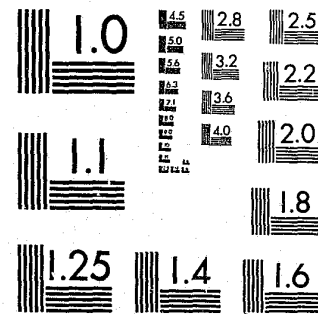


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**PROBATION AND PAROLE FIREARM LOG:**

**DATA ANALYSIS**

**MAY 1, 1981**

85940

602

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ABSTRACT

Firearm Logs submitted by Oklahoma State probation and parole officers during August through December 1980 were analyzed in an attempt to answer three research questions:

- Do probation and parole officers need their own personal weapons?
- How often are weapons needed and for what purpose?
- Is it feasible to replace privately owned weapons with a few state-owned weapons retained in each district office?

To supplement this analysis, several other states were surveyed concerning their firearm policy for probation and parole officers.

The results of this study suggest that state-owned weapons could be used in place of personally owned weapons with little disruption of routine.

PROBATION AND PAROLE FIREARM LOG:  
DATA ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

In August, 1980, the Division of Probation and Parole began collecting data on the use of firearms to provide information for a review of firearms policy. Some of the specific questions it was hoped the firearm data would be relevant to were:

- Do probation and parole officers need their own personal weapons?
- How often are weapons needed and for what purposes?
- Is it feasible to replace privately owned weapons with a few state-owned weapons retained in each district office?

In January, 1981, the data collected through December, 1980, were submitted to the Planning and Research unit for analysis. This report presents the results of that analysis and the results of a survey of some other states' probation and parole firearm policy. A 1979 nation-wide survey of probation and parole firearm policy is also discussed.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

On August 7, 1980, the Assistant Deputy Director of Probation and Parole distributed the Firearm Log and a brief explanation of its use to all seven district officers. A copy of the memorandum and the log are presented in Appendix A. Officers were instructed to log every "relocation" of his or her weapon, including a description of the purpose for the relocation. Most officers began using the form by the second week of August. Forms were collected at the end of each month during the study and forwarded to divisional headquarters after being reviewed for completeness by the district supervisors.

At the conclusion of the study period, 868 reports had been received. If all officers had submitted a report each month, and if no officers were on leave during any month of the study period, 985 reports should have been submitted. The response rate was therefore approximately 88%.

During the first two weeks in February, 1981, all 8 states surrounding Oklahoma were surveyed by telephone concerning their firearms policy for probation and parole officers. Also, 11 states representing each of the major geographic regions of the United States were surveyed. Respondents were probation and parole officials. They were asked five questions relating to weapons control policy for probation and parole officers.

Data Analysis

Firearm Logs for the period August through December were submitted to Planning and Research for analysis at the end of January, 1981. The January data had not been all collected and were therefore not included in the analysis.

To analyze the data, a scheme had to be developed to categorize and summarize the information contained in the logs. After perusing the logs, it was decided that two types of categories were needed: one for the types of reports submitted; the other for the type of activities with which guns were associated. The category types, the categories, and their corresponding definitions are contained in Table I.

Table I  
Categories for Summarizing Firearm Log Data

Category Type	Category	Description/Definition
Report		Each firearm log falls into one of the below listed categories.
	No gun	Officer does not own gun; has not yet bought gun; gun not available.
	Gun kept at home or in desk	Officer did not relocate gun from home or office desk during reporting period.
	Gun kept in car	Officer did not remove gun from car during reporting period. Gun presumed to be inaccessible during field visits.
	Gun transported to and from work only	Officer did not carry gun during field visits.
	Gun used in field work	Officer reported at least one occasion during period when gun was carried on person for field visit.
	Report not tabulated	Officer's report not clearly in one of the above categories.
Activity		Each recorded relocation of a gun falls into one of the below listed categories.
	Field Work	Officer reports gun carried on person for field visit. No more than one relocation for this purpose per day per officer was recorded.
	Field Arrest	Officer reports gun on person during field arrest. A recorded field arrest is also recorded as a field visit.
	Office Arrest	Officer reports gun on person during an arrest in the office.
	Possible/Attempted Arrest	Officer reports gun placed on person in anticipation of an arrest or before attempting an arrest.

(continued)

Table I (con't)

Category Type	Category	Description/Definition
	Transportation	Officer reports gun on person while transporting prisoner.
	Probable Cause Hearing	Officer reports gun on person while attending probable cause or revocation hearing.
	Firearm Training	Officer reports gun carried to firing range.
	Draw/Use Weapon	Officer reports gun actually drawn or used during arrest or confrontation.
	Other	Officer reports activity not included in the above list.

The "Draw/Use Weapon" category was included because it was possible such events could occur; however, no instance of such activity was reported.

After establishing these categories, each Firearm Log was scrutinized and the entries were tabulated, using a data sheet which listed all the categories in Table I. For example, if a Firearm Log contained entries for field visits, a one (1) was added to the "Gun used in field work" category and a one (1) was added to the "Field Work" category for each date on which one or more field visits were noted. If a field arrest was noted, both the "Field Work" and "Field Arrest" categories were incremented.

In addition to tabulating entries, an "Arrest Detail" was compiled. This listed information on each arrest, including the badge number of the officer, the date and time of arrest, and, if necessary, additional information. Table III and Table IV in Appendix B present the tabulated data and the arrest information, respectively. Note that Table III also presents means and standard deviations for each category across districts for each month, as well as for the entire five month period and the four month period excluding the partial month's data for August.

The tabulation and recording described above represent the first stage of the analysis. The second stage involved comparing various categories and combinations of categories (indices) and other comparisons, as well as an analysis of the arrest detail in order to arrive

at answers to the research questions listed in the introductory section. These analyses are presented in the next major section, following a discussion concerning some problems with the collected data.

Data Limitations

The response rate was estimated to be 88%. Considering the fact that some officers may have not responded because of annual leave, this rate is probably acceptable. However, of the 866 reports received, 47 were not tabulated because they were uninterpretable in terms of the analysis scheme described above. Also, because of the way the data were collected, several assumptions had to be made in tabulating the data which may have biased the results. For example, it was assumed that officers who reported that their gun remained in their car during the reporting period did not have ready access to their weapons during field visits. If this assumption was not correct in all such cases, the number of officers carrying their weapons during field visits was underestimated. A similar problem may exist with some officers who reported that their gun was relocated to and from work only.

RESULTS

Tables III and IV in Appendix B present the results of the first level of analysis of the Firearm Log data. This section of the report presents the results of the analyses of the data in these tables and the results of the phone survey.

Firearm Log Data

Within the limits discussed in the previous section, these data reveal the extent to which guns were utilized during the study period. An index of gun non-usage may be constructed by combining the number of officers reporting that they either own no gun, keep their gun at home or in their desk, keep their gun in their car, or take their gun to and from work only. This index can be contrasted to the number of officers who report carrying their gun on their person for field work (on at least one occasion during a month). Using the four month data, approximately 60% of the officers reported not owning or using a gun, while 33% reported carrying their gun with them on field visits. (The other 7% represent the reports not tabulated.) Over 17% of the officers reported owning no guns.

Since there may be major differences between rural and urban districts with respect to the types of problems faced, a similar analysis to the above was carried out for both types of districts. Districts II, VI and VII are considered urban, the others rural. The results of this analysis are presented in Table II below.

Table II  
Firearm Log Data Analysis:  
Rural vs. Urban Districts

District Type	Number (%) Officers Per District Per Month Reporting:			
	Did Not Own/Use Gun	Gun Used in Field Work	Reports not Tabulated	Gun not Owned
Urban (II, VI, VII)	19.75 (60)	10.33 (31)	2.75 (8)	7.75 (24)
Rural (I, III, IV, V)	11.25 (60)	6.63 (35)	0.94 (5)	1.88 (10)
TOTAL	14.9 (60)	8.2 (33)	1.65 (7)	4.30 (17)



Controlling for the districts' locations in urban or rural areas has not resulted in any significant difference in the value of the non-usage index. However, Table II also reveals that urban officers are less likely to own a gun than rural officers (24% of urban officers do not own a gun contrasted to 10% of rural officers).

Another index which was examined was the Critical Gun Usage Index, constructed by combining Field Arrests, Office Arrests, Possible/Attempted Arrests, Transportation Events, and Probable Cause Hearings. The Critical Gun Usage can be compared to routine usage, i.e., for Field Work and other reasons.

During the period from September through December, 50.46 field visits or other activities with a gun per district per month were reported. This compares to a Critical Gun Usage index of 3.29 usages per district per month. The Critical Gun usage Index is only 6% of the total usage. Field Arrests and possible/attempted arrests comprised only 3% of the total usage. These are discussed in more detail in the next section.

#### Arrest Detail

Perhaps the most critical use of a gun is during an arrest. For this reason, arrests and attempted/possible arrests were not only tabulated but were also recorded in more detail. The date and time of each arrest or attempted/possible arrest and a brief description were noted. These are presented in Table IV in Appendix B. This table presents August data as well as September through December data. Sixty-two arrests were recorded.

The time of arrest is an important variable with respect to one of the research questions, namely, "Is it feasible to replace privately owned weapons with a few state-owned weapons retained in each district office?" The Arrest Detail reveals that only eight arrest events were recorded outside of normal office hours. In other words, only 13% of the incidences when guns were on hand for arrests occurred before or after normal office hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.).

Although guns were reported to be carried on the person during sixty-two arrests, etc., in no instance were there any reports of guns being drawn. In other words, the data indicate that guns were close at hand quite frequently but were never used.

#### Survey of Other States

On February 6th, 9th and 11th a survey (via telephone) was conducted for all states (8) in LEAA's Service Area D (states contiguous with Oklahoma) and eleven states representing a stratified random sample of the nation's other LEAA Service Areas.

Respondents (probation and parole officials) were asked to answer a set of 5 questions relating to the weapons' control policies for their state probation and parole officers. The questions were:

1. Are probation and parole officers allowed to carry either state-owned or personally owned firearms routinely?
2. Is this a policy set down in writing?
3. Do probation/parole officers have the power of arrest?
4. Are there situations where probation/parole officers must carry a firearm?
5. Is there a procedure for probation/parole officers to check out state-owned weapons?

The results of this survey appear in Table V in Appendix B. Of the nineteen states polled, 11 states (58%) prohibited the carrying of firearms by probation/parole officers in the routine performance of their duties. In LEAA Service Area D two of the eight states, Arkansas and Louisiana, allow their probation/parole officers to carry state-owned and personal firearms respectively. Of the other six states that permit their probation/parole officers to carry firearms only one (Nevada) requires that every probation/parole officer carry a personally owned firearm at all times. Massachusetts gives their parole officers the option of carrying a state-owned firearm if the parole officer indicates a desire to carry a weapon on the job. If a parole officer decides to carry a weapon in California, he or she must be qualified in weapons use and will then be issued a state-owned weapon and state-owned ammunition. In these two states, each parole officer decides for him or herself whether to carry a weapon or not. In Illinois and Georgia, if a parole officer decides to carry a firearm, he or she has option of carrying a personal or a state-owned weapon once qualified. (According to one official, the goal in Illinois is that eventually every weapon carried by parole officers will be a state-owned weapon.)

Probation and parole officers have powers of arrest in every state queried except Texas. In thirteen of the states sampled (68%) probation/parole officers have the power to arrest only their clients. In Nevada, Louisiana, New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska probation/parole officers are sworn in as state peace officers. Of the five states where probation/parole officers are sworn in as state peace officers, only two, Louisiana and Nevada, have given them permission carry firearms.

In Georgia and Illinois state probation/parole officers are required to carry firearms when effecting an arrest and/or transporting a prisoner. Arkansas requires its probation/parole officers to carry a weapon when transporting prisoners while Nevada requires its probation/parole officers to carry weapons at all times. The other 15 states do not require probation/parole officers to carry firearms.

In Arkansas, every probation/parole officer is assigned a state-owned weapon. In Louisiana, probation/parole officers may carry personal firearms, and no mechanism exists which would allow them to check out a state-owned weapon. In the other six states which allow their probation/parole officers to carry firearms (Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Nevada), procedures exist whereby state probation/parole officers may check out state-owned weapons.



## DISCUSSION

The research questions presented earlier revolve around one central issue: probation and parole officers carrying personally owned weapons in the line of duty. The key research question is, then, can these weapons be replaced by state-owned weapons which can be issued as needed? The results of the Firearm Log data analysis and the findings of the survey of 19 states, suggest an answer to this question, an answer which is consistent with the findings of an earlier (1979) nation-wide survey of probation and parole gun policies and American Correctional Association Standard No 3071 of the Manual of Standards for Adult Probation and Parole Field Services.

The Firearm Log data indicate that guns are not used by most officers. Sixty percent reported either not owning or not carrying a gun on their person routinely. Furthermore, when guns were reported as being on hand for arrests, in 87% of the instances the events occurred during office hours. It seems then, that it is indeed feasible to provide state-owned weapons and disallow the use of privately owned guns.

The survey results strongly support this conclusion because of the 19 states surveyed, 11 prohibit the carrying of guns - state-owned or otherwise - on a routine basis. Of the 8 that permit officers to carry guns routinely, four (California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Arkansas) require their weapons to be state-owned.

These results are consistent with the 1979 nation-wide survey conducted by Paul W. Keve (See "No Farewell to Arms" in Appendix C). In addition to probation and parole agencies in the fifty states and the District of Columbia, questionnaires were sent to several large city and county agencies. Sixty-three were sent, and fifty-nine responses were received. The probation and parole administrators were asked whether agency policy allows or prohibits weapons use or gives qualified permission. Keve found that 33 jurisdictions prohibit weapons use compared to 26 which permit use to some degree or under certain conditions. The nineteen state survey found that 58% of the states prohibited weapons use; the 1979 survey found that 56% of the jurisdictions (mostly states) prohibited weapons use. Earlier studies cited in the article found similar results.

Since the majority of the states prohibit the use of firearms, it is not unreasonable to expect that Oklahoma could develop a more restrictive firearm policy which would not impair the ability of probation and parole officers to perform their duties. In fact, since Oklahoma is seeking accreditation for its probation and parole field services, such a policy must be developed eventually. Standard number 3071 states, "Probation/Parole officers do

not routinely carry weapons in the performance of their duties; written policy and procedures specify these situations in which agency personnel may carry weapons". The results of this study and earlier studies suggest that if a policy were developed which limited probation and parole officers to carrying state-owned weapons only under specific conditions, little or no disruption of daily activities would occur.



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

3400 N. EASTERN - P.O. BOX 11443  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73111

August 7, 1980

TO: All District Supervisors

FROM: R. Michael Cody *R. Michael Cody 8-7-80*

Effective immediately the attached form "Firearm Log" will be implemented. For clarification there is an example on the attached log. I expect the officer to complete this form every time his weapon is relocated, for example: If an officer removes his firearm from his desk drawer at home and wears it on his person, that relocation should be logged (from and to) in addition to date, time and purpose. When that weapon is relocated from his person, that also should be logged with date time and purpose.

All logs should be forwarded to my attention at the end of each month. If an officer has not relocated his weapon during the month, it should be indicated on the form and forwarded to my attention.

RMC:plk

cc: File

APPENDIX A



TABLE III  
FIREARM LOG DATA SUMMARY  
MONTHLY DATA FOR EACH DISTRICT

Month	District	No. Reports Submitted	No. Reports Not Tabulated	Number Officers Reporting					Number Times Gun Used For								
				No. Gun	Dept Home/Desk	Kept In Car	Taken From Work Only	Used In Field Work	Field Work	Field Arrests	Office Arrests	Pass/Att. Arrests	Transportation	Prob. Cause Handling	Firearm Training	Other	
August 1980	I	27	0	0	2	1	1	19	66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	II	31	0	2	7	0	3	19	48	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	
	III	14	0	7	3	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	IV	27	0	6	9	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	
	V	18	0	0	3	0	4	7	31	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	VI	39	0	14	10	7	0	5	13	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	
	VII	28	0	4	3	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
TOTAL		175	0	28	37	11	29	70	242	7	0	4	10	4	16	10	
MONTHLY:	MEAN	25	0	4	5.29	1.57	4.14	10	34.57	1	0	0.86	1.43	0.57	2.29	1.43	
	S.D.	8.41	0	4.29	3.30	1.90	3.13	4.41	31.54	1	0	1.44	1.40	0.53	2.30	1.90	
September 1980	I	26	0	0	5	0	2	19	112	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	
	II	35	0	4	1	2	4	21	116	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	
	III	19	1	1	4	5	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	IV	21	0	0	0	0	2	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	V	18	1	0	2	3	4	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	
	VI	43	2	13	10	4	10	4	26	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	
	VII	29	2	5	5	1	4	9	33	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	
TOTAL		190	7	31	35	15	33	69	306	11	2	3	7	0	12	4	
MONTHLY:	MEAN	27.14	1	4.43	5	2.14	4.71	9.86	55.14	1.57	0.29	0.43	1	0	1.71	0.57	
	S.D.	9.04	1.15	4.77	2.16	1.95	2.07	7.27	45.23	1.99	0.76	0.77	1.73	0	1.70	0.79	
October 1980	I	23	0	0	2	1	7	15	125	6	0	0	2	1	0	1	
	II	34	2	4	6	3	0	21	140	1	0	3	0	1	17	1	
	III	16	2	3	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	IV	10	0	3	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	V	18	2	0	4	2	2	2	49	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
	VI	44	5	18	7	1	7	4	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
	VII	15	2	2	0	2	5	4	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
TOTAL		164	14	30	25	18	21	56	369	9	0	4	7	2	19	6	
MONTHLY:	MEAN	23.43	2	4.29	3.57	2.57	3.00	8	52.71	1.29	0	0.57	1	0.29	2.71	0.86	
	S.D.	12.38	1.73	6.24	2.94	2.23	2.71	7.48	57.07	2.21	0	1.13	1.41	0.49	6.32	0.90	
November 1980	I	24	0	1	3	0	3	17	88	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	II	33	2	2	4	7	0	22	141	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
	III	19	0	2	2	6	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IV	18	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	V	20	1	0	3	3	2	4	9	54	0	0	0	0	0	7	
	VI	46	3	17	12	3	0	4	22	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	
	VII	23	4	5	4	2	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL		173	10	33	34	15	24	57	311	3	0	8	3	2	0	7	
MONTHLY:	MEAN	25.00	1.43	4.71	3.14	2.14	3.43	8.14	44.43	0.43	0	1.14	0.71	0.29	0	1	
	S.D.	11.52	1.62	5.74	3.13	2.04	2.82	6.36	53.50	1.13	0	2.61	1.11	0.76	0	2.65	
December 1980	I	23	3	0	4	2	6	0	70	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	II	29	3	1	3	1	0	21	100	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	
	III	20	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IV	10	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	V	20	1	0	5	0	4	0	10	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	VI	45	4	16	7	2	7	7	30	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	VII	17	2	2	5	1	4	4	14	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	
TOTAL		164	17	26	29	10	24	48	323	8	0	1	2	4	0	3	
MONTHLY:	MEAN	23.43	2.43	3.71	3.57	1.43	3.43	6.86	46.14	1.14	0	0.14	0.29	0.57	0	0.43	
	S.D.	11.12	1.40	3.68	2.15	1.40	2.70	7.40	50.75	1.21	0	0.78	0.76	1.13	0	0.79	
4 MONTHLY (Ex. Aug.)	TOTAL	693	47	129	135	57	104	270	1383	31	2	16	37	8	31	20	
	MEAN	24.86	1.68	4.29	4.02	2.04	3.64	8.21	49.75	1.11	0.57	1.32	0.29	1.11	0.71		
	S.D.	10.59	1.54	3.33	2.84	1.82	2.78	7.26	48.96	1.64	1.49	2.14	0.71	3.30	1.44		
5 MONTHLY	TOTAL	864	47	148	122	48	133	300	1635	38	2	22	78	12	47	30	
	MEAN	24.89	1.34	4.23	4.92	1.94	2.74	6.57	46.71	1.09	0.63	2.23	0.34	1.34	0.64		
	S.D.	10.88	1.53	3.17	2.89	1.81	2.75	7.18	46.01	1.54	1.44	4.07	0.68	3.29	1.54		
4 MONTH MEANS AND S.D.'S FOR EACH DISTRICT	I	MEAN	24.58	0.75	0.25	1.50	0.75	4.3	14.75	97.25	4						
		S.D.	1.29	1.50	0.50	1.29	0.96	2.38	4.79	24.97	1.41						
	II	MEAN	33	1.75	3	3.50	2	1.50	21.25	134.25	1.25						
		S.D.	2.94	1.26	1.41	2.08	0.82	3	0.50	12.18	1.26						
	III	MEAN	18.5	1.75	2	4.25	3.50	3	2	2.5	0						
		S.D.	1.73	1.58	0.87	3.70	3.70	1.29	0.82	4	2.16						
	IV	MEAN	12.75	0	5.25	4	0.50	0.50	1	4	0						
	S.D.	5.58	0	2.06	1.41	1	1	1.41	6.73	0							
V	MEAN	19.00	1.25	0	3.5	2	3.50	0.75	57.75	0.50							
	S.D.	1.15	0.50	0	1.29	1.41	1	0.96	7.78	1							
VI	MEAN	44.5	3.50	16	9.5	2.75	7.50	3.25	29	0.50							
	S.D.	1.29	1.29	2.16	7.04	0.96	2.04	1.30	5.77	1							
VII	MEAN	21	0.82	3.5	1.5	1.50	1.5	4.50	18.50	1.50							
	S.D.	6.37	0.82	1.11	1.11	0.58	0.82	1.11	11.11	1.11							

District #	Office	Date, Time	Description of Arrest
V	#155	8-20-80/19:00	(?)
	#344	8-25-80/07:00	Woodward
	#158	8-26-80/12:00	Serve parole warrant
	#155	8-27-80/17:00	Possible arrests
	#158	10-7-80/09:00	Attempt
	#281	10-7-80/11:15	Field
	#158	10-7-80/16:55	(?) Arrest prob.
District #			
VI	#342	12-8-80/13:00	Field (701 NE 71)
	#189	12-17-80/09:25	Field
District #			
VII	#102	8-14-80/14:00	Field
	#147	8-14-80/10:30	(?)
	#102	8-15-80/8:00 p.	Field (Rick Sumover)
	#008	8-25-80/14:00	Field
	#008	8-26-80/11:08	Field
	#102	8-29-80/24:00-0:50	Serve warrants
	#8	9-4-80/10:00	Arrest-location unknown
	#334	9-16-80/21:45	Field arrests
	#147	9-16-80/23:30	Field arrest
	#215	9-18-80/10:45	Field arrests
	#008	10-13-80/(?)	(?)
	#216	10-22-80/11:00	Office
	#216	11-3-80/09:00	Arrest in office asst.
	#216	11-6-80/08:30	Arrest in office asst.
	#334	11-15-80/11:00	Office Arrest
	#147	12-15-80/15:00	(?)
	#147	12-29-80/11:30-13:00	(?)

Table IV  
ARREST DETAIL

District #	Officer	Date, Time	Description of Arrest
I	#192	9-2-80/12:25	Arrest in office
	#255	9-8-80/13:45	Arrest in office
	#230	9-8-80/14:45	Arrest in office
	#315	9-8-80/11:30	Arrest in office
	#252	9-12-80/14:10	Arrest in office
	#115	9-12-80/15:00	Attempt arrest (in office?)
	#252	9-17-80/07:30	Arrest of John Harris
	#14	10-1-80/08:10	Office
	#130	10-1-80/08:10	Office
	#252	10-20-80/12:30	Field
	#315	10-21-80/13:30	Field-with Bartlesville P.D.
	#14	10-24-80/12:00	Field
	#17	10-24-80/12:00	(?)
	#255	11-3-80/09:15	Field arrest attempt
	#255	11-5-80/10:25	Office Arrest
#230	11-5-80/10:15	Office Arrest	
#113	11-5-80/10:15	Office Arrest	
#232	12-9-80/19:35	Field	
#255	12-12-80/14:05	Field	
#255	12-16-80/10:30	Field	
District #			
II	#208	9-22-80/12:00-13:00	Field arrest
	#33	9-22-80/13:00	Field arrest
	#33	9-30-80/10:00	Field arrest
	#276	10-7-80/12:15	Attempt arrest - Larry Dentis
	#244	10-15-80/22:30	Late night field
	#208	10-27-80/09:30	Attempt arrest (office)
	#244	10-27-80/12:30	Possible arrest
	#276	10-31-80/08:30	Attempt arrest (field)
	#250	11-3-80/08:00	Possible office arrest
	#250	11-4-80/08:00	Possible office arrest
	#276	11-4-80/09:30	Attempt arrest (field)
	#329	11-4-80/09:50	Attempt arrest
	#250	11-18-80/08:00	Possible office arrest
	#250	11-25-80/08:00	Possible office arrest
	#208	12-9-80/09:00	Field
District #			
III	#111	8-7-80/11:00	Field

TABLE V  
 RESPONSES TO 19-STATE SURVEY OF  
 WEAPONS CONTROL POLICIES FOR  
 PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS

State	Function	Source	Phone	Do Probation and Parole Officers carry firearms - state-owned/ personal - routinely?	Is this policy in writing?	Do Probation and Parole Officers have Powers of Arrest?	Are there situations where Probation and Parole Officers must carry a weapon by policy?	Is there a procedure for Probation and Parole Officers to check out state-owned weapons?
Nebraska	Probation	Schaanlaker	402-471-2141	No	Not yet	Yes	No	No
	Parole	Texas	402-471-2652	No	Yes	Probationers only Yes State Peace Officer	No	No
Iowa	Probation	Huncock	319-244-3282	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
	Parole	Reynolds	319-281-5452	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
Missouri	Probation & Parole	Adkins	314-791-2483	No	No	Yes Clients only	No	No
Kansas	Probation & Parole <sup>1</sup>	Ramos	913-296-3317	No	Yes	Yes State Peace Officer	No	No
New Mexico	Probation & Parole	Griffin	505-827-2748	No	Yes	Yes State Peace Officer	No	No
Arkansas	Probation & Parole <sup>2</sup>	Evans	501-247-1800	Yes, state-owned	Yes	Yes Clients only	Yes, transportation of prisoners	Yes, all officers assigned to a weapon
Texas	Probation & Parole <sup>3</sup>	Tappert	512-475-4525	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	Probation & Parole	Townsend	504-382-8810	Yes, personal	Yes	Yes State Peace Officer	No	No
Florida	Probation & Parole	Lutten	904-482-4060	No, more upon special permission	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
Massachusetts	Probation	Meale	617-727-5388	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
	Parole	Brannon	617-727-3275	Yes, as of 4-79, may carry	Yes	Yes Clients only Yes, parole violators escapees, and on state property	No	Yes
Minnesota	Probation & Parole	Grafensteln	612-294-2872	No	No	Yes Clients only	No	No
Illinois	Probation	Lulich	312-698-3333	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
	Parole	Craft	312-793-2878	Yes, state-owned and personal	Yes	Yes Clients only	Yes, making an arrest and transporting	Yes, essentially everyone who carries will carry state-owned weapons
California	Probation & Parole <sup>1</sup>	Smith	916-445-6200	Yes, may carry state-owned weapons and state-owned ammo ammunition, Model 88	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	Yes, if P & P Officers opt to carry, may be kept at home
Oregon	Probation & Parole	Boyd	503-378-2467	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
Wisconsin	Probation & Parole	Owens	608-788-3838	No	Unk	Yes Clients only	No	No
Georgia	Probation	Langfellow	404-894-4885	Yes, after 12 months may carry personal weapon	Yes	Yes, but not concealed	No	No
	Parole	Wing	404-894-5368	Yes, personal or state-owned	Yes	Yes Clients only	Yes, arrest and transportation	Yes, may check out state-owned weapons
Pennsylvania	Probation & Parole	Johnson	717-787-5899	Yes, carry state-owned	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Probation & Parole	Roger	502-564-3620	No	Yes	Yes Clients only	No	No
Nevada	Probation & Parole	Baldwin	702-385-8375	Yes, required to carry personal owned firearms	Yes	Yes State Peace Officer	Yes, expected to carry 24 hours	Yes

<sup>1</sup>Probation is a county function.  
<sup>2</sup>Probation services provided to judicial districts upon request.  
<sup>3</sup>State function for clients with sentences of two years or more.



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