
 Judy G. Burns
 Cheryl A. Camp
 Mary J. Casady
 Marilyn Coleman
 Mary M. Corca
 Mary Knight Cox
 Cathy S. Crockett
 Judy K. Daller
 Sara L. Davidson
 *Cathy W. Decker
 Jo Rita DeGrado
 Genevieve K. Dopp
 *Carol Doty

Margaret R. Douglass
 *Rosetta Edison
 Marjorie Farris
 Hazel J. Finley
 *Melinda Gadell
 Karen Geislinger
 Sheryl A. Gronniger
 Lisa M. Haller
 Nancy Hanks
 A. L. Hartenberger
 *Vickie L. Hartman
 *Debra D. Haws
 Barbara C. Heffernan
 Kathryn A. Hellweg
 Debra W. Hicks
 *Cathy Hildebrandt
 *Velma J. Hobbs
 Lafaune L. Hoffman
 Madonna W. Holmes
 Mary F. Holstein
 Donna J. Horstdaniel
 Carolyn M. Hughes
 Christine Jones
 Elizabeth A. Jones
 Margaret Alice Jones
 *Betty J. Kenny
 Cindy A. Kirn
 Geraldine Kniest
 Bernell L. Konradi
 Bonni J. Kreyling
 William G. Kuensting
 Brenda L. Kuster
 *Nita A. Lamonica
 Janette F. Langston
 Ora Carolyn Lanham
 Joyce E. Leimkuhler
 *Phyllis H. Mahr
 Linda A. Marty

*Paid from Federal funds.

Juanita D. Mathison
 Sabrina M. McClain
 *Cynthia McCoy
 Darla L. McCroskey
 Valinda S. McMahill
 Linda F. Melton
 *Connie S. Merrigan
 *Anne L. Meyer
 Gayle M. Meyerpeter
 Bobbie G. Moffitt
 Janet Montes
 Francis R. Montgomery
 Marjorie S. Morris
 Mary Mouser
 Katherine Mulhall
 Janet A. Myers
 Glenda B. Nash
 Annette M. Orlando
 *Maureen E. O'Shea
 Kathryn J. Perkins
 Susan P. Pfister
 *Cheryl L. Piper
 Mary J. Poor
 Irene Louise Pope
 Tamsy S. Powell
 Martha M. Pratte
 Gail Rackers
 Debra K. Reeves

*Juanita B. Rodriguez
 Madeline L. Ruehling
 Victoria A. Sanders
 Alice Schaefer
 Evelyn Schauwecker
 Debra A. Schmidt
 James Dale Schrimpf
 *Christine Schroeder
 Vesta R. Schroeder
 *Patricia A. Sherman
 Peggy L. Stauffer
 Patricia W. Steinman
 Naomi Stewart
 Sandra E. Stoffey
 Kathleen J. Stone
 Sharon K. Truelove
 Shirley L. Turner
 *Donna J. Wallace
 Janet Weber
 Elizabeth J. Whaley
 Sandra K. White
 Joyce L. Wickell
 Karen W. Williams
 *Shelia A. Williams
 Jackie S. Wilson
 *Patricia L. Wimbley
 Carol A. Woehrer

PRE-PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

In an effort to better accomplish our mission, the Division of Probation and Parole is continuing to develop early intervention for treatment in the lives of those that come in contact with the criminal justice system. It is our assumption that the closer to the time of the offense that treatment can take place, the higher the probability for success of the individual.

Two of these programs that have continued this past year are the Release on Recognizance, or Pre-Trial Release Program, and the Deferred Prosecution Program.

PRE-TRIAL PROGRAM

(Recognizance)

During fiscal year 1974-75, we have had a major expansion in the Pre-Trial Release Programs in Missouri. The most comprehensive recognizance program is in St. Louis City. This new program was put into effect in February 1975 as a result of the Missouri Supreme Court ordering bail bond reforms in St. Louis City.

The program provides service both day and night, seven days per week. The purpose of the program is to investigate all persons arrested for misdemeanors or felons and make a recommendation for recognizance release, pending the disposition of the charge. This recommendation is submitted to a Bond Commissioner and a decision is made in regards to the release of that person. Bond Hearings are held three times per weekday and two times on weekends and defendants are usually considered for release within twelve to fifteen hours from time of arrest. Those defendants not released at this initial hearing may be given a conditional release following further investigation. This may involve placement in a drug or alcohol treatment program, a half-way house or supervision of a Pre-Trial Release Counselor. If a pre-sentence investigation is ordered by the Court, Pre-Trial information is made available to the person writing the pre-sentence.

Pre-Trial Release Programs have illustrated that a large percentage of defendants may safely be released before trial or be released before trial without financial restriction. Available evidence indicates that these defendants are as likely to meet Court appearances as those released by traditional means. The continuing developments of recognizance programs attest not only to their success but to the need to develop further alternatives to the traditional criminal justice system.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE INVESTIGATIONS FOR FY 1974-1975 11,694
PRE-TRIAL CLIENTS RELEASED THROUGH PROGRAM, FY 1974-1975 . . 2,871

Since the new expanded St. Louis program started in February of 1975, providing day and night services, they have released 63% of their total cases of fiscal year 1974-75, or 1,682. It is predicted that in fiscal year 1975-1976, the St. Louis Unit alone will investigate over 16,500 cases.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM

Deferred Prosecution refers to the removing of a case from the traditional court system and placing the individual in a treatment program for a specific period of time. Diversion may occur at any point as a case progresses through the criminal justice system. As the term is used in this article, it refers to halting or suspending before conviction, formal criminal proceedings against a person by means of the prosecutor holding formal charges in abeyance. At that time the individual is placed under the supervision of the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole.

The desire to provide alternatives to the criminal justice system in dealing with offenders has always been of great importance to the Division of Probation and Parole. There have been types of diversion programs in operation for some time in Missouri. However, they were established and operated by private groups or as federal government projects without any statewide coordination.

The Division of Probation and Parole initiated a pilot program on deferred prosecution in Greene County, Missouri during the early months of 1974. The program in Springfield was implemented without additional outlay of funds or personnel. To operate successfully, the mechanics of diversion must be understood by all criminal justice agencies. This environment prevailed in Springfield. To date there have been 12 cases referred to the program in Springfield with only one failure.

The second diversion program was implemented by the Division of Probation and Parole in Cape Girardeau during May, 1975. This project was made possible with the addition of one new staff person. Although this program is in its infancy, there have been 13 cases referred with no failures.

Counseling with these clients is done on a weekly basis regardless of the amount of time they are under supervision. Each client is involved in the writing of his own treatment contract. The client is expected to make adjustments that are necessary to avoid becoming involved negatively with the criminal justice system.

The Deferred Prosecution Program is a success and provides a much needed tool in the Criminal Justice System. Hopefully, this program will be expanded throughout the State.

P REDUCES PRISON COMMITMENTS.
R REDUCES THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS RETURNING TO CRIME.
O IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONFINEMENT IN PRISON OR JAIL.
B IS FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CENTERED.
A PROVIDES FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.
T PROVIDES FOR GREATER PROTECTION TO THE COMMUNITY.
I BENEFITS THE OFFENDER.
O BENEFITS SOCIETY.
N RESULTS IN GREATER CHANCES OF REHABILITATION.
RESULTS IN LONG RANGE ECONOMIES.
HELPS PREVENT FURTHER INVOLVEMENT IN LAW VIOLATIONS.

PROBATION

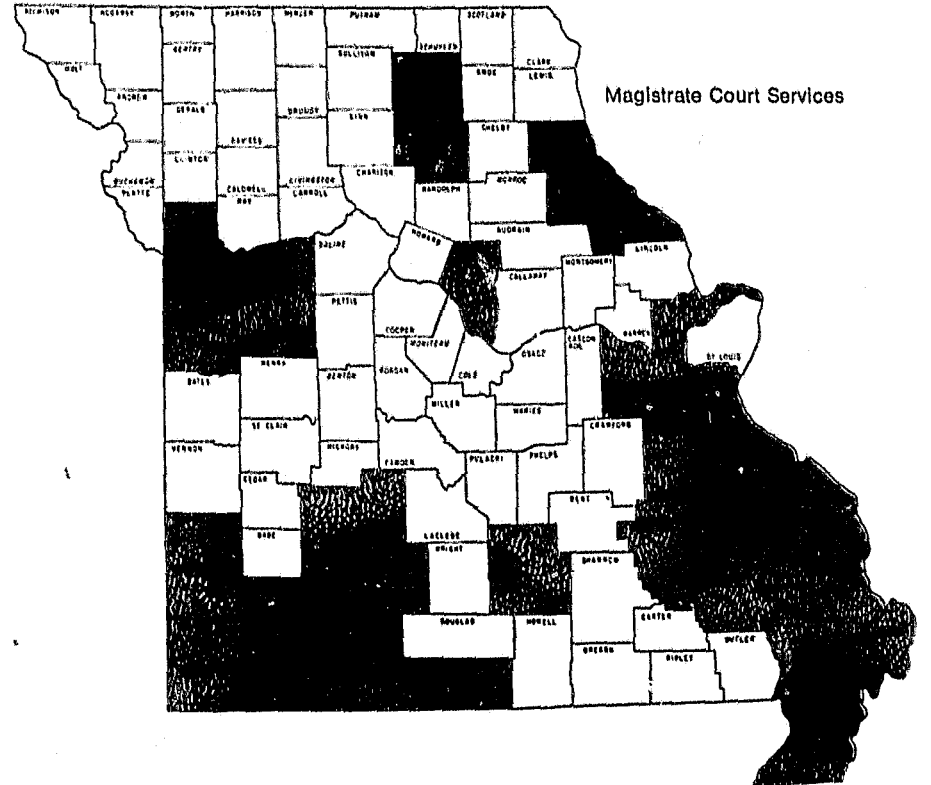
MAGISTRATE PROBATION

Magistrate Court probation has continued to grow in the State of Missouri, with 45 counties being served by this division. The service that we provide is not only that of supervision, but also investigations prior to sentencing, to assist the judge in the sentencing process.

The caseload in the Magistrate Court Program has increased from 1663 to 2063, or 400 cases. The Probation and Parole Officers of the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole have completed 306 Magistrate investigations during fiscal year 1974-75.

This project was originally started with major funding coming from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act. Currently, some of these projects are state funded.

Major philosophy behind providing these services to the Magistrate Courts is that misdemeanor offenders have very similar problems as felony offenders, and that many of them in the past have graduated to felony offenses. Thus, by early intervention, it is hoped that the probationer's behavior can be changed to prevent him from entering into any further criminal behavior.



CIRCUIT COURTS

During fiscal year 1974-75, the caseload from the Circuit Courts in the State of Missouri has continued to increase. The increase during this fiscal year is not as great as last year, but it is still increasing at a rate of 12%.

This is only the cases under supervision and does not constitute the total services provided to the courts. Also, it should be noted that with this increase, probation continues to be 79% of the work load of this division.

Looking at the cases that were placed on supervision during fiscal year 1973-74 and doing a follow-up survey of them fifteen months later, the following information indicates that 38% of those placed on probation have been discharged, 11% have been revoked, 3% have absconded, and 48% continue to be under active supervision. Of those that have exited the system (which would be discharges, revocations, and absconders) 73.5% exited in a successful mode; 21.4% were revoked and 5.1% absconded of those exiting.

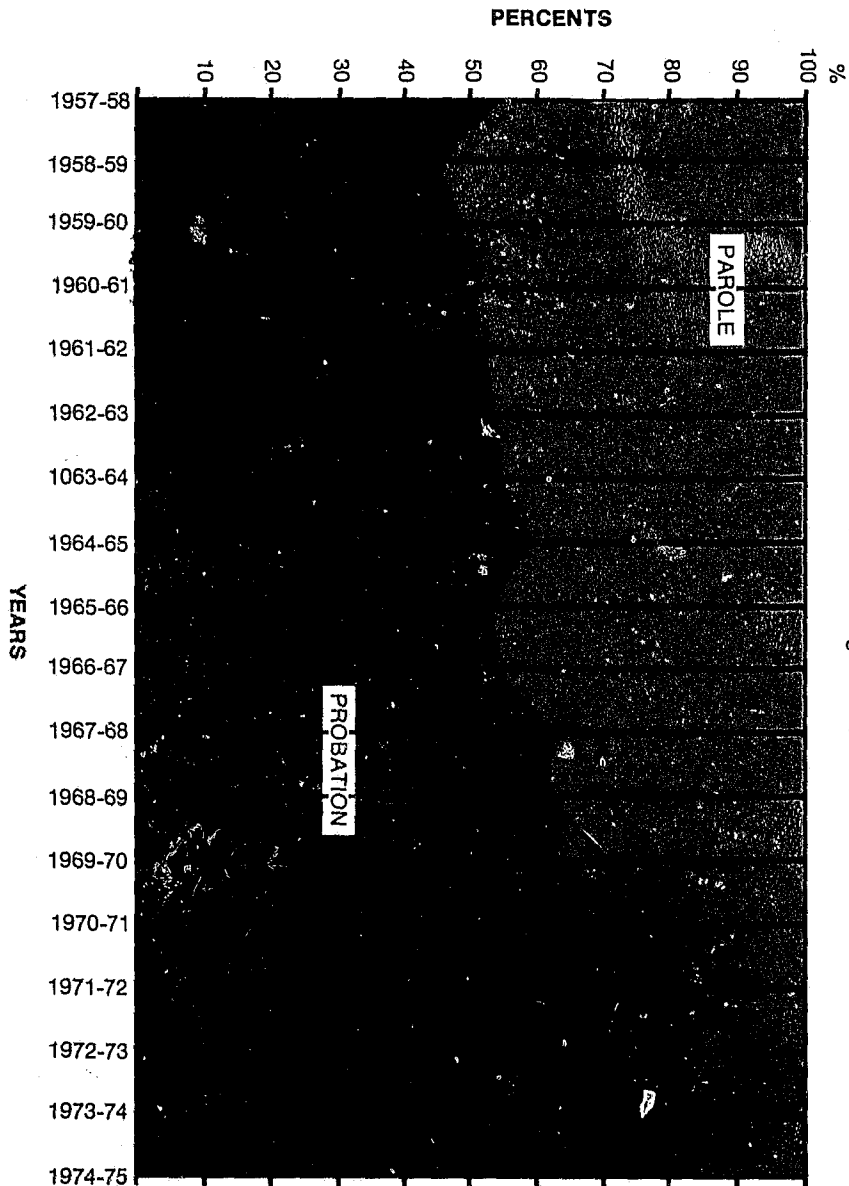
Making assumptions on current research material, it appears that most problems of parolees and probationers occur during their first six to nine months under supervision, and the remaining 48% of active cases should, it is assumed, increase the successful mode of exiting the system.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1974-75, a comparison of cases placed on probation by the Circuit and Magistrate courts, and cases received at the Department of Corrections, was made. The PROBATION VS. COMMITMENT chart shows the categories of offenses of these cases. The reason only one quarter was compared was that this had to be a manual search. Next fiscal year, it is hoped that we will be able to obtain this information by computer printouts.

INVESTIGATIONS

Pre-Sentence Investigations for the courts have increased from 3851 last year to 4291 this year.

Considering that the Pre-Sentence investigation is an extensive social and criminal history evaluation, this is a major increase in the work load of the staff of the Division of Probation and Parole, as it continues to serve the courts.

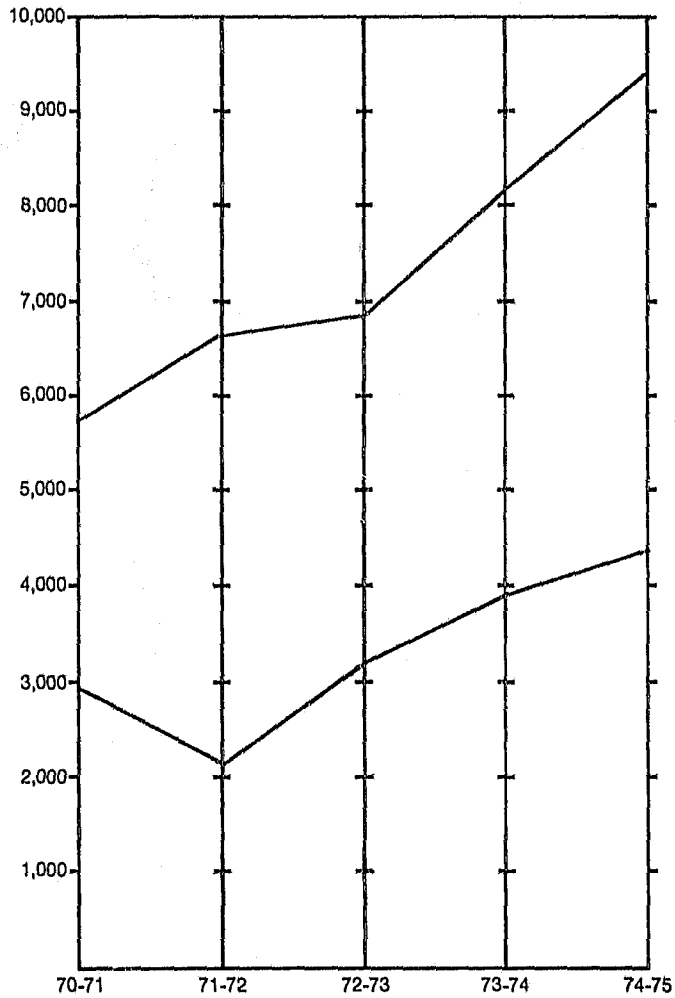


PROBATION VS. COMMITMENT

FIRST QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 1974-75 COMPARISON OF COURT ACTION

Offense	Cases Placed On Probation by Circuit & Magistrate Court		Cases Received at Department Of Corrections	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Willful Homicide	0	0%	36	4.65%
Negligent Manslaughter	10	.77%		
Armed Robbery	42	3.23%	119	15.37%
Unarmed Robbery	4	.31%		
Aggravated Assault	54	4.15%	50	6.46%
Forcible Rape	2	.15%	24	3.10%
Statutory Rape	3	.23%		
All Other Sex Offenses	23	1.77%		
Burglary	155	11.90%	178	23.00%
Theft or Larceny (Stealing)	239	18.36%	150	19.38%
Vehicle Theft & Tampering with a Motor Vehicle	80	6.14%	39	5.04%
Forgery Fraud or Larceny by Check	90	6.91%	50	6.46%
Other Fraud	75	5.76%		
Violations of Narcotic Drug Laws	212	16.28%	54	6.98%
Violations of Alcohol Laws (includes DWI)	154	11.83%		
All Others (Major areas were CCW, driving offenses other than DWI, & Destruction of Property.)	159	12.21%	74	9.56%
	1302	100.00%	774	100.00%

INVESTIGATIONS
1970-71 thru 1974-75



YEARLY:	Pre-Sentence	Total
1970-71	2747	5779
1971-72	2063	6537
1972-73	3081	6726
1973-74	3851	8161
1974-75	4291	9406

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION -- BY COUNTY

	Probation	Parole	Inter-State	Total
Adair (18)	64	4	3	71
Andrew (1)	10	0	0	10
Atchison (1)	4	0	0	4
Audrain (6)	47	14	3	64
Barry (21)	34	12	4	50
Barton (9)	13	2	2	17
Bates (5)	6	2	3	11
Benton (5)	16	1	4	21
Bollinger (22)	24	0	1	25
Boone (6)	274	71	13	358
Buchanan (1)	53	15	22	90
Butler (14)	51	12	3	66
Caldwell (2)	5	2	2	9
Callaway (6)	69	5	1	75
Camden (20)	18	3	5	26
Cape Girardeau (22)	153	11	15	179
Carroll (2)	6	0	2	8
Carter (13)	8	0	0	8
Cass (24)	55	3	4	62
Cedar (9)	4	0	4	8
Chariton (2)	1	1	0	2
Christian (21)	30	3	5	38
Clark (3)	4	1	1	6
Clay (19)	214	11	18	243
Clinton (1)	10	3	1	14
Cole (6)	53	29	3	85
Cooper (6)	15	2	1	18
Crawford (11)	16	5	1	22
Dade (9)	2	0	0	2
Dallas (10)	5	3	4	12
Daviness (2)	9	1	2	12
DeKalb (1)	6	0	0	6
Dent (11)	19	1	0	20

	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Inter- State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Douglas (13)	9	0	7	16
Dunklin (23)	95	6	9	110
Franklin (16)	181	23	7	211
Gasconade (11)	12	0	1	13
Gentry (1)	3	1	2	6
Greene (10)	328	67	27	422
Grundy (2)	8	3	0	11
Harrison (2)	8	4	0	12
Henry (5)	24	5	1	30
Hickory (10)	6	0	0	6
Holt (1)	3	0	1	4
Howard (6)	11	5	1	17
Howell (13)	44	5	3	52
Iron (12)	29	0	0	29
Jackson (4)	1056	167	137	1360
Jackson (24)	437	37	43	517
Jasper (9)	235	47	30	312
Jefferson (15)	376	33	27	436
Johnson (5)	17	3	3	23
Knox (3)	6	0	0	6
Laclede (20)	40	5	5	50
Lafayette (5)	9	1	1	11
Lawrence (10)	27	4	3	34
Lewis (3)	12	2	0	14
Lincoln (17)	12	1	3	16
Linn (2)	7	4	4	15
Livingston (2)	19	0	0	19
McDonald (9)	9	7	6	22
Macon (18)	23	6	1	30
Madison (12)	34	3	0	37
Maries (11)	16	0	1	17
Marion (3)	44	15	6	65
Mercer (2)	6	0	2	8
Miller (20)	80	0	2	82
Mississippi (14)	62	4	3	69

	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Inter- State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Moniteau (6)	11	3	2	16
Monroe (3)	20	4	1	25
Montgomery (6)	18	7	1	26
Morgan (20)	22	2	2	26
New Madrid (14)	66	11	5	82
Newton (9)	25	4	4	33
Nodaway (1)	14	1	4	19
Oregon (13)	17	2	1	20
Osage (11)	10	8	0	18
Ozark (13)	9	0	1	10
Pemiscot (23)	67	6	8	81
Perry (22)	17	2	2	21
Pettis (5)	38	9	4	51
Phelps (11)	55	6	1	62
Pike (3)	30	4	0	34
Platte (19)	60	6	5	71
Polk (10)	22	4	2	28
Pulaski (11)	23	4	6	33
Putnam (2)	6	0	0	6
Ralls (3)	6	3	1	10
Randolph (18)	36	23	4	63
Ray (19)	15	2	3	20
Reynolds (12)	8	2	0	10
Ripley (14)	15	4	4	23
St. Charles (17)	90	34	11	135
St. Clair (5)	8	0	0	8
Ste. Genevieve (12)	41	1	1	43
St. Francois (12)	81	17	5	103
St. Louis County (8)	1194	107	112	1413
St. Louis City(7-Central)	440	171	31	642
St. Louis City(7-North)	732	211	82	1025
St. Louis City(7-South)	528	65	56	649
Saline (5)	10	4	1	15
Schuyler (18)	1	1	1	3

	<u>Probation</u>	<u>Parole</u>	<u>Inter- State</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scotland (3)	5	1	2	8
Scott (14)	125	23	8	156
Shannon (13)	19	2	2	23
Shelby (3)	10	3	1	14
Stoddard (14)	45	11	6	62
Stone (21)	32	3	1	36
Sullivan (2)	5	7	0	12
Taney (21)	25	3	3	31
Texas (13)	26	1	6	33
Vernon (9)	24	1	1	26
Warren (17)	26	7	0	33
Washington (12)	34	4	0	38
Wayne (12)	25	5	2	32
Webster (10)	45	8	3	56
Worth (1)	2	0	0	2
Wright (10)	39	2	2	43
TOTALS	8808	1484	861	11,153

* Number in () is district.

VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are playing an increasingly important role in our probation and parole system. During the past year, volunteers have been recruited and trained by our probation offices throughout the State of Missouri. Traditionally, volunteers received intensive training to supervise one client on the basis of a weekly contact. However, citizens are beginning to volunteer in many different areas. We now have volunteers doing such things as: 1) Assisting with pre-sentence investigations; 2) leading group counseling sessions; 3) editing a volunteer newspaper; and 4) helping with the clerical work.

Volunteers are able to contribute two fundamentally important items. First, they are demonstrating an unfeigned concern for clients who have experienced a sense of despair deriving from a lack of self-worth. Secondly, volunteers are serving as a "role model" for the client to learn how to develop a more positive and successful self-identity.

The volunteer strives to become involved with the client. The purpose of such involvement is to convey the message that the client is a uniquely important person who can become successful. Thus, the client learns the constructive alternatives to delinquency and withdrawal.

The largest number of our volunteers are concentrated in our urban areas. St. Louis has a fulltime volunteer coordinator in charge of 210 volunteers. Kansas City also has a fulltime coordinator with a program of 149 volunteers. In addition, our rural areas are utilizing volunteers with 83 actively working with clients. Thus, we presently have a total of 442 volunteers assisting the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. This figure compares with the 200 volunteers we had during the first year of 1972 when the volunteer program started. Measured in manpower hours, our volunteers contributed over 21,000 hours in the past year. These hours cannot measure the quality of work which we have received from our volunteers.

Our volunteer program has received special recognition from Governor Bond, who personally endorsed our program in the spring of 1974. In February of 1975, Attorney General Danforth was the featured speaker who praised our volunteers at an annual banquet in St. Louis. In June, 1975, Lt. Governor Phelps stated he was especially impressed with the growth and record of success our agency has had with volunteers.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole is beginning to receive national recognition for its success in using volunteers. Currently, it stands in the top 10% of agencies which offer a quality volunteer program. The Board stands out as one of the few states which operates a unified state program.

Volunteerism is a concept which is working for the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole. It is a progressive idea which has greatly increased the service to clients that would otherwise not be available. The Board believes volunteers are a rich resource with a potential which is just beginning to be developed.

Within the next year, we hope to recruit and train 300 new volunteers. The Missouri Board of Probation and Parole has great expectations for the volunteer program; for there is no question about the fact that volunteers are the grass-roots of Community Based Corrections.

Community resource development is not totally a new concept but is relatively recent in regards to a definite program approach. With soaring caseloads, it is evident that staffing patterns in the future will not meet growing client needs. As an agency, we feel there is an untapped wealth of services in the community that either needs to be strengthened or created. Resource development logically fits into the rehabilitation process as the community sets the environment the offender is trying to adjust to.

When we think of community resources, we are considering all the matrix of services to the agency. Resource development is a trend towards an increasing awareness of services to be provided by a concerned community. It is to stimulate a community's concern and channel this concern into practical services to be provided to an offender. Such resources that are being developed are in the area of volunteers, employment programs, community education programs, client education programs, day-care services, mental retardation services, legal services, mental health and health services, etc.

The resource development has the potential of developing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of services for the agency. To enhance the effectiveness of this approach and seek an increasing degree of community involvement in the rehabilitation process, two resource development units have been formed during the last year; one being in the St. Louis area and the other in Kansas City, Missouri.

The members of these units do not carry caseloads. Instead of looking at individual needs, these resource developers look at total regional caseload needs. After a process of identification of total caseload needs or areas of concerns, these individuals seek out services in the community to meet these groups of needs. In this process, they are also concerned with putting the necessary chemistry together for other agencies to work together with the Missouri Board of Probation and Parole to provide more adequate services. The resource unit is responsible for the supervision of the services it develops, the coordination of these services and training.

As these units are proving their effectiveness, plans are being formulated to expand the more emphasized approach of resource development throughout the state. The development of community services may be the answer to the future.

DWI INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 1974-1975, two alcohol programs with major emphasis on Driving While Intoxicated offenses were implemented, one in Franklin County and one in Jefferson County.

Prior to the establishment of these programs, the Magistrate Courts' only alternatives were to heavily fine the DWI cases, revoke their driver's license, and/or sentence them to a jail term. Many DWI cases become victims of the revolving door concept and seem to be constantly before the courts with further DWI charges and traffic charges. They are not only charged with additional DWI charges but Driving While Revoked charges.

A screening of the probation caseload in one of the counties reflected that approximately 60% of the cases were on probation as a direct result of alcohol or were experiencing problems with alcohol while under supervision.

One of the first measures taken to assist the Magistrate Judges was by conducting pre-sentence investigations on almost every problem drinker who plead guilty or was found guilty before the courts. Corrective measures are outlined in the pre-sentence investigation and community resources were set up to complement the outlined treatment plan.

These programs were specifically designed for the alcohol offender. The purposes of the programs are:

- (a) To identify, educate, and rehabilitate the alcohol abuser about the short and long term effects of continued alcohol abuse.
- (b) To provide referral for treatment of alcohol abusers and/or alcoholics.
- (c) To reduce the frequency of Driving While Intoxicated offenses by allowing for the separation of drinking and driving through motivation and education.

In establishing the need for such a program, a look at nationwide and area-wide statistics help. There are estimated to be over nine million practicing alcoholics in the United States. One in eleven persons who begin consuming alcohol will end up an alcoholic. Forty percent of law offenders nationwide have been drinking at the time of committing their offense. Undoubtedly, the eleven thousand persons on probation or parole run a higher risk of progressing to the chronic state of alcoholism over the years than other persons in society.

The programs utilize volunteers' help throughout the counties to function. These persons serve on the steering committees, as instructors in the programs, and as one-to-one counselors. The reason for providing the volunteer supervision is to give the client a person in the community with whom he may discuss various problems that occur.

The DWI programs focus on early intervention, screening and referring individuals to the proper community resources. Some of the community resources that are being used are the local AA Chapters, Al-Anon, community mental health centers, and state mental health facilities. Some community resources had to be developed, such as Comtrea Halfway House in Festus, and education programs about alcohol in all program areas. The follow-up by the Probation Officer after a client participates in the various community resources is extremely important and a real key to assure success. The follow-up period is used to reward, support, and reinforce success. It is also a period to help the client be aware that alcoholism and Driving While Intoxicated is a serious matter and not to be taken lightly.

The majority of the Probation and Parole staff involved in these programs have attended special alcohol training programs. These include the Social Science Institute at Washington University in St. Louis, and the Institute of Alcohol and Drug Abuse at the University of Utah.

It is anticipated that this proposal will provide the optimum amount of benefits for the least expenditure of money and time of outside resources. It is designed to be of benefit to the community through volunteer involvement and education as well as provide the court and client with an alternative to the usual fine or jail term for those alcohol related offenses. More important it will be able to provide realistic treatment for these problems by utilizing those resources that presently exist within the community thus averting great financial expense.

Programs are planned for the coming fiscal year for Camden, Laclede, Miller, Morgan, and Boone Counties.

P a r o l e

- RELIEVES CROWDED PRISON CONDITIONS.
- LOWERS COSTS OF CONFINEMENT.
- HELPS REINTEGRATE THE OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY.
- MOTIVATES GOOD BEHAVIOR.
- PROVIDES SUPPORT DURING CRITICAL ADJUSTMENT.
- REINFORCES THE REHABILITATION PROCESS.
- REDUCES RECIDIVISM.

CONTROLS AND FUNCTIONS

JURISDICTION

The Board has parole jurisdiction over adult male and female felons, with no age limitation, who are sentenced to the Division of Corrections, except those under sentence of death. No misdemeanants receive parole consideration by the Board. Misdemeanants may be paroled by circuit courts and magistrate courts.

In addition, the Board operates a state-wide system supplying investigative and supervisory services for adult probationers to all circuit courts within the state. This service is available to the circuit courts for misdemeanants as well as felons. Such services are available to certain magistrate courts. The Board also supervises parolees released from local jails by circuit or magistrate judges.

The Board also conducts investigations, and in some instances holds hearings, relative to matters of executive clemency and commutation of sentence, and makes recommendations to the Governor for his decision.

STATE SENTENCING STRUCTURE

In Missouri the judge or jury sets a maximum sentence within the upper and lower statutory limits for each offense. There is no minimum term, and the Board is authorized to parole an inmate at any time after his arrival, including those under a life sentence. No persons are automatically precluded from parole consideration except those under a death sentence.

GOOD TIME

Good time is awarded by statute and administered by the Division of Corrections at a rate depending on the institution housing the inmate. The maximum sentence is automatically reduced by one-quarter upon commitment; the accumulated good time further reduces the sentence to the point where an individual usually serves a little over one-half of his original maximum sentence. Good time has no real effect on parole eligibility, since inmates are eligible at any time, but will be taken into account as a factor in parole consideration. Jail time is also credited towards the sentence of an inmate.

There is no mandatory release program in effect in the State of Missouri. Inmates are released outright after they have served their sentence, less good time, unless they are paroled earlier.

HEARING SCHEDULE

All inmates are granted a parole hearing unless they specifically waive parole consideration. Application need not be made for parole consideration. Inmates are eligible to be paroled at any time after arrival in the institution, but the Board has adopted a policy of hearing inmates at a time relating to the length of their maximum sentence. This will vary from six months for a two year maximum sentence to 24 months for eleven year and greater sentences. These hearings are scheduled in accordance with the maximum sentence after reduction of jail time.

Hearings are conducted every two months at the Women's Correctional Institution and monthly at all other institutions. Generally, a panel of one board member and two parole analysts are present at parole hearings. These panels may grant or deny parole by majority decision.

If parole is initially denied, the Board's policy is to rehear a case at least every five years and to review a file at any time.

In a typical day, approximately fifteen to eighteen interviews are conducted.

PAROLE HEARING AND CASE DECISION

Present at the parole interview are the board members and the inmate.

Counsel and witnesses may not testify in the presence of the inmate, but any adult person, up to no more than three, may appear before the Board immediately following the hearing with the inmate. Thus, counsel may present arguments immediately following the inmate's hearing. A verbatim record is made of the proceedings. The Board does generally solicit opinions from judges, district attorneys, and others on the subject of the inmate's parole. Any written or oral arguments from the inmate's family, counsel and others will be accepted.

Recommendations for or against parole are made by the institutional case work staff and through contact made by the institutional parole officer, but these are not binding on the Board. The Board studies case materials prior to parole interview sessions.

The inmate is informed of the Board's decision through written notice received within three or four days of the decision. This notice contains the rationale for the Board's decision. The institutional parole officer will also discuss the Board's decision with the inmate.

If the inmate is denied parole, he can write to the Board and request a case review based on any new or additional information in his case.

If there is a detainer pending on an inmate, the Board will attempt to ascertain the intentions of the issuing authority but does not attempt to arrive at an agreement with the authority as to what should be done about the inmate. The Board will consider a case on its merits without regard for the detainer.

REVOCATION

A warrant is not required for a parole officer to arrest a parolee suspected of being in violation of his agreement. The parolee is generally held in custody pending a decision as to his parole. He is generally not entitled to bail pending disposition of a new charge, but will on occasion return a man to the institution for violation of parole in lieu of new prosecution.

Initial Hearing

An on-site preliminary hearing is held to determine if there are reasonable grounds to believe a violation of parole has occurred. This hearing is not held for those charged with a new crime but it is conducted for those parolees who are returned after absconding, or leaving the area without the knowledge of the parole officer. In the average case, the initial hearing is conducted "as promptly as convenient after the arrest" or detention of the parolee.

The initial hearing is usually conducted by a parole officer at the supervisory level who is not directly involved in the case. The parolee is notified in writing of the hearing and of the violation of which he is suspected. He is given a copy of the violation report. The parolee is not allowed any form of representation at this hearing, unless it is determined that he is not able to represent himself; but he may present witnesses and evidence in his favor and he may confront or cross-examine individuals who have supplied information adverse to his case. The parolee has access to official materials, records or reports prior to this hearing. A summary of the initial hearing is prepared and the parolee is given a copy of this report.

Final Hearing

There is a second and final hearing held to determine if parole will be revoked. This hearing is conducted by the Parole Board at the reception center for the Division of Corrections. This hearing is held both for those returned after absconding and for those charged with a new crime, after disposition of the new charges. The parolee will be heard within a maximum of fifteen days from the date of his request for a parole revocation hearing. Present at the hearing are at least two board members. The parolee is given written notice of the charges against him through the "order for arrest and return," a copy of which he receives.

The parolee may not be represented by an attorney or other individuals at this hearing. After the hearing, however, a representative may make a presentation to the Board. Attorneys are not appointed for indigent parolees. The parolee may present evidence and individuals in his favor after the hearing. He may not confront witnesses or his parole officer at the hearing. The parolee is allowed access to official materials, reports or records prior to this final hearing. A verbatim record is made of the proceedings.

Revocation is not automatic if the parolee has committed a new felony or a new misdemeanor. The vote of the two board members present is required to revoke parole; if they cannot agree, the decision will be returned to the full Board for a decision. The parolee is informed of the Board's decision within five working days after the decision has been made. The decision is orally explained to the parolee by the institutional parole officer. If the final decision is to revoke parole, the parolee can appeal to the Board for a full case review by written request.

Credit is given to the revoked parolee for the time spent on parole, unless the parolee spends time in an institution outside the Department of Corrections on a new sentence. In this case, he may or may not be granted the time spent in that institution. There is no periodic schedule for the hearing of a revoked man for reparole, but he is usually set for a rehearing in one year. If he has less than a year remaining on his sentence, he is usually denied further parole consideration.

DISCHARGE

The Board does not have power to discharge the parolee from further parole supervision short of the expiration of his maximum sentence, except as a result of an agreement with the Governor's office. A person who has been under parole supervision for a minimum of five years can be recommended to the Governor for commutation of sentence, and the Governor may commute the sentence to time served at his discretion. Unless the sentence is commuted, supervision must continue to the maximum sentence. Parolees discharged from supervision automatically are restored their civil rights, if on a first felony conviction. Otherwise they may apply for restoration of civil rights by the Governor after two years from the date of discharge from parole supervision or discharge from the institution by reason of completion of the maximum sentence.

BOARD WORKLOAD

1974-1975

Parole Hearings	1948
Parole Reviews	1177
New Cases	2135
Revocation Hearings	63
Paroles	878
Discharges	523
Revocations of Parole	196
Restoration of Citizenship issued to first offenders at time of discharge from parole	352
Board Recommendations for Executive Clemency:	
Granted	63
Denied	21

The above list of functions indicates the number of individuals that the Board processed during fiscal year 1974-1975.

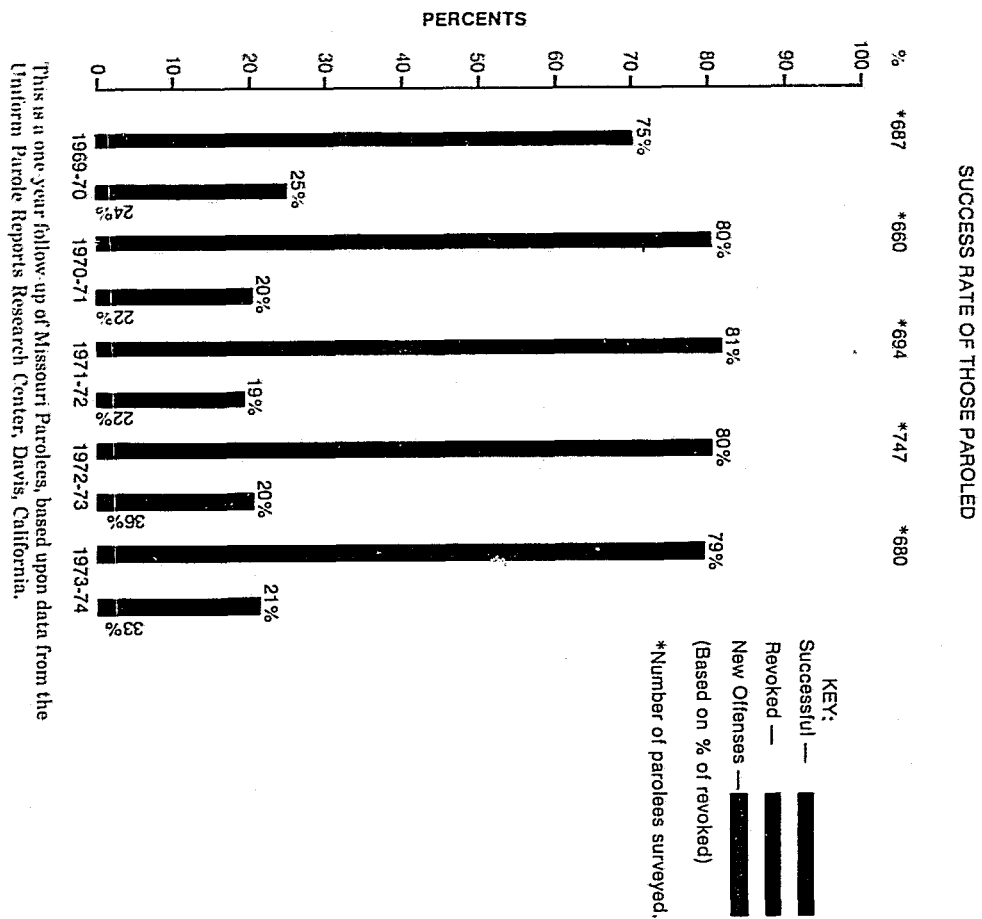
BOARD ACTION -- 1974-1975

Inst.	Total Paroled	% OF Total Paroled	Total Population	% of Total Population	% Paroled Of Total Population	Number Of Hearings	Number Paroled At Hearings	% OF Paroled At Hearings	Number Of Reviews	Number Paroled At Review	% OF Paroled At Review
Portland	50	5.69%	134	3.19%	37.31%	49	17	34.69%	71	33	46.48%
MIR	285	32.46%	525	12.50%	54.29%	589	250	42.44%	47	35	74.47%
TIPCAN	40	4.56%	120	2.86%	33.33%	66	26	39.39%	26	14	53.85%
Wobesly	206	23.46%	895	21.30%	23.02%	549	103	18.76%	304	103	33.88%
MSP	297	33.83%	2527	60.15%	11.75%	695	140	20.14%	729	157	21.54%
TOTALS	878	100.00%	4201	100.00%	20.90%	1948	536	27.52%	1177	342	29.06%

*Total Population as of June 30, 1975.

% PAROLED OF TOTAL HEARD AND REVIEWED -- 28.10%

This chart shows the total action taken by the Board regarding parole without relation to the total released from the Department of Corrections.

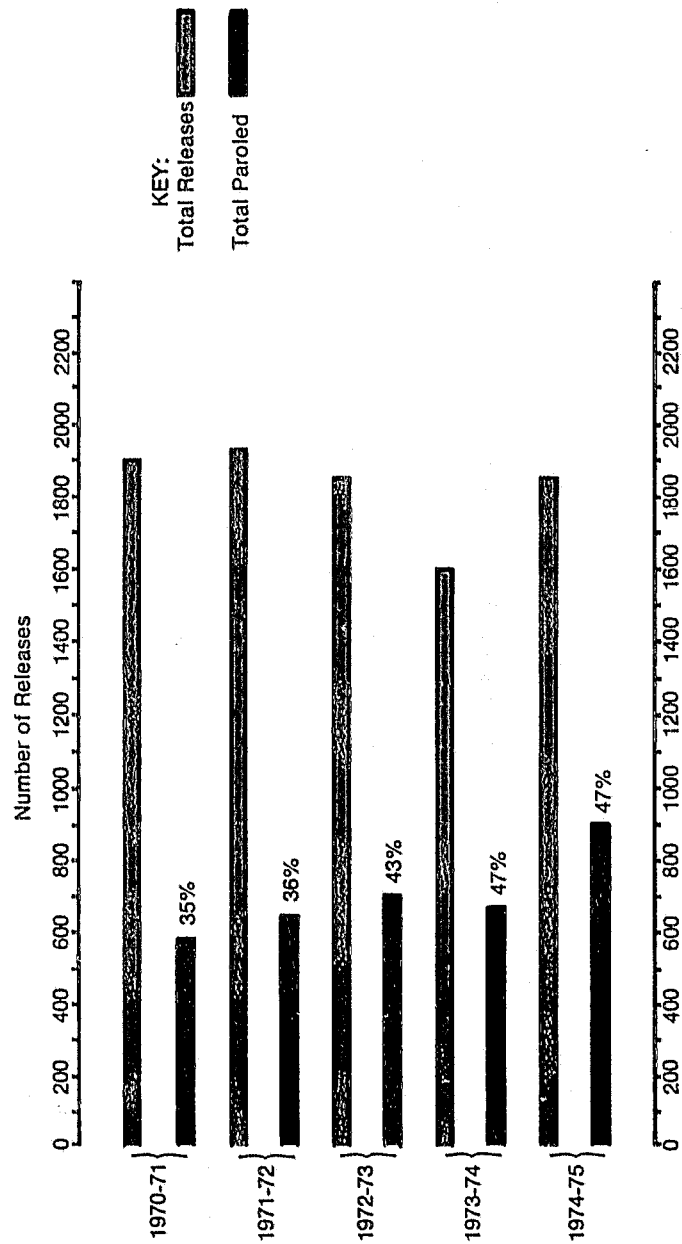


CASELOAD

Ending June 30, 1975

Under Supervision	Board Paroles	Probation	Parole	Inter-State	Totals
7/1/74:					
In Missouri	916	7702	354	787	9759
In Other States	128	809			937
Custody	15				15
TOTALS	1059	8511	354	787	10,711
6/30/75:					
In Missouri	1048	8808	436	861	11,153
In Other States	163	938			1,101
Custody	22				22
TOTALS	1233	9746	436	861	12,276
LOSS OR GAIN	+174	+1235	+82	+74	+1565

PERCENT OF PAROLEES TO TOTAL RELEASES



This table of Missouri Parolees combines the number and percent paroled in relation to total releases (including commutation of sentence, discharged by order of Court, escapes, and deaths) from the Department of Corrections.

INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION
OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

In 1934 the United States Congress enacted the Crime Control Consent Act (Public Law 293, 73rd Congress, 2nd Session; Title 4, U.S.C. 111), which gave consent of Congress to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes. As a result of this action by Congress, the Interstate Commission on Crime drafted the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers in 1937. Today, all States are members of this Compact. Missouri has been a member since 1947. Missouri has also enacted legislation which enables us to enter into Compact supervision with the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

This is a legally binding agreement whereby the fifty States serve as each other's agents in the investigation and supervision of parolees and probationers. There are certain Compact forms, including the Agreement to Return Form, which are legally recognized in all States. This allows for the return of a probation or parole violator to the sending state from the receiving, or supervising, state without the need for extradition.

The probationer or parolee abides by the conditions of his probation or parole from the sending, or originating state, as well as by those of the supervising state. Most of these conditions are fairly uniform, with some states having specific statutes setting up the rules and regulations for probationers and parolees in their state.

This Compact is being used more and more in view of the great mobility of today's population, and has, since its conception, proved its value in the protection of society through the rehabilitation of the offender.

The Interstate Compact has separate membership in the American Corrections Association. The membership has a board of directors, officers, and has an annual meeting to discuss all the problems that each state has. Much time and effort is spent in trying to seek uniformity. Time is spent in discussing various legal decisions and various federal and state statute changes. This Compact is effective both in time saved and money spent, and is, in fact, one of the most working units of the American Corrections Association.

DISTRIBUTION -- MISSOURI CASES IN OTHER STATES

State	Probation	Parole	Total	State	Probation	Parole	Total
Alabama	8	1	9	Nevada	8	1	9
Alaska	1	0	1	New Hampshire	0	0	0
Arizona	12	2	14	New Jersey	4	3	7
Arkansas	47	11	58	New Mexico	3	0	3
California	68	13	81	New York	14	1	15
Colorado	15	1	16	North Carolina	4	1	5
Connecticut	4	0	4	North Dakota	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	Ohio	18	3	21
Florida	36	2	38	Oklahoma	44	6	50
Georgia	11	1	12	Oregon	3	2	5
Hawaii	3	0	3	Pennsylvania	8	2	10
Idaho	5	0	5	Rhode Island	1	0	1
Illinois	178	32	210	South Carolina	6	0	6
Indiana	32	8	40	South Dakota	4	0	4
Iowa	40	5	45	Tennessee	22	7	29
Kansas	176	21	197	Texas	39	9	48
Kentucky	5	5	10	Utah	2	2	4
Louisiana	18	0	18	Vermont	0	0	0
Maine	1	0	1	Virginia	9	1	10
Maryland	2	0	2	Washington	9	4	13
Massachusetts	1	0	1	West Virginia	0	1	1
Michigan	31	2	33	Wisconsin	4	6	13
Minnesota	5	3	8	Wyoming	3	1	4
Mississippi	14	3	17	Washington, D.C.	3	0	3
Montana	4	0	4	Canada	1	0	1
Nebraska	9	3	12	Custody	0	22	22
				TOTALS	938	185	1123

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CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FROM OTHER STATES

Alabama	6	Nevada	2
Alaska	2	New Hampshire	0
Arizona	13	New Jersey	6
Arkansas	43	New Mexico	6
California	121	New York	15
Colorado	28	North Carolina	16
Connecticut	0	North Dakota	1
Delaware	1	Ohio	17
Florida	62	Oklahoma	39
Georgia	13	Oregon	7
Hawaii	0	Pennsylvania	5
Idaho	3	Rhode Island	2
Illinois	123	South Carolina	2
Indiana	9	South Dakota	5
Iowa	34	Tennessee	7
Kansas	78	Texas	75
Kentucky	7	Utah	0
Louisiana	14	Vermont	1
Maine	0	Virginia	11
Maryland	4	Washington	13
Massachusetts	3	West Virginia	4
Michigan	17	Wisconsin	18
Minnesota	2	Wyoming	1
Mississippi	14	Washington, D.C.	3
Montana	2	Puerto Rico	1
Nebraska	13	TOTAL	869

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PROBATION AND PAROLE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Since beginning operation on July 15, 1974, the PAPIS System has accumulated a data base of approximately 18,000 records. Of this number, 12,000 are active cases, and the remaining 6,000 are closed cases which will be saved for historical processing.

The system currently consists of ten video terminals connected to an IBM 370/155 located at the Highway Patrol headquarters in Jefferson City, Missouri. These terminals are used to enter case information and retrieve case information.

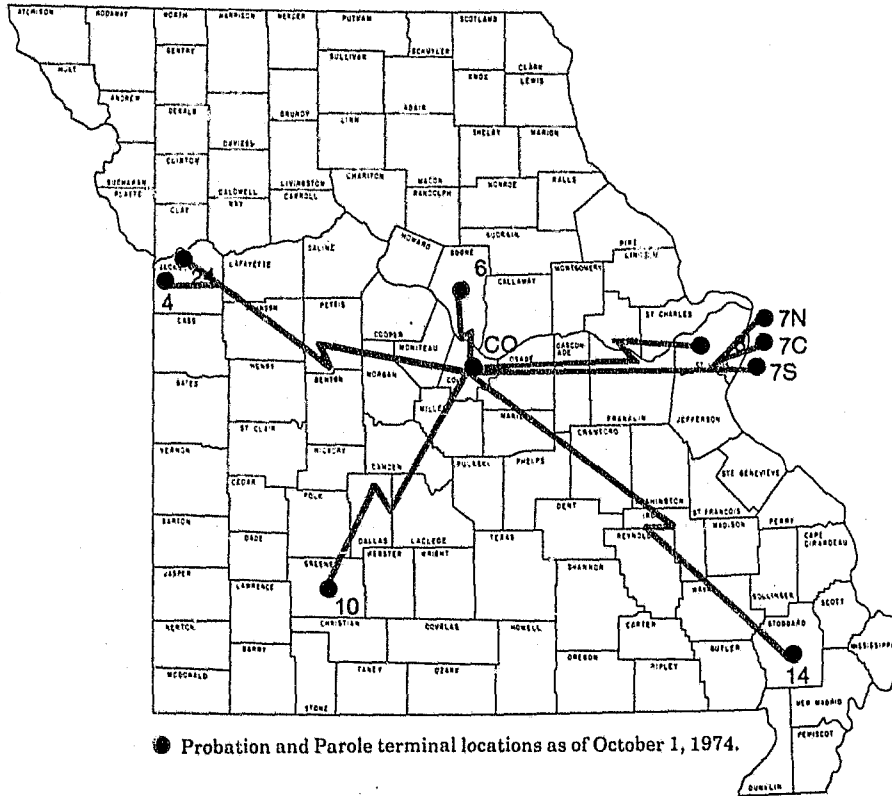
On January 1, 1975, we began collecting information from the Client Analysis form. The Client Analysis form is a scale designed to indicate the client's movement and to determine his supervision needs. Through analysis of this data, we hope to be able to better determine the client's needs, and to match clients with special problems with officers who have had success in dealing with his type of problems.

During the fall of 1975, the Highway Patrol will implement a computer interface which will allow all probation and parole terminals to have access to Department of Revenue Driver's License files, State and National Wanted Persons files, Criminal History files, National Law Enforcement Tele-communications System (which allows for nation-wide message switching), and local arrest information in Kansas City and St. Louis. The computer interface will also allow Probation and Parole Officers to be notified whenever one of their clients is arrested, if a warrant is issued for that client, or whenever that client comes into contact with law enforcement officers. The interface will also allow the inquiring law enforcement office to be notified if the individual just inquired on is under the supervision of the Board of Probation and Parole.

Also during the fall of 1975, we hope to begin entering information on Release on Recognizance cases. Work is currently underway in developing a Recognizance module for PAPIS. This system would allow us to collect information on the Recognizance Program and will also serve as a preliminary collection system for collecting data on clients prior to being sentenced to the Division of Corrections or placed on probation. This will also speed up some pre-sentence investigations since information will also have been collected during the Recognizance investigation and supervision.

Early in 1976, the Probation and Parole Information System will connect with the Division of Corrections prison population system. This will allow for exchange of information gathered by one division which is needed by the other division. (Example: Probation violators revoked and sent to prison or inmates released on parole). The Division of Corrections and Probation and Parole are also looking at the possibility of developing a common community resource system. This would make available to Probation and Parole Officers and Corrections Caseworkers information on what resources are available in a community which could be of benefit to clients. We hope to be able to develop this system during 1976.

PAPIS NETWORK



TRAINING

During 1974-1975, all new staff received sixty hours of orientation training in addition to sixty hours of on the job training through case conferences with their supervisors. Journeyman staff received a total of 44 hours of training during the past year, some of it at regional training sessions while other was in individual case conferences and development.

During the past year, twenty-four newly appointed supervisors in the middle management level received participatory management training. All supervisors in April participated in a planning session which was designed around "Management by Objectives" format, using the standards from the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, which constituted 16 hours of implementation time not counting preparation for the session.

Following is a summary of the training that took place during the past year, and the staff that attended.

TRAINING SESSIONS:

New Employees (5 sessions)	95 Staff Trained
Middle Management	24 Staff Trained
Group Work Techniques	30 Staff Trained
Advanced Reality Therapy (2 sessions)	42 Staff Trained
New Concepts in Reality Therapy	11 Staff Trained
Support Services	<u>116 Staff Trained</u>
	SUB-TOTAL*
	318 Staff Trained
5 SEMINARS & INSTITUTES	11 Staff Trained
4 CONFERENCES	<u>31 Staff Trained</u>
TOTAL	360 Staff Trained

The training sessions include orientation, interviewing skills, evaluation skills, treatment skills, and participatory management. The seminars and institutes are on drug abuse, alcoholism, volunteerism, and correctional administration. The conferences include Central States Corrections Association, National Conference on Volunteers, National Pre-Trial Intervention Conference, and American Corrections Association.

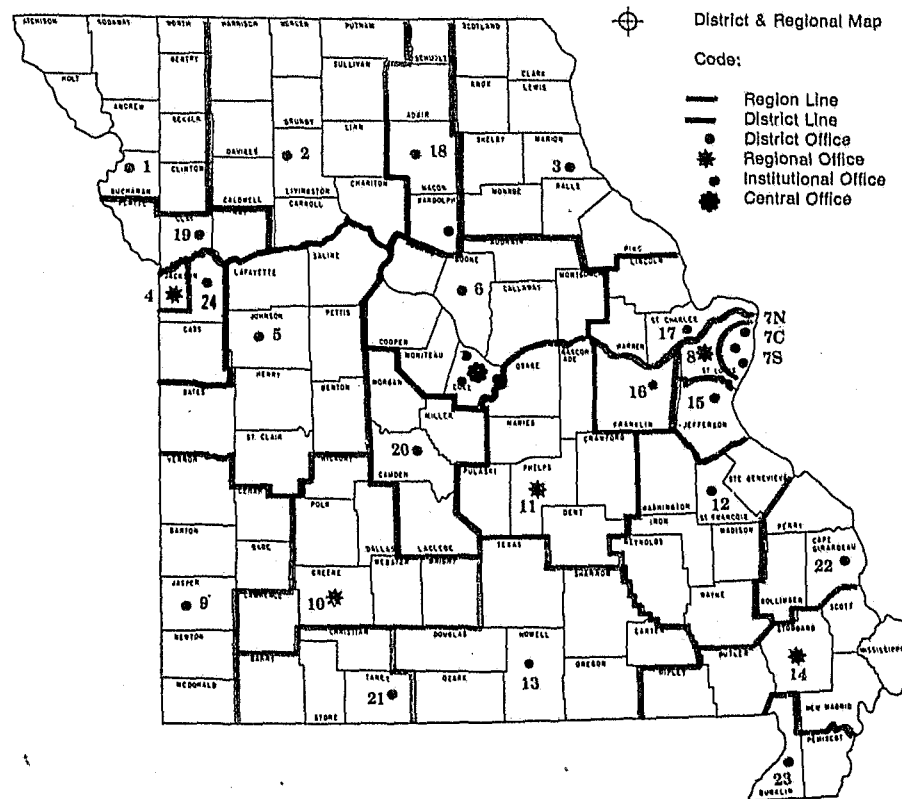
PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The 1974-75 fiscal year recognizes the workload running ahead of what had been anticipated, both in the amount of investigations completed and cases under supervision. The Division hopes that, in the not too distant future, for the first time there will be enough staff and staff support to reduce the caseloads to fifty, so that in fact probation and parole can really be tried in Missouri.

Our planning and goal setting for the past fiscal year was centered around the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. In an effort to be more effective and efficient, and to strive to bring caseloads into a manageable prospective, we have set the following goals.

- 1) Continual expansion of the Pre-Trial Release Project;
- 2) Further development of the Driving While Intoxicated Program;
- 3) Development and utilization of a client needs survey instrument for programming and deployment of staff;
- 4) Implementation of an experimental team management of probation and parole caseloads, with emphasis on an in-take program to be started in St. Louis;
- 5) Establishment of a clearinghouse of employment services to clients, as a cooperative effort between this division and Manpower Development and the Division of Corrections.

Other goals will be the evaluation of our Volunteer Program and expansion of our training programs for all levels of management.



DISTRICT OFFICES

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113 N. 5th Street, St. Joseph 64501 - Judicial Circuits 4, 5, 43

Counties

Andrew	Atchison	Buchanan
Clinton	DeKalb	Gentry
Holt	Nodaway	Worth

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P.O. Box 605, 615 Webster Street, Chillicothe 64601 -
Judicial Circuits 3, 8, 9, 43

Caldwell	Carroll	Chariton
Davless	Grundy	Harrison
Linn	Livingston	Mercer
Putnam	Sullivan	

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223A Broadway, Hannibal 63401 - Judicial Circuits 1, 2, 10, 11, 41

Clark	Knox	Lewis
Marion	Monroe	Pike
Ralls	Scotland	Shelby

- 4 -

Room 567, State Office Building, 615 East 13th Street, Kansas City 64106
- Judicial Circuit 16

Kansas City

- 5 -

706 N. College, P.O. Box 413, Warrensburg 64093 - Judicial Circuits
15, 17, 18, 27, 30

Bates	Benton	Henry
Johnson	Lafayette	Pettis
St. Clair	Saline	

- 6 -

800 North Providence Road, Columbia 65201 - Judicial Circuits 12, 13,
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Audrain	Boone	Callaway
Cole	Cooper	Howard
Moniteau	Montgomery	

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- 7-Central -

900 Chestnut, St. Louis 63101 - Judicial Circuit 22

St. Louis City - Central

- 7-North -

1315-21 North Kingshighway, St. Louis 63113 - Judicial Circuit 22

St. Louis City - North

- 7-South -

3115 South Grand, Room 200, St. Louis 63118 - Judicial Circuit 22

St. Louis City - South

- Pre-Trial Release Unit -

Municipal Courts Building, Rooms 75-27, 1320 Market Street, St. Louis
63103 - Judicial Circuit 22

- 8 -

1500 South Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis 63117 - Judicial Circuit 21

St. Louis

- 9 -

2413 Fairlawn Drive, Box 676, Carthage 64836 - Judicial Circuits 28,
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Barton	Cedar	Dade
Jasper	McDonald	Newton
Vernon		

- 10 -

1925 East Bennett, Suite J, P.O. Box 3924, Glenstone Station, Springfield
65804 - Judicial Circuits 30, 31, 38, 39

Dallas	Greene	Hickory
Lawrence	Polk	Webster
Wright		

- 11 -

1034-B Kingshighway, P.O. Box 366, Rolla 65401 - Judicial Circuits
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Crawford	Dent	Gasconade
Maries	Osage	Phelps
Pulaski		

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P.O. Drawer 389, 200 S. Henry, Farmington 63640 - Judicial Circuits
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Iron
Washington
St. Francois

Madison
Wayne

Reynolds
Sta. Genevieve

- 13 -

1530 Imperial Center, Box 802, Porter Wagoner Boulevard, West Plains
65775 - Judicial Circuits 25, 37, 38

Carter
Oregon
Texas

Douglas
Ozark

Howell
Shannon

- 14 -

Dexter Medical Arts Building, P.O. Box 188, Dexter 63841 - Judicial
Circuits 33, 34, 35, 36

Butler
Ripley

Mississippi
Scott

New Madrid
Stoddard

- 15 -

21 Highway South, P.O. Box 338, Hillsboro 63050 - Judicial Circuit 23

Jefferson

- 16 -

414 East Main, Union 63084 - Judicial Circuit 20

Franklin

- 17 -

1372 South Fifth Street, Three Flags Center, St. Charles 63301 -
Judicial Circuits 11, 12

Lincoln

St. Charles

Warren

- 18 -

P.O. Box 452, Jct. Hiway 36 & 63, Macon 63552 - Judicial Circuits
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Adair
Schuyler

Macon

Randolph

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108 South Forest, Liberty 64068 - Judicial Circuits 6, 7, 8

Clay

Platte

Ray

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P.O. Box D, Camdenton 65020 - Judicial Circuit 26

Camden
Morgan

Laclede

Miller

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P.O. Box 1148, 202 West Main, Branson 65616 - Judicial Circuits
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Barry
Taney

Christian

Stone

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320 Broadway, P.O. Box 896, Cape Girardeau 63701 - Judicial Circuits
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Bollinger

Perry

Cape Girardeau

- 23 -

1321 St. Francis Street, P.O. Box 632, Kennett 63857 - Judicial
Circuits 34, 35

Dunklin

Pemiscot

- 24 -

1600 South Noland Road, Suite 112, Independence 64055 - Judicial
Circuits 16, 17

Cass

Jackson

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END