

REPORT FOR YEARS 2006-2009



# Montana Board of Crime Control

For a Safe Montana

To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities. To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities. To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities. To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.



### **MBCC Mission**

**To pro-actively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.**



October 2010

My Fellow Montanans,

I am pleased to present the 2006-2009 Report of the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). Through partnerships with and the support of citizens across our state, MBCC contributes and guides performance improvements in Montana's justice system.

MBCC serves as a primary criminal and juvenile justice planner for our state, and raises and administers millions of dollars dedicated to fighting crime. The board is comprised of a wide cross-section of stakeholders appointed to provide leadership, oversight, and accountability for systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.

In reading this report, I hope that you are encouraged by the efficient and effective use of limited funding, collaboration and partnerships between citizens and the criminal justice system, and innovative problem solving and the use of data and technology to make informed decisions.

As our state thrives, we face new and ongoing challenges that affect our daily quality of life. Each of us, and our communities, are impacted by crime and our response to it through Montana's criminal justice system. By working together, we will ensure a safe and healthy Montana.

Sincerely,

BRIAN SCHWEITZER

Governor



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# From the MBCC Chair

My Fellow Montanans,

As Chair of the Montana Board of Crime Control, I personally invite you to read this report and glean a perspective on how this 18-member board, donating their time and expertise, works with a small group of dedicated staff to improve Montana's Justice System. The customers we serve include cities, counties, non-profit organizations, tribal governments, state government and the citizens of Montana.

The Board and staff work diligently to develop model programs; secure funding resources; and provide technical assistance and stewardship for a variety of programs designed to increase the involvement and support of Montana citizens and public officials in criminal and juvenile justice. Additionally we are enhancing our data collection/analysis efforts, which are crucial to providing sound planning and decision making by the Board and other agencies.

The Montana Board of Crime Control readily accepts the charge from Governor Brian Schweitzer to promote justice and public safety for Montana's residents and visitors. We hope you find this report informative and we encourage your participation to help make Montana a safer place to live, work, and play.

Sincerely,



MIKE ANDERSON  
Chairman



# Executive Summary

The 2006 – 2009 Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) report provides insight into MBCC’s leadership and services in grants management and policy development in support of local, state, and tribal justice. The report highlights three primary MBCC functions to help create and sustain safe communities. To advance the state’s crime prevention agenda, MBCC influences relationships and collaborations, leads the state in exploring innovative responses, and is a nexus in the coordination of resources and funding.

MBCC provides the connective link with law enforcement agencies, the justice systems, and communities to obtain the tools needed to design proactive responses to issues of crime. One of the best tools to create a better understanding of crime in Montana is data. MBCC compiles and analyzes this data to identify trends and emerging issues. MBCC, a national leader in state crime data collection, synthesizes data to inform decision-making, and to construct overarching crime prevention and intervention strategies.

This report documents MBCC’s efforts and achievements in the period from 2006 – 2009. Included in this report, you will find the following:

- Description of how MBCC is a nexus to leveraging relationships, applying innovative solutions to crime and delinquency, and managing resources that make Montana’s communities safe
- Examples of MBCC’s work in collaboration, innovation, and funding
- Profiles of MBCC’s contributions and forward-thinking approaches in crime prevention, control and intervention; victim assistance; and youth justice
- Discussion of the federal stimulus incentive funds
- Summary of federal grant funds distributed by MBCC in Montana
- Contact information for board members, youth justice council, and staff

MBCC’s goals include reducing and preventing crime, and improving collaboration among the many agencies and individuals who together help make Montana a safe place to live, work and play.

# The Montana Board of Crime Control: A Nexus for Community Safety

**Providing leadership to connect law enforcement,  
judiciary, and an educated citizenry**

**T**he Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) contributes to improvements in Montana's justice system and advances the state's crime prevention agenda. We are in a unique position to influence program design, conduct crime data collection and analysis, provide technical assistance, and administrate millions of dollars in grant funds. Along with an eighteen-member board appointed by the Governor, we provide the critical citizen leadership, oversight, and accountability of systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.



Jointly, we guide performance improvement with well informed, forward thinking strategies. Crime and delinquency is addressed statewide through cooperation and the coordination of programs and resources. Our leadership provides a connective link among the criminal and juvenile justice systems, law enforcement agencies, and victim assistance programs.

*Our role as a nexus is central to leveraging relationships, applying innovative solutions and managing resources that help make Montana a safe place to live, work and play.*



**Crime Prevention**

**Community Safety**

# Nexus

**Pronunciation.**

\ nek-s s \

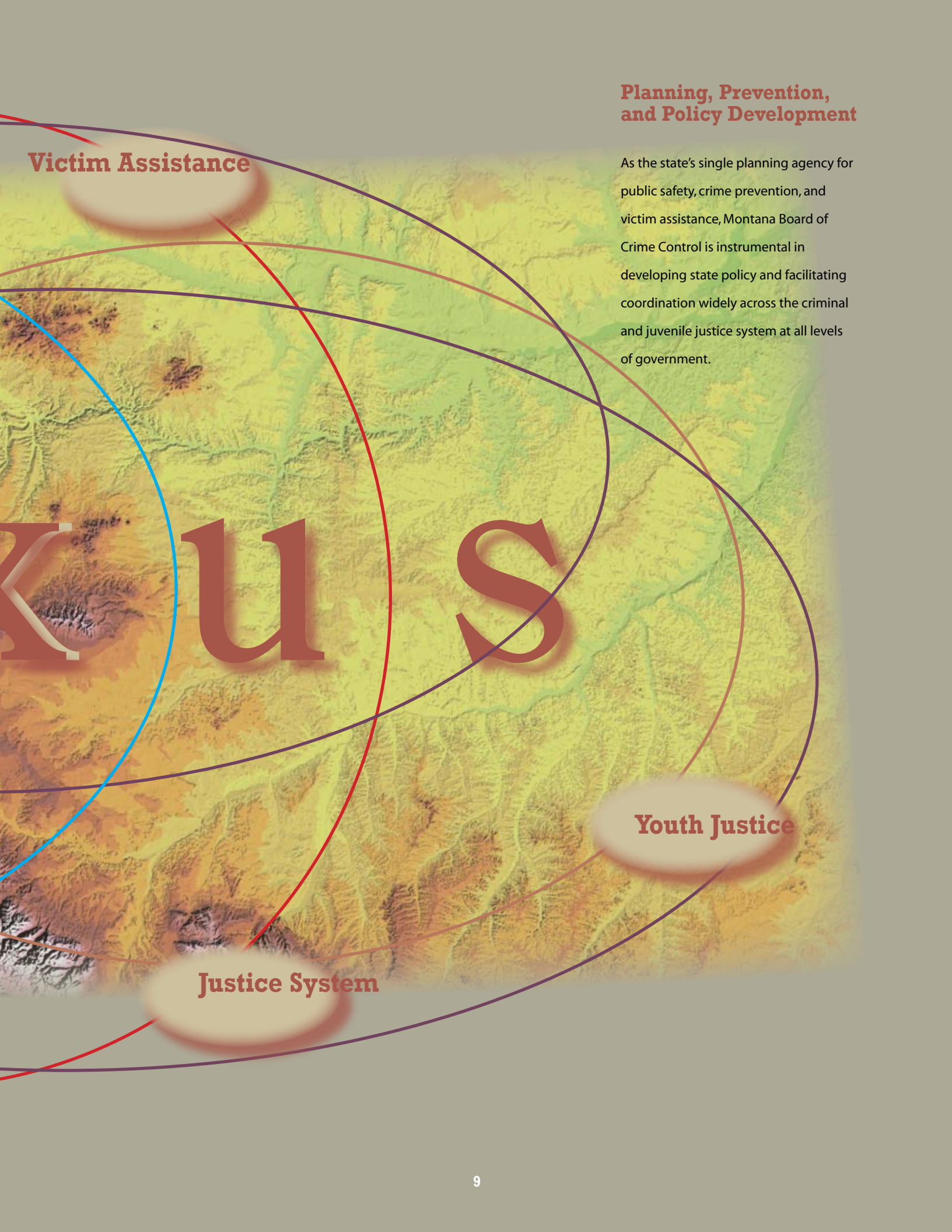
**Function: noun**

- 1: a connection or link
- 2: the central and most important point or place
- 3: a connected group or series

**Government  
First Nations**

**Citizens and  
Communities**





**Victim Assistance**

**Planning, Prevention,  
and Policy Development**

As the state's single planning agency for public safety, crime prevention, and victim assistance, Montana Board of Crime Control is instrumental in developing state policy and facilitating coordination widely across the criminal and juvenile justice system at all levels of government.

**KUS**

**Youth Justice**

**Justice System**

# Relationships and Collaboration

## Leveraging relationships to improve crime prevention

**B**uilding and maintaining relationships in crime and delinquency prevention and intervention is essential. Collaboration is critical. MBCC influences the connections among people, events, and programs that strengthen community infrastructure and improve justice strategies.

Our fundamental role is to facilitate the efforts of the multifaceted crime and delinquency prevention, control, and victim services programs to seek continual improvements. We support their social and political efforts to secure and maintain resources. With an emphasis on coordination and idea sharing, we help mobilize Montana

citizens by bolstering community, regional, and tribal crime prevention activities.

Connections we create offer long-lasting value to our quality of life in Montana. By working with the Montana

Crime Prevention Association and a recognizable crime prevention character like McGruff the Crime Dog, we help make important contacts between parents, educators, law enforcement, and crime practitioners to introduce and involve people of all ages in crime prevention in a playful way. Partnerships like these influence everything we do and demonstrate that unified crime prevention efforts benefit everyone.



*MBCC envisions a future  
where young people become  
vested partners in crime  
prevention.*

## Crime Prevention Conference

**The showcase example of MBCC's capacity to connect people and communities for public safety improvement is the Crime Prevention Conference.**

Since 2007, MBCC has facilitated and hosted crime prevention conferences. These events reflect our commitment to collaboration and relationship building. The conference connects people and communities across the spectrum of the justice systems, provides critical information and opportunities that strengthen communities.

Our conference format encourages idea sharing and dialogue. Training sessions build greater awareness of subjects such as suicide prevention and intervention, gangs, prescription drug abuse, innovative

juvenile justice practices, internet safety for juveniles, and teen dating violence. Montanans come together to discuss these issues and share the approaches that are working across the state.

As the nexus for crime prevention knowledge, we bring in field experts and invited speakers to impart their wisdom and experience to our stakeholders. By delivering advanced training and technical assistance, we are helping other Montanans help make Montana a safe place to live.

Master of Ceremonies Lynn Erickson provided welcoming remarks at the Montana Crime Prevention Conference. Other guests include (L to R) Godfrey Saunders, Sheriff Jim Cashell, Attorney General Steve Bullock, Ex-Chief of Police Mark Tymrack.





# Innovation and Best Practices

## Applying innovative approaches to conventional issues

**I**nnovation is changing the criminal and juvenile justice environment. MBCC continues to explore new possibilities in prevention and intervention strategies and lead the state in planning and implementing innovative programs. Our discoveries help our partners effectively manage and maximize their resources to meet community needs.

The data we collect from community needs assessments, incident crime reporting, and empirical research is crucial to our mission and drives informed decision-making. We rely on

evidence-based and promising practice approaches to support our recommendations. Based on these data, we support funding strategies that seek to implement proven approaches to existing and emerging issues.



We help our stakeholders look at crime and delinquency issues differently. For instance, treatment and healing-to-wellness courts that engage families are putting a stop to the revolving door for families who have interacted with the criminal and juvenile justice systems for generations.

*“The passion and support from the folks at MBCC help us produce better outcomes. They have a unique ability to move a topic forward.”*

**Janet Meissner,**  
Executive Director, Alliance for Youth

## The Statistical Analysis Center

**MBCC's progressive approach to meeting community needs for public safety are supported by crime data and technology as illustrated by the efforts of the Statistical Analysis Center, a national leader in state crime data collection.**

Crime data provides a context to identify emerging programming needs and efficacy of existing crime prevention and intervention programs. MBCC uses crime data to guide policy, program development and facilitate federal initiatives to build a better understanding of crime. Many federal and state public safety entities utilize data to analyze crime and delinquency, recognize emerging issues, and identify public safety needs in their communities.

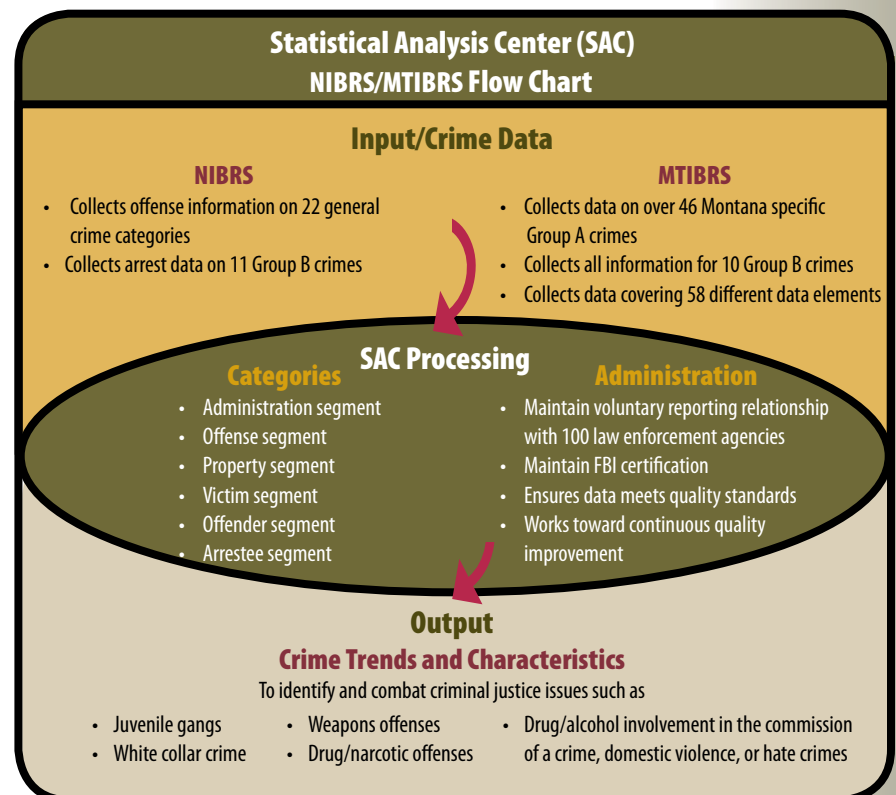
We collect and report data on crimes from law enforcement agencies in the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS) repository. Annually, we provide this data in the *Crime in Montana* report. We also report to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for inclusion in annual nationwide crime reports. Additionally, this data is included in federal funding formulas.

Accurate reporting demonstrates need, helps to ensure a share of the federal dollars, and earns Montana a national

spotlight in crime data collection.

Montana is one of a few states recognized by the FBI as a 100 percent certified NIBRS state signifying a reporting accuracy rate of 96 percent or better. Since 2005, we have maintained an error rate of 4 percent or less.

To facilitate access to real-time state level incident-based crime data in Montana, we are introducing a sophisticated web analysis interface. This on-line database will enable law enforcement agencies and the public to analyze and compare incident-based crime data across jurisdictions.





# Resources and Funding

## Merging human and material resources for public safety

The MBCC is a lynch pin in the coordination of resources and funding to advance the administration of justice to improve crime control performance in Montana. We strategically evaluate federal and state funding streams and work to secure appropriate funding that meets the needs of our stakeholders. When the citizens of Dillon needed a barrier between the city park and the railroad tracks, we assisted them with the funding to build a simple but important fence to protect against the potential safety hazards of the nearby railroad tracks.

We work with 26 different grant-making agencies for juvenile justice related activities, crime victims' assistance,

domestic violence intervention, and multi-jurisdictional drug task forces. As the pass-through agency for grant funding, we sub-grant these funds on a competitive basis statewide. Over 71 percent of the total funding is distributed among community programs representing 250 – 300 grantees. The balance remaining is allocated to partner agencies and administrative costs.



We manage numerous state and federal funds including 33 block grants. As a means to track and evaluate the grant activities, we created a grant management information system that controls costs through economical utilization of personnel, materials, and equipment.

*“MBCC provided an avenue that enabled us to complete a community project that could save some lives.”*

**Mayor Marty Malesich, Dillon, MT**

## Tribal Crime Data Collection

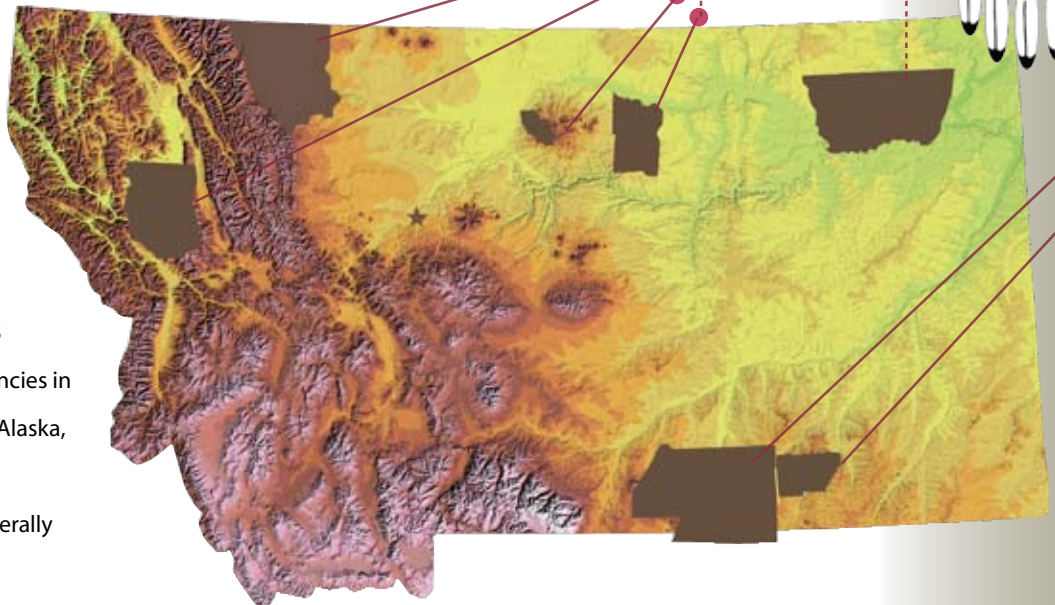
**MBCC uses targeted resources through the collection of crime data on Tribal Lands to shed light on criminal justice challenges and help strengthen the Tribes' efforts to directly secure a larger share of grant funding.**

Established through a cooperative partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs District V, which covers Tribal Lands in six western States, the Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the MBCC's Statistical Analysis Center helped to ensure quality improvements in tribal crime data collection. The arrangement afforded a greater understanding of the existing crime reporting processes, identified gaps in collection methods, and worked to improve the accuracy of tribal crime data reporting to meet Federal standards.

Through 2009, we have collected crime data from 43 Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies in six western states including Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and the seven federally

recognized tribal agencies in Montana. From the data, we compiled tribal agency-specific informational brochures to illustrate crime data in Indian Country that the Tribes now use to develop support for funding.

In Montana, we provided technical assistance to demonstrate how to use this information to target problem areas and secure resources to address the problems. Our grant-writing workshops helped tribal agencies strengthen their grant applications, thereby enhancing their ability to qualify for federal grant programs.



# Contributing to and Informing Public Safety

**A**s a nexus guiding policy and program development, MBCC seeks to reduce crime and address emerging issues through relationships and collaboration, innovation and best practice, and resource and funding facilitation. Our work demonstrates a commitment to improved public safety and delivers support for creative, forward-thinking approaches to help build the capacity of community programs to accomplish their goals.

We endeavor to create and maintain a welcoming environment where our stakeholders feel comfortable conveying their questions and concerns. We are responsive, supportive, and listen to help them modify approaches to meet their changing needs. By providing technical assistance, we ensure that agencies and programs have the tools to assure public safety. We inform the public about emerging safety issues, recommend best practice strategies, and contribute resources in response to community needs.



The following pages illustrate enhancements to public safety and crime and delinquency prevention that provides major quality of life improvements for Montana citizens.

# Public Safety and Crime Prevention

## Gaining traction in communities

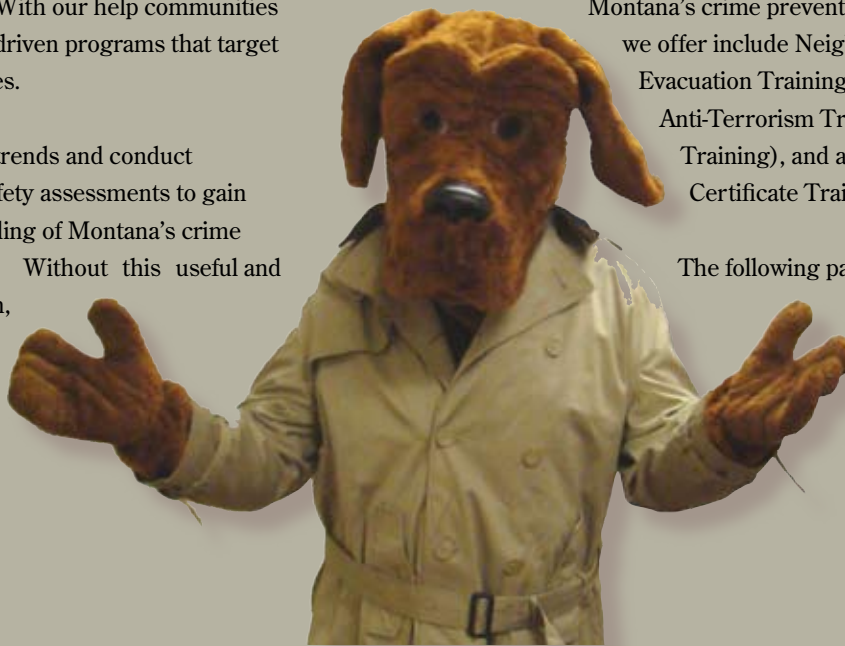
**M**BCC proactively contributes to public safety and crime prevention throughout Montana. Effective crime prevention and public safety programs play an important role in improving the quality of life for Montanans. We provide communities with the tools, knowledge, and support to implement results-driven initiatives to address specific crime prevention. With our help communities implement results-driven programs that target specific crime issues.

We monitor crime trends and conduct statewide public safety assessments to gain a better understanding of Montana's crime prevention needs. Without this useful and reliable information, local policy makers and developers

fly blind when devising and evaluating program and policy effectiveness.

We contribute time and resources in response to community and system needs by providing technical assistance and training. Our crime prevention training programs lead Montana's crime prevention efforts. Trainings we offer include Neighborhood Watch, Jail Evacuation Training, State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program (SLATT Training), and a Basic Crime Prevention Certificate Training Program.

The following pages highlight only a few programs of many that we support to help make Montana a safer place to live, work and play.



*McGruff the Crime Dog<sup>®</sup>  
has become the common  
sense messenger of crime  
prevention for kids, adults  
and seniors.*

## Montana Crime Prevention Association

### *Making crime prevention everyone's business*

Initially developed in 2007 to support statewide improvements in crime prevention, the Montana Crime Prevention Association (MCPA) serves as a resource and leader in crime prevention efforts. MCPA promotes comprehensive awareness about the role that effective crime prevention plays in improving the quality of life for all.

MBCC works in partnership with MCPA to identify and address community crime prevention needs. Together we facilitate citizens and communities by engaging them in the development and implementation of innovative crime prevention programs and efforts based upon identified public safety needs.



MCPA activities include offering education that addresses, encourages, and supports crime prevention efforts with programs such as Neighborhood Watch, providing crime prevention resources, and increasing the number of attendees and level of interest in the Annual Montana Crime Prevention Conference.

### Teen Parents and the Law

#### *Breaking the cycle of violence*

The *Teen Parents and the Law* (TPAL) class at Paris Gibson Education Center, an alternative high school in Great Falls, is funded through Safe and Drug Free Schools. It works to break the cycle of violence in the lives of parenting and pregnant teens. These young parents are

taught the necessary skills to effectively parent children. TPAL students learn how to care for their infant or toddler without giving in to frustrations that might cause the child harm.

TPAL helps these parenting teens become better citizens. While they continue their formal high school education, they learn their rights and responsibilities as tenants and consumers. They also have the opportunity to find mentors and learn skills and knowledge necessary to avoid contact with the legal system. They become contributing members of the community.

Prepared with these new skills teen parents are better able to survive in the adult world and know what it takes to provide a loving, nurturing, and safe environment to raise their children.

## History

### 1965

Under President Lyndon B. Johnson National Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice: Encouraged formation of state agencies for crime prevention



### 1968

Congress creates Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Establishes funding to strengthen efforts to control crime. Leads to establishment of Montana Law Enforcement Planning Committee (LEPC)

### 1970s

LEPC gets name changes. 1972 renamed Montana Board of Crime Control  
  
Full time employees approach 64. Later reduced to 13 in 1983



## Do the Write Thing Challenge

### Expressing prevention through writing

The *Do the Write Thing Challenge*, funded by MBCC from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Act Title II Formula Block grant, is an initiative of the National Campaign

to Stop Violence. The Challenge is an opportunity for middle school students to examine how youth violence affects their lives, the causes of youth violence, and what they can do to reduce youth violence. Students complete an essay, poem, play, or any other form of written expression to voice their feelings and thoughts about violence. The Challenge empowers youth to reduce violence in their homes, schools, and neighborhood.

In Montana's first year of participation in the *Do the Write Thing Challenge*, an eighth grade student from Missoula, wrote a poem that changed his life, and his mother's. His poem, titled *Mummy Dearest*, focused on how his mother's alcoholism affected him.



Sean (names have been changed to maintain anonymity) explained the Challenge to his mother then showed her the poem. As she read the poem, Sean's mother began to cry. She realized how much her drinking had affected not only Sean, but his little sister as well. She vowed not to drink again and shortly afterward began attending Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Sean was one of two students chosen to represent Montana at the National Recognition Week in Washington, DC. His mom went too. Their story quickly circulated throughout the event; meriting Sean with a CNN interview and a standing ovation for his mother.

This program demonstrates the transformative impact it has for youth and their families.

## Mummy Dearest

by Sean

Bubbly is the champagne  
Smooth is the vodka  
Bubbly and smooth is mummy dearest  
When she stumbles through the door  
I'm not disturbed by it anymore  
I'm disappointed  
Swelling and thriving  
Is the anger inside

The two dogs fight  
Two blazing movements  
My brother is a man lover  
Cornered by his father  
Threats and words  
Not a hand on the flesh  
But the vile act is played in their mind  
Like a movie at a drive in theater.

I am a witness at the trial  
But I am also the judge  
Take a bullet for the wounded  
Stand between the two armies  
And drown  
In the hate  
You shout  
To have them hear  
They do not listen  
But you have made the difference  
with your voice

Silence  
All is not well  
All is dead  
The rose  
Smooth  
The dew bubbly  
Smooth and bubbly is mummy dearest  
As she stumbles through the door

MONTCLIRC: A center for criminal justice legal research established at the University of Montana School of Law



Annual *Crime in Montana* reports begun

### 1980s

Jail standards developed

- New programs implemented
- Incident Based Reporting System for crime statistics
- Reservation and Community Victims Assistance Program

*Crime Stoppers* initiated statewide



# Crime Control and Intervention

## Policing with innovative strategies

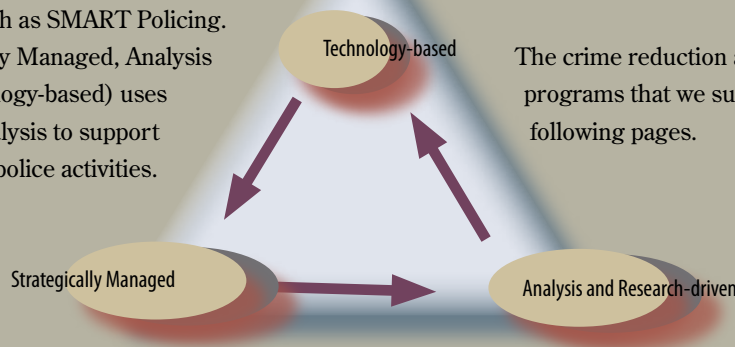
Law enforcement agencies and community policing professionals benefit from using evidence-based practices to address contemporary public safety problems. Typically, a small number of offenders commit a disproportionate amount of crime. Crime reports and calls for service often cluster predominately at specific locations or easily-defined areas. While random patrol and rapid response has not measurably reduced crime, the concept of offender-based and place-based policing holds great promise.

MBCC facilitates a vision for Montana's future by fostering the collaborative effort and partnerships to bring into practice new tactics and strategies in policing that are effective, efficient, and economical, such as SMART Policing. SMART Policing (Strategically Managed, Analysis and Research-driven, Technology-based) uses technology, research, and analysis to support the strategic management of police activities.

SMART demonstrates that place-based or "hotspot" policing reduces violent crime and neighborhood disorder, and by deploying law enforcement to locations where crimes are likely to occur uses police resources more efficiently.

Our work helps to address local needs, advance crime control responses, and broaden knowledge of effective policing strategies. We provide training and technical assistance to employ policing approaches like SMART. The trainings help law enforcement agencies, and community policing professionals use new technologies to solve problems proactively, which leads to more educated and informed professionals and measurable reductions on crime.

The crime reduction activities among the various programs that we support are reflected in the following pages.



*“Hotspot” policing reduces violent crime and neighborhood disorder.*

### 1990s

Grant Management Information System

Regional Juvenile Detention Reform: Removal of youth from adult jails

Criminal History Record System improvements

Automated finger print ID systems



Training/Certifications

- Juvenile Detention
- Emergency Communication
- Probation and Parole

## Drug Interdiction

### *Reducing the demand for, use and trafficking of illegal drugs*

Drug interdiction is a priority of the Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF). With three major drug trafficking corridors crisscrossing the state and an extremely porous 545-mile shared border with Canada, the challenge is to prevent drug trafficking activities from crossing into the state.

Charged with controlling illegal drug supply and demand in Montana, the seven MJDTFs coordinate their efforts with Homeland Security, federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and communities. MJDTFs provide intelligence sharing, deterrence

and public safety, and cases resulting in arrests. MJDTFs also present education about the dangers of illegal drugs and develop sanctions for using illegal drugs with improved access to effective treatment.

MBCC has aligned its resources and funding from the Justice Assistance Grant to offer planning with the MJDTFs to create a comprehensive strategy to address drug trafficking in Montana. Much of the work done to identify and dismantle methamphetamine labs and drug removal in Montana communities was the direct result of MJDTF efforts. From 2001 to 2009, we have seen a significant decrease in the number of methamphetamine labs in Montana (See below graph).

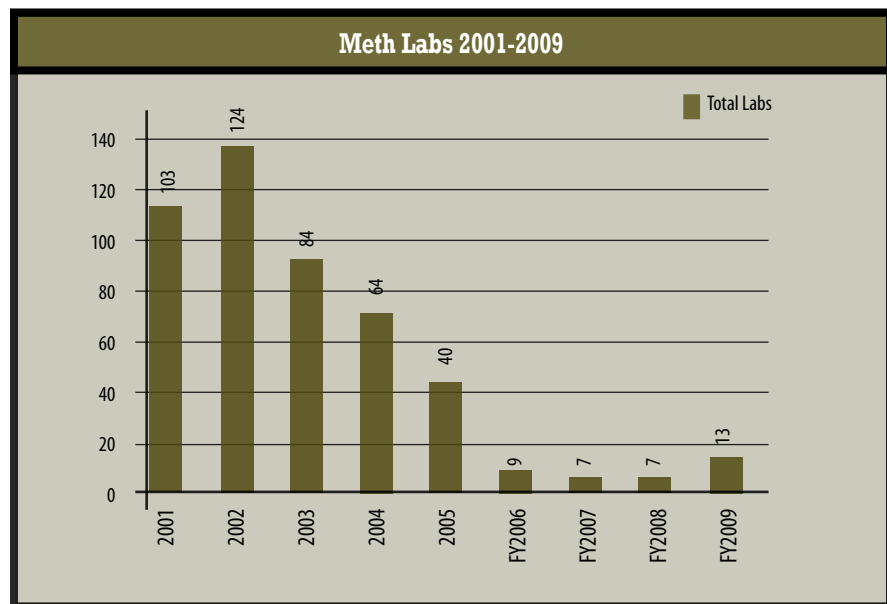
## Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

### *Reducing prescription drug abuse*

Prescription drug abuse in Montana and across the country is on the rise. Evidence shows that prescription drug abuse leads to drug diversion – channeling of licit pharmaceuticals for abuse – and creates a myriad of public health and safety issues. This abuse threatens patient and public safety, affects the medical community, insurance carrier payments and the criminal justice system.

Planning efforts are underway to create a statewide *Prescription Drug Monitoring Program* (PDMP). PDMP would assist with the creation of a central database to collect data on certain controlled substances dispensed by Montana pharmacies. The PDMP would disclose all scheduled prescriptions filled by patient, prescriber and dispenser. A PDMP is not intended to prevent patients from obtaining needed drugs.

*[Continued on page 22]*



Source: MJDTF Quarterly Reports, 2001 - 2009

## 2000s

National Governor's Association Policy Academy on substance abuse prevention and treatment

Governor's Meth Summit



Online subgrant application system

Ongoing funding of seven drug task force apprehension programs

Forensic crime lab improvements

FBI certification of MT National Incident Based Reporting System



[Continued from page 21]

MBCC is collaborating with the Montana Department of Justice and Montana Board of Pharmacy to prepare grant applications to secure future funding to support a PDMP. We believe the benefits to the program are far-reaching and offer useful feedback on prescribing trends and addressing prescribing problems.

## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

### *Reducing substance abuse reduces recidivism*

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program’s goal is to break the cycle of alcohol, drugs and violence. RSAT assists state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement substance abuse treatment programs and reentry planning activities in correctional and detention facilities. The program creates and maintains after-care services that may help in rehabilitating offenders.

RSAT gives offenders the tools to be successful contributing members of society. The program addresses substance abuse problems, works with inmates so

they may focus on their recovery, and provides staff and resources to address all aspects of substance abusing behavior. These activities have shown reduced rates of recidivism and incarceration and an increase in healthier lifestyles.

In Billings, the Jail -Based Diversion Program is an RSAT Program. Participants receive long-term intensive treatment, case management, and community-based supervised probation including random drug screening. Program successes show increases in family function, higher employment rates and education levels, and a reduction in recidivism rates. One program graduate declared, “My life is going in a positive direction I never thought I deserved.”

Jail-Based Quality Monitoring Program Data 2006-2009		
Indicator	Target	Actual
Total Served to Date		126
Males		73.9%
Females	30%	26.1%
Drug Screens		620
Positive Screens	10%	2 (1.6%)
Percent Remaining Drug Free	95%	98.4%
Total Jail-Based Treatment Days		3,761.50
Average Length of Stay of Program Completers	60 Days	86.6 Days

Source: 2009 Outcome Findings - Performance Measures of Jail-Based Diversion for Incarcerated Offenders. Rimrock Foundation, Billings, MT

# Victim Assistance and Accountability

## Ensuring justice for crime victims

The sensationalism of crime usually puts the focus on the offender. Often, victims are forgotten and their voices are underrepresented. Too many victims don't know they have rights or where to turn for assistance.

Victim assistance programs appeared for the first time in the early 1970s as part of the Victims' Rights movement. Programs pay victims compensation generally for losses associated with a criminal act and provide for lost earnings, medical expenses, mental health counseling, and funeral expenses. Apart from compensation, state law

mandates that victims be kept informed about the criminal investigation and prosecution.

Victim assistance programs also provide supportive services from victim-centered social service organizations. MBCC

actively leads the efforts to locate funding used to provide direct services to victims of crime, especially those serving victims of sexual assault, domestic or child abuse and victims of assault. The examples that follow are the hallmark victim services and assistance programs we support in Montana.



*“The leadership from MBCC anchors our ability to provide significant and meaningful support enhancing our advocacy and the communities we serve.”*

**Holly Kaleczyc, Executive Director  
The Friendship Center**



## Changing Patterns

Victims of domestic and sexual abuse in the areas surrounding Helena benefit directly from VOCA funding. The Friendship Center, which provides emergency safe shelter for victims and their families, offers a confidential supportive victim service.

*Changing Patterns* is a facilitated educational group that focuses on the victim herself and empowers her to change the direction of her life.

Victims learn new skills that help them make positive choices. They begin to understand what a healthy relationship looks like, how to set boundaries, develop assertiveness and realistic goal setting.

Survivors report that through participation in this group they began to comprehend that they have basic rights. Acceptance of these rights is necessary to change the old patterns of abuse and victimization into a new pattern of controlling one's own life. According to a recent graduate, "*Changing Patterns* opened my eyes to all kinds of abuse. The program saved my life."

## Victims of Crime Act

### ***Enhancing victim safety and security***

The *Victims of Crime Act* (VOCA) responds to victims' emotional and physical needs by providing them with access to services and programs that help stabilize their lives, thus providing a measure of safety and security. Funds used to support the programs come from fines, forfeitures, and penalties assessed at the federal level.

MBCC awards VOCA funds to agencies providing direct services to victims of crime, with priority given to victims of domestic and sexual violence, or child abuse, and victims of assault. Direct services include counseling and mental health treatment, assistance with the criminal justice process, personal advocacy, and legal assistance to reduce the severity of the consequences of the victimization. Program goals often include improving the victim's willingness to cooperate with the criminal justice process, and to restore the victim's faith in the criminal justice system.

Sadly, victim program costs pale in comparison to the amounts spent on offender incarceration. In Montana, crime victim programs are figured at a cost of \$6 per service or \$102 per victim served, as compared to \$92 per day to house an inmate at Montana State Prison, or approximately \$50,000 annually.

## Violence Against Women Act

### ***Holding offenders accountable***

The *Violence Against Women Act* (VAWA) of 1994 was designed to develop the capacity to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by strengthening services to victims and holding offenders accountable for their actions. VAWA promotes improvements to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women.

MBCC's efforts are instrumental in assisting qualifying organizations and advocacy groups providing direct services to victims to seek and obtain funding to ensure that full rights and supportive victim services are available for all victims of crime in Montana. We help to foster partnerships between advocates, other victim service providers, and the criminal justice system.

## Sexual Assault Services Program

### ***Supporting sexual assault healing and recovery***

The *Sexual Assault Services Program* (SASP), created by the Violence Against Women Act of 2005, is the first federal funding stream solely dedicated to direct intervention and related assistance for victims of sexual assault. The purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy,

accompaniment, and support services; related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims; and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault. The SASP supports efforts to help survivors heal from sexual assault trauma through direct intervention and related assistance from social service organizations such as rape crisis centers through 24-hour sexual assault hotlines, crisis intervention, and medical and criminal justice accompaniment.

## STOP Grant

### *Trainings to stop violence against women*

*Services Training Officers Prosecutors (STOP)* implements strategies to address violence against women that prioritize the needs and safety of victims and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. STOP encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and improvement of advocacy and services.

Partnerships created among law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim advocacy organizations increase communications. A coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach, referred to as a Coordinated Community Response, enhances victim safety and aims to hold offenders accountable for their crimes.

STOP funds provide for advanced training and technical assistance that enables law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim services to obtain the skills and knowledge needed to stop violence against women.

## Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission

### *Learning from fatalities to prevent future deaths*

Created by the 2003 Legislature and the Montana Department of Justice and supported with STOP funds, Montana's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission examines the trends and patterns of domestic violence-related fatalities in Montana. The goal is to prevent future family violence deaths.

The Commission (also referred to as a "team") works with community partners and statewide organizations to educate the public, service providers, and policy-makers about domestic violence fatalities. By reviewing the fatalities, the team identifies gaps and inadequacies in the response to domestic violence at the community and statewide levels. The Montana reviews are unique in that they involve interviews with the perpetrator's family as well as the victim's family.

Montana's immense geography and small population influenced the decision to create one statewide team. Team

membership includes 18 individuals from across the state and across disciplines, including local, state, and federal law enforcement, the courts, victim services, the legislature, the state's tribal communities, medical and mental health providers, educators, Child Protective Services, Legal Services and clergy. The team is committed to improved support and compassion for the victim and the victim's family, recognizing that each victim had a life outside of the tragedy.

**Victim Rights**

**The Core Rights for Victims of Crime**

- The right to attend criminal justice proceedings;
- The right to apply for compensation;
- The right to be heard and participate in criminal justice proceedings;
- The right to be informed of proceedings and events in the criminal justice process, of legal rights and remedies, and of available services;
- The right to protection from intimidation and harassment;
- The right to restitution from the offender;
- The right to a speedy trial; and
- The right to enforcement of these rights.

Source: National Center for Victims of Crime

# Youth Justice Matters

## A framework of evidence-based services to youth offenders

Most youth offenses in Montana are property offenses, public order offenses, technical probation violations, or status offenses (crimes that wouldn't be crimes if they were adults, e.g. running away or breaking curfew). Yet, youth are regularly placed in juvenile detention or transferred to the adult system every year. Montana codes permit youth who commit certain felony offenses to be transferred to the adult system as young as twelve years old or require transfer at 17 or older to the adult system. They are deprived of rehabilitative opportunities including education, mental health services, and other age-appropriate services that make it more likely that they will become law-abiding, productive citizens.

Handling of youth issues matters because studies show providing youth with inappropriate programming can increase the likelihood that youth will further penetrate the system. Brain

research confirms that youth brains are not fully developed until their twenties, making them better prospects for rehabilitation, a less costly alternative to the criminal justice system. MBCC engages stakeholders in the debate on how youth in the justice system should be treated. We offer perspectives on emergent research, policy and best practices to inform the discussion. These conversations have led to thoughtful strategic approaches to improving the juvenile justice system.



Youth have a voice in policy development through the Governor-appointed Youth Justice Council (YJC), which includes youth as key contributors to develop and implement the state's juvenile justice plan. The YJC and our staff assess the priorities in Montana for resource allocation and determine what funding activities will improve Montana's capacity to serve youth along the continuum of intervention, prevention, and accountability.

*Montana's Youth Justice Programs must ensure public safety, efficiently manage public dollars, but more importantly improve the outcomes in the lives of our children involved in the system.*

**Pam Carbonari, Chair,  
Youth Justice Council**

## Title II

### ***Increasing capacity to prevent and manage delinquency***

The *Title II Formula Block Grant* is made available through the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) to improve the juvenile justice system by supporting juvenile delinquency education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. JJDP's core requirements include: 1) removing status and non-offending youth from secure environments; 2) removing juvenile delinquent offenders from adult facilities, except pending the initial court appearance as provided by the rural exception; 3) maintaining juvenile offenders sight and sound separate from adult offenders; and 4) to identify, assess, address, and monitor minority contact with the juvenile justice system.

The funding increases the capacity of state and local governments to support a variety of programs related to delinquency prevention and reduction, juvenile justice system improvement,

research, evaluation, statistical analysis, and training and technical assistance.

Under Title II, the Youth Justice Council (YJC) works to implement a juvenile justice plan which focuses on six purpose areas: alternatives to detention; diversion programs; delinquency prevention; disproportionate minority contact; juvenile justice system improvement; and Native American programs.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact**

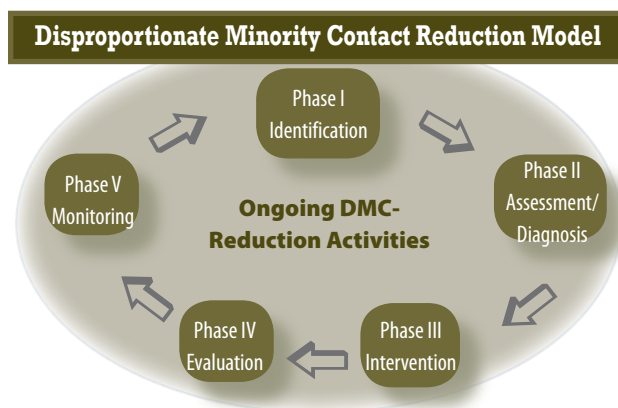
#### ***Ensuring equal justice for at-risk youth***

*Disproportionate Minority Contact* (DMC) matters because youth of color are over-represented throughout the juvenile justice system. Some public perception suggests a racial bias in the juvenile justice system. Some believe that minority youth commit more crime. Others point to disproportionate minority access to services. Still others believe that minority communities have suffered federal policies that broke down family and community protective factors and increased risk factors. DMC in Montana

has proven to be a combination of all the above.

The YJC and the DMC Committee identify and address laws and policies with a disproportionate impact on minority youth. The YJC has recommended improvements to laws that affect minority access to public defense and mental health services; supported legislation that strengthened laws against racial profiling; and improved training of juvenile justice practitioners on DMC and the need for cultural sensitivity.

DMC is addressed by promoting the use of objective culturally appropriate decision-making tools and culturally sensitive prevention and intervention programming that engages family, including diversion, and alternatives to detention such as electronic monitoring, after school reporting programs, and participation in community-based services (e.g., healing-to-wellness courts). Other activities to address DMC includes training and technical assistance for stakeholders, evaluation of program effectiveness and continued monitoring for fluctuations in DMC rates across the state.



Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

## Detention Reform

### Alternatives to detention of youth

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s *Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative* (JDAI), reliance on detention does not improve public safety. In fact, low-level offenders in detention meet and are mentored by higher-level offenders to become more serious offenders. Effective assessment and alternatives to detention can reduce the likelihood that youth further penetrate the criminal justice system and ultimately reduce the costs to a community. Alternatives to secure detention such as home confinement, evening reporting and shelter care are shown to reduce risks of reoffending.

The JDAI Initiative is being piloted in four Montana communities with Title II funding to address DMC. This initiative uses an objective *Risk Assessment Instrument* (RAI) to evaluate a youth’s background and current situation. RAI’s estimate the likelihood that the youth will continue to be involved in delinquent behavior and classifies delinquent youth according to their level of risk to public safety or failure to appear in court. RAI’s also indicate the level or intensity of supervision needed pending court appearances. Regular case reviews of youth in detention determine how a case might be expedited to reduce the length of stay. Other objective

screening and assessments improve decision-making regarding treatment, placement, and court disposition.

## Peer Court and Accountability

### Holding both youth offenders and juvenile justice system accountable

Mounting evidence suggests that courts and correctional facilities are not the best places for disciplining youth. Peer Courts offer a smart community-based intervention alternative that may reduce the number of youth heading into the criminal justice system.

For the past twelve years, the Center for Restorative Youth Justice in Kalispell has employed a peer court program as part of a graduated sanction option in Flathead County’s juvenile justice system. This court system educates youth about the justice system, and empowers them to be active in their communities in healthy, positive ways.

The mission of the Center is to increase public safety by encouraging community and youth partnerships. Youth in Flathead County between the ages of 12 and 17 who have committed first-time misdemeanor offenses, minor repeat offenders, and some nonviolent felons are targeted to participate in the program. The results of a comprehensive program evaluation plan indicate overwhelming parent and youth satisfaction with the restorative justice program .

Some cases are referred to *Victim Offender Conferencing* (VOC) as a diversion from prosecution. The VOC process provides interested victims the opportunity to meet the offender in a safe and structured setting, with the goal of holding the offender directly accountable for their behavior while providing important assistance and compensation to the victim. The VOC has facilitated over 200 juvenile cases, and 86% of the youth who exited the program have successfully completed the program requirements .

Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention		
RISK FACTORS	DOMAIN	PROTECTIVE FACTORS
Early Aggressive Behavior	Individual	Self-control
Lack of Parental Supervision	Family	Parental Monitoring
Substance Abuse	Peer	Academic Competence
Drug Availability	School	Anti-drug Use Policies
Poverty	Community	Strong Neighborhood Attachment

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse



## Juvenile Accountability Block Grants

### *Reducing juvenile offending through accountability*

The purpose of the *Juvenile Accountability Block Grant* (JABG) is to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system where both the juvenile offender and the juvenile justice system are held accountable. The JABG programs reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based activities focused on both the offender and the juvenile justice system.

The Youth Justice Council has placed priority on programs that strengthen and promote greater accountability by addressing four purpose areas: information sharing, risk and needs assessments, restorative justice, juvenile accountability and recidivism reduction through courts and probation.

### **Title V Prevention**

#### *Decreasing juvenile problem behaviors*

Title V Community Prevention Grants Program is funded through the *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act* (JJDP). The goal is to prevent delinquency through a community-based planning process focused on reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors. Title V gives Montana communities and local

jurisdictions more capacity to prevent youths from entering the juvenile justice system.

According to the evidenced-based Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention, certain negative conditions in a teen’s personal, family, school, and community domains are linked with risk behaviors. To prevent problem behaviors among youth, risk factors must be reduced (See table, page 28).

Decreasing risk factors reduces the chances of youth criminal involvement and/or victimization. Influences such as these may reduce the fear of crime in the community. Building on existing protective factors provides individuals and communities with greater ability to counteract risk factors. Protective factors can improve lives, help decrease the presence of crime and victimization, and improve community safety.

## **Parenting Wisely**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) recognizes *Parenting Wisely* as an effective practice. In Montana, the Alliance for Youth and Cascade County collaborated to provide *Parenting Wisely*, a home-based family therapy to families in Cascade County referred by the juvenile justice system. *Parenting Wisely* addresses risk factors in the family domain that contribute to juvenile delinquency. Through an interactive CD-ROM-based course, designed for at-risk families with children ranging in age range from early elementary through high school, the program overcomes illiteracy barriers and meets the needs of families who do not usually attend or finish parenting education.

*Parenting Wisely* helps families enhance relationships and decrease conflict through behavior management and support, resulting in increased behaviors and improved family relationships .

# American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

## Utilizing stimulus incentives to support existing programs

The MBCC received more than \$4.6 million dollars from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) in 2009. It was our job to assure that these funds were used to maintain or increase public safety in the state, while creating or retaining jobs.

As the pass-through agency to award these funds, we have strategically aligned resources with law enforcement, criminal and youth justice systems, corrections, crime victim services, and the tribes to identify the greatest need and we worked with those entities to expedite grant requests. Montana was required to sub-grant a portion of the funds to local units of government. Tribal governments, Faith-based and other community organizations were also eligible to receive pass-through funding from the state.



The ARRA funds were used in a variety of ways related to drug interdiction, including financing drug treatment courts, regional drug task forces, and community services for youth. Law enforcement received funds for improvements of records management, officer training, and equipment purchases. Additionally, these funds were used for crime victim services, including domestic violence shelters, and legal assistance. More targeted funding addressed corrections systems mental health personnel, school resource officers, and a jail-based diversion/reentry train-the-trainer program. This funding also provided upgrades for the Montana Incident Based Reporting System and the Montana Crime Laboratory. Program recipients included law enforcement programs, prevention and education programs, and planning, evaluation, and technology.

*“MBCC is ahead of the curve, is very creative in solving problems, and always makes the budget go as far as possible.”*

**Eileen Garry**  
U.S. Department of Justice - Washington D.C.

# Summary of Grants

## Resourcing Montana community programs to accomplish their goals

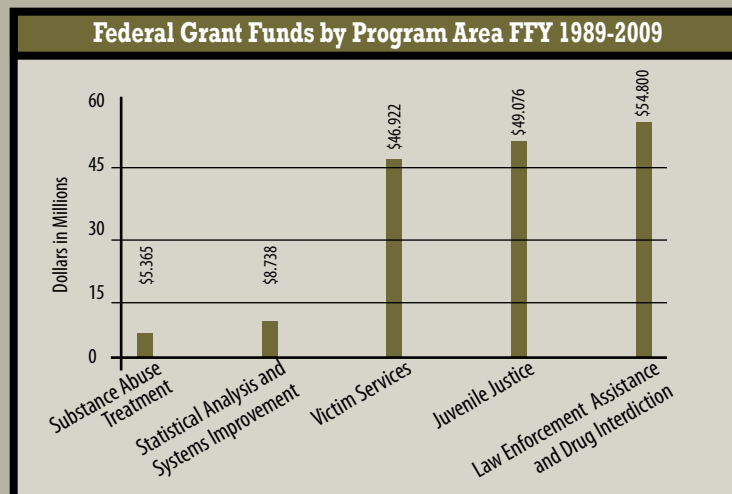
**M**BCC provides leadership and services to respond to emerging trends by brokering funding and channeling resources for the most effective outcomes. Since 1989, we have received and managed nearly \$165 million of federal funding to address public safety and crime and delinquency prevention improvements. On average, for every \$1 we receive in general funds the return is approximately \$7 back into the state in the form of jobs and sorely needed equipment.

With millions of dollars under management, we demonstrate integrity and transparency in our fiscal supervision. As stewards of these funds, we assure equitable distributions are based on community need as indicated by

data collected from annual community needs assessments and verified through ongoing competitive grant processes.

Over the course of twenty years, we have subsequently sub-granted more than 94 percent of the funds to nearly 300 grantees statewide to provide the resources necessary to help community programs accomplish their goals.

Resourcing community programs are central to achieving the goals of reducing and preventing crime and to improving collaboration among the many agencies and individuals who together create and sustain safe Montana communities and lifestyle.



## Board of Crime Control Members

Mike Anderson  
 Havre, MT  
 Hill County Commissioner  
 Chair  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Local Government

Mikie Baker-Hajek  
 Great Falls, MT  
 Citizen  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Community Based  
 Organizations

Steve Bullock  
 Helena, MT  
 Attorney General  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Attorney General

Pam Carbonari  
 Kalispell, MT  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Problems Facing Youth &  
 Youth Justice Council

Jim Cashell  
 Bozeman, MT  
 Gallatin County Sheriff  
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 Representing: Local Law Enforcement

Brenda Desmond  
 Missoula, MT  
 4th Judicial District Standing Master  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
 Representing: Judge/Judiciary

Lynn Erickson  
 Hamilton, MT  
 Probation Officer  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Local Law Enforcement

Mike Ferriter  
 Helena, MT  
 Department of Corrections Director  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
 Representing: Law Enforcement

Harold Hanser  
 Billings, MT  
 Citizen  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Public

Randi Hood  
 Butte, MT  
 Chief Public Defender  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
 Representing: Criminal Justice Agency

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 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
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Steve McArthur  
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 Representing: Judge/Judiciary

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 Valley County Attorney  
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 Representing: Law Enforcement

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 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
 Representing: Tribal Courts

Godfrey Saunders  
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 Citizen  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2011  
 Representing: Education

Bonnie Wallem (deceased)  
 Kalispell, MT  
 Citizen  
 Term Expires: 1/1/2013  
 Representing: Public

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Term Expires: 2/9/2012

Rosie Buzzas  
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Representing: Problems Facing Youth  
Term Expires: 2/9/2012

Pam Carbonari  
Kalispell, MT  
Chair, Representing: Local Government  
Term Expires: 2/9/2012

Katie Champion  
Bozeman, MT  
Representing: Youth  
Term Expires: 2/9/2012

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Enforcing Underage Drinking  
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 Safe & Drug Free Schools &  
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 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment  
 (RSAT) Grant  
 Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences  
 Improvement Grant

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STOP Violence Against Women Act  
 (VAWA) Grant  
 Sexual Assault Services Program  
 (SASP) Grant

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Juvenile Justice Title II Formula Grants  
 Juvenile Justice Title V Formula Grants  
 Juvenile Accountability Block  
 Grant (JABG)

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Juvenile Justice Title II Formula Grants  
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 State Chair: Do the Write Thing

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# Montana Board of Crime Control

**A Nexus to Link People, Events and Programs to  
Keep Montana a Safe Place to Live**

**Learn more at  
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