



American Probation and Parole Association
Adult and Juvenile Probation and Parole
National Firearm Survey, Second Edition
(October 2006)

Introduction

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) regularly receives inquiries regarding the arming policies and practices of adult and juvenile probation and parole agencies throughout the United States.

The first edition of this report was published in 2002 following an initial survey. The second edition of this report represents information gathered from follow-up contact with each state beginning in October 2005 to October 2006.

Due to the complexity of probation and parole organization at the state level, it is recommended that text narratives be consulted for detailed information on each listing, however, tables have been added to this edition to summarize arming and peace officer status by state.

The information in this document does not represent an endorsement from APPA as to whether or not officers should be armed. It is only meant to provide firearm policy information as accurately as possible. APPA's position statement on weapons states, "The American Probation and Parole Association neither supports nor opposes the carrying of weapons by probation and parole officers; however, should the decision be made by an agency to authorize officers to carry weapons, that decision must be made within the framework of actual need, officer safety demands, and must be consistent with the laws and policies which guide that agency." The entire position statement can be found on this page of the APPA website: <http://www.appa-net.org/about%20appa/weapons.htm>.

If there are any changes, updates, or additions to the information contained in this report, please notify Diane Kincaid at (859) 244-8196 or dkincaid@csg.org.

Arming of Probation and Parole Officers

October 2006

(States noted with * have been updated for 2005/2006. See complete description on-line at

<http://www.appa-net.org/information%20clearing%20house/survey.htm>)

Yellow highlights are for states that have not responded

	Probation		Parole	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Alabama*	Y	N	Y	N
Alaska*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Arizona*	Y ¹	Y ¹	Y ¹	N
Arkansas*	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
California*	Y ³	Y ³	Y ²	Y ²
Colorado*	N	N	Y ²	N
Connecticut*	N	N	Y	N
Delaware	Y ²	Y ⁴	Y ²	Y ⁴
District of Columbia*	N	N	N	N
Florida*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
Georgia*	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
Guam* (probation only)	Y ²	Y ²	--	--
Hawaii*	N	N	N	N
Idaho*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
Illinois* (parole only)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana*	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	Y ¹	Y ¹
Iowa*	Y	N	Y	N
Kansas*	N	N	Y ³	N
Kentucky*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
Louisiana*	Y ²	Y	Y ²	Y
Maine	Y	N	Y	N
Maryland	N	N	N	N
Massachusetts	N	N	N	N
Michigan	Y	N	Y	N
Minnesota*	N	N	N	N
Mississippi*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N

¹ Optional

² Mandatory

³ Based on job specifications

⁴ Only for those supervising serious juvenile offenders

⁵ Based on county

	Probation		Parole	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Missouri*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
Montana*	Y	N	Y	N
Nebraska*	N	N	N	N
Nevada* (adult only)	Y ²	Y ⁵	Y ²	N
New Hampshire*	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
New Jersey*	N	N	Y ²	--
New Mexico*	Y ¹	N	Y ¹	N
New York* (probation only)	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	Y ²	N
North Carolina*	Y ³	N	Y ³	N
North Dakota	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--
Ohio*	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	Y ²	N
Oklahoma	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
Oregon	Y ⁵	N	Y ⁵	N
Pennsylvania	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	Y ⁵	Y ⁵
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	N	N	N	N
South Carolina* (juvenile p/p only)	Y	N	Y	N
South Dakota*	N	N	Y	N
Tennessee	N	N	N	N
Texas	Y ⁵	N	Y	N
Utah*	Y ²	N	Y ²	N
Vermont*	N	N	N	N
Virgin Islands	N	N	N	N
Virginia (adult only)*	Y	Y	Y	Y ⁶
Washington*	Y ³	N	Y ³	N
West Virginia*	Y ¹	Y ¹	Y ⁷	Y ¹
Wisconsin	N	N	N	N
Wyoming (adult only)*	N	N	N	N

¹ Optional

² Mandatory

³ Based on job specifications

⁴ Only for those supervising serious juvenile offenders

⁵ Based on county

⁶ Subject to judicial authorization

⁷ Intensive supervision and absconder program officers only

**Peace Officer Status of Probation and Parole Officers
October 2006**

(States noted with * have been updated for 2005/2006. See complete description on-line at
<http://www.appa-net.org/information%20clearing%20house/survey.htm>)

Yellow highlights are for states or territories that have not responded

Due to the complexity in each state's regulations, it is recommended that you also consult the full descriptions noted at the above link

	Probation		Parole	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Alabama*	Y	N	Y	N
Alaska*	Y	Y	Y	Y
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona*	Y	Y	N	Y ¹
Arkansas*	Y	N	Y	N
California*	Y ²	Y ²	Y	Y
Colorado*	Y	Y	Y	N
Connecticut*	Y	Y	N	N
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia*	--	Y	--	N
Florida*	N	Y	N	Y
Georgia*	Y	N	Y	N
Guam* (probation only)	Y	Y	--	--
Hawaii*	N	N	N	N
Idaho*	N	N	N	N
Illinois* (parole only)	Y	Y	Y ¹	Y ¹
Indiana*	N	N	N	N
Iowa*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas*	N	N	--	N
Kentucky*	Y	N	Y	N
Louisiana*	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine	N	Y	N	Y
Maryland	N	N	N	N
Massachusetts	N	N	N ³	N
Michigan	N	N	N ⁴	N
Minnesota*	N	N	N	N
Mississippi*	Y	N	Y	N

¹ Limited Peace Officer status

² Only those officers required or who choose to carry firearm

³ Not Peace Officers, but are considered law enforcement as special state police officers

⁴ Officers have power to arrest parolees, but are not peace officers

	Probation		Parole	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Missouri*	N ⁵	N ⁵	N ⁵	N ⁵
Montana*	N ⁵	N	N ⁵	N
Nebraska*	N ⁶	N ⁶	N ⁶	N ⁴
Nevada* (adult only)	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Hampshire*	N ⁶	N ⁶	N ⁶	N ⁶
New Jersey*	N ⁷	N ⁷	Y	--
New Mexico*	Y	N ⁷	Y	N ⁴
New York* (probation only)	Y	Y	Y	N
North Carolina*	N ⁵	N	N ⁵	N
North Dakota	Y	N	Y	N
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--
Ohio*	Y ²	--	Y ²	N
Oklahoma	Y	N	Y	N
Oregon	Y	N	Y	N
Pennsylvania	Y ²	Y ²	Y ²	Y ²
Puerto Rico				
Rhode Island	N	N	N	N
South Carolina* (juvenile p/p only)	Y	N ⁸	Y	N ⁸
South Dakota*	N ⁷	N ⁷	N ⁴	N
Tennessee	N	N	N	N
Texas	N	N ⁷	N	N
Utah*	Y	N ⁷	Y	N ⁷
Vermont*	N ⁶	--	N ⁶	--
Virgin Islands	N	N	N	N
Virginia (adult only)*	N	N	N	N ⁴
Washington*	N ⁶	Y	N ⁶	Y
West Virginia*	N ⁶	N	N ⁵	N
Wisconsin	N	N	N	N
Wyoming (adult only)*	N ⁵	N	N ⁵	N

¹ Limited Peace Officer status

² Only those officers required or who choose to carry firearm

³ Not Peace Officers, but are considered law enforcement as special state police officers

⁴ Officers have power to arrest parolees, but are not peace officers

⁵ Officers are not peace officers, but can arrest probationers or parolees

⁶ Officers have arrest powers, but are not Peace Officers

⁷ Arrest powers limited to probationers

⁸ Current law allows law enforcement certification, but as of 2006, no officers have been certified

APPA Probation and Parole Firearms Survey (Updated 2005-2006)

Alabama

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and parole are within the judicial branch of state government, Alabama Unified Judicial System, Administrative Office of the Courts.

There is a statewide policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm. Officers are not classified as peace officers. They have the power to arrest only when a judge makes it a specific condition as part of a juveniles' probation or aftercare orders.

It was not under consideration for officers to carry a firearm at the time of the survey.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or aftercare supervision services in the state of Alabama.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Legislative Branch of government, the Alabama Board of Pardons and Paroles provides adult probation and parole services. Three members of the board administer the agency, while an Assistant Executive Director oversees field services. Most misdemeanor probation cases are released to informal probation.

Officers do carry a firearm. They are classified as law enforcement. They do have the power to arrest. They do not undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Alabama's firearm policy was instituted over 20 years ago when the officers were re-classified as law enforcement. Arming is not limited to special duty officers.

Firearm education and training is provided by the Police Academy. All officers are required to take the training and proficiently pass the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers receive continuing education and training. They re-qualify yearly.

Officers are required to carry a .40 caliber that is provided by the state.

There are some probation services provided in the state that are not affiliated with state government.

Alaska

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and aftercare are within the executive branch of state government, Division of Juvenile Justice. Juvenile probation provides supervision to juvenile probationers as well as juveniles placed on aftercare.

Officers do not carry firearms, but are classified as peace officers and as such they have the power to arrest when there is probable cause to believe the minor has violated his/her probation or conditions

of release from the court of jurisdiction; or when the court of jurisdiction has issued an arrest warrant or an order of the court to take the youth into custody and detain the youth.

There is a statewide policy that prohibits officers from carrying firearms.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or aftercare supervision services, however, there is some contracting with private companies for electronic monitoring.

Adult Probation and Parole

Division of Probation and Parole of the Alaska Department of Corrections supervises adult parolees and adult felony probation cases, which is in the Executive Branch of state government. Misdemeanor offenders granted probation by the District Courts are not supervised.

Officers are required to pass the firearms course during the basic academy to graduate, but are not required to carry a firearm in the performance of their duties. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest. Since 1999, officers who want to carry a firearm undergo psychological testing.

The Anchorage Police Academy or the Department of Corrections Training Academy provides firearm education and training. Officers receive continuing education and training and are required to re-qualify twice a year.

Officers are required to carry a .40 caliber that is issued by the Department if they choose to be armed. An officer can purchase and carry their own firearm, but it must be a 9mm or larger semi-automatic. Private firearms must be inspected yearly.

There are no private companies providing adult felony probation or parole supervision.

Arizona

Adult and Juvenile Probation

Adult and juvenile probation administered locally under the jurisdiction of a unified court system under the Arizona Supreme Court, through the Adult Probation Services Division and the Juvenile Probation Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Seven of Arizona's fifteen counties have combined Adult and Juvenile Probation Departments. These departments, and the eight separate Adult departments, report to a Chief Probation Officer. The Chief Probation Officer reports to the Presiding Judge of the Superior court for that county.

In those counties with separate juvenile probation departments, the departments report to the Director of Juvenile Court Services, who, in turn, reports to the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge of the Superior Court of that county.

Adult and juvenile probation and surveillance officers have the option to request to be authorized to carry a firearm. These officers, whether or not they carry a firearm, have the authority of a Peace Officer in the performance of their duties.

On the adult side, officers statutorily have authority to serve warrants, make arrests, and bring persons before the court who are under suspended sentences.

On the juvenile side, as authorized by the juvenile court and as provided by statute, officers of the court have the authority of a peace officer in the performance of their duties. The Arizona Judicial Council recently clarified that the duties of juvenile probation officers shall include serving warrants, make arrests, and bring persons before the court who are under suspended sentences.

The Chief Probation Officer or Director of Juvenile Court Services may require that certain job assignments are staffed by an armed officer; shall determine when officers authorized to carry a firearm are restricted from carrying in certain job assignments or in the performance of certain duties; and shall not order a staff member to be armed. They may require the transfer of an unarmed officer to another job assignment if the current assignment requires an armed officer.

All officer safety requirements, firearms requirements and training standards are prescribed in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration. All officers with probationer supervision responsibilities are provided 8 hours of safety orientation within 30 days of appointment, are required to successfully complete 20 hours of safety related training included in the curriculum of the Certification Academy, and are required to successfully complete the 40 hour Defensive Tactics Academy, which provides training in the continuum of control up to, but not including, firearm training. Only those officers requesting firearms training or requesting authorization to carry a firearm on duty, and approved by their respective Chief/Director, are eligible to participate in the 40 hour Firearm Training Academy and range qualification. Additionally, officers requesting authorization to carry a firearm must also agree to random drug testing and successfully complete a psychological evaluation prior to participation. Effective January 1, 2004, all new officer applicants are required to successfully complete a psychological evaluation prior to hiring. Some departments also require polygraph testing, both for current officers requesting arming authorization and all new officer applicants. Successful completion of the initial Firearm Training Academy and range qualification is required to complete the authorization process. Annual refresher qualification in Defensive Tactics, firearm practice and formal firearm re-qualification are all required to maintain the authorization to carry a firearm. Departments vary in their requirements for the utilization of body armor, firearm concealment and the carrying of OC Spray and expandable batons either in conjunction with, or independent of, carrying a firearm.

The only firearms authorized for carry are the Glock Model 19 and Glock model 26. Both of these models fire the 9mm Parabellum cartridge. Purchase of the initial issue of firearms, based on department requests, was made centrally by the AOC. On-going and replacement purchases are now the responsibility of the individual departments.

There are no private companies providing adult or juvenile probation supervision.

Juvenile Parole

Juvenile parole officers are under the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, which is in the executive branch of state government.

Juvenile parole officers do not carry firearms. They have limited peace officer status and are allowed to arrest or take into custody juveniles for which they have a warrant.

There is no policy or statute that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole supervision services in Arizona.

Adult Parole

The Division of Community Corrections, Arizona Department of Corrections, provides adult community supervision, which is within the Executive Branch of state government.

In April of 2001, the Director of the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) authorized parole officers to arm under the provisions of the Arizona Statute for Carrying Concealed Weapons (CCW). The CCW Statute authorizes citizens of the State of Arizona to carry a concealed firearm provided the individual meets the requirements of the Statute. Parole officers do not possess peace officer powers but do have the statutory authority to arrest offenders on community supervision. Parole officers have the option to arm for the purpose of self-protection. Psychological testing is done prior to the officer carrying a firearm.

Prior to optional arming for parole officers, the ADC had specific job classifications, which required the employee to be peace officer certified including Special Investigations Officers. Correctional Series Officers are statutorily authorized to arm depending upon their duty assignments.

Prior to being authorized to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to the CCW Statute, the parole officer must complete the Department approved Carry Concealed Weapons training curriculum. Annual firearm re-qualifications are required.

The Department provides a 9mm firearm and all necessary equipment for parole officers who are authorized to carry a concealed firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Arkansas

Juvenile Probation

Local Juvenile Courts administer intake and probation services. By statute, the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court must designate at least one juvenile intake officer and juvenile probation officer.

The juvenile intake and probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest. The Arkansas Attorney General issued Opinion Attorney General No. 92-333, which stated that there is no statutory authority for juvenile intake and probation officer to prevent or detect crime or enforce the laws of the state. Consequently, juvenile officers are not law enforcement officers and are not authorized to carry firearms.

From time to time the issue of arming is proposed in the legislature, but to date, no statutes have been passed.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services (DYS) within the Executive Branch of government, provides juvenile aftercare services through contracts with private companies for a wide range of community-based services.

Contracts with these providers do not address the issue of arming aftercare officers. Juvenile aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified, as peace officers have no arrest powers.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm.

There are some private companies that the Division of Youth Services contracts with to provide supervision and treatment services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Adult parole and adult felony and misdemeanor (Class A only) probation are delivered by the Arkansas Department of Community Correction, a state agency governed by the Arkansas Board of Corrections. Misdemeanant probationers are supervised by county components.

It is mandatory for officers to carry a firearm. Officers have been armed since 1995. They are certified law enforcement officers and do have the power to arrest.

Officers receive firearm education and are trained by trained probation staff. Training is tailored to meet the needs of probation and parole officers. All officers are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers receive continuing education and training. Re-qualification is done twice a year.

The officers are required to carry a .40 caliber that is provided by the state.

When Arkansas centralized their probation functions, two judges decided to maintain their own probation caseloads.

California

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Adult and juvenile probation are administered at the county level. Each of California's 58 counties has a probation department that handles both adults and juveniles, except San Francisco, which has separate departments for adults and juveniles.

The state of California sets the firearm standards for training and arming. It is within each county's discretion to determine which officers, if any, carry firearms. California's arming policy was adopted in the early 80s due to probation being added to multi-agency drug task forces.

In 1988, San Diego County was the first county to be armed. Of the 58 counties in California, all but 9-10 of the San Francisco bay area counties are armed. Los Angeles County, which recently approved arming, is in the process of training and purchasing firearms.

Officers are armed by function. Therefore, it is mandatory for certain officers to carry firearms. For example, in San Diego County the special operations division, which includes adult and juvenile gang suppression units, home supervision, and a number of armed probation officers working with police on various task forces aimed at violent probationers, are armed.

Those officers who are required to carry a firearm are classified as peace officers, do have the power to arrest or take into custody, and are required to undergo psychological testing.

Standardized statewide training and re-qualification is required. Each county arranges its own firearm training, typically done by the Sheriff. However, some counties, such as San Diego County, have their own firearm instructors.

Each county requires officers to carry a specific type of firearm. For example, San Diego County requires a 9 mm, which they provide. If an officer wishes to provide the firearm, it must be approved and inspected by the Range Master, Director of Special Operations.

There are no private companies providing community supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, under the jurisdiction of the executive branch, oversee the aftercare (parole) supervision services.

There is a department-wide firearm policy that can be found in Section 2800, of the Parole Services Manual. For Field Parole Agents hired after January 1988, it is a mandatory condition of employment to be armed, while on duty. Field Agents will attend and successfully complete firearms training as specified in California Penal Code Section 832. A departmentally issued firearm will be provided to the field agent for on duty use only. Field Agents are permitted to be armed off-duty if they purchase a departmentally approved, personal firearm and have attended training for, and qualified with the approved personal firearm. In cases where the field agent purchases a personal firearm and has been trained and qualified, the field agent is allowed to carry the firearm while on and off duty. For Field Agents hired prior to 1988, firearm training is optional and not required. These field agents may attend firearms training and choose to carry the departmental issued firearm on duty only. These field agents may also choose to purchase a personal firearm for on and off duty use. Nearly all of the Juvenile Parole Divisions Field Parole Agents carry a firearm. In California, Field Parole Agents supervise offenders up to 25 years of age.

The Field Parole Agent is classified as peace officers and has the power to arrest and detain parolees and persons who may be interfering with the parole agent during an arrest of a parolee. Psychological testing is a part of the initial hiring process for the field parole agent position.

California Department of Youth Authority Range Masters who have been certified through the FBI's Range Masters Training Course provides firearm training. All Range Masters are required to proficiently pass.

A list of firearm options is provided to field agents. Field Agents may carry a departmentally issued .38 caliber special revolver or they may purchase a firearm from the approved list at their own expense. Field Agents can carry a 9mm semi-automatic with additional training provided by the department.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole supervision services.

Adult Parole

The Division of Adult Parole Operations, a state Executive Branch agency within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, provides for the supervision of adult parolees released to the community after completing the court mandated period of time in custody in a state institution. The parolees are provided services and referrals to agencies to assist in their successful reintegration.

Carrying a firearm is mandatory for parole agents hired after 1988. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest. Psychological testing was instituted in 1988 for all newly hired peace officers.

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Support Services-Office of Training and Professional Development provides training. All parole agents hired after 1988 and those hired before 1988 who want to carry a firearm are required to take and proficiently complete firearm training. Parole agents must then qualify with the firearm on a quarterly basis. The fourth quarter is always a night range.

Agents are now required to carry a state issued .38 revolver or 9mm. Parole agents may carry their own departmentally approved 9mm.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Colorado

Juvenile and Adult Probation

All adult and juvenile probation services for felony and misdemeanor offenders are delivered or managed by Colorado's Judicial Branch of state government.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officer II and do have limited arrest powers.

A standard issued by the Colorado Supreme Court prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are private companies providing adult and juvenile supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

In Colorado, juvenile parole officers are referred to as a client manager. Juvenile parole services are under the jurisdiction of the Youthful Offender System, within the executive branch of state government.

They do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, however, they do have the power to arrest or take juveniles into custody.

There is a statewide policy prohibiting officers from carrying a firearm. At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole supervision services.

Adult Parole

The Division of Adult Parole, Community Corrections and Youthful Offender System within the Executive branch of state government, oversees both juvenile and adult parole field supervision.

Adult parole officers are required to carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest. Colorado's firearm policy was instituted in the late 1980s with no specific incident prompting this change.

The Division of Adult Parole and Community Corrections' firearms instructors provide training. Officers are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers train monthly and re-qualify quarterly.

They are required to carry a .40 caliber firearm that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Connecticut

Juvenile Probation

The Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) administers juvenile probation through the Office of Juvenile Probation Services.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest.

There is an internal policy of the Court Support Service Division that prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision.

Juvenile Parole

In Connecticut, juvenile parole officers, referred to as juvenile service officers, provide case management services to youth throughout their commitment. Case management services are provided when the youths are placed out of the home, as well as, when they return to their own homes, schools and communities. These juvenile aftercare services are under the Department of Children and Families, Bureau of Juvenile Justice, which is in the executive branch of Connecticut's state government.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They have the authority to bring into custody any youth still under a delinquency commitment who violates the conditions of their parole.

There is no policy that prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm. At the time of the survey, carrying a firearm was not under consideration.

The Bureau of Juvenile Justice has contracts with private companies that provide aftercare services to youths on parole, such as employment training, recreation, supervision, and behavioral health.

The Bureau does contract with private providers for Outreach, Tracking and Reunification (OTR) services. These are considered parole supervision.

Adult Probation

The Court Support Services Division (CSSD) Adult Probation under the Judicial Branch is responsible for the delivery of adult services to the court. The agency is committed to supervising and treating offenders according to the risk they pose to public safety, matching the degree or level of supervision and treatment to their level of risk; choosing appropriate targets of evidence-based rehabilitative programming that addresses the clients' identified "criminogenic need"; and employing styles and modes of treatment interventions that are consistent with the ability and the developmental level of the offender. The agency has initiated intensive training designed to improve the effectiveness of staff interactions with probation clients, provide ongoing evaluation of officer proficiency, and by maximizing officer skill through the use of normative feedback.

Adult Probation Officers are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest; however, they do not carry a firearm.

CSSD Adult Probation contracts with a private company for the monitoring and tracking of individuals who are assessed low risk. This has enabled CSSD to concentrate staff resources on high-risk cases. CSSD maintains a staff of probation officers at the private company to ensure quality control and contract compliance.

Adult Parole

In 2004, Public Act 04-234 was passed in the State of Connecticut. The objectives of this Public Act were to maintain the prison population at or under capacity, promote successful re-entry into the community, provide public safety, and support victim rights. This Public Act created a new Board of Pardons and Parole and merged it with the Department of Correction. The Public Act also transferred Parole field supervision from the Board of Pardons and Parole to the Department of Correction.

Parole Officers are not classified as peace officers, however they can detain and remand inmates to custody on Transitional Supervision (authorized release under the authority of the Commissioner of Correction for offenders convicted of a non-violent crime and sentenced to two (2) years or less), supervised offenders in a DOC residential program and Parolees on Parole for technical violations and criminal violations.

All State of Connecticut Parole Officers carry a .40 caliber firearm, which is provided by the state. The Department of Correction maintains record keeping at the accredited Manson Correctional Training and Staff Development site. The training provided meets or exceeds Peace Officer Standard Training. All Parole Officers maintain a level of competence by quarterly firearm training and mandatory annual proficiency testing.

The Department of Correction implemented the Offender Management Plan that provides a progressive, systematic approach for the custody, care, and treatment of each offender in accordance

with state statutes and the Department of Correction Mission statement

In addition to many state services, the Department of Correction has five funded Community Residential Providers that provide aftercare services for relapse prevention and employment services.

The vision of the Department of Correction is to prepare an offender for release through an offender management plan individually developed that starts with the first day of incarceration in a facility, through community supervision, and finally community living and beyond.

The Parole and Community Services Division upholds the Department of Correction Mission Statement which clearly states it the responsibility of the agency to “support successful community reintegration.” There are no private companies that provide adult parole supervision.

Delaware (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

In Delaware, juvenile probation and parole services are under the Community Services, Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services, Department of Services for Children, Youth, and their Families.

It is mandatory for the serious juvenile offender officers (SJO) to carry firearms, while there is a policy that forbids all other juvenile officers from carrying firearms.

The SJO have been armed since 1999 through a federally funded grant from JAIBG (Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants program). The SJO program was initially funded for three years through this grant. Some of the items furnished by this grant included firearms, uniforms, and other equipment. The purpose of the SJO program is to assure the conditions of supervision are aggressively enforced for identified high risk juvenile offenders using zero tolerance and various levels of sanctions.

SJOs are classified as peace officers with the authority to arrest. Body armor and uniforms visibly marked with “Probation and Parole” are mandatory apparel for officers when in the field.

Prior to being allowed to carry a firearm, SJOs must undergo psychological testing. Delaware’s Department of Corrections provides firearm training that SJOs must complete and proficiently pass before carrying a firearm. SJOs must re-qualify twice a year.

These SJO officers are required to carry a .40 caliber handgun that is provided by the department through funds obtained from the JAIBG grant.

In Delaware there are no private entities providing juvenile probation or parole supervision.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Division of Probation and Parole, one of two divisions of the Bureau of Community Custody and Supervision, Department of Corrections within the Executive Branch of state government, is responsible for adult parole, adult felony and misdemeanor probation services in the state.

For officers hired after 1997, it is mandatory for them to carry a firearm. For officers hired prior to that year, it is not mandatory that they carry a firearm. Officers are classified as peace officers whether

they carry a firearm or not. They do have the power to arrest. All officers, whether they carry or not, are required to undergo psychological testing. There was no specific incident that prompted the change in Delaware's firearm policy.

Officers receive training at the Department of Corrections Academy. All new hires and anyone who desires to carry a firearm is required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

Continuing education and training are required. Trainings and re-qualifications include two daytime standard courses of fire and one low light shoot. Officers re-qualify three times a year.

They are required to carry a .40 caliber that is provided by the Department Corrections.

There are no private companies providing adult parole or probation supervision.

District of Columbia

Juvenile Probation

Juvenile probation services are under the District of Columbia Superior Court, Social Services Division. Juvenile probation officers report to the court.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. Officers in the District of Columbia do have arrest powers and hazardous duty status, as they are required to make late night curfew visits, conduct intensive supervision and electronic monitoring compliance.

There is no policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm, but carrying a firearm has not been an issue for these officers.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services in the District of Columbia.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Human Services/Youth Services Administration's Division of Social Services' Bureau of Court and Community Services, under the executive branch, coordinates juvenile aftercare services.

The juvenile aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest or take into custody.

Aftercare workers are generally considered social workers and are not considered law enforcement and therefore they do not carry a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies that provide juvenile aftercare supervision services in the District of Columbia.

Adult Probation and Parole

Community Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) was established within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (referred to as the Revitalization Act). On August 4, 2000, CSOSA was certified as an independent Federal agency.

CSOSA assumed the probation supervision function from the District of Columbia (D.C.) Superior Court and the parole supervision function from the D.C. Board of Parole. CSOSA combined probation and parole supervision under a new category of law enforcement employee, the Community Supervision Officer.

The Revitalization Act required a substantial reorganization of criminal justice activities within the D.C. The intent was to have the Federal government assume responsibility for program services more traditionally provided by State governments rather than municipalities.

The Revitalization Act placed responsibility for the management of all convicted persons emanating from the U.S. D.C. Superior Court. D.C. code offenders granted parole, mandatory release or supervised release are also supervised by CSOSA.

There exists authority for the issuance of firearms to Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), but as a policy matter it has been decided not to arm CSOs.

There are no private entities that have the responsibility of supervising offenders in the D.C. ; all cases are monitored federally.

Florida

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and conditional release (formerly called aftercare) are combined under the Department of Juvenile Justice, Probation and Community Corrections Branch. The Department is a part of the executive branch of the Florida state government.

It is mandatory for youth custody officers (YCO) to carry firearms. YCOs do not supervise a caseload. They work for the Director of Law Enforcement, Department of Juvenile Justice. YCOs carry out pick up orders on juveniles who fail to appear in court, warrants on juveniles in violation of home detention, violation of probation, and those in violation of post-commitment probation or conditional release. A Department of Juvenile Justice policy prohibits other juvenile supervision officers from carrying firearms and it was not under consideration at the time of the survey to allow them to carry firearms.

There was no specific incident that prompted YCOs to carry firearms. In 2000, the arming policy for YCOs took effect when Florida's legislature appropriated 30 positions. Under this new legislative statute, YCOs are law enforcement officers with limited authority.

YCOs must undergo psychological testing and proficiently complete the firearm training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. The local police academy and the Department of Juvenile Justice provide training in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission (CJCST). Employees in the Department of Juvenile Justice teach a portion of the training. CJCST instructors

provide training in areas that are required for any law enforcement officer. They must re-qualify twice a year.

YCOs are required to carry a .40 caliber handgun that is provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

There are private companies in Florida that provide supervision services to juveniles under conditional release.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Office of Community Corrections, Florida Department of Corrections manages statewide adult probation and parole supervision services. The agency supervises all adult felons and misdemeanants that were originally charged as felonies and sentenced from the circuit court. Offenders originally charged as misdemeanants placed on probation by county courts are supervised by county or private agencies.

It is optional for officers to carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and can arrest those under their supervision with or without a warrant. Officers do not undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

Firearms instructors certified by Florida's Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission provide firearm education and training. All officers are provided an opportunity to meet firearm certification requirements in the Basic Recruit Academy. Only officers who desire to carry are required to successfully complete proficiency training and qualify annually.

Effective July 13th 2005, officers electing to carry are required to qualify and carry either a .357, a .38 caliber revolver or a 9mm with some specifications. Officers using weapons previously approved and in service prior to that date may continue to use their weapon provided annual qualification is met. Weapons must pass inspection annually. Officers provide the firearm and no reduced cost for the weapon has been secured. The department supplies duty and qualification ammunition.

There are no private companies providing adult felony probation and parole supervision.

Georgia

Juvenile Probation and Parole

In Georgia, juvenile probation and aftercare services are administered in one of three different ways. Services may fall under the judicial or executive branch, or a mixture of these branches.

In 134 of Georgia's 159 counties, the Department of Juvenile Justice under the Executive Branch oversees juvenile intake and probation.

In 15 of Georgia's counties, intake and juvenile probation are administered by local juvenile courts, under the Judicial Branch of Georgia's Administrative Office of the Courts.

In the 10 remaining counties, the Department of Juvenile Justice and the local juvenile courts share intake and juvenile probation.

In all 159 counties, the Department of Juvenile Justice, under the Executive Branch oversees all youth committed to the agency, which includes community placement, secure placement, and aftercare services.

The firearms policy applies statewide, regardless of how the probation and aftercare supervision services are administered. Officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but may take those under their supervision into custody.

There is a Department of Juvenile Justice policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm. At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm. Periodically the issue is brought up due to safety concerns of officers.

There is a private provider of aftercare services in one area of the state.

Adult Probation

The Probation Division of the Department of Corrections, within the Executive Branch of state government, is responsible for field operations of adult felony probation services. As of 1-1-2001, counties are responsible for misdemeanor probation supervision or they may contract with private entities for the supervision of misdemeanor offenders.

Carrying a firearm is a job requirement for all sworn positions (probation and surveillance officers). They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest. Georgia's firearm policy was instituted many years ago.

Officers receive training from DOC instructors certified by the Peace Officer Standard and Training Council. All officers are required to receive basic probation officer training consisting of 160-hours of training which includes 16 hours training for firearm certification. These training hours are all Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) certified. Officers who are unable to complete the training may be terminated and/or are allowed no more than two opportunities to successfully complete the training. Officers must receive at least 20 hours of POST certified training each year, which includes firearms training four times per year and re-qualification. They do not undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

They are required to carry a .40 caliber that is provided by the Department of Corrections. Officers may also carry an optional, departmentally authorized, personal secondary .40 caliber firearm, which they must purchase on their own. Ammunition is also provided by the Department of Corrections.

There are a number of private companies providing supervision to misdemeanants.

Adult Parole

The Board of Pardons and Paroles, Field Operations is part of the Executive Branch of state government. Through its Field Operations Division, the Board provides parole supervision to approximately 21,000 adult parolees statewide.

Parole officers are required to carry a firearm at all times when on duty. They are classified as peace officers through the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council. Georgia parole officers are authorized to serve Board warrants and conduct arrests in the performance of their duties for the Board. Officers do undergo pre-employment psychological testing.

The officers must meet standards of qualification set by the POST Council during the 320-hour basic training mandate in order to carry a firearm. Subsequent to the initial qualification the Parole Board requires officers to re-qualify twice annually in order to maintain proficiency with firearms and arrest procedures. Training is conducted by Board employed/POST certified firearms instructors. Georgia's firearm policy was instituted over 25 years ago.

The Board's standard service weapon is a .40 caliber semi-automatic provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Guam

Juvenile and Adult Probation

In Guam, adult and juvenile probation are under the Judicial Branch, Judiciary of Guam, Probation Services Division.

Guam's firearms policy adopted in 1992, mandated all adult and juvenile probation officers to carry a firearm according to Superior Court of Guam Administrative Policy 003-92.

Guam has established a High Risk Tactical Team who are certified in Basic Law Enforcement, Peace Officer Standards of Training (POST) and trained in Advance Police Tactics to perform all high-risk operations such as warrants, home searches and inmate escorts that may require using other types of weapons (rifles, shotguns, breaching tools).

Guam's probation officers are classified as peace officers with the power to arrest. Psychological testing is not required; however, the Judiciary has a psychologist on board and is available if a need arises.

Policy strictly states probation officers must initially complete a forty-hour Basic Law Enforcement Firearms Course and re-qualify semi-annually in order to carry a firearm. A firearms instructor, a Deputy Marshall Supervisor, certified through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, primarily provides training. In addition, officers receive training from Guam's Police Department firearms instructor who is certified through Smith & Wesson and FATS (Firearms Simulation Training). Probation officers qualify with Guam's Police Department's FATS training system designed for shoot/no shoot scenarios. Probation officers are also required to pass the basic law enforcement training before being allowed to carry a firearm.

Probation officers are required to carry the Sig Sauer P228 9mm semi-automatic pistol. Probation Officers assigned to the Division High Risk Tactical Team are required to carry the H & K USP 9mm semi-automatic pistol and a .38 caliber snub nose revolver as a back-up firearm, or any other weapon owned by Superior Court; for shoulder weapons, any rifle, carbine or shotgun owned by the Courts. The Judiciary of Guam provides the firearms and the Courts policy does permit personal firearms to be used as approved by the Administrator of the Courts.

There are no private companies providing adult or juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

In Guam, there is no juvenile parole. When a juvenile serves any term of incarceration or detention as part of their disposition, they are then placed under the jurisdiction of juvenile probation and are supervised and monitored as per their disposition order.

Adult Parole

Adult parole is under the Executive Branch of government. (No further information available at the time of the survey)

Hawaii

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation supervision services are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Client Services Branch of the respective Family Courts, under the judicial branch of state government. Juvenile aftercare in Hawaii is under the Office of Youth Services, executive branch of state government.

Juvenile probation and aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. Neither not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is no policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration for officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation

The State Judiciary Department, Adult Client Services Branch delivers adult felony and misdemeanor probation services in Hawaii.

Adult probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers; they are under the social work category. They have the power to arrest, but do not exercise this authority. They have the same powers as a police officer, but administrative policy is for them not to be armed.

There is a policy that prohibits them from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow adult probation officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult probation supervision.

Adult Parole

Adult parole supervision is provided by the Field Parole Branch of the Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA). The HPA is a separate agency and is not part of the Dept. of Public Safety and the decisions rendered by the HPA are not subject to review and/or approval of the Director of the Dept.

Adult parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and they do not have the power to arrest.

There is no policy that prohibits them from carrying a firearm.

From time to time the issue of arming is brought up, but the bulk of the officers do not want to be armed.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Idaho

Juvenile Probation and Parole

By statute, counties administer juvenile probation and aftercare services under the direction of the counties. County authorities and juvenile courts administer probation services and aftercare.

Probation services are under the jurisdiction of county commissioners. There is no state oversight agency; their only oversight is with the Association of Counties.

After a juvenile is released from a residential aftercare facility they go back to county jurisdiction and are supervised by a juvenile probation officer.

Officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is no statutory authority for officers to carry a firearm.

At the time of the survey, various counties were considering allowing officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing probation or aftercare supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch, the Department of Correction, the Community Corrections Division administers adult parole services and adult felon probation services. Misdemeanant supervision is the responsibility of the counties, some of which have probation departments.

Officers have the option of carrying a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to arrest. Officers do not undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

Officers are required to carry their firearms if they are in the field and will have offender contact. Not only firearm, but bullet resistant vest, hand cuffs, pepper spray and radio/cell phone are also required in the field.

Probation and parole officers receive training from firearm instructors located at Idaho's district offices. The firearms instructors are probation officers and are trained at National Rifle Association sponsored firearm instructor training courses. They also attend Glock armorer school and must certify periodically to continue as an instructor. The state recently went to Idaho POST academy for basic

training and certification. Idaho still uses NRA as its instructor training course, but will be moving toward POST certified instructors.

Idaho also has a use of force committee comprised of firearm instructors, field probation officers, field management, and administrative management personnel. The use of force committee determines what forms of force equipment are authorized, develops use of force policy and provides instructors for training on the use of force continuum.

Only those officers who carry are required to take the training. An officer must proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. They receive continuing education and re-qualify once a year. All probation/parole officers who work in the field are required to re-qualify annually as well as take quarterly officer safety training.

Armed officers are required to carry a .40 caliber that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult supervision services.

Illinois

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Juvenile and adult probation services are delivered by county departments and are under the Judicial Branch of government. Some departments serve single counties, while others may be multi-county agencies. County probation departments supervise both adult and juvenile felon and misdemeanor probationers.

In the mid to late 70s Illinois' arming policy was adopted due to union pressure, a change in hours, and offenders being placed on probation who should have been in prison.

The state of Illinois sets the state's firearm standards and the Administrative Office of the Courts and the local chief judge in each county or jurisdiction determine which officers are armed. The information obtained suggests that officers are armed by function. Intensive supervision (ISP), gang intervention, and juvenile intensive warrant officers are armed. Below is a list of counties that were armed at the time the survey data was collected:

- Kane – Adult ISP.
- Cook – Adult ISP, gang intervention.
- Will – Adult and Juvenile ISP (officers carry a mixed caseload).
- Kankakee – Adult ISP.
- Peoria – Adult ISP.
- Tazewell – Adult and Juvenile ISP (officers carry a mixed caseload).
- Champaign – ISP adult and domestic violence officers.
- Vermillion – Adult and Juvenile ISP.
- Madison – Adult ISP, and two juvenile intensive warrant officers.
- Coles-Cumberland (combined counties) – 1 officer, a field support officer who is armed rides along in high-risk situations.

All probation officers are classified as peace officers and can arrest or take into custody probationers who are violating in their view. There are statewide standards requiring psychological testing for the ISP officers who carry a firearm.

Officers receive basic firearm training provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Academy. Officers who carry are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Yearly re-qualification is required.

The type of firearm allowed is at the discretion of each county. Types of firearms commonly used include .38 caliber special 6 shot revolvers, .40 caliber 15 shot semi-automatics, and .357 revolvers.

There are no private companies providing adult or juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile and Adult Parole

Juvenile and adult parole is under the Executive Branch, Department of Corrections, Bureau of Operations, Parole Unit. All parole officers in the state of Illinois are armed except when off duty. Arming is mandatory, not optional; it is agency policy and is supported by statute. Weapons are issued by the agency.

The officers are classified as peace officers with limited power to arrest. Arrest powers are limited to parolees, interstate compact cases, and probationers under the Department of Corrections custody.

Firearm training is provided by the Department of Corrections, officers must be able to proficiently complete the training before being allowed to carry a firearm. Quarterly training and annual re-qualification are mandatory.

The officers have the option of carrying a .40 caliber Glock or a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver issued by the department.

There are no private companies providing adult or juvenile probation or parole supervision services.

Indiana

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Judicial departments within the counties deliver adult and juvenile probation services. In some counties, a single agency delivers all probation services. In others, juvenile probation, misdemeanor, or municipal probation may be under separate agency structures. The probation staff serves at the pleasure of the presiding judges, but the Judicial Conference of Indiana establishes employment eligibility and salary levels.

Arming policy is locally decided and is up to the “pleasure of the supervising judge”. The supervising judge decides the policy and rules for probation officers that are not already established by the Judicial Conference of Indiana.

Probation officers are not classified as peace officers. They do not have police powers to arrest or take into custody. Some departments have officers who are “special deputies” and who carry police officer capabilities through the trainings and certification they receive from law enforcement. For example, officers in Marion County’s probation field team have special deputy powers and they carry firearms. Allen County juvenile officers are special deputies and they also carry a firearm. Newly adopted Indiana probation standards require all probation departments to have policies and procedures if that department is going to carry firearms.

Firearm education and training would comply with local law enforcement policies and procedures.

There are no private companies providing adult and juvenile probation supervision.

Juvenile and Adult Parole

The Parole Division (adult and juvenile) of the Indiana Department of Correction (under the Executive Branch) reports to the Deputy Commissioner of Programs and Community Services. There are eight parole districts that cover Indiana's 92 counties.

Indiana's firearm policy was instituted in 1995 in part by union pressures and partly due to a shooting in which an armed correctional officer killed a parolee.

Carrying a firearm is not mandatory for juvenile and adult probation/parole officers. They are not classified as peace officers but they do have the power to arrest or take into custody parolees. Psychological testing was done in the past, but was discontinued due to union pressure.

Trainers, trained by the Emergency Response Team, provide firearm training. Officers must have permanent status (at least 6 months) before they can take the training to carry. Only officers who choose to carry are required to take the training that must be proficiently completed prior to carrying a firearm. The officers receive additional training and are re-certified each year.

The officers are required to carry a 38 caliber handgun that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing parole supervision services.

Iowa

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile court officers (JCO), under the Iowa Judicial Branch, provide juvenile probation and aftercare supervision services.

JCOs do not carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers with the power to take juveniles into custody.

There is a personnel policy that prohibits JCOs from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow officers to carry a firearm.

The Iowa Legislature has annually appropriated certain funding so Chief Juvenile Court Officers (there are 8, one for each judicial district) can contract on a local and/or district level for supplemental intensive supervision and aftercare services where needed. Where this is done, JCO's continue as primary service providers with contracted private service providers assisting with supplemental supervision. Therefore, by juvenile law, it is the JCO's who have primary responsibilities. By practice, as long as the funding is renewed each year, private service providers assist. There are no contracted private providers providing these services on a statewide basis. Although, one intent of the Iowa Legislature providing in this funding is to prevent the addition of new state FTEs (full-time state employees), there is no intent to privatize juvenile probation and aftercare.

Adult Probation and Parole

Eight multi-county district departments of correctional services deliver adult probation and parole services, for felonies and misdemeanors. Local boards of directors who with the Director of the district set policy and define operations govern the districts. The Iowa Department of Corrections provides statewide coordination, administrative rule making, and accreditation standards.

The Iowa Board of Corrections first implemented the firearms policy in 1989 and the Administrative Rule was amended in 1999. This 1999 rules change allows any probation or parole officer in the state to carry firearms provided that they are a certified peace officer in Iowa. They must meet all the selection and training criteria set by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. This includes cognitive, psychological, physical, and medical testing and completion of the twelve-week training academy. Once certified the certification must be maintained by meeting annual training requirements and firearms qualification.

The Administrative rules allow the districts to issue firearms compatible with local law enforcement agencies including .38 caliber, .357 caliber, 9mm, or .40 caliber handguns.

Iowa does not use private providers to supervise offenders.

Kansas

Juvenile Probation

The State Judicial Branch of Kansas through the Office of Judicial Administration is the state agency with administrative oversight of juvenile probation. Staff referred to as Court Service Officers are responsible for supervision of juvenile probationers placed on probation by the Juvenile Court Judge. In addition to the supervision duties, Court Service Officers conduct pre-sentence investigations on all cases ordered by the court. The state is divided into 31 judicial districts (encompassing all 105 counties of the state) and the Court Service Officers supervise cases based on those districts. Court Service Officers are considered state employees. It operates separate from the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority. The state's county community corrections programs provide most supervision services for juvenile offenders including out-of-home placements and conditional release.

There are statutes in place that define law enforcement officers. Court Service officers are not defined as law enforcement. They do not carry a firearm. There is also a Supreme Court Order that specifically restricts any Court Service Officers from carrying a weapon (to include firearms, knives, and mace). There is no effort underway to legislatively, by regulation or court order to change that practice.

Court Service Officers have limited arrest power authority. The authority to arrest juveniles is when there is a warrant for a juveniles' arrest, when they have probable cause to believe a warrant has been issued or when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (KJJA) is responsible for administrative oversight of all juvenile justice programs excluding juvenile probation. Funds are “downloaded” to local counties for the delivery of juvenile justice services at the local/county level. One such program that is mandated by JJA in all judicial districts is Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP). This is a county-based program that operates per standards set by JJA. Supervision and services are conducted on the district basis as identified in the explanation of Court Services Officers. It provides a higher level of supervision and structure than the probation provided by the Court Services system. The staff are called JISP officers. State funds are used to fund the positions at the community level so they are considered county employees. Juvenile offenders are placed on JISP by court order of the juvenile court judge.

Parole for juveniles in Kansas is defined as Conditional Release (CR). The JJA has administrative oversight of CR. Juvenile offenders released from the state juvenile correctional facilities, operated by JJA, are placed on CR. It is a state law requirement that all offenders released from a state juvenile correctional facility will be assigned for a period of time to CR. JISP officers supervise the CR cases at the community level. Technical violations of CR may result in placement back in a state juvenile correctional facility.

There are statutes in place that define law enforcement officers. JISP officers are not defined as law enforcement and do not carry a firearm.

JISP officers have limited arrest power authority. The authority to arrest juveniles is when there is a warrant for the juveniles’ arrest, when they have probable cause to believe a warrant has been issued or when there is probable cause to believe the juvenile has violated an order for electronic monitoring.

There is no effort underway to legislatively, by regulation or court order to change that practice.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or conditional release supervision services.

Adult Probation

31 local probation departments in the Judicial Branch of government provide probation services for adult misdemeanants and felons. Community Corrections programs in each county provide community supervision for high-risk adult felons, those felons who have failed at standard probation and all felons assigned to supervision under the state's mandatory drug treatment legislation (Senate Bill 123).

Adult probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 20, from 1979, provides that court services officers “shall not have in their possession any firearm or any other weapon while engaged in the performance of functions of their office”.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult probation supervision.

Adult Parole

Adult parolees are supervised by a state Executive Branch of government, the Division of Field Services within the state Department of Corrections.

Only those parole officers designated as Special Enforcement Officers (SEOs) are authorized to carry a firearm. The SEO's duties include locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. Officers undergo psychological testing as a part of the initial hiring practice. The firearm policy for these officers was instituted in 1994.

Police and Kansas Department of Corrections instructors provide firearm training. Officers who are designated to carry are required to take and proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers receive continuing education and must re-qualify once a year.

They are required to carry a .40 caliber and have a 12-gauge shotgun. These are provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Kentucky

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile parole officers, under the Department of Juvenile Justice, executive branch of state government, administer juvenile aftercare services. The Commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice determines the firearm policy for the juvenile parole officers.

In Kentucky, juvenile probation officers are referred to as juvenile service workers and provide supervision for juveniles placed on probation. Juvenile service workers are under the Department of Juvenile Justice, Program Operations Division (which oversees numerous program operations), which is under the executive branch of state government. There is a county run juvenile probation office in Fayette County, which supervises only Fayette County youth sentenced to probation. These are called juvenile probation officers and are under the jurisdiction of the mayor's office of the local government.

None of the juvenile parole officers or the juvenile service workers in the Commonwealth of Kentucky carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest or take into custody.

There is no statute or policy that prohibits juvenile parole officers or juvenile service workers (state or local) from carrying a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Community Services and Facilities' Division of Probation and Parole, Department of Corrections, within the Executive Branch administer adult probation and parole services. Fayette County misdemeanants are the jurisdiction of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. Probation

for misdemeanants is handled in a variety of ways and is left up to local or county government. The state probation and parole officers handle serious misdemeanants.

Adult probation and parole officers have the option to carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and they do have the power to arrest those under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Interstate Compact cases. Officers undergo psychological testing prior to being hired. Kentucky's firearm policy was instituted in the late 1950s.

All officers receive firearm education and training from the Department of Corrections, Division of Corrections Training. All officers are required to complete the firearm training each year. They receive range and classroom training and re-qualify each year.

Officers are initially required to carry a .38 caliber revolver or a .357 caliber revolver which is provided by the state. After an officer has completed a probationary period, they are eligible to attend the firearms transition training that enables them to carry a 9mm, 10mm, or a .40 caliber firearm. If one is not available, officers may purchase their own at a reduced cost.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

Louisiana

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and parole are under the Executive Branch, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Youth Development, Division of Youth Services.

In April 1998, Louisiana's arming policy was instituted. It is mandatory for all juvenile probation and parole officers to carry a firearm in certain work related situations (i.e. arresting, curfew checks are a couple of examples). The officers are classified as peace officers but do not have the power to arrest or take into custody without a court order.

Psychological screening is part of the initial hiring process.

Officers complete Peace Officer Standards and Training. If an officer is not able to proficiently complete the training they are terminated from employment. Annual training and re-certification are required. Officers may carry a departmentally issued or personal firearm. A .357 caliber Smith & Wesson or a Glock 9mm are the types of firearms that the department issues.

They may also be allowed to carry a personal firearm that is on the departmentally approved firearms list. Certified armorers inspect all firearms, departmentally issued and personal firearms, annually. There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or parole supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of government, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole administers adult parole and adult probation services. The Division primarily supervises felons sentenced to hard labor in the Department of Corrections. Misdemeanants are supervised either by the district courts or by sheriffs' departments in the state.

It is mandatory for all adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest. Louisiana's firearm policy was instituted in the late 1970s.

Firearm education and training are centralized through the Probation and Parole Training Academy. All officers are required to proficiently complete the training. If an officer is unable to pass the training, they are not retained. Officers receive continuing education and practice sessions and it is mandatory that they re-qualify each year.

There is an approved list of firearms that includes .38 caliber, .40 caliber, .45 caliber, and 9mm. Firearms can be obtained in two ways. The firearm can be provided by the Department, or officers are permitted to purchase their own firearms using the approved list from which to choose. They are not able to purchase this at a reduced cost.

There are no private companies providing adult probation and parole supervision.

Maine (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

The Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, is an executive state agency providing institutional and community-based juvenile correctional services and programs statewide. This includes intake, probation, detention, shock sentence, commitment and aftercare services.

Probation and aftercare supervision is provided by Juvenile Community Corrections Officers (JCCOs).

JCCOs do not carry a firearm. They are classified as law enforcement officers. They have limited law enforcement powers of arrest. They have the legislative authority to arrest probation violators, aftercare (parole) violators, and those in violation of a Conditional Release status established by the Division or by the court pending disposition of an alleged juvenile offense. They have no authority to arrest other individuals for offenses unrelated to the above. This limitation is by statute.

The Division of Juvenile Services does not permit JCCOs to carry a firearm on the job as part of routine work.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow JCCOs to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision, detention or commitment services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Located within the Executive Branch of state government, the Department of Corrections, Division of Adult Community Corrections is responsible for adult felony and misdemeanor probation services. The Division of Adult Community Corrections provides all probation and parole services in the State of Maine.

In 1976, the State of Maine abolished parole. In 1998, a new program entitled "Supervised Community Confinement" was introduced targeted at prisoners with one year or less remaining on

their sentence. Prisoners must apply to be admitted into the program and once admitted are supervised by probation officers within the Division of Adult Community Corrections.

In 1997, the state of Maine implemented a policy that required that all probation and parole officers in the state meet certain contact standards which included among other things, conducting home visits, often times during non-business hours. Concurrent with this requirement was a policy that required that all officers carry a firearm when meeting these contact standards for certain high risk offenders, especially that portion of the policy requiring after hour home visits or when engaged in other high risk activities.

While officers are not classified as peace officers, they do have the power to arrest or take into custody.

Although officers have the option to carry, all must attend the firearms/use of force training, which is a 40-hour training and proficiently complete the various phases of the training before being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers practice monthly and re-qualify semi-annually. Firearms education and training in the State of Maine is conducted through the firearms Training Unit at the Maine State Prison. All Maine probation officers must re-qualify annually in order to continue to carry their firearm.

All probation and parole officers hired after implementation of the firearms policy are hired with the express condition that they first pass the firearms training course. Failure to achieve a passing score on the firearms course means that they cannot be offered employment as a probation and parole officer with this department. Officers who were employed prior to implementation of the firearms policy or officers who were hired after the implementation date, initially qualified but subsequently failed to re-qualify, cannot be terminated for failure to pass the firearms course but they will be offered remediation. Until such time as they obtain a passing score on the firearms course, officers who fall into this category will be required to be accompanied by another probation or law enforcement officer when conducting home visits on certain high risk clients or when they engage in other activities that the policy notes as requiring the presence of someone legally authorized to carry a firearm.

The State of Maine reserves the right to do psychological testing for new hires. If the Associate Commissioner for Adult Community Corrections has any concern as to the psychological well being of any officer he/she may request that the officer be referred for psychological testing.

There is no specific type of firearm required. The department has a certain number of firearms available. The calibers that are available through the department and that have been approved for the officers to provide are .44, .45, .357, and 9mm. When a departmentally issued firearm is not available, officers may select one of their own firearms contingent upon departmental approval.

Maryland

Juvenile Probation and Parole

The Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) under the state Executive Branch, is responsible for a number of programs, including juvenile probation and aftercare supervision.

Case managers (probation officers) are employed by the DJJ's Division of Community Justice and provide juvenile probation and aftercare supervision.

Case managers do not carry a firearm. The Department's Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Process that became effective August 31, 2000, strictly prohibits the possession or use of firearms by any employee of the Department while on duty (Standard number 2.26 Use of Firearms).

They are not classified as peace officers, nor do they have the power to arrest.

There are some contractual private companies which provide juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Division of Probation and Parole are responsible for adult probation and parole services.

Generally, Maryland's probation and parole agents do not carry a firearm, are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest. The Director is empowered with the authority to designate certain employees with the powers of arrest over parole violators and to carry firearms. In Maryland, an individual must have a license to own a firearm and a permit to carry. These are issued by the Maryland State Police. Agents, like other Marylanders, may apply for and obtain a license to own a handgun. To get a carry permit, one must give a good and substantial reason. The Maryland State Police will not issue a carry permit to an agent solely based upon their job assignment without a letter from the Director of Parole and Probation endorsing the application. It has been the practice of the Division to not issue such letters.

It is mandatory for warrant apprehension officers to carry a firearm. Warrant apprehension officers serve parole retake warrants. They do not supervise a caseload. The employees so designated by the Director must meet the same minimum training qualifications required by the Maryland Police Training Commission for police officers. These officers are required to proficiently complete the training and must re-qualify annually with their state issued firearm.

The standard issued firearm is a double action .40 caliber. The agency provides ammunition.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow other probation and parole officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision. There are about a dozen private companies that provide electronic home monitoring services for probationers.

Massachusetts (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Within the Judicial Branch of state government, the Office of the Commissioner of Probation serves as the central administrative office for the Mass probation service and the Office of Community Corrections. The Massachusetts Probation Service consists of 105 probation departments (adult and juvenile) one each in the 105 courts and 23 Community Corrections Centers throughout the state. The Office of the Commissioner oversees field offices that serve four levels of courts. 1) Superior Court (primary jurisdiction for felony cases); 2) District Court (low-level felony and misdemeanor cases); 3) Juvenile Court; and 4) Probate and Family Court.

Adult and juvenile probation, probate and family court officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They do not have the power to arrest but they can issue warrants.

Within the Community Corrections Centers, probation officers in charge do not carry a firearm and do not have the power to arrest or issue a warrant.

There is a probation standard that prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies that provide adult or juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Executive Office of Health and Human Services' Department of Youth Services oversees juvenile aftercare supervision services.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to arrest or take into custody juveniles under aftercare supervision.

Under Massachusetts Law, only persons characterized as "Special State Police Officers" can carry firearms (other than regular police officers). Department of Youth Services AWOL Apprehension Officers are not currently classified as "Special State Police Officers" and to reclassify them as such would probably require a General Law amendment.

Private non-profit agencies assist DYS personnel in providing juvenile aftercare services.

Adult Parole

The Massachusetts Parole Board, within the Executive Branch of state government is responsible for the supervision of adult parolees.

Adult parole officers do carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They are classified as special state police officers and are considered law enforcement officers. They do have the power to arrest, but it is primarily limited to parolees. They transport prisoners in the performance of their duties.

Massachusetts' firearm policy has been in place for many years. Officers hired after 1989 undergo psychological testing. Officers receive firearm education and training through agency instructors who are certified by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. All officers are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. They receive continuing firearms training and must re-qualify annually.

The officers are required to carry a 9mm handgun, OC canisters, and wear body armor that is provided by the Department.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Michigan (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

The Bureau of Juvenile Justice (BJJ), which operates within the Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA), develops policy, operates institutions and administers State and Federal grants and reimbursement funding to counties. Juvenile Courts at the local level administer intake, probation investigation, and probation supervision. Courts may retain local jurisdiction of youth, or transfer them to State wardship via Act 150.

Court juvenile probation staff supervise court wards. Juvenile justice specialists, who operate out of each county FIA office, supervise state wards.

Juvenile justice specialists and court juvenile probation staff do not carry a firearm and they are not considered peace officers. They cannot arrest or take juveniles into custody.

There is a policy spelling out what they can do, but it does not specifically indicate that they cannot carry a firearm. The role of the juvenile justice specialists is geared more towards case management and is more in the social service arena instead of the corrections arena.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are currently many private agencies under contract with the state that house juveniles in their private institutions, and some that supervise them in the community following release. There is no consideration of contracting with a private company to "take over" community supervision statewide.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Michigan Department of Corrections, Field Operations Administration is responsible for adult felony probation and parole supervision. District courts manage misdemeanor supervision.

Probation and parole officers have the right to carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. Parole officers do have the power to arrest parolees. Probation officers do not have the power to arrest.

Officers have been carrying firearms since 1988. There was an incident involving a juvenile probation officer that prompted this change in policy.

They receive training from the Department of Corrections. Those who desire to carry a firearm must proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. If a probation or parole officer is unable to complete the training successfully, they will be given a second opportunity at a later date. If they are unable to pass the second time, future efforts to qualify will require the officer to complete it on personal time. Officers are required to receive continuing firearm training and must re-qualify every year.

Officers are required to carry a 9mm, .40 caliber, or a .357 caliber. The officer provides the firearm. They must qualify on the firearm they are going to carry. The Department provides the ammunition. The firearm is not available at a reduced cost to the officers.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

Minnesota

Juvenile Probation and Parole

In Minnesota there are 87 counties. Thirty-one of those counties participate in the Community Corrections Act, representing about 70% of the state's population and 75% of the offender population. These counties receive a block grant subsidy for the provision of local correctional services. Probation and parole officers are employed by the county and provide supervision for all levels of offenders.

In the other 56 counties, the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) provides adult felony supervision. The DOC also provides adult misdemeanor and juvenile supervision in 26 of these counties. County employees working for the district court provide adult misdemeanor and juvenile supervision in the other 30 counties.

Regardless of which structure the county falls under, the probation and parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, however they have limited ability to arrest probationers and parolees.

There is a statute that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm. The DOC employs a fugitive unit. The officers in this unit carry firearms and are licensed peace officers. These officers are not considered probation and parole agents and do not supervise a caseload.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration for probation and parole officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

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There is a statute that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm. The DOC employs a fugitive unit. The officers in this unit carry firearms and are licensed peace officers. These officers are not considered probation and parole agents and do not supervise a caseload.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration for probation and parole officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing supervision services.

Mississippi

Juvenile Probation and Parole

The Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services administers probation and aftercare services through seven regional offices under the direction of the Office of Community Service. Youth services counselors stationed in youth court offices are state employees and provide intake, investigation, probation supervision, and aftercare supervision.

These youth services counselors do not carry a firearm, are not classified as peace officers, and do not have the power to arrest or take into custody.

Under statute, they are called counselors to eliminate confusion of officer status and whether or not to carry a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these youth services counselors to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Department of Corrections, Division of Community Services, within the Executive Branch of state government, is, by statute, responsible for adult probation and parole services in Mississippi.

Adult probation and parole officers in Mississippi have the option to carry a firearm. They are certified law enforcement officers and do have the power to arrest. Mississippi's firearm policy was instituted many years ago.

All officers receive firearm education and training from the State Police Academy. All officers also attend a Department of Corrections firearm-training course. All officers are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. They receive continuing training and must re-certify annually.

They are required to carry a .357 revolver or a 9mm provided by the Department.

There are no private companies that provide adult probation and parole supervision.

Missouri

Juvenile Probation

Circuit courts administer juvenile probation services at the local level. Court staff that are responsible for supervising delinquent offenders placed on probation are called Deputy Juvenile Officers. These

officers are technically employees of the Office of the State Courts Administrator, within the Judicial Branch of State government, and are subject to the standards of the Missouri Supreme Court Rules of Practice and Procedures for Missouri's Juvenile Courts.

Deputy Juvenile officers generally do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but can take juveniles into custody.

Local court rules determine the ability of juvenile court personnel as to whether or not they carry a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow them to carry a firearm.

Juvenile Parole

The Division of Youth Services, within the Executive Branch of State government, administers aftercare supervision for juveniles released from state custody.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but can take juveniles into custody.

There is an administrative policy that prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile aftercare supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Missouri Department of Corrections, Board of Probation and Parole provides adult felony probation, most serious (Class A) misdemeanor probation, and parole supervision.

Adult probation and parole officers have the option to carry or not to carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, but do have the power to arrest probationers and parolees. Missouri's firearm policy was implemented around November 1997.

They receive firearm education and training from the Department of Corrections Training Academy. Both officers who carry and those who do not may take the training. They must proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers receive continuing education and training and must re-qualify annually. They do not undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

As of January 2006 officers may still carry 38/357 revolvers as previously required, however they may also choose to purchase Glock models 27,23 or 22 automatics (all 40 S/W caliber) for both on and off duty use after completing transitional training. Glocks may be purchased at a reduced rate through contract with police supplier until June of 2006 at which time officers must purchase their own without departmental assistance.

There are private companies that provide supervision services for those misdemeanor offenders not supervised by the Board of Probation and Parole.

Montana

Juvenile Probation

District Courts administer juvenile probation services. Juvenile probation officers serve under the District Court judges and are hired by the District Court judge. Effective July 1, 2002, the Montana Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction over District Courts, including probation offices. The state Supreme Court also funds probation offices. Judges retain authority over their probation officers with the power to hire.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry firearms, are not classified as peace officers, and do not have the power to arrest or take into custody.

There is a legislative statute that prohibits juvenile probation officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of this survey, it was not under consideration to allow juvenile probation officers to carry firearms.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision.

Juvenile Parole

In Montana, juvenile parole is under the Executive Branch, Department of Corrections, Youth Services Division (newly created in the Fall of 2001).

Juvenile parole officers do not carry firearms. Statute does not address juvenile parole officers carrying firearms and policy dictates that they do not.

They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

The Youth Services Division's position is that Juvenile Parole Officers will not carry firearms.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole services.

Adult Probation and Parole

In Montana, under a statewide system adult probation and parole are under the Executive Branch, Department of Corrections, Community Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole.

Montana's firearm policy was established in 1987 due to stated safety concerns. Carrying a firearm is not mandatory, but approximately 99% of officers carry a firearm.

While officers are not classified as peace officers they do have the power to arrest or take into custody.

The firearm training is specific to probation and parole and is provided by the department and is certified consistent with Montana law enforcement standards.

Although officers have the option to carry, all must attend the firearms/use of force training, which is a 40-hour training and proficiently complete the various phases of the training before being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers practice monthly and re-qualify semi-annually.

The department prefers officers to carry a .40 caliber firearm. When a departmentally issued firearm is not available, officers may select one of their own firearms contingent upon departmental approval.

There are no private organizations that provide adult probation and parole supervision services.

Nebraska

Juvenile and Adult Probation

The Nebraska Probation System within the State Judicial Branch administers probation through 15 district offices, 34 satellite offices, and 6 intensive supervision probation regions. These probation officers carry a mixed caseload of adult and juvenile probationers.

These adult and juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to arrest.

There is an agency policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow juvenile probation officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Health and Human Services is under the Executive Branch of state government. The Protection and Safety Divisions juvenile service officers provide supervision and treatment services to juvenile offenders as well as juveniles adjudicated for status offenses. Juvenile service officers are located in three service areas across the state.

Juvenile service officers do not carry a firearm and are not classified as peace officers. They do have the power to take juveniles into custody.

An administrative policy does not permit these officers to carry a firearm.

Carrying a firearm has never been a consideration.

The Protection and Safety Division contracts with various private organizations to provide supervision and treatment services to juvenile offenders and status offenders. None of these contracted organizations carry firearms.

Adult Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Nebraska Department of Corrections, Adult Parole Administration oversees adult parole.

Adult parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, but do have the power to arrest.

There is a Department Administrative Regulation issued by the Director of Corrections that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

Nevada

Juvenile Probation

District juvenile courts, within the judicial branch of state government, administer juvenile probation services. The state assists probation departments through a variety of state and federal pass-through grants. There are 11 probation departments in 9 judicial districts throughout the state. Two Districts have two departments, which accounts for the difference.

The Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission, a cabinet-level commission that reports directly to the Governor, certifies probation officers. Certification is a requirement for employment.

It is a local decision as to whether a juvenile probation officer carries a firearm. They are classified as category II peace officers and do have the power to arrest in the performance of their duties.

Several counties allow officers to carry and in one county it is mandatory to carry a firearm. Elko County, the 4th Judicial District is very large geographically; the officers in this district are spread out and are often times alone, isolated, and many miles from the nearest communication or back-up support. Elko County felt it was important that the officers were armed.

In Clark County no officers carry a firearm. Statute allows officers to carry a firearm, but local policy can say they may not carry.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow them to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, Youth Corrections, Division of Child and Family Services in the Department of Human Resources, youth parole counselors of the Nevada Youth Parole Bureau provide parole supervision for youth leaving state correctional facilities.

Youth parole counselors do not carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest in the performance of their duties as a youth parole counselor.

There is a Parole Bureau policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

From time to time the issue of carrying a firearm is brought up.

No private companies provide supervision services for youths on parole.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) is composed of ten divisions. With approximately 250 sworn staff, the Division of Parole and Probation (NPP) is second only to the Highway Patrol division in overall size. Additionally, NPP is one of five DPS divisions whose sworn personnel are classified as State Peace Officers and required to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties. Other DPS divisions with this responsibility and authority include Capitol Police, Fire Marshal, Highway Patrol, and Investigations.

Although respective divisions retain their statutory identity (Trooper, Investigator or Parole and Probation Officer), all new hires are classified as DPS officers, or, primarily through promotion, assigned a military rank (sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major and colonel). Prior to being hired, all officers must pass psychological and physical testing, a comprehensive background investigation, a medical examination, and a polygraph examination.

All DPS officers are required to attend the four month DPS Basic Peace Officer Training Academy. Subsequent annual training requirements include eight hours of defensive tactics and four hours of firearms training each quarter, with semi-annual firearms qualification.

NPP currently issues a Smith and Wesson .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun to its officers. The DPS issued ammunition is the Winchester, 40 Smith & Wesson, 180 grain SXT (full metal jacket). Additionally, officers have the option, within the limits of DPS policy, of carrying a personally owned firearm. NPP is in the process of issuing shotguns to some of its specialized units such as the fugitive apprehension teams and the gang units. Issuing long-rifles to some of the rural areas is under consideration.

In terms of general duties, NPP provides presentence investigations for all offenders convicted as an adult of felony or gross misdemeanor offenses. Probation services are provided for all offenders receiving a deferred or suspended sentence. Adult parole supervision services are provided for inmates released on a grant of Parole by the Board of Parole Commissioners or released on a House Arrest Program through the Department of Correction's community programs. It is also noted that NPP executes its own extraditions of fugitive offenders.

Finally, NPP provides manpower to the other divisions during homeland security assignments, in supplementing the Highway Patrol's traffic enforcement during critical events, and offers sworn personnel for the Governor's protective detail. A recent example of such specialized utilization was NPP's participation in law enforcement duties during a Nevada DPS deployment to Mississippi in response to the Katrina disaster.

New Hampshire

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of State Government, the Department for Health and Human Services, Division for Juvenile Justice Services, oversees the supervision of juvenile probation and parole officers (JPPOs). Juvenile Probation and Parole Supervisors oversee the daily operations of the field offices. The Division for Juvenile Justice Services also administers the secure detention unit, the secure Youth Development Center and the statewide school for educationally disabled students.

JPPOs supervise juveniles referred to the DJJS by the district or family division courts. They also provide supervision for juveniles released on parole by the Juvenile Parole Board from the Youth Development Center. In New Hampshire, there are also Juvenile Probation and Parole Assistants (JPPAs) that provide similar services as JPPO's, but on an entry level. They do not typically supervise juveniles placed on parole. These JPPA positions provide a career track to becoming a JPPO.

The JPPOs do not carry a firearm. Are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to arrest or take into custody minors committing delinquent acts.

There is a Department of Health & Human Services policy that prohibits all officers from carrying a firearm. At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

In New Hampshire, adult parole and adult probation services are provided by the Department of Corrections, Division of Field Services within the Executive Branch of government. Minors reach majority at age 17.

It is mandatory for all adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They have the power to arrest probationers, parolees and anyone who may interfere with the officers performing their duties. Psychological testing is done prior to being hired. New Hampshire's firearm policy was instituted around 1985.

The New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council certify probation and parole officers. In order to obtain certification, probation and parole officers must complete an eight-week corrections academy, a law package instructed by Police Standards and Training Council, a probation/parole curriculum, and must qualify with a firearm. Probation and parole trainees are assigned a Field Training Officer and the certification process takes about a year to complete.

In order to maintain certification, officers must take an annual four-hour firearm safety class, qualify with their firearm annually and attend a skill building range annually which may include low-light shooting, moving targets, shoot/don't shoot scenarios, speed reloading, etc. Practice ranges are provided. Annual training includes CPR, sexual harassment, defensive tactics, and suicide prevention. Officers carry "OC" and are re-certified every two years.

Officers are issued a 9mm, which is provided by the state. Officers hired prior to the mid-nineties have been grandfathered in and may carry their own choice of firearm. In 2005, New Hampshire began converting to department issued .40 caliber handguns statewide. The conversion is planned to be completed in 2006.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

New Jersey

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Probation is a part of the state Judiciary, and adult probation (felony and misdemeanor) and juvenile probation services are provided at the local level through probation divisions located in each county. Daily operations are under the control of the Chief Probation Officer, who reports to the local assignment judge and court administrator. Administrative, programmatic and policy direction is provided by the state Administrative Office of the Courts.

Adult and juvenile probation officers in New Jersey do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but by statute have “powers of constables”. Their power to arrest is limited to probationers.

There is a Supreme Court policy that prohibits the officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult and juvenile probation supervision services.

Adult Parole (Juvenile Parole not listed)

The New Jersey Division of Parole is a part of the New Jersey State Parole Board and falls within the Executive Branch of government. The Division of Parole is responsible for managing adults under supervision.

In 1992, a statewide firearms policy was instituted that applies to all New Jersey State Parole Officers. It is mandatory for New Jersey State Parole Officers to carry a firearm while on duty. Off duty carry of the duty weapon is at the officer's discretion.

Sworn staff are classified as peace officers with full police powers, including the power to arrest parolees or other individuals suspected of violating the laws of the state of New Jersey.

Training is provided through the New Jersey Police Training Commission. If an Officer does not proficiently complete the training, or fails to qualify with a firearm (annually by statute, semi-annually by agency policy), he or she will not be retained. Officers must undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

The standard issue firearm is a .40 caliber, double action automatic.

There are no private entities that provide adult parole supervision services.

New Mexico

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, The New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department, Juvenile Justice Division oversees juvenile probation and aftercare services through 13

district offices and 18 field offices. Juvenile probation and juvenile parole officers provide supervision services.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and can only take juveniles into custody who are on probation or parole.

There is a Department Code of Conduct policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm or other dangerous weapon in the workplace. Specific Juvenile Justice Division policy prohibits the carrying or use of weapons in Department vehicles, offices, facilities and facility grounds. Certified law enforcement officers, during the performance of their duties, are exempt.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Probation and Parole Division of the New Mexico Corrections Department, within the Executive Branch, provides probation and parole services for adult felons and adult parolees. Misdemeanants placed on probation are supervised, however, felons take priority over misdemeanants.

Adult probation and parole officers have the option to carry a firearm with required certification. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest.

Firearm education and training are provided by the state. Officers do undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Officers who opt to carry a firearm are required to proficiently complete the required certification prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Basic continuing education is required for officers as well as annual re-qualification.

The Division issues a .40 caliber handgun, a .223 caliber AR-15 carbine and 12 gauge shotgun.

There are private companies that provide adult probation and parole supervision through the Community Corrections Program under contract with the Probation and Parole Division.

New York

Juvenile and Adult Probation

The Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), within the Executive Branch of state government, is the regulatory and standard-setting agency. It issues rules and procedures for the delivery of adult and juvenile probation services, as well as numerous other alternatives programs. The DPCA monitors services and reimburses localities for approved expenditures; provides training (Fundamentals of Probation Practice and Peace Officer) and approves training provided directly by local probation agencies; and provides technical assistance to local probation personnel. County probation departments supervise juveniles and adults on probation.

In New York State all Probation Officers are Peace Officers and are entitled to carry weapons. All officers are mandated to undergo initial firearms training. However, it is up to the County Probation Director to determine if officers are to be armed while on duty and if they are able to exercise the power to arrest.

There are no private companies providing probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

Juvenile services are organized with state and local agencies. The local agencies administer probation services and the state agency administers aftercare services.

The Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), is a branch of the New York State Department of Family Assistance. OCFS's Division of Rehabilitative Services – Bureau of Juvenile Aftercare, oversees aftercare services to adjudicated juveniles leaving OCFS's placement and employs aftercare counselors to provide community supervision.

Aftercare Counselors do not carry a firearm. They typically provide supervision, case management and treatment to OCFS youth.

They are not classified as peace officers. They do have the power to revoke release, through a due process hearing. They are empowered to supervise and apprehend youth under placement under the Executive Law.

There is an OCFS policy that prohibits juvenile aftercare counselors from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these counselors to carry a firearm.

There are contracts with a few private agencies that provide juvenile aftercare supervision. These agencies do not carry a firearm.

Adult Parole

The New York State Division of Parole is in the Executive Department. It is responsible for community protection and the supervision of offenders released from state prisons.

Parole officers in New York State are required to carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers with powers of arrest. New York's firearm policy was instituted in 1930.

Upon completion of testing, careful background investigations, interview and selection of parole officer candidates, new parole officers must successfully complete basic recruit training. The firearms component of recruit training is conducted by state certified Division firearm instructors per state standards set by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The training includes both classroom and range instruction. Recruits must pass at least two qualifying courses of firearms and demonstrate appropriate firearms handling skills in order to graduate and be issued a firearm by the Division. Current recruit training provides seven days of firearms training.

After the first year, all peace officers participate in a minimum of two firearms training programs annually. One session consists of a standard qualification, which is set higher than the minimum state requirement. The other program consists of realistic tactical firearms training such as low light firing; barricade shooting, moving and shooting. Additional basic and advanced firearm training is made available to the officers.

Officers are required to carry a 9mm that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision.

North Carolina

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (DJJDP) Court Counselors are generally responsible for intake, investigation, and community supervision. Chief Court Counselors administer probation at the local level and are appointed by the Secretary of DJJDP. Juvenile Court Counselors supervise youth in the community who are placed on probation, provide aftercare or post-release services and provide intensive supervision upon a youth's release from a Youth Development Center.

Juvenile Court Counselors do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the general power to arrest. Court Counselors may assume custody of juveniles who are under the jurisdiction of the court or who meet the statutory criteria for taking a juvenile into secure or non-secure custody.

Pending the writing of policies for the Department (which was established in 2000), Court Counselors follow policies that are in place from the former Juvenile Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts. These policies prohibit Court Counselors from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration to allow them to carry a firearm.

The Department contracts with private agencies to provide a limited number of transition placements for youth leaving Youth Development Centers. DJJDP Court Counselors are directly involved in the community supervision of youths and refer youth to aftercare programs that may be provided through other agencies.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Division of Community Corrections, Department of Corrections within the Executive Branch of state government, provides adult probation and parole services. Also a result of 1994 legislation, parole was eliminated in North Carolina, the Division supervises those currently on paroled status. When an inmate is released into the community, it is called post-release supervision.

For officers who supervise high-risk and high-need offenders, called intermediate punished offenders, it is the officers' option as to whether to carry a firearm during duty. Those who have the option to carry a firearm are: PO II - Intermediate Probation Officer; PO III - Intensive Probation Officer; Surveillance Officer; and Chief Probation/Parole Officer (CPPO). They are classified as Probation Officers. General Statute 15-205 gives broad powers of arrest. The department policy limits that power to arresting those under their jurisdiction. North Carolina's firearm policy was instituted around 1983 when the intensive supervision program began.

A Division of Community Corrections policy prohibits Community Probation Officers (PO 1) from carrying a firearm. These officers primarily supervise low-risk and low-need offenders and work in the courts.

All officers receive training and certification from the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Commission. All officers are required to complete the 160-hour basic training and undergo

psychological testing which certifies them as a probation officer. To become certified to carry a firearm, officers are required to proficiently complete an additional 82 hours of intermediate/intensive training using their state issued firearm. Annual re-qualification includes sixteen hours of day and night fire as well as situational courses of fire.

They are required to carry a .357 caliber or a .38 caliber firearm that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

North Dakota (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation

In North Dakota, juvenile probation services can be administered in one of two ways. Within the Judicial Branch of state government, the Supreme Court Administrator's Office funds juvenile probation services and assigns Juvenile Supervisors to each judicial district to administer these services. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Services, which supervises delinquent and troubled youth who are at risk of placement and are committed to their care, provide other probation services. Upon commitment to the Department, community corrections workers become responsible for case management.

Division of Juvenile Services staff do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They are classified as corrections specialists. They do not have the power to arrest.

Division of Juvenile Services policy prohibits the carrying of firearms.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

Juvenile aftercare, rehabilitation, and treatment through a network of community alternatives are maintained by the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services within the Executive Branch of state government.

The Juvenile Corrections Specialists do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They are classified as corrections specialists. They do not have the power to arrest.

Division of Juvenile Services policy prohibits the carrying of firearms.

At the time of the survey it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile aftercare supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of government, the Division of Field Services in the Department of Corrections is responsible for adult probation and parole services. Most misdemeanants are generally sent to community service/restitution programs operated by private contractors.

It is mandatory for adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have arrest powers. North Dakota's firearm policy was instituted over 20 years ago and is reviewed and revised annually.

Officers complete the 11-week North Dakota Peace Officer basic training. In addition, officers receive department firearm education and training from the Division of Field Services. Officers are required to shoot a satisfactory qualifying score four times per year. This includes cold weather shooting, low-light shoot, annual state qualification, and situational firearms qualification. The officers do undergo psychological testing (MMPI-2) as a part of their initial hiring process.

Officers are issued a .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun.

There are private companies that provide supervision services for low-risk offenders.

Ohio

Juvenile Probation

Juvenile intake and probation services are organized at the county level and are administered by an elected county official. Under the direction of the Juvenile Judge, the Chief Probation Officer has charge of the probation department. Each county operates independently. In the 88 counties of Ohio, three counties are armed. Two counties provide adult and juvenile probation services. Each county determines arming.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Youth Services' Bureau of Parole, which is within the Executive Branch of state government, provides supervision of juveniles after release from an institution.

Juvenile parole officers do not carry a firearm and do not exercise the power to arrest. In 1997 House Bill 1 was enacted and became effective in 1998. It gave the Director of the Department of Youth Services' Bureau of Parole authority to arm designated parole officers and invoke the power of arrest with regard only to parolees. Parole officers are not classified as peace officers. This was only one component of many components of the new law. Another component established a Release Authority (parole board), which was top priority and required immediate development, implementation and monitoring.

In 2000, the Department of Youth Services hired two consultants to conduct research on arming parole officers. They researched how other states and correctional agencies trained and certified staff, wrote policies, and monitored this activity.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole supervision services.

Adult Probation

Adult felony probation services in Ohio's 88 counties are delivered in the following ways:

1. Probation in Ohio is a function of the county Court of Common Pleas. In counties that cannot afford to operate their own probation services, the Ohio Adult Parole Authority (APA) within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and correction provides the service. At present, the APA

provides 'some level' of probation services in 53 of Ohio's 88 counties. The level of services provided by the APA varies from county to county. In some cases, the APA provides a full range of probation services and in others it supplements the work done by county probation officials. The APA has seven regions and 72 offices.

2. County-level, judicial branch probation departments deliver services for adult felons in 38 counties. Department chiefs are responsible to the presiding judge of the local Court of Common Pleas.

It is a local decision as to whether an officer carries a firearm. Officers that do carry are classified as law enforcement officers. They have the power to arrest those under their jurisdiction.

The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission provides firearms education and training. Only those officers who carry are required to take the training. Annual re-qualification is required.

Each county decides the type of firearm the officer carries.

Adult Parole

Within the Executive Branch, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Adult Parole Authority (APA) oversees adult parole services.

Officers are required to carry a firearm and are classified as law enforcement officers and do have the power to arrest those under their jurisdiction. Ohio's firearm policy was instituted approximately 30 years ago and is reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

Officers receive firearm education and training from internal staff instructors who are certified by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission. New officers are required to take a psychological test as part of the hiring process. Officers must proficiently complete firearm training prior to completing the pre-service training. Annually, officers are required to complete 32 hours of continuing education and training, which includes proficiency testing.

The officers are required to carry a Glock .40 caliber semi-automatic handgun. Officers do have the option to carry their own personal firearm, which has to be approved by training staff. About 85% of the officers carry a state issued firearm, while about 15% carry their own firearm.

There are no private companies providing supervision per se. Counties receive grants from the state to supervise adult offenders from jail and prison diversion programs.

Oklahoma (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

By statute, each county with a population of 100,000 or more has a County Juvenile Bureau which provides intake, probation, and aftercare services. Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Office of Juvenile Affairs, Department of Juvenile Justice, provides intake, probation, and parole services in other counties.

Juvenile Justice Specialists do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest or take a juvenile into custody against their will.

Oklahoma state statute O.S. 21-1277 prohibits certain places a person with a license can carry a concealed weapon; such as any public building, courthouses, airports, or any office that displays a sign saying weapons are prohibited.

At the time of the survey, there were no private companies providing juvenile probation aftercare/parole supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

In Oklahoma, within the Executive Branch, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole/Community Corrections provides adult probation and parole services.

It is mandatory for adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm. In Oklahoma, they must be a state certified peace officer in order to be a probation or parole officer. They do have the power to arrest. Officers are customarily armed when conducting such tasks as home visits, serving of arrest warrants, field arrests and the recapturing of absconders. Oklahoma's firearm policy was instituted around 1970.

All officers are required to receive firearm education and training from the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) and must proficiently complete this training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. CLEET training requires officers to receive psychological testing (MMPI-2). Officers are required to annually receive 16 hours of continuing education and training, two hours of which are training on handling the mentally ill.

The officers may carry a state issued firearm or they may provide their own firearm upon approval by the district supervisor. The state issues 9mm firearms, 4"-5" barrel. Personal firearms may be a 9mm, .40 caliber, or .45 caliber, also with a 4"-5" barrel. If an officer provides their own firearm, they must provide their own ammunition. They can often receive a law enforcement discount with a letter from the department stating that it will be used in the performance of their duties. Those using high capacity magazines normally have to supply a letter on department letterhead stating that it will be used in the performance of their job duties.

Generally, there are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision. However, there is at least one private probation office operating in Oklahoma.

Oregon (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Oregon's system of probation and parole services is bifurcated between local county government and state government. Local counties provide probation supervision and services as referenced below. Youth in need of more intensive or out of home services are committed to the state (Oregon Youth Authority) at one of two levels of state custody. The first is state custody probation, the second a commitment to a state youth correctional facility which includes a period of parole supervision following incarceration.

County government funds probation departments that provide juvenile probation services for local juvenile courts. County juvenile department staff or Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) staff provide juvenile probation and juvenile parole supervision. OYA, which is in the Executive Branch of state government, is the sole agency responsible for parole supervision of juveniles.

Juvenile probation/parole officers at both the county and state levels do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. They may detain for violations.

OYA policy governs the staff and each county has a policy that prohibits these officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or juvenile parole supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Adult probation (felony and misdemeanor) and parole supervision are functions of executive branch agencies in 34 county governments. County commissioners designate or established the county agencies to provide supervision services and sheriffs' departments have been assigned probation responsibilities in several counties. There is no state oversight in these counties. Two counties, Douglas and Linn, are under state jurisdiction within the Department of Corrections as of late 2004.

Statutorily officers can be armed, but the decision to arm is left up to each county. They are peace officers with regard to the people they supervise and have the power to arrest.

Department of Public Safety Standards of Training does the core training and in turn certifies county trainers. Officers who are armed go through a certification process. They must periodically re-qualify to remain certified to carry. Psychological testing varies from county to county.

The type of firearm varies by county. The employer or the officer at the employer's discretion provides firearms.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

Pennsylvania (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and aftercare are under a county system. The Bureau of Probation Services, under the Office of Probation and Parole Services, which functions as the go between for the state and the counties, audits county probation services across the state. The structure for the county systems are as follows: President Judge, court administrator (in the larger counties), Chief Probation Officer, deputy chief, supervisors (in the larger counties), and line officers. The County Firearm Education and Training Commission, was established by Act 158, in 1994, in order to provide uniform firearms education and training programs to county probation and parole officers throughout the Commonwealth.

The President Judge in each county must give their approval before a county probation and parole department can carry firearms. The number of officers who carry firearms can also vary within an individual department. Currently 42 out of 67 counties carry firearms and out of those 42 counties, 18 county juvenile probation and parole departments are approved to carry firearms. In two counties, it is mandatory to carry a firearm and in the remaining counties, it is voluntary.

Officers who carry firearms are declared to be peace officers, and have police powers and authority throughout the Commonwealth to arrest with or without a warrant, writ, or rule of process, any person on probation or parole under the supervision of said court for failing to report as required by the terms of his/her probation or parole or for any other violation of his/her probation or parole.

The County Firearm Education and Training Commission does not have the statutory parameter to dictate psychological testing. The county decides whether or not to require psychological testing. There is no tracking system by the Commonwealth to determine what counties require psychological testing.

The County Probation and Parole Officers Firearm Education & Training Commission, under the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, provides firearm education and training. The Commission must certify county probation and parole officers that carry a firearm. All officers seeking certification to carry a firearm are required to attend the Commission's Basic Firearms Training Academy. One examination covers legal aspects and the other covers safety and general information. They are also required to shoot and pass the Commission's qualification course of firearms.

Officers that are certified by the Commission to carry a firearm are required to re-qualify annually. The re-qualification consists of shooting and passing the Commission's qualification course of firearm and taking other mandated training.

The Commission sets the range of the firearms that the counties are permitted to carry (i.e. 9 mm, 10 mm, .38 caliber, .40 caliber, 45 ACP, .380 caliber). However, each county department determines the type of firearm that the officers carry.

Most of the county probation and parole departments purchase the duty firearm for the officers. In the counties where the officer must purchase their own duty firearm, they are able to purchase the firearm at a reduced cost.

The county probation and parole department determines the type of ammunition that the officers will use and provides it to the officers. The Commission does not permit the officers to use reloaded or remanufactured ammunition at the Basic Firearms Training Academy when shooting for the Commission's annual re-qualifications.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Pennsylvania has a dual system, which means there is a state system and a county system. Adult probation and aftercare are under the county system, which are judicial branch agencies of local government. In two counties, adult probation and parole services are managed by a state Executive branch agency, the Board of Probation and Parole. The Bureau of Probation Services, under the Office of Probation and Parole Services, functions as the liaison for the state and the counties and audits county probation services across the Commonwealth. The structure for the county systems are as follows: President Judge, court administrator (in the larger counties), Chief Probation Officer, deputy chief, supervisors (in the larger counties), and line officers.

The County Firearm Education and Training Commission, was established by Act 158, in 1994, in order to provide uniform firearms education and training programs to county probation and parole officers throughout the Commonwealth. The President Judge in each county must give their approval

before a county probation and parole department can carry firearms. The numbers of officers who carry firearms can also vary within an individual department. Out of the 67 counties, 42 county probation and parole departments are approved to carry firearms. In two counties, it is mandatory to carry a firearm and in the remaining counties, it is voluntary.

Officers who carry firearms are declared to be peace officers, and have police powers and authority throughout the Commonwealth to arrest with or without a warrant, writ, or rule of process, any person on probation or parole under the supervision of said court for failing to report as required by the terms of his/her probation or parole or for any other violation of his/her probation or parole.

The County Firearm Education and Training Commission does not have the statutory parameter to dictate psychological testing. The county decides whether or not to require psychological testing. There is no tracking system by the Commonwealth to determine which counties require psychological testing.

The County Probation and Parole Officers Firearm Education & Training Commission, under the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole, provides firearm education and training. The Commission must certify county probation and parole officers that want to carry a firearm.

All officers seeking certification to carry a firearm are required to attend the Commission's Basic Firearms Training Academy. One examination covers legal aspects and the other covers safety and general information. They are also required to shoot and pass the Commission's qualification course of fire.

Officers that are certified by the Commission to carry a firearm are required to re-qualify annually. The re-qualification consists of shooting and passing the Commission's qualification course of fire and taking other mandated training.

The Commission sets the range of the firearms that the counties are permitted to carry which is 9 mm, 10 mm, .38 caliber, .357 caliber, .40 caliber, 45 ACP, .380 caliber. However, each county department determines the type of firearm that the officers carry.

Most of the county probation and parole departments purchase the duty firearm for the officers. In the counties where the officer must purchase their own duty firearm, they are able to purchase the firearm at a reduced cost.

The county probation and parole department determines the type of ammunition that the officers will use and provides it to the officers. The Commission does not permit the officers to use reloaded or remanufactured ammunition at the Basic Firearms Training Academy when shooting for the Commission's annual re-qualifications.

There are no private companies providing adult supervision services.

Rhode Island (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, The Department of Children, Youth and Families' Division of Juvenile Correctional Services Probation and Parole Field Services is responsible for juvenile probation and aftercare services.

Juvenile probation and aftercare counselors do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

Although there is no policy that prohibits these officers from carrying a firearm it is clearly understood that probation and parole counselors are not armed. From time to time the issue of arming is brought up due to the nature of the client population they serve.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision. Some aftercare supervision services are contracted with other agencies.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch, adult (felony and misdemeanor) probation and parole services are provided through a unit of Community Corrections under the Division of Rehabilitative Services in the Department of Corrections.

Adult probation and parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is a Department of Corrections policy (#28.20) that states “No probation and parole staff member is to have a firearm or any other weapon in his/her possession while conducting any of the duties associated with his/her professional responsibilities. Any exceptions (defense sprays) require administrative approval and specialized training [with respect to Oleoresin Capsicum (OC)]. Employees are encouraged to enlist the support, assistance, and powers of law enforcement authorities when necessary to ensure the safety and protection of themselves or other individuals.”

From time to time the issue of arming is brought up.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

South Carolina

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, The Department of Juvenile Justice’s Community Services Division administers prevention, intake, investigation, probation and aftercare supervision, restitution, and community-based support services through local field offices.

In 2000, a law was passed that allows the agency to commission an aftercare counselor who has successfully completed law enforcement training and is certified by the Department of Public Safety to carry a firearm. In South Carolina, officers supervise a combined caseload to include both juvenile probationers and parolees. Under the commission, the counselor may take a child conditionally released from the custody of the department and subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Juvenile Parole into custody upon the issuance of a warrant for violating conditions of their release. As a certified officer, they would also be able to carry a firearm. No probation counselors as of 2006 have been commissioned and authorized to carry weapons or to effectuate an arrest of a juvenile.

There are no private companies that provide juvenile probation or aftercare services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, a cabinet level agency within the Executive Branch of state government, supervises criminal offenders placed on probation by the courts or paroled by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

The Field Service Division of the department supervises all adult felons and misdemeanants sentenced by circuit courts. Misdemeanants sentenced by magistrate courts are not supervised. The Field Services Division supervises all offenders serving parole.

It is mandatory for adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm when serving warrants or performing home visits. They are classified as Class One police officers, which became effective in 2000. They do have the power to arrest. The agency was formed in 1941 and it is believed that the firearm policy has been in effect since then.

Firearm education and training are provided by the Criminal Justice Academy under the Department of Public Safety. Psychological testing is done prior to the hiring of all officers. All officers must proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry the firearm. They receive continuing education and must re-qualify annually. The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services staff do certification and continuing education.

Officers carry a .40 caliber, which is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision.

South Dakota

Juvenile and Adult Probation

Within the Judicial Branch of state government, the Unified Judicial System's Court Services Department oversees adult and juvenile probation and an informal adjustment diversion program. The Juvenile Court sets the terms and conditions of probation while the Court Service Officers (CSOs) provide probation supervision. The sentencing judge in the adult court sets the terms and conditions of probation. They are also supervised by CSOs.

CSOs do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, but they can arrest those under their jurisdiction.

There is no firearm policy for CSOs.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow CSOs to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, The Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division is responsible for providing aftercare supervision and services. Juvenile corrections agents (JCAs) provide supervision.

JCAs do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers, but can revoke aftercare and take the juvenile into custody to start the revocation process.

There is no policy that prohibits JCAs from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow JCAs to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile aftercare supervision services.

There are no private companies providing juvenile parole supervision services.

Adult Parole

Within the Executive Branch of government, the Department of Corrections, Office of Parole Services, provides parole supervision services.

Adult parole agents became armed in the Fall of 2005. They are not classified as peace officers, but they do have the power to arrest parolees.

There are no private companies providing parole supervision.

Tennessee (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation and Parole

The Probation Division of the Tennessee Department of Children's Services (DCS), within the Executive Branch of state government, administers probation services in 91 of Tennessee's 95 counties. DCS also administers aftercare services in all 95 counties. In the other four counties, Juvenile Courts, within the Judicial Branch of state government, administer their own juvenile probation departments. Each of those counties has county probation officers employed by the Juvenile Court in addition to DCS probation officers.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is a state law that prohibits probation officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

Some private companies also supervise delinquent offenders on probation.

Adult Probation and Parole

In Tennessee, within the Executive Branch of state government, the Board of Probation and Parole, Division of Field Services oversees adult felony probation and parole supervision services and misdemeanor probation cases that were pled down from felony charges.

Adult probation and parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

By policy, adult probation and parole officers in Tennessee are prohibited from carrying firearms.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow them to carry a firearm.

There are private companies providing adult probation supervision for cases from the General Sessions Court. There is a community corrections program that is a statewide grant. When a judge sentences them to community corrections, the offenders are sentenced to public and private community corrections agencies with fiscal oversight provided by the Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole. The counties manage community corrections programs.

Texas (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation

Pursuant to Chapter 152 of the Texas Human Resources Code Annotated, every county has a local Juvenile Board that administers local juvenile probation departments. While these boards operate locally, they operate according to standards set by the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission. These local Boards are typically made up of all district court judges, county court judges, and some non-judicial members in some instances, but it varies depending on the specific statute for each county. Juvenile Boards administer probation services, secure detention, post-adjudication, and some aftercare services.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers; but can take a juvenile into custody for a probation violation.

There is a statute that prohibits juvenile probation officers from carrying a firearm. At the time of the survey, bills had been filed in the last three legislative sessions that would have authorized juvenile probation offices to carry firearms in the course of their duties if authorized to do so by their Juvenile Board. This would replace the blanket prohibition that currently exists in statute. To be eligible to carry firearms under the bills the probation officer would also have to complete a firearms proficiency course approved by another state agency, the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education. The bills have failed passage each time.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Texas Youth Commission (TYC), within the Executive Branch of state government, operates a parole system for youth released from residential programs. TYC employs parole officers and contracts with other governmental entities for supervision of youth in the community.

Juvenile parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest. TYC has three escape apprehension specialists who are peace officers and can arrest, but do not supervise parolees.

There is a state law that prohibits a weapon on state property.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow juvenile parole officers to carry a firearm.

TYC contracts with local county juvenile probation departments for supervision of paroled youth in rural counties, which are too costly for agency, parole officers to serve. TYC parole officers focus on the 14 major metropolitan and city areas. Two private contracts currently exist in rural counties that the juvenile probation department elects not to serve.

Adult Probation

In Texas, 121 local probation departments, known as Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs), deliver adult felony and misdemeanor probation services in the 254 counties. Some departments serve only one county, while others serve multiple counties. All departments are considered local and judicial. The Chief Probation Officer (CPO) in these departments is responsible to the administrative judge of the judicial district(s) served by the department. Fifteen of these CSCDs manage both adult and juvenile probation. In the remaining jurisdictions of the state, separate local juvenile probation departments operate under the local judiciary.

Local jurisdictions determine if an officer carries a firearm. In some of the counties, the officers carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers. Under the direction of the court, officers have limited powers of arrest. Texas' firearm policy was instituted in 1997.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOS) provides firearm training. Only those officers who carry are required to complete the training. Prior to being allowed to carry a firearm, an officer must have completed a firearms training program and have been issued a certificate of firearms proficiency by TCLEOS. A periodic proficiency test, and documentation of training shall be done on a yearly basis in addition to the required TCLEOS certificate.

An officer must be examined by a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist and be declared in writing by the psychologist or psychiatrist to be in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to be the type of officer for which a certificate of firearms proficiency is sought.

The officers are required to carry double action revolvers or semi-automatic pistols. Barrel length must be between 2" to 5". Approved calibers are: 9mm, .38 caliber, .357 caliber, .40 caliber, 10mm, and .45 caliber. The officer provides the firearm.

At the time of the survey, there were no private companies providing adult probation supervision services.

Adult Parole

Within the Executive Branch of government, the Department of Criminal Justice, Parole Division manages adult parole supervision.

Adult parole officers do carry a firearm although it is not mandatory. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest. Texas' firearm policy was instituted in 1997.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards & Education provides firearm education and training. Officers undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. All officers are required to take the 24-hour training, which familiarizes the officers with firearms. For officers who want to carry a firearm and become certified, they must proficiently complete the 40-hour firearms training. Officers are required to be certified every two years and receive annual range firing re-qualification.

They are required to carry a variety of calibers, such as, .357 caliber, .38 caliber, .380 caliber, 9mm, 10mm, .40 caliber, and .45 caliber. The officer provides the firearm.

There are no private companies that provide adult parole supervision.

Utah

Juvenile Probation

The Judicial Branch of government delivers probation services to those youth who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The State Court Administrator employs juvenile probation officers to provide probation services in the State's Judicial Districts.

Juvenile probation officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to take juveniles under their jurisdiction into custody.

Utah statute identifies probation and parole officers as peace officers. Therefore, they are required to complete peace officer training prior to actually performing duties. A significant part of that training is firearms instructions. In addition, annual certification and training is required by the agency even though the officers do not carry.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow juvenile probation officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

The Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC), within the Executive Branch of state government, administers many programs including juvenile aftercare. The DYC is responsible for the aftercare supervision of juveniles released from secure juvenile institutions by the Youth Parole Authority.

Juvenile aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but can take juveniles who are under their jurisdiction into custody. Several staff in Youth Corrections are certified peace officers with the specific duty of looking for absconders. These officers are armed, but do not supervise a caseload. The vast majority of staff does not carry a firearm.

The Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC), within the Executive Branch of state government, administers many programs including juvenile aftercare. The DYC is responsible for the aftercare supervision of juveniles released from secure juvenile institutions by the Youth Parole Authority.

Juvenile aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but can take juveniles who are under their jurisdiction into custody. Several staff in Youth Corrections are certified peace officers with the specific duty of looking for absconders. These officers are armed, but do not supervise a caseload. The vast majority of staff does not carry a firearm.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole in the Utah Department of Corrections, within the Executive Branch of state government, delivers adult probation and parole services.

It is a mandatory job requirement for all adult probation and parole officers to carry a firearm. They are classified as law enforcement officers and do have the power to arrest.

Utah's firearm policy was instituted in the early 1980s. Utah statute identifies probation and parole officers as law enforcement officers. Therefore, they are required to complete law enforcement training prior to actually performing their duties. The central office establishes agency policies and procedures. Officers undergo psychological testing prior to being hired as part of the interview process due to their classification. All officers are required to proficiently complete the training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

In most cases, officers are provided with a .40 caliber handgun, but other calibers are substituted at times.

No private providers or companies can have certified officers, thus cannot by law provide these services. There are some private companies that service the courts on minimum supervision cases. No parole cases are supervised by the private sector.

Virginia

Juvenile Probation

In Virginia, juvenile probation and parole (except for Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Falls Church) are under the Executive Branch, Department of Juvenile Justice, Division of Community Programs. Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Falls Church chose to remain a locally run system and falls under the jurisdiction of the county/city manager. The remainder of the state was changed over to a state run system.

Most adult misdemeanor probation cases and some lower level felony cases are managed by local agencies that receive funding through the Community Corrections Act administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Carrying a firearm is not a mandatory job requirement, but about 50% of the adult probation officers are armed. They are not classified as peace officers. By statute they have the power to arrest, but the administration says no. They do undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. The state sets the firearm standards. The Chief Judge of the Circuit Court that is served by the probation and parole district determines if officers in that district will carry a firearm.

Only those who carry are required to take the firearm training. Officers receive training and re-certification through the academy by firearms instructors certified by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

The officers are required to carry a .38 caliber provided by the Department.

There are no private companies providing adult probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

In Virginia, juvenile probation and parole (except for Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Falls Church) are under the Executive Branch, Department of Juvenile Justice, Division of Community Programs. Fairfax County, Arlington County, and Falls Church chose to remain a locally run system and falls under the jurisdiction of the county/city manager. The remainder of the state was changed over to a state run system.

The information in the following narrative is for the 32 districts that fall under the state run system.

Although under the law, officers have the authority to be armed, they must be authorized by a judge to carry a firearm.

Officers are not classified as peace officers, but have the power to arrest those under their jurisdiction.

There are no private organizations that provide supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Virginia Department of Corrections' Community Corrections section provides adult felony probation services. The agency is in the Executive Branch of state government. Parole was abolished in Virginia for offenders whose crimes were committed on or after January 1, 1995. Community Corrections still supervises parolees released under the old law, as well as inmates sentenced under the new law who, after completion of a prison term, may be placed on probation or post-release supervision by supervising courts.

Most adult misdemeanor probation cases and some lower level felony cases are managed by local agencies that receive funding through the Community Corrections Act administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Carrying a firearm is not a mandatory job requirement, but about 50% of the adult probation officers are armed. They are not classified as peace officers. By statute they have the power to arrest, but the administration says no. They do undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. The state sets the firearm standards. The Chief Judge of the Circuit Court that is served by the probation and parole district determines if officers in that district will carry a firearm.

Only those who carry are required to take the firearm training. Officers receive training and re-certification through the academy by firearms instructors certified by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

The officers are required to carry a .38 caliber provided by the Department.

There are no private companies providing adult probation supervision services.

US Virgin Islands (no information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile/Adult Probation and Parole

Adult probation and parole are combined. The firearms policy is a statewide policy that applies across the board to all officers. Officers do not carry firearms, are not classified as peace officers, and do not have the power to arrest. There is not a policy prohibiting officers from carrying but it is under consideration to allow them to carry due to severity of crimes and high crime areas.

Vermont

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Agency of Human Services, The Department of Children and Families (DCF) administers most services to delinquents including diversion, community supervision, detention, commitment, and aftercare.

A juvenile probation/parole officer, often a social worker, is responsible for the probation and aftercare supervision.

These DCF social workers do not carry a firearm and arming of officers is not being considered.

There are no private companies providing juvenile supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

The Vermont Department of Corrections is in the Executive Branch of state government within the Agency of Human Services. The Department is responsible for administering adult probation and parole services.

Adult probation and parole officers, classified as Corrections Services Specialists, do not carry a firearm and are not classified as peace officers. However, they may arrest those under their supervision.

There is no consideration to allow these officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision services.

Washington

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Washington's Department of Social and Health Services, Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, Community Programs within the Executive Branch of state government, is responsible for community facilities, juvenile parole, community-based placement contracts, diagnostic services, and Consolidated Contract services with Juvenile Courts.

Juvenile parole officers do not carry a firearm. They are classified as peace officers and do have the power to arrest or take juveniles into custody.

Department of Social and Health Services policy does not permit employees to carry or possess firearms on state property.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile aftercare supervision.

Adult Probation and Parole

In Washington, the Department of Corrections (DOC), Community Corrections Division is responsible for the supervision of adult felony probationers, parolees, interstate cases, and cases supervised under the provision of the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA), which was enacted into law on July 1, 1984, for felony level crimes. Cases sentenced under SRA are Determinate Sentences and are referred to as "Community Supervision" when sentenced by the courts to supervision in the community. When convicted felons are released from prison after serving their sentences and are ordered to be supervised, they are referred to as "Community Custody". DOC provides community supervision to felony and Gross Misdemeanor cases sentenced by the state's superior courts only. Misdemeanant cases sentenced to probation by the lower level district courts are supervised in their perspective counties by the local county government. Some municipalities in Washington State also operate probation offices. These cases fall under the jurisdiction of the local municipal city government.

Arming of State Community Corrections Officers (CCOs) is limited to field officers and is optional. They are not classified as peace officers. They can arrest and often exercise that authority. Washington's firearm policy was instituted in 1997 at the request of the union. Officers are required to undergo psychological testing prior to being allowed to carry a firearm.

CCOs are required to proficiently complete training prior to being allowed to carry a firearm. Only those who carry a firearm are required to take the training. Education and re-qualification is required twice a year and is provided by the state.

Field officers are required to carry a 9mm that is provided by the state.

There are no private companies providing adult probation or parole supervision services, however, electronic monitoring is contracted out to private companies.

West Virginia

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Juvenile probation and aftercare services are administered through the Supreme Court of Appeals within the Judicial Branch of state government through its local probation departments in the state's 31 judicial circuits. West Virginia does not have probation officers who specialize in aftercare caseloads. Juvenile aftercare is also administered by the Division of Juvenile Services for youth released from DJS facilities under certain circumstances.

JPOs have the option to carry a handgun. They must enroll in and successfully complete a handgun training program at the West Virginia State Police Academy. Upon proof of successful completion of the program, the officer is permitted to carry a handgun within the parameters of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia's "Use of Force Policy". They are not classified as peace officers. West Virginia code states "a juvenile probation officer may not be considered a law enforcement official

under any provision of this chapter.” There is no provision in the WV Code that gives JPOs the power to arrest.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation or aftercare supervision services.

Adult Probation

Adult probation services are administered through the Supreme Court of Appeals within the Judicial Branch of state government. Local probation departments are responsible for supervision services in the state's 31 judicial circuits. Adult probation departments provide probation services for adult misdemeanants and felons for the state's circuit courts. There is no provision in the West Virginia Code for magistrates to order supervised probation.

Adult probation officers have the option to carry a handgun. They must enroll in and successfully complete a handgun training program at the West Virginia State Police Academy. Upon proof of successful completion of the program, the officer is permitted to carry a handgun within the parameters of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia's "Use of Force Policy".

Adult officers are not classified as peace officers, however, WV Code chapter 61-12-6(a) provides adult probation officers the power to arrest adult probation violators.

There are no private companies providing adult probation supervision services.

Adult Parole

The Division of Corrections of the West Virginia Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, within the Executive Branch of state government, delivers adult parole services.

Adult parole officers do not carry a firearm, however, West Virginia has an Intensive Supervision Program and an Absconder Recovery Program whose officers, both full and part-time, are armed. Parole officers in West Virginia are not classified as peace officers but may arrest or take into custody adult parolees and probationers.

State code states the officers cannot carry a firearm unless it is authorized by the Commissioner of Corrections.

There are no private companies providing adult parole supervision services.

Wisconsin (no updated information received in 2005-2006)

Juvenile Probation

Juvenile probation services are organized in several ways. County social service departments frequently administer intake, investigation, and probation supervision services. Some counties separate intake and probation between local juvenile courts (intake) and county social services department (probation supervision). In a few counties probation services are funded by county social services departments but are administered by Circuit Courts. Counties with a population of 500,000 or more have the authority under statute to establish a Children's Court Center to administer these services. Only Milwaukee County has a Children's Court Center. Regardless of how the probation

services are organized, social workers of county social services departments handle the bulk of juvenile probation supervision.

They do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is a policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow them to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile probation supervision services.

Juvenile Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Corrections is responsible for aftercare supervision, but many counties have opted to provide their own aftercare services. In counties that provide their own supervision, personnel are county employees.

Juvenile aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is a Division policy that prohibits them from carrying a firearm.

In 2000, line officers (mainly adult line officers) brought up the issue of carrying a firearm.

There are no private companies providing juvenile aftercare supervision.

Adult Probation and Parole

Under the Executive Branch, the Division of Community Corrections, the Wisconsin Department of Corrections is responsible for adult probation and parole supervision. Agents generally have combined caseloads.

Agents do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

There is a Division of Community Corrections policy that prohibits agents from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was under consideration to allow the agents to carry a firearm.

There are no private companies providing adult probation and parole supervision services.

Wyoming

Juvenile Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, the Department of Family Services, Field Operations Division administers community-based social work staff (probation) and aftercare

supervision through regional and county offices. Two District Courts, Sweetwater and Campbell County, support and direct their own juvenile probation staff independent of the state system.

Juvenile probation and aftercare officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers and do not have the power to arrest.

It is both the DFS policy and state statute that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry a firearm.

There are some private companies providing juvenile probation and aftercare supervision services.

Adult Probation and Parole

Within the Executive Branch of state government, Department of Corrections, Division of Field Services provides supervision for adults in the community who are on probation or parole, including an intensive supervision program.

These officers do not carry a firearm. They are not classified as peace officers but do have the power to arrest offenders on their caseloads who are on probation or parole.

There is a Wyoming Department of Corrections, Field Services policy that prohibits officers from carrying a firearm.

At the time of the survey, it was not under consideration to allow the officers to carry firearms.

While the Wyoming Department of Corrections supervises all felony and misdemeanor probation and parole cases; there are a couple of locations where courts utilize private entities to supervise misdemeanant cases.