

# Montana Board of Crime Control

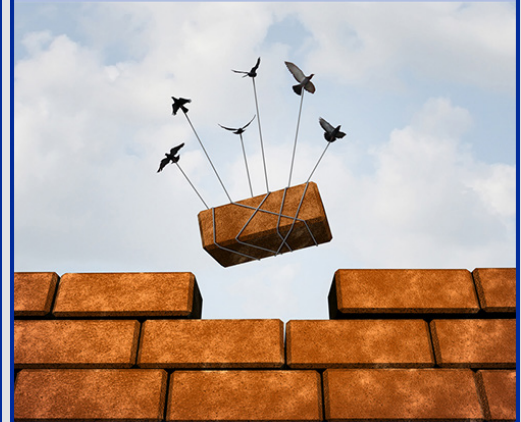
Data



Funding



Working Together



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# Board Chairman

## Message

On behalf of the Montana Board of Crime Control, I am pleased to present the 2016-2017 Biennial Report. This report provides an overview of the important work done by MBCC staff and leadership to create safer communities for the citizens of our state.

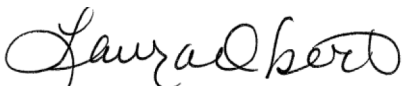
As the statewide criminal justice planning agency, the Montana Board of Crime Control works with communities, cities, counties and other state agencies to improve public safety and crime prevention statewide. These collaborative partnerships work in tandem to provide training, technical assistance, data and funding in support of the development and implementation of effective programs.

MBCC Board members have worked with staff to develop Four Strategic Goals that complement the mission and vision for this agency and direct our work in creating safer communities:

1. Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum
2. Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society
3. Services for victims of crime are accessible and are delivered through trauma informed programs and services to help victims heal and reduce future victimization
4. Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment

I would like to extend my gratitude to all members of the Board for their continued work for Montanans, and recognize this is only accomplished with the support and dedicated hard work of MBCC staff and Executive Director Deb Matteucci.

I hope this report enables you to better understand the Montana Board of Crime Control's efforts to keep Montana a safe place to live, work and raise our families.



Laura Obert  
Chairperson

# Executive Director Message

The Montana Board of Crime Control provides the [Building Blocks for Safer Communities](#): financial resources, data to drive decision making and collaborative partnerships. Throughout this report you'll see "headlines" from our Board and stakeholders that describe a vision for a safer Montana, and I am honored to lead the effort to bring that vision to life.

As Executive Director, I take seriously my responsibility to lead this amazing team of professionals dedicated to helping communities meet local needs, supporting state agency advancements in public safety, and improving ways of working. We are supported by a Board of Directors who represent all facets of the justice continuum and who share their vision, leadership and subject matter expertise to further our agency's work.

During the 2016-2017 biennium, MBCC implemented programmatic changes to better serve our stakeholders, improve efficiencies, and streamline operations. These include a transparent and competitive grant making process across all funding streams, scoring tools for all grant solicitations, and access to scoring results made available to applicants thereby assisting them in future funding requests. Grant writing training and technical assistance are routinely provided, enabling organizations to improve skills and obtain financial resources from MBCC and other funders, to meet their local needs.

Job duties have been realigned to better meet agency and stakeholder needs, replacing the three bureau structure with integrated teams. Teams work towards specific, measurable objectives to achieve over arching agency goals detailed throughout this report. Professional development of staff to increase skill in fiscal management, leadership, strategic planning and communications has been conducted through relationships with other state and national partners.

A measure of safer communities is determined through accurate and timely crime data. Reporting and analysis are improved through on site quality assurance reviews and training, now occurring across the state's 109 local law enforcement agencies on a biennial rotation. An incentive program, developed within existing budget resources, recognizes measurable improvements and assists local law enforcement agencies to meet technology and equipment needs, increasing their capability to identify and report crime in Montana.

As we look ahead to the 2018-2019 biennium, MBCC has a solid foundation, strong leadership, expanding resources, fair and equitable grant administration, and a clearly defined long term plan. For more than 40 years, the Board of Crime Control has served Montana as the designated criminal justice planning agency. It is my sincere hope that you will take time to learn about our programs, the services we provide to your community, and envision your own headline for a safer community.



Deb Matteucci  
Executive Director

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*Building Blocks for Safer Communities -- Proactively contributing to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance through planning, policy development and coordination of the justice system in partnership with citizens, government and communities.*

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# About the Board of Crime Control

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) was established in response to the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Recognizing the value and importance of crime prevention and community based law enforcement solutions, Montana lawmakers promptly established the MBCC through passage of MCA 2-15-2006.

The Act created state planning agencies by:

- encouraging states and units of local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of state and local problems in law enforcement;
- authorizing grants to states and units of local government to improve and strengthen law enforcement; and
- encouraging research and development directed towards the improvements of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and apprehension of criminals.

For more than 40 years, the Montana Board of Crime Control has provided the Building Blocks for Safer Communities through grant funding, data to drive decision making, and through collaborative partnerships. MBCC is led by an 18-member board of directors appointed by the Governor and managed with a small professional staff. Our agency provides financial support, technical assistance, and supportive services to state and local criminal justice agencies and community organizations. The board funds local, regional, and statewide projects with the central goal of making Montana a safer state. Without access to targeted grant dollars offered by MBCC, most of these important programs would be impossible to achieve with only state or local resources.

To achieve our vision for Safer Communities, MBCC has adopted four agency wide goals which provide the foundation for and direction to program development, resource allocation, and outcome measurement.

The Montana Board of Crime Control seeks to achieve the following goals:

Through integrated teams, MBCC develops, secures and manages a number of federal crime prevention and intervention grants including drug interdiction, jail diversion & behavioral health strategies, victim assistance, violence against women prevention initiatives, justice system workforce development, juvenile justice and forensic analysis programs.

*Four agency wide goals provide the foundation for and the direction to program development, resource allocation, and outcome measurement.*

1. **Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum**
2. **Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society**
3. **Services for victims of crime are accessible and are delivered through trauma informed programs and services to help victims heal and reduce future victimization**
4. **Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment**

A misdemeanor domestic violence intervention program is supported through a small allocation of state special revenue. More than \$31,670,834 through 231 subgrantees/projects and programs have been supported by MBCC during FY2016-2017, building safer communities across the state. (See detailed grants map on page 10.)



The Montana Board of Crime Control is designated to administer federal funds from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 as Amended (JJDP Act) and the corresponding Youth Court Act, Montana Code Annotated (MCA) Title 41, Chapter 5.

Juvenile Justice System stakeholders are appointed by the Governor to the Youth Justice Council (YJC), the MBCC's one advisory council. YJC members, working in conjunction with juvenile justice system partners and the MBCC Juvenile Justice Specialist, provide the leadership necessary to coordinate the JJDP ACT and juvenile justice efforts.

MBCC administers contracts with regional juvenile detention centers that are supported, in part, by state general fund. Our comprehensive Juvenile Justice Program develops and implements the state's juvenile justice plan and recommends educational, research, prevention, diversion, and rehabilitation programs through targeted grant funding, technical assistance and data analysis.

MBCC provides leadership, funding and technical assistance to facilitate information exchanges across the justice continuum through technology enhancements, creating opportunities to improve collaboration and coordination. Recent initiatives include development and deployment of the Full Court Enterprise system for Montana Courts, the Sexual & Violent Offender Registry, the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative to provide funding to test more than 1400 unsubmitted rape kits, and the Prescription Drug Registry to help reduce the impacts of drug abuse.

Incident based crime data is collected from Montana's law enforcement agencies, analyzed in our Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), and submitted yearly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Montana's SAC was one of the first in the country to be determined 100% compliant with the National Incident Based Reporting System, which replaces the outdated Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The Board of Crime Control's SAC has published the "Crime in Montana" report each year since 1972, providing detailed analysis of crime trends by offense

type, location, offender demographics and more.

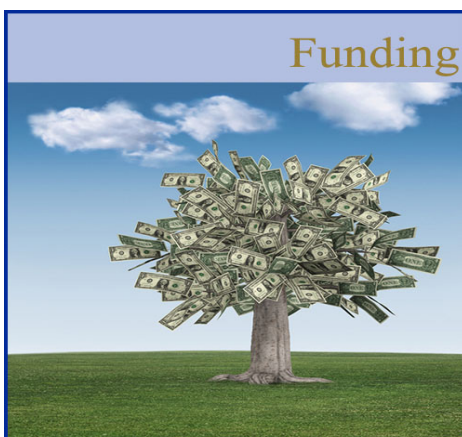
Safer Montana communities require comprehensive planning, collaborative partnerships, data to drive decision making and targeted and accessible financial resources. As Montana's designated criminal justice planning agency, the MBCC has provided these critical Building Blocks for Safer Communities in Montana for more than 40 years; fostering justice system improvements, enhancements to public safety, meeting the needs of crime victims and creating opportunities for diversion and alternatives to incarceration where possible.

Learn more at [www.mbcc.mt.gov](http://www.mbcc.mt.gov).

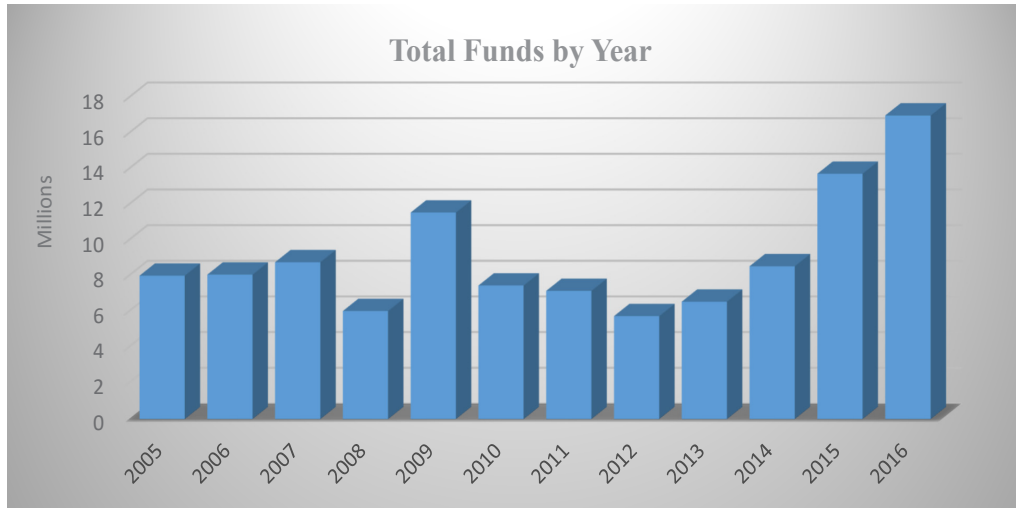


## Daily News

**MBCC Announces Early Intervention Programs Cause Recidivism Rate to Drop to 30%**



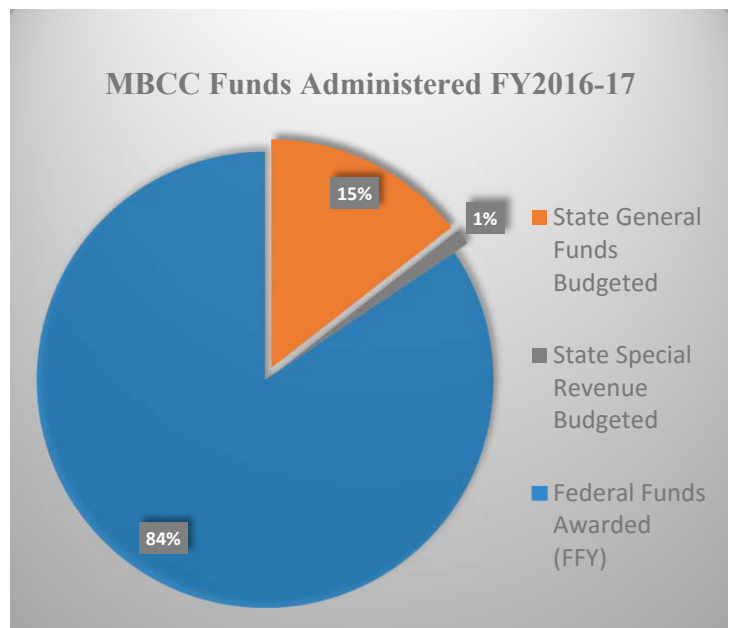
# Building Blocks for Safer Communities: *Funding*



Funding that the agency has received through various grants are managed to maximize support to communities throughout the State. If there are identified gaps in support, MBCC seeks out funding to fill those gaps to continue providing support to the Building Blocks of Safer Communities.

Funds administered by the Montana Board of Crime Control support implementation of MBCC Strategic Goals and assist state and local agencies and organizations with invaluable financial support, data analysis and coalition building.

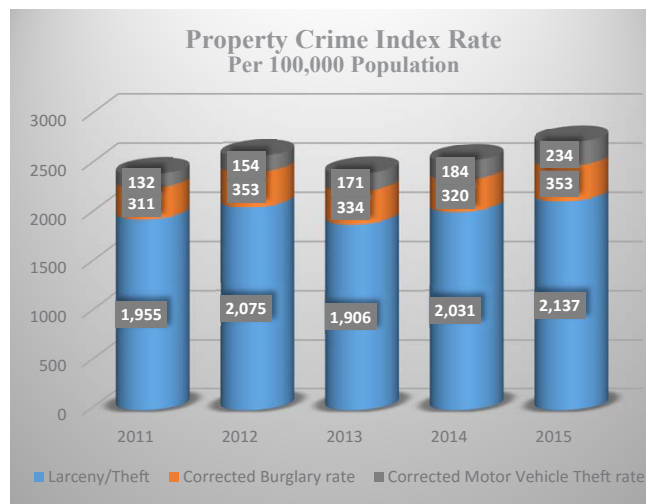
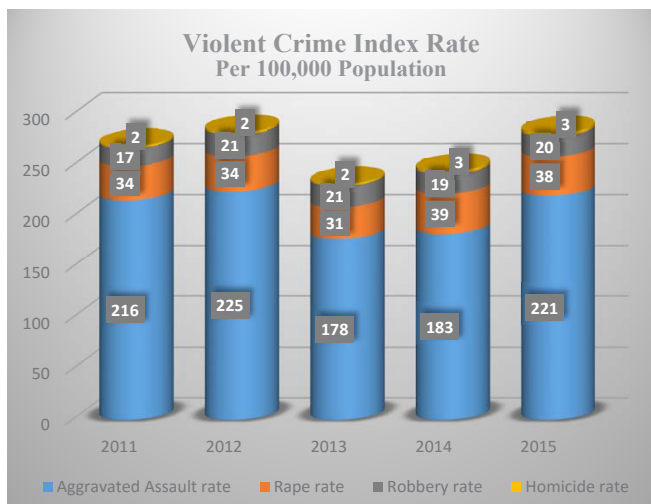
*Nearly 85% of budgeted funds are passed through to state and community organizations to meet identified needs in public safety, crime prevention, victims' services and juvenile justice initiatives.*



MBCC Funding: FY2016-FY2017		Dollars
State General Funds Budgeted		\$4,993,858.00
State Special Revenue Budgeted		\$388,654.00
Federal Funds Awarded (FFY)		\$29,185,496.00
<b>Total Funding</b>		<b>\$34,568,008.00</b>

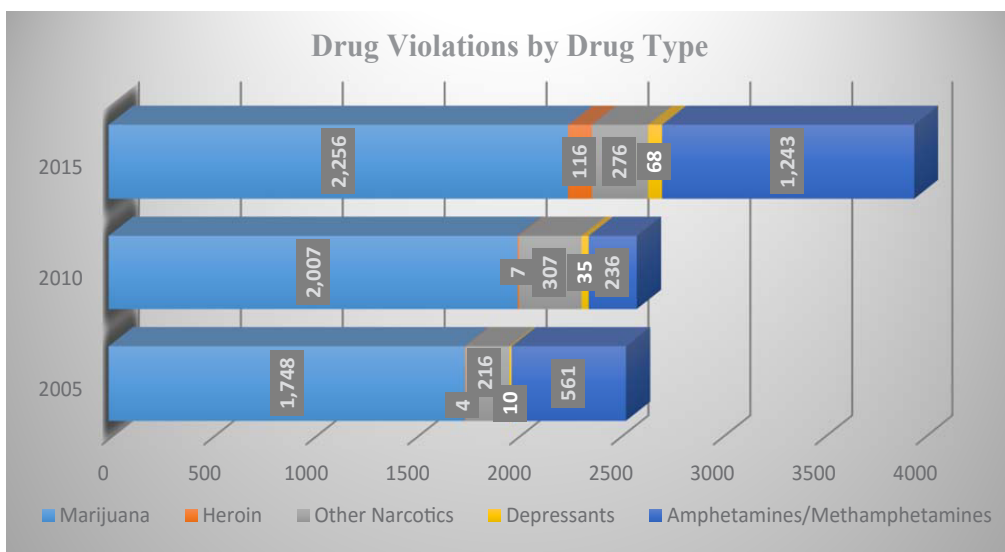


# Building Blocks for Safer Communities: *Data*



The Violent Crime Index is made up of four crime categories; Aggravated Assault, Rape, Robbery and Homicide. Over the last five years, the index rate per 100,000 population spiked in 2012, dipped in 2013, and climbed through 2015 to end at a rate of 282 violent crimes per 100,000 population.

The Property Crime Index is made up of three crime categories: Larceny/ Theft, Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft. Over the last five years, the Property Index Rate has bounced between a low of 2,398 crimes per 100,000 population in 2011 to 2,724 in 2015.



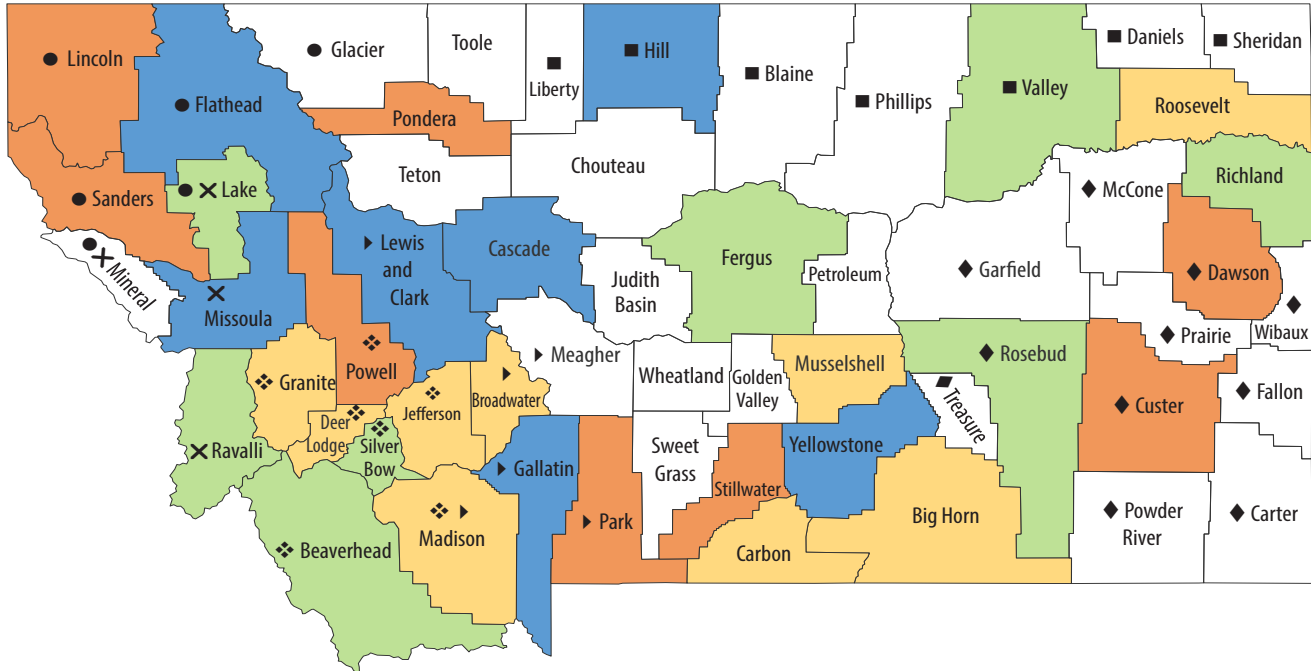
The impacts of drugs on community safety as well as the criminal justice system are significant:

- Drug violations involving heroin have increased from 7 to 116 in the last 5 years
- Methamphetamine violations declined 2005 to 2010, but are up over 500% in the past 5 years
- The theft of drugs & narcotics has increased nearly 250% since 2005, while the total number of thefts for all property types declined by 6% for the same time period
- From 2005 to 2015, the number of Offenders suspected of using drugs/narcotics during or shortly before commission of a property crime increased more than 300%; from 183 to 561

# Building Blocks for Safer Communities: *Partners*



## Montana Board of Crime Control Grants Awarded by County State Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016 Combined



Greater than \$ 1,000,000		Between \$ 999,999 and \$ 275,000		Between \$ 275,000 and \$ 150,000		Between \$ 149,999 and \$ 1	
County	Grant Funds	County	Grant Funds	County	Grant Funds	County	Grant Funds
*Lewis & Clark	\$7,045,509	Silver Bow	\$790,965	Stillwater	\$224,596	Roosevelt	\$149,790
Missoula	\$5,627,512	Rosebud	\$733,196	Pondera	\$210,954	Deer Lodge	\$143,392
Yellowstone	\$4,949,239	Ravalli	\$649,569	Custer	\$206,214	Madison	\$136,929
Gallatin	\$2,377,563	Fergus	\$583,971	Sanders	\$188,723	Carbon	\$107,570
Flathead	\$1,957,857	Lake	\$407,251	Dawson	\$182,964	Musselshell	\$98,641
Cascade	\$1,942,117	Valley	\$310,629	Lincoln	\$177,353	Jefferson	\$78,880
Hill	\$1,244,463	Richland	\$303,551	Park	\$171,860	Broadwater	\$76,009
		Beaverhead	\$280,676	Powell	\$169,579	Big Horn	\$73,425
						Granite	\$69,896

\*Includes State Agency Grants

### Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force Funds Indicators

Montana Board of Crime Control distributes funding to six drug taskforces dedicated to reducing drug and drug related crimes in these communities. Note, some jurisdictions partner with more than one task force.

- Northwest Task Force
- ▶ Missouri River Task Force
- ✕ West Central Task Force
- Tri Agency Task Force
- ❖ Southwest Task Force
- ◆ Eastern Task Force

## *Historic Timeline*

### **The 1960's**

- President Johnson's National Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice encouraged formation of State agencies for crime prevention.
- Congress created Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), and provided funding for crime control efforts. This led to the creation of the Montana Law Enforcement Planning Committee.

### **The 1970's**

- LEPC renamed the Montana Board of Crime Control (1972)
- MONTCLIRK: A center for criminal justice legal research established at the University of Montana School of Law
- Annual Crime in Montana Reports began

### **The 1980's**

- Jail standards developed
- New programs implemented including Incident-Based Reporting System for crime statistics and Reservation and Community Victims Assistance Program
- Crime Stoppers initiative statewide

### **The 1990's**

- Grant Management Information System
- Regional Juvenile Detention Reform: Juveniles removed from adult jails
- Criminal History Record system improvements – Automated fingerprint ID systems
- Training/Certifications offered include Juvenile detention, Emergency communication and Probation & Parole

### **The 2000's**

- Governor's Meth Summit
- National Governor's Association Policy Academy on substance abuse prevention and treatment
- Online sub-grant application system
- Ongoing funding of seven drug task force apprehension programs
- Forensic crime lab improvements
- FBI certification of MT National Incident Based Reporting System

### **The 2010's**

- Implemented the Automated Victims' Information Database (AVID)
- Developed new Juvenile Detention Data Reporting System
- Created information exchanges between Courts, Dept. of Justice and Corrections; streamlining offender management and victim notification
- Jail suicide prevention initiative, including universal screening and assessment
- Provided scholarships for Montana Victim Advocate Academy training

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# *MBCC AGENCY GOAL #1: Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health Information Sharing is Seamless across the Entire Justice Continuum*

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## The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)

**A 911 call, local law enforcement, jail, courts, the correctional system and re-entry to community; each contact creates countless pieces of information for each offender. Fragmented data and information silos increase costs, provide opportunities for error, waste time, and put vulnerable citizens and offenders at risk.**

This also makes comprehensive justice system reform nearly impossible due to inadequate and incomplete data. To address this critical need, MBCC has adopted Agency Goal #1: “Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum”.

Since 1999, MBCC has been awarded over \$13 million in NCHIP grant funds to enhance the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information through comprehensive data exchanges. We work with local, state and federal partners to protect Montanans with improved information sharing, integrated justice data to drive decision making, and participation in nationwide efforts to implement criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems.

Early NCHIP funded initiatives began with the criminal incidences reported to law enforcement and assuring that biometrics such as finger prints were used to identify offenders. Montana has used these funds to design, develop

and implement the Computerized Criminal History Records (CCH), the Sexual Offender Registry Database, and many other vital information technology projects and programs.

***Over \$13 million in NCHIP grant funds has been awarded since 1999***

Today there are three separate but collaborative NCHIP projects working simultaneously to create a seamless justice information continuum. The MBCC and Montana Departments of Justice, Corrections, Health and Human Services and the Office of the Court Administrator are working together to design, develop and implement several system improvements:

## OCA

Office of the Court Administrator (OCA). Today, the processing of offenders through the court system is largely duplicative, manual and functions independently on 192 separate systems. Using 2014 NCHIP funds awarded through MBCC, the OCA is implementing leading-edge trial court case management capabilities through a web-based, highly flexible case management system that can be implemented centrally in one location and securely accessed by all trial courts over the state network as well as over the Internet. OCA is upgrading the FullCourt® case management system to standardize the processing of offenders through the system and decreasing from 192 separate databases to one Full Court System for the 56 district courts and a second for the 136 courts of limited jurisdiction.

## DOC

Department of Corrections(DOC). Today, the presentence investigation (PSI) is recorded on a paper form. It contains vital information about an offender's health including mental disorders and substance abuse, public safety risk assessments, natural supports necessary for re-entry and other important justice information. In addition, the Board of Pardons and Parole operates a standalone database, not integrated with PSI information or records of an offender's care, custody and treatment gathered throughout incarceration. A 2015 NCHIP award through MBCC enables DOC to upgrade their Offender Management Information System (OMIS) to version 3.0, integrating electronic PSI information with offender case management and the Board of Pardons and Parole process. This project will

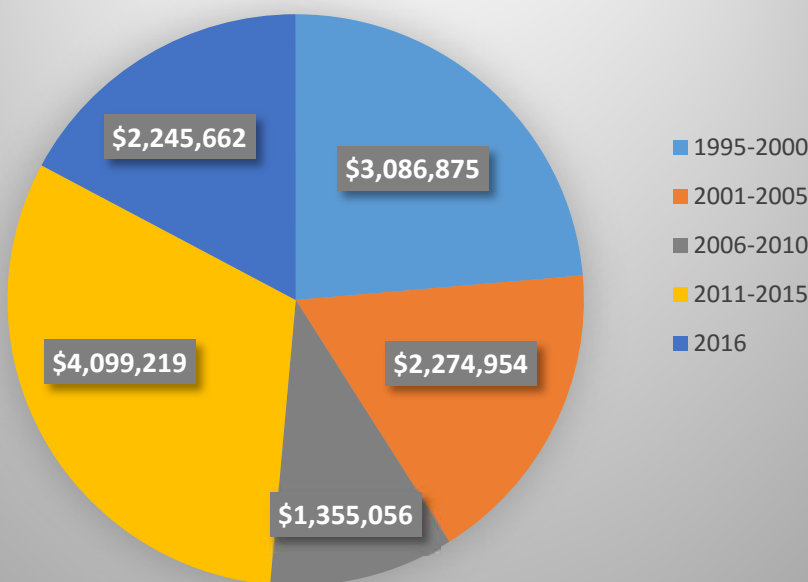
provide law enforcement agencies more timely, complete and accurate data, will reduce the time required to complete PSI reports, enable effective treatment and custody planning, facilitate re-entry and provide comprehensive information to the parole process. OMISv3 will communicate, using data exchanges, with justice system partners including law enforcement, the courts, Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN), crime victim notification, behavioral health treatment, Medicaid eligibility and other critical functions necessary for effective offender management. Lastly, OMISv3 will be available as a standardized, enterprise-level jail management system, facilitating statewide jail data once fully implemented. (See page 15 for details on OMIS for detention.)

## DOJ

Department of Justice (DOJ). The second project funded under the NCHIP 2015 award is the first bite of a project that leads into NCHIP 2016 funds and beyond. DOJ is updating to CCH version 2.0, enabling charge level tracking and development of a bidirectional data exchange between the OCA FullCourt Enterprise (FCE) and CJIN agencies. Without this online access for law enforcement, time sensitive records like court-issued no contact orders are difficult to access and enforce; putting citizens at risk. The 2016 grant, awarded to MBCC in September 2016, will focus on connecting 19 separate law enforcement related data systems through the next level upgrade to the central repository CCHv3. These projects will result in more complete, accurate, and timely dispositions, fewer incomplete records, and much relief from manual processes and workload burden. It also creates flexibility for future strategically automated data exchanges.

### Over \$13 Million to Montana - 1995 to 2016

*Building safer communities through better data.*

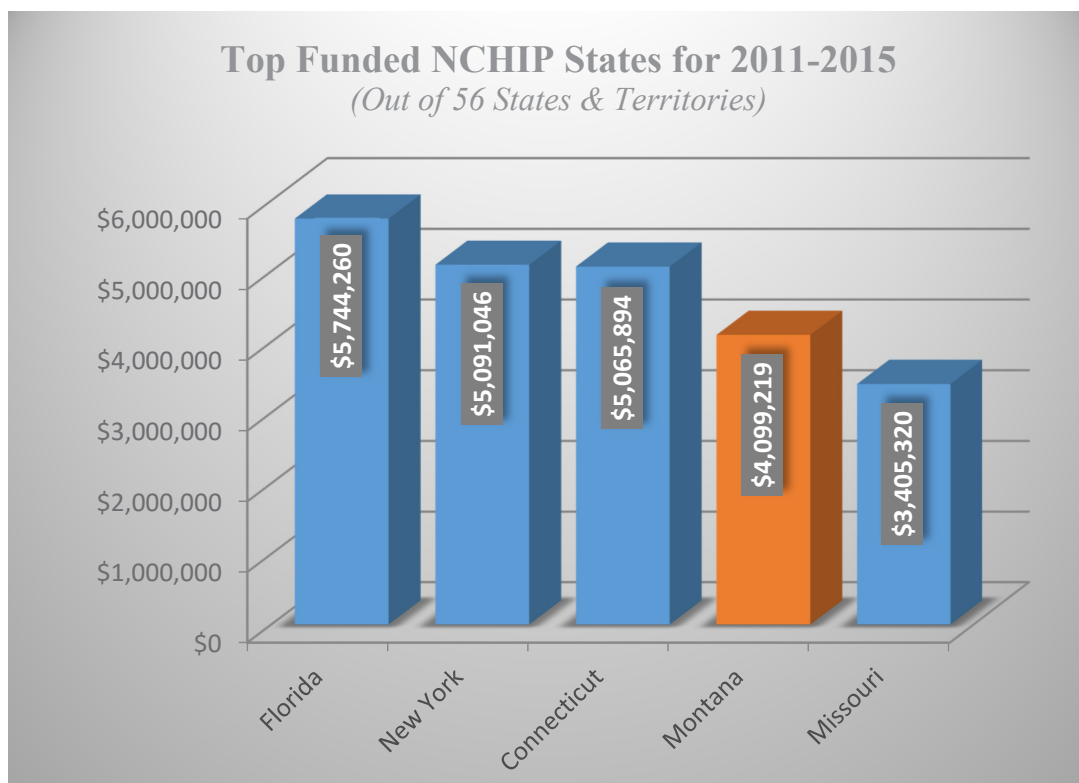


## NCHIP (Cont'd)

**As the designated criminal justice planning agency for Montana, MBCC is working with many local, state and federal partners to develop a strategic vision for seamless information sharing across the Montana criminal justice continuum.**

We have communicated our vision to our federal partners as evidenced by the continued success of our grant applications. Partners meet routinely to measure progress against defined benchmarks, remove obstacles and further clarify our shared vision of safer communities through effective and efficient exchange of data. Looking beyond these immense projects to 2017 and the years ahead, MBCC envisions an information network in Montana that includes distribution of all of the systems out to every local and county jurisdiction to provide all justice partners access to statewide real-time data.

While data might not on the surface seem like a critical building block to safer communities, it is the Kevlar of our technology driven world. MBCC, through NCHIP grant funding, is providing timely and reliable information to the men and women tasked with upholding the law, enabling them to make timely and data-driven decisions.





# Statewide Jail Data Project: Offender Management Information System (OMIS)

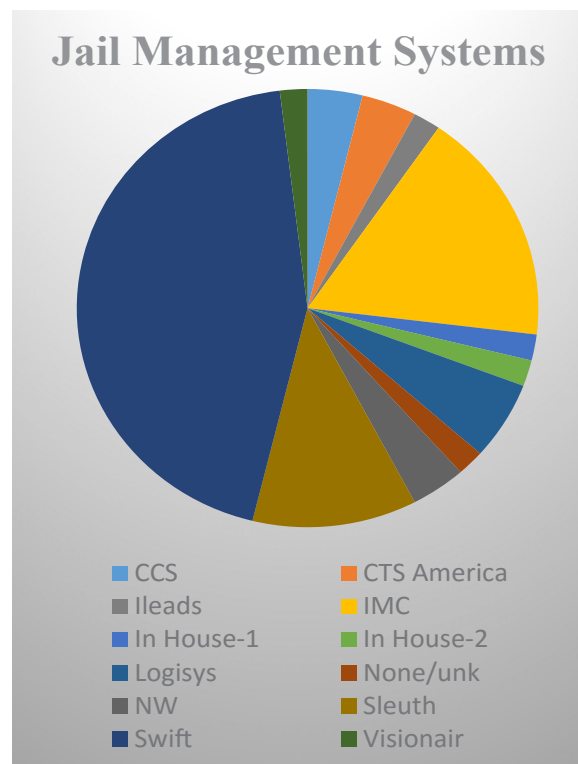
**The statewide jail data project seeks to advance MBCC Agency Goal #1: Criminal justice and behavioral health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum.**

Approximately fifty county detention and local holding facilities operate in Montana today, most utilizing an electronic jail management system. The vendor developed systems create a multitude of software platforms, versions and data sets, and pose significant challenges to collecting, analyzing or using statewide jail data for analysis, planning or population management. In addition, statewide jail data is critical for MBCC to be able to maintain eligibility for Federal criminal justice grants.

This project also supports MBCC Agency Goal #4: Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment. The unification of the different jail data systems in use today into one central statewide management database system is in the best interest of the state. It creates efficiencies, opportunities for diversion, increases protections for crime victims, improves population management for all facilities and will provide more in-depth analysis of facility needs.

In 2015, MBCC was awarded federal grant funding under the National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) to support key data infrastructure projects in Montana's justice system, including a partnership with county law enforcement agencies, county governments, and local holding facilities. This project will facilitate adoption of the Offender Management Information System (OMIS), developed by the Department of Corrections, as the state standard software for jail records management. OMIS will set the path for standardization of jail data across Montana on a local law enforcement platform that enables timely jail data collection, reporting and information sharing.

OMIS features a universal suicide risk assessment tool, created in partnership with DPHHS, as well as an interface with the Medicaid eligibility system to facilitate re-entry for offenders with behavioral health disorders and other chronic health conditions. Automated victim notification is also included in the OMIS platform enabling crime victims in Montana to receive notification of offender movements in, out and within secure custody placements, regardless if the facility is operated by the state or a local law enforcement agency.





## Transforming Victim Services: Vision 21 Technology Enhancement Grant

Information is one of the most valuable resources of government. Data exchange allows agencies to work at the same time, with shared information, integrated from multiple disparate sources. Timely, comprehensive and accurate data has the potential to transform organizational structures and communication channels across multiple agencies and communities. **MBCC Agency Goal #1: Criminal justice and behavioral health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum** is supported by the Vision 21 Technology Enhancement grant. The bridging of information sources between disparate and single entity resources is a daunting task. Numerous barriers, including statutory authority to allow for electronic data sharing, implementation costs of system interfaces, and staff resources are a few of the items that impede long-term data goals. As we work towards breaking down these barriers, and begin to measure outcomes from the collected data, we will be better suited to determine resources that will build safer communities. Increasing information sharing and data analytics is a never-ending project, but this V-21 project makes great strides.

MBCC’s victims’ program sub-grantees are required to collect and submit service delivery data to our agency which in turn is reported to our federal funding partners. Local agencies and community non-profit organizations are often entering data into multiple systems in an effort to collect accurate data. MBCC contracted with MT Interactive to develop and support the Automated Victim Information Database (AVID), but that system is unable to meet the needs of our agency or the subgrantee organizations we fund. In the fall of 2015, MBCC released a request for proposals soliciting an

“off-the-shelf” victim’s database product that would not only meet our data reporting needs, but would also create value to the community organizations serving our most vulnerable citizens, thereby reducing redundant data entry, providing reliable and practical information for decision making, and streamlining paperwork to free up time for direct service delivery. The successful vendor, Cadalys, was selected in spring of 2016 and a clear, concise scope of work is being developed with key stakeholders. It is our intent to have options for integration from other victim services collection systems administered by other state and local agencies. For example, many of our sub-recipients are court based or law enforcement based programs and utilize records systems to track services or incidents. The intent is for those systems to be batch uploaded into the new Cadalys system, eliminating duplicate entry for providers/sub-recipients. The V21 Technology Grant can also support efforts of MBCC to connect local communities to a statewide victim notification system. Through NCHIP grant funds (pages 12-15), MBCC is working with state and local stakeholders in the development of a comprehensive information exchange, including victim notification, across the continuum of the criminal justice system.

Measure	FFY16	FFY14
Victims Served	29,090	12,318
Units of Service	229,450	88,503
MBCC Supported Community Agencies	53	38

## Victims and Services for Victims of Crime Act Grant

### *Services Provided by 53 MBCC Supported Community Agencies*

Victimization Type	Number of Victims Receiving Services by Type
Adult Physical Assault	2,946
Adult Sexual Assault	2,308
Bullying	383
Burglary/Robbery	773
Child Physical Abuse/Neglect	2,220
Child Sexual Abuse/Neglect	1,573
Domestic and/or Family Violence	10,131
Elder Abuse or Neglect	233
Identity Theft/Fraud/Financial Crime	586
Stalking/Harrassment	2,465
Survivors of Homicide Victims	231
All Other Types	8,374
<b>Total Number of Victims Receiving Services in FY16</b>	<b>29,090</b>

Direct Services Provided	Units of Service
Information and Referral	53,154
Personal Advocacy/Accompaniment	39,353
Crisis & Safety Services, Counseling/Therapy	56,303
Shelter/Housing	22,492
Criminal/Civil Legal - Justice System Assist	44,349
Crime Victim Notification	13,799
<b>Total Number Units of Direct Service</b>	<b>229,450</b>

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# *MBCC AGENCY GOAL #2: Evidence Based Crime Prevention Initiatives are Launched throughout the State to Reduce Crimes Against Persons, Property and Society*

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## Youth Justice Council Report to the Governor FY 2016

**Theft, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Possession of Dangerous Drugs, Runaway Juvenile and Criminal Mischief are the most common types of crimes committed by youth.**

This has remained consistent from year to year; with male youth engaging in criminal activity at a rate nearly double their female counterparts. The teenage years are a turbulent time for our youth as criminal activity nearly doubles from age 12 to 13 and significantly increases each year thereafter until reaching its criminal apex at age 16; in 2015 over 1,300 crimes were committed by this age group. However, the total number youth referred to the juvenile justice system has seen a decline each year for the past five years.

To continue this trend, and reduce the number of youth entering the Montana Juvenile Justice system, and later the adult justice system, Montana must provide evidence-based, culturally sensitive prevention and early intervention programs. [MBCC Agency Goal # 2: Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society](#) is intended to address the Montana justice system as a whole, but specifically is focused on reducing the number of juveniles entering the system at all.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1974 and has been amended on several occasions, most recently reauthorized in 2002. The act has served as a major reform measure for juvenile justice in the United States and has redirected resources toward more innovative approaches to juvenile justice, emphasizing prevention and early intervention. The JJDP Act provides funding to states to support four core principles for youth entangled in the juvenile justice system.

The core principles of the Act are the foundation for Montana's statutory work plan which is submitted annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by Montana Board of Crime Control on behalf of the State of Montana. The four core principles include the following:

### **De-institutionalize Status Offenders**

The State of Montana must ensure that juveniles who are charged with a status offense are not placed in secure detention or in correctional facilities. Status offenses are those that would not be an offense if committed by someone age 18 or older.



### **Sight and Sound Separation**

The State of Montana must ensure that a juvenile charged with a delinquent offense and detained or confined in an adult jail or lock-up will have no verbal or visual contact with adult offenders.

### **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lock-Ups**

The State of Montana must ensure that no juvenile shall be confined in a jail or lock-up intended for adult offenders beyond specific time limits – 6 hours in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) county and 24 hours in a non-MSA county.

### **Disproportionate Minority Contact**

The State of Montana must try to reduce DMC at all of the designated 9 points along the juvenile justice continuum when the proportion exceeds the minorities' representation in the general population.

In each participating state, the JJDP Act requires the creation of an advisory group to inform the Governor, and other elected officials, of issues concerning juvenile justice and other related matters. In Montana, the Youth Justice Council consists of at least 15 volunteer members appointed by the Governor to serve two-year terms. The Youth Justice Council is guided by a comprehensive 3-year plan that provides a roadmap for advising and implementing impactful youth-centered programming.

The Youth Justice Council collaborates with the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) to improve Montana's juvenile justice system through planning, research and development of juvenile justice programs under the Montana Youth Court Act, Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, and associated regulations.

Youth Justice Council members strive to increase the effectiveness of the four overarching goals established by the MBCC Board of Directors by delivering information on proven programs, policies and practices, and educating state and local policy makers on juvenile justice through effective communications and publications, as well as developing and implementing innovative strategies to prevent and reduce delinquency.



*Youth Justice Council collaborates with MBCC to improve Montana's juvenile justice system through planning, and research and development.*



## **Daily News**

**MBCC Announces Program to Reduce Crimes in our Community and Keep our Kids Safe**

To receive the full Title II grant allotment, each state must be in compliance with all four core principles outlined in the JJDP Act. Montana has consistently been in full compliance with all requirements outlined in the JJDP Act and therefore receives the full amount of nearly \$400,000 annually. During the 2016-17 biennium the Youth Justice Council, in concert with MBCC, awarded nearly \$638,000 in funds to organizations across Montana who demonstrated a commitment to directly impact MBCC Agency goals through their proposed initiatives. The projects and amounts awarded are included in the charts below:

**2015**

Agency	Program Title	Location	Award
InnerRoads Wilderness	InnerRoads Wilderness	Missoula	\$29,139.26
Boys and Girls Club of Yellowstone County	Framework for Teen Success	Billings	\$30,788.37
East Helena School District #9	We Are East Helena	East Helena	\$46,064.15
Big Brothers and Sisters of Helena	High School Bigs	Helena	\$32,862.56
Bitterroot Ecological Awareness Resources	Bitterroot Venture Mentoring	Hamilton	\$50,000.00
Center for Restorative Youth Justice	Restorative Justice	Kalispell	\$67,413.06
Crow Tribe	Crow YEC/SSC	Crow Agency	\$44,149.02

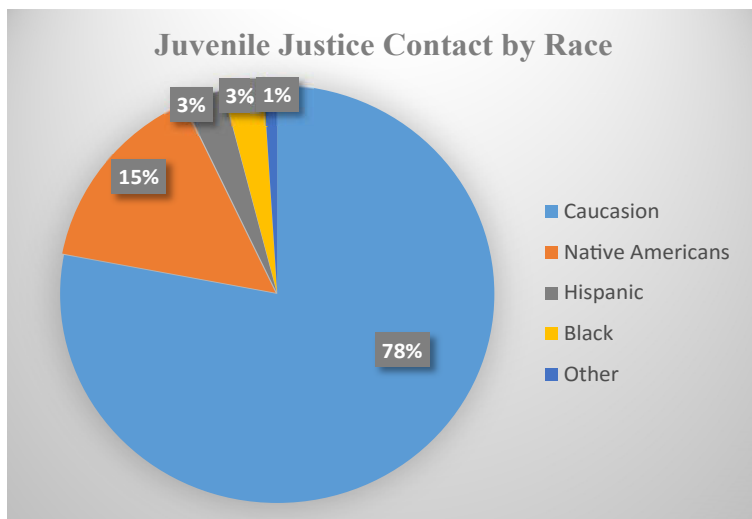
**2016-2017**

Agency	Program Title	Location	Award
Boys and Girls Club of Northern Cheyenne	Cultural Learning Project	Lame Deer	\$26,500.00
Center for Restorative Youth Justice	Restorative Practices	Kalispell	\$71,423.56
Big Brothers and Sisters of Yellowstone County	Mentoring for Children	Billings	\$53,337.84
Big Brothers and Sisters of Yellowstone County	Positive Actions for Teens	Billings	\$32,984.83
Boys and Girls Club of the High-Line	Youth Reporting Center	Havre	\$21,919.63
Big Brothers and Sisters of Helena	Underserved Youth	Helena	\$33,938.00
East Helena School District #9	We Are East Helena	East Helena	\$47,838.00
Stevensville PD	Student Awareness	Stevensville	\$9,315.80



Title II funds awarded to subgrantees directly support MBCC Agency goal # 2, as noted above, and MBCC Agency Goal #4: Early intervention, jail diversion, restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment. All approved subgrantee programs located in diverse communities across the state target innovative approaches to help our youth avoid or mitigate their entanglement with the juvenile justice system. The Youth Justice Council believes that by providing our youth with positive community centered programs we will help create safe and vibrant communities. The Youth Justice Council continues to support balanced and restorative justice. This concept incorporates concern for public safety, accountability of the offenders to the victim(s) and the community, and the need to build skills in the juvenile offender. The strategy recognizes the importance of early intervention as a component of prevention and the need to increase alternatives to detention, improve youth education, and to increase employment opportunities.

The Youth Justice Council is responsible for providing guidance to MBCC for agency efforts in assessing, addressing, evaluating and monitoring disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system for any minority/race/ethnicity representing more than one percent of the general population.

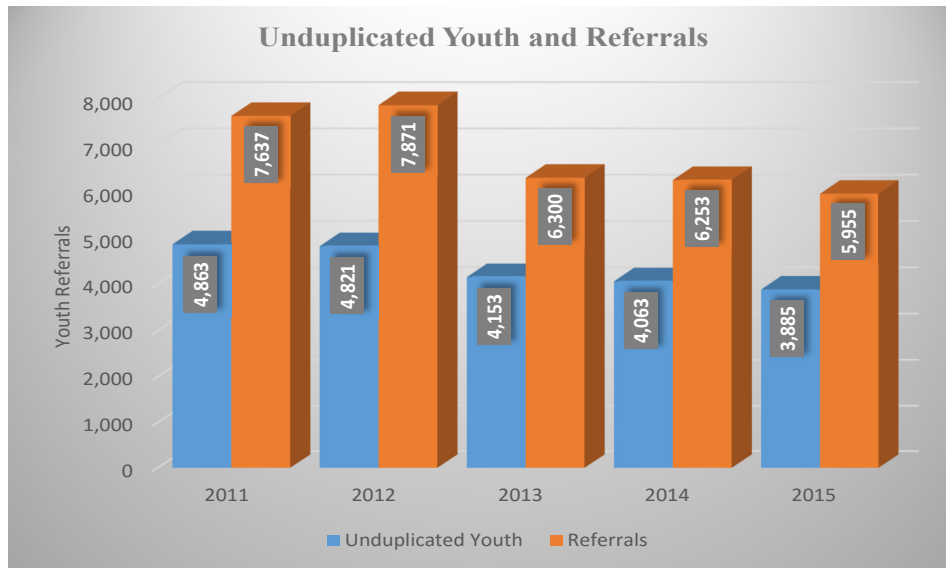
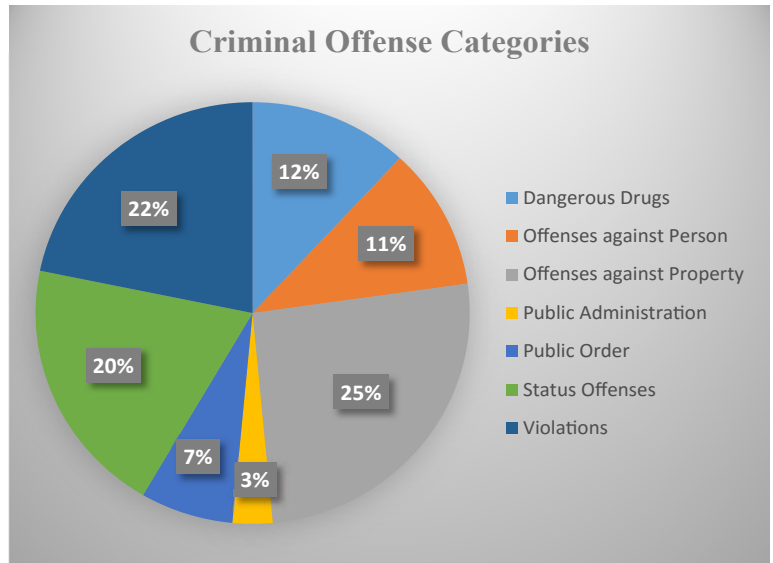


Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the unequal rates of distribution with which minority youth come in contact with the juvenile justice system (JJS) as compared to the rates of contact with Caucasian youth; minorities typically over-represent in the JJS when compared to their majority peers. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 requires states to examine potential over-represented populations at all decision points within the juvenile justice system continuum, and that states implement efforts to reduce any identified disproportionate representation and assure equal treatment for all youth regardless of race or ethnicity.

Montana has four minority populations that meet the 1% rule: Hispanic, non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Black/African American, and other/Mixed. The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) does not provide population projects for the Other/Mixed population; therefore Montana does not analyze DMC for the Other/Mixed population between census years.

Race	Raw Numbers	% of Referrals
Caucasian	3,041	78%
Native American	568	15%
Hispanic	133	3%
Black	118	3%
Other	25	1%

According to the 2015 Youth Court Report Card, the overall number of youth referred to Youth Court in Montana during the 2015 reporting year was 3,885 committing 9,333 offenses. Only a Youth Court judge may sentence a youth to the Department of Corrections. Of the 3,885 youth referred to Youth Court, 43 were committed to the Department of Corrections. The pie chart to the right demonstrates the types and frequency of offenses. The data continues to demonstrate that the overall number of minority youth entangled with the juvenile justice system has been reduced, but American Indian/Alaska Native youth still experience elevated levels of DMC in comparison to percentage of non-Native youth in the general population.



The five-year trend clearly demonstrates a reduction in the number of youth becoming entangled with the juvenile justice system, as well as a reduction in the number of offenses per youth.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) developed and funded the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in 1992. The guiding principles of the initiative are that youth involved with the juvenile justice system should have the opportunity to “develop into healthy, productive adults because of the policies, practices and programs that maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights and reduce their likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration.”

Montana became an official Annie E. Casey JDAI site in 2007. Four local sites, including Cascade, Yellowstone, Missoula and Flathead Counties, continue to work towards implementation of the eight core strategies of **collaboration** among juvenile justice agencies, government agencies, and community organizations: **use of accurate data** to determine the need for reform and the impact of JDAI strategies; **objective admissions criteria and instruments** to reduce subjectivity in the placement decision making; alternatives to detention to increase the availability for youth; **case processing reform** in order to ensure that interventions are timely and appropriate for youth; **examination of special detention cases** to minimize the number of youth in secure detention; **reduce racial disparities** to ensure that youth of color are not detained at a higher relative rate than white youth; and **improving conditions of confinement** through the application of consistent protocols and standards.

The JDAI initiative also supports MBCC Agency Goal #4, as noted above. The guiding principles are focused on all stakeholders in the juvenile justice system communicating and working together to develop strategies and programs centered on reducing youth contact with the juvenile justice system. The work by the agencies involved with the JDAI initiative can be directly correlated to reducing the number of youth becoming entangled with the juvenile justice system.



The Youth Justice Council has facilitated and supported the opportunity for Montana youth to participate in the *Do the Write Thing Challenge*. The Challenge is a writing campaign that provides 7th and 8th grade students with the opportunity to examine how youth violence in their own communities impacts their lives, the causes of the violence, and what they can do to reduce youth violence. Students follow a detailed format to write essays, poems, plays or other forms of written expression to voice the effects of violence in their schools, communities, and homes and provide potential solutions.

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) hosted the 9th annual *Do the Write Thing Challenge* State Celebration on April 30, 2016 in Helena at ExplorationWorks. This Celebration honored eight boys and seven girls from over 150 contestants whose writings were deemed exceptional by an esteemed selection committee. Judge Jeffrey Sherlock was the keynote speaker and provided a powerful message to all in attendance. Judge Sherlock also announced that Chloe Shields from Popular and Malcolm Peterson from Bozeman would represent Montana as our State Ambassadors at the National Recognition Ceremony in Washington D.C. Abbey Scott (Laurel) and Cooper Zikan (Hamilton) represented Montana during the 2015 National Recognition Ceremony.



The National Campaign to Stop Violence and the Kuwait-America Foundation welcomed *Do the Write Thing* youth ambassadors from across the United States to Washington, DC July 23-26, 2016. The National Recognition Ceremony took place in the Ronald Reagan Building, opening with the National Anthem sung by Master Sergeants Caleb B. Green III and Robert McDonald. CBS News Foreign Affairs Correspondent Margaret Brennan was the master of ceremonies, and entertainment was provided by actress Nia Long (“Third Watch”), singer Bryan Bautista (“The Voice”), and Harlem Globetrotters Zeus McClurkin and Ant Atkinson. Youth ambassadors, their parents, and their teachers participated in youth violence prevention workshops, had dinner at the Kuwaiti Cultural Center, and visited their Congressional representatives on Capitol Hill. One of Montana’s ambassadors, Chloe Shields, was invited to read her essay at the Supreme Court. While at the Library of Congress, student ambassadors watched as a leather-bound copy of the 2016 book of student writings was placed in the Library of Congress.

Participation in the *Do the Write Thing Challenge* supports MBCC Agency Goal #4: *Early intervention, jail diversion, restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment.* Participation in *Do the Write Thing* gives middle school students a voice to express their feelings about the impacts of youth violence in their classrooms and communities and ultimately empowers them to take a personal stand to reduce youth violence.

To learn more about MBCC’s juvenile justice initiatives, visit <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Juvenile-Justice>.





## Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth

Research demonstrates that trauma left untreated may have physical, emotional, and behavioral impacts on youth as they get older. In 2013, data collected by the MBCC Statistical Analysis Center showed 1,977 crimes against children reported to police (this does not account for events not reported to police). In 2015, there were more than 2,200. On the flip side, in that same year there were 9,333 reported offenses committed by youth, with 13% of the court referrals resulting in out of home placement; 34% of those to therapeutic based services. Research connecting adverse childhood experiences to involvement with the justice system is overwhelming and holds true for Montana. There is much need for an evidence based response to victimization and trauma in children to improve lifetime outcomes, including avoiding contact with the juvenile justice systems. Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth in Montana (LSOC) is a demonstration project advancing MBCC Agency Goal #2: Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society.

In late 2014, MBCC applied for this funding with overwhelming support from the state System of Care for Children (SOCC) and other child-focused agencies and organizations concerned with the gaps and barriers to serving children and youth. This project has a primary goal to improve services for children and youth who have been victims of crime, developing an evidence based implementation strategy that supports consistent, coordinated care, delivered through trauma informed practices to child/youth victims and their families. The project is Montana based; strategies developed are in direct response to information gathered

from providers and families about the current state of services in their own communities.

The LSOC program is also tied very tightly to MBCC Agency Goal #3: Services for victims of crime are accessible and are delivered through trauma informed programs and services to help victims heal and reduce future victimization. The outcomes of this important work will help identify the barriers to accessing services and develop methods to remove or reduce those barriers, insuring that victims can receive the help they need. A successful implementation will mean children experiencing trauma will be identified earlier and an appropriate, immediate, response will be developed through collaborative efforts among all the necessary providers. Identified children, and their families, will have better outcomes and improved mental, emotional, behavioral, and physical health and wellbeing.

LSOC provides a unique opportunity to link the systems across Montana and improve outcomes for children and youth affected by crime and trauma. MBCC has gathered both qualitative and quantitative data describing the services currently available for children and youth in Montana, helpful when developing other strategies and funding opportunities for Montana. A successful LSOC project will link systems statewide, creating safer communities by identifying needs in children earlier and providing an avenue to necessary services. By working with communities and other projects in Montana to support services, support families, reduce stigma, and increase trust we can promote healing and contribute to better outcomes for those affected by victimization and trauma.

The main activities of the LSOC program include:

- **Focus Groups and Provider Needs Assessments:** System providers from mental health, early childcare, child welfare, education, law enforcement, advocacy, and non/profit programs shared their expertise in the provision of care for child and youth victims and their families. Participants gave feedback about resources, barriers, gaps, and opportunities for collaboration among and between systems. The focus groups benefitted communities, serving as an opportunity to open conversations and provide avenues to collaborate and address local challenges.
- **Screening Tool:** The LSOC developed the Montana Prior Victimization and Trauma Screening Instrument (MTPVTSI), created in response to Montana need and informed by existing evidence-based, and validated tools. The screener is a one-page instrument designed to measure experiences and expressions in children and youth and provide guidance for referral to the administrator.
- **Protective Factors Checklist:** The checklist identifies common protective factors in children and youth and will be available to clinical and non-clinical providers as a way to identify potential need, make necessary referrals, and assist in the creation of appropriate and meaningful care plans for children, youth and their families. Available community-wide, it highlights needs for resiliency in children and youth, and supports prevention and early intervention.
- **Tribal Involvement:** The LSOC project partners are grateful to be working in five Nations with support from the Tribal Councils and the IRBs. Once approvals have been obtained to share the data gathered from Tribal members, the information will be added into LSOC presentations, published papers, and the final LSOC report.
- **Pilot Sites:** The LSOC project will create resource guides and pilot the screening tool and protective factor checklist in three communities early 2017. Two more communities will be added in late 2017. Pilot sites will create multi-disciplinary teams to provide feedback to the LSOC project and ensure collaboration and communication between the agencies and systems involved through sharing of collected data.
- **Family Interviews:** The LSOC project values the perspective of system-involved families when developing strategies for improving service delivery. Interviews with a minimum of 21 families (7 in each of eastern, central, and western Montana and two in each region with Tribal families) are being conducted so that their biggest barriers, resources, and gaps to getting services can be included in the findings, recommendations, and implementation activities.
- **Collaboration with the Consented Referral System (CRS):** The finalized MTPVTSI will be built into the Montana CRS. The CRS, currently in three Montana communities with others interested in participating, was designed as a referral tool. It has increased successful referrals in Helena by over 80% by making the process easier on families and less duplicative for providers. The MTPVTSI and protective factor checklist will be an important part of creating a successful care plan for the treatment of victimization and trauma in children and youth.
- **Communication:** The LSOC project has created a stakeholder group of the leaders from 20 different organizations, working together to direct and inform activities and provide expertise for success and feasibility. Bringing this group together provided opportunity for all the child and family related systems to communicate and contribute at the state level.



## Daily News

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**MBCC Announces CRYJ  
Recognized as Juvenile Justice  
National Program of the  
Year: Program Implemented  
Statewide Next Year**

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## *MBCC AGENCY GOAL #3: Services for Victims of Crime are Accessible and are Delivered through Trauma-Informed Programs and Services to Help Victims Heal and Reduce Future Victimization*

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### Meeting the Needs of Victims of Crime

Domestic and sexual assault, child and elder abuse, assault, robbery, and homicide leave victims with emotional and physical damage. Victims of crime need services including immediate emergency advocacy at the scene of a crime, or while a rape victim is being examined at the hospital, and continuing during the victim's recovery and throughout their journey in the criminal and civil legal justice systems. MBCC's Crime in Montana reports over 82,000 crimes committed in 2015, each potentially creating a crime victim.

The Board of Crime Control has applied for and been awarded multiple grants from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). These dollars are passed through to community-based programs and agencies providing services to victims of crime across the State of Montana. [MBCC Agency Goal #3: Services for victims of crime are accessible and delivered through trauma informed programs and services to help victims heal and reduce future victimization](#) is supported through our efforts to ensure that funding supports direct initiatives through targeted, data-driven decision making.

**Funding Services:** In 2015, funding for victims of crime through OVC increased four-fold over 2014 levels, resulting in \$6.5 million for local victim witness assistance and victim advocacy programs. In addition, MBCC was awarded OVW funding of \$1.2 million for services to women and children who experience domestic and sexual violence and stalking. This critical funding enhances the capacity of local communities to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving crimes against people, property and society.

**Legal Assistance:** All victims of crime have the right to civil legal services as a result of their crime victimization. Add in the need for an attorney to deal with civil legal problems and a victim may be left feeling frustrated, confused and overwhelmed by all the challenges related to their victimization. Comprehensive, coordinated and holistic legal services are difficult to find due to the largely rural and remote geography of the state and limited resources. To address this need, MBCC secured The Vision 21: Victim Legal Assistance Networks (VLAN) grant which also supports Agency Goal #3. The VLAN Demonstration Project will improve access to services and increase collaboration among service providers, resulting in more victims receiving comprehensive legal services in the aftermath of a crime.



**Sexual Assault:** As indicated in the 2015 Crime in Montana Report violent crimes are trending upward in Montana, particularly rape. In 2014-2015 the average number of rape offenses was 383 per year, just 18 offenses from the highest rate in 35 years. MBCC also administers federal funds from OVW through the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) which supports local rape crisis centers and other nonprofit programs that provide services, direct intervention, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault and supplements other funding sources directed at addressing sexual assault at the state level. SASP funds may also be used for prevention at the local level in middle and high schools, supporting **MBCC Agency Goal #2: Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society.**

**Elder Abuse:** A new initiative that also supports MBCC Agency Goal #2 is the Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse in Later Life Program grant from OVW which awarded \$384,598 to MBCC. This cooperative agreement will assist the State of Montana to increase and strengthen training for police, prosecutors, and the judiciary in recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting the abuse, neglect, exploitation, domestic violence, and sexual assault against older individuals; provide or enhance services for older victims; create or support multidisciplinary collaborative community responses to older victims; and conduct cross-training for victim service organizations, governmental agencies, courts, law enforcement, and community organizations.

**Technology:** Data-driven decision making is a priority for our agency to better inform policy and practice throughout the justice system. **MBCC Agency Goal #1: Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum** is supported by a Vision 21: Building State Technology Capacity grant from OVC. This funding replaces an existing, outdated information database used by MBCC-funded victim service providers to track demographics, and the number of victims, and victim services provided. The new system will allow user level customization, creating efficiencies in data entry and reporting, saving providers valuable time and enabling them to deliver more direct service to victims. (See more on this topic on page 16.)

**Best Practices:** MBCC secured a discretionary grant from OVC to support a statewide victim advocate academy and provide training opportunities to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, victim advocates and others who respond to victims of crime. The Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Training Program for VOCA Victim Assistance Grantees will ensure professionals are trained in evidence-informed, trauma-focused and victim-centered responses.

**Cold Cases:** Dating back to 1995, over 1,400 sexual assault evidence kits are held in law enforcement evidence rooms and remain unsubmitted to the State Crime Lab. In partnership with Attorney General Tim Fox, MBCC successfully competed for \$2,000,000 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) to address this challenge. The evidence kits will be inventoried, then collected, tested, analyzed, and the resulting DNA submitted to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). DNA hits in CODIS will be then be directed to a Cold Case Sexual Assault Investigator who will work with the SAKI Project Coordinator/Justice Advocate and a community victim advocate to notify victims and help them through any resulting prosecution. Montana Attorney General Fox charged the Sexual Assault Evidence Kit Task Force with implementing policies and protocols to improve law enforcement response, victim notification, and prosecution as measurable outcomes of the project.



The MBCC team is providing the Building Blocks for Safer Communities by securing more than \$12 million to meet the needs of crime victims, to improve the delivery of services, to enhance crime control and prosecution, and to prevent future crimes against Montanans. These initiatives and projects are essential in moving forward the goals of the agency and will have meaningful impacts on victim response, collaborative relationships, and data-driven decision-making long into the future.

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## *MBCC AGENCY GOAL #4: Early Intervention, Jail Diversion and Restorative Justice Initiatives are Launched in Communities across Montana to Reduce Incarceration Rates and Provide Opportunities for Justice Reinvestment*

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### Restorative Justice

**Restorative justice repairs the harm caused by crime. This proven intervention strategy emphasizes accountability and making amends and supports [MBCC Agency Goal #4: Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment.](#)**

In 2001, the Montana Legislature enacted HB637, creating a restorative justice program in Montana and assigning responsibility for its implementation to MBCC. The stated Intent of the legislation is as follows:

The legislature recognizes that incarcerating offenders carries an extremely high cost and may not be the most effective strategy for restoring victims, reforming offenders, and reducing recidivism. It is the intent of [section 2] to divert appropriate offenders who are at low risk for violence from incarceration to community programs based on restorative justice and to divert funds from the department of corrections to the department of justice to support an office of restorative justice and to support community programs based on restorative justice.

The Board of Crime Control is directed to actively seek federal grant money, produce a biennial report summarizing the grants provided, and report annually to the law and justice interim committee regarding the status and performance of the restorative justice grant programs established. This section of the MBCC Biennial Report is presented to fulfill

the requirements of MCA 2-15-2013 – Restorative justice grants.

In 2001, MBCC was provided a biennial appropriation of \$100,000 through passage of HB637, intended to administer restorative justice grant programs. Though the MBCC no longer receives any state appropriated funds to support the Restorative Justice program, we continue to seek competitive grant resources to meet the intent of the statute, to identify qualified, evidence-based programs allowed for implementation within existing block grant awards, and to achieve meaningful results. Until 2014, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program provided federal grant funding to MBCC in support of Restorative Justice Initiatives, but this program is no longer funded in the federal budget. Since passage of the initial authorizing legislation in 2001, at least twelve bills have been introduced in the Montana Legislature to fund, amend or expand the restorative justice initiative. Of those that passed (5), only one (2005/HB577) included an appropriation. State funding of \$61,000 was appropriated to the Department of Justice to fund rape kits and examinations only.

In FY2015, MBCC supported a successful Restorative Justice program in Kalispell, MT by leveraging resources from two separate block grant programs. The [Center for Restorative Youth Justice \(CRYJ\)](#), works to actively engage youth, victims, families, and communities in restorative programming that interrupts cycles of harm. The CRYJ programs create opportunities for at-risk youth to deepen community connections and to find access to important support and reflection that results in powerful change.

**FUNDING**

This Restorative Justice program is funded through two distinct funding sources; [Title II](#) funding supports offender focused initiatives designed for rehabilitation and restoration and [VOCA](#) dollars support the services to victims of crime. FY2015 Title II grant funds of \$67,419 help to support Victim Offender Conferencing cases; the Community Impact Circle Program; community workshops and life skills programming; coordination with victims and the Victim Impact Program Coordinator; supervision and tracking of accountability requirements and completion of restorative agreements. The Restorative Mentoring program provides weekly coordination and collaboration with teachers, guidance counselors, and administrators, focused on alternative disciplinary actions. Leveraging these limited resources with the FY2015 VOCA grant funds of

\$23,722, CRYJ offers a Victim Impact Program (VIP) which provides a timely, more sensitive, victim-focused response to juvenile crimes and collaboration with Youth Court Services to reduce the consequences of victimization in the community. The VIP continues to serve as the only program in the Flathead Valley that specifically offers outreach and services to victims of juvenile crimes.

**YOUTH PROGRAMS**

More than 1,000 youth have been served by CRYJ's programming in the last 4 years, with these measurable and meaningful positive outcomes:

- 95% of the kids complete their program;
- The recidivism rate is less than 12%;
- A reduction of 28% has been realized in the number of kids sent out of area to detention or treatment;
- In the quarter ending December 2015, only 2% of the program youth had committed a new offense; and
- 100% of victims contacted are provided an opportunity for their voice and concerns to be expressed to youth and probation even without a written/formal submission.

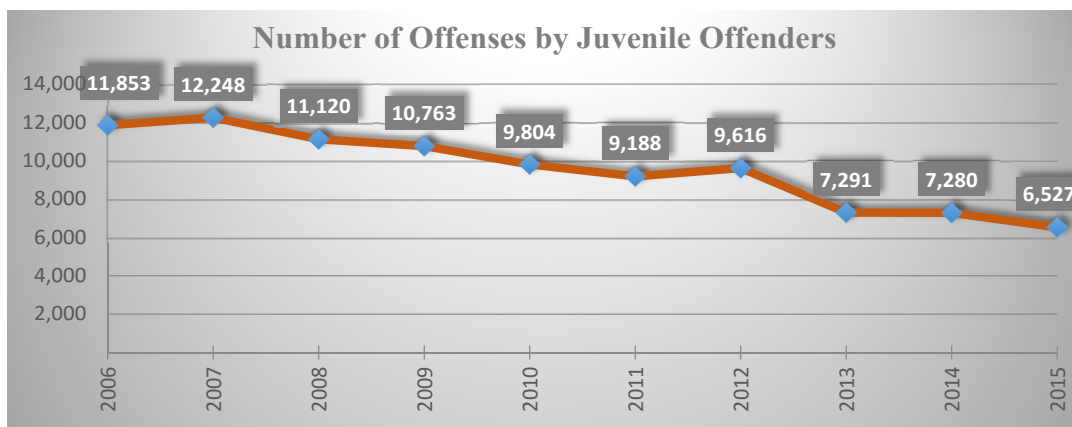
Other key program deliverables include information and referral to other public services including victim services; coordination with schools and youth probation to monitor and support youth in the justice system; and assistance with life skills, academics and tutoring. Advocacy services, including personal advocacy to youth and family members, criminal and civil justice system advocacy and accompaniment are offered, as is counseling to youth and family members, group counseling and family work sessions. Restitution assistance is available to offenders and victims of crime.

CRYJ provides an excellent facility that is safe for youth to occupy, provides meals and other basic needs to delinquent youth, and closely tracks data in an effort to better understand youth and crime in the community, specifically the high numbers of homeless/runaway youth in their service area that have had justice system contact. Through collaborative partnerships, victims, offenders and community members can achieve amazing results.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

Learn more at <http://restorative-youthjustice.org/>

*More than 1,000 youth have been served by Center for Restorative Youth Justice programming*



*According to the data reported to the MTIBRS, the number of offenses attributed to juvenile offenders has trended downward from 2005-2015. Since the high of 12,248 in 2007, the number of offenses has declined 47% to 6,527 in 2015.*

# Juvenile Detention Compliance Monitoring

Indiscriminate incarceration of youth, especially if exposed to adult offenders, disrupts their positive social development and exposes them to negative behaviors. Youth are often better served if involvement in the justice system can be minimized or diverted. MBCC utilizes federal Title II Juvenile Justice formula grant funding to fund on-site monitoring visits to all secure and non-secure juvenile and adult detention and holding facilities located throughout Montana. Effective compliance monitoring supports early intervention of at-risk youth, helps prevent further delinquent acts and promotes jail diversion.

The purpose of the monitoring visits is to assure that all youth taken into custody under public authority are held in compliance with the Montana Youth Court Act and the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Monitoring frequency is dependent upon the facility classification. The following table shows the number of facilities in the state, and the number of facilities monitored by classification in calendar year 2015.

Facility Classification	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities Receiving Monitoring Visit in 2015
Law Enforcement Offices	54	19
Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2	2
Juvenile Detention Facilities	4	4
Co-located Lockups	2	2
Adult Lockups	16	4
Adult Jails	42	17
<b>Totals</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>48</b>

The JJDP is based on a broad consensus that youth involved with the juvenile justice and criminal courts system should be guarded by federal standards for care and custody, while also upholding the interests of community safety and the prevention of victimization. The JJDP has four core requirements or deliverables that directly guide juvenile detention compliance:

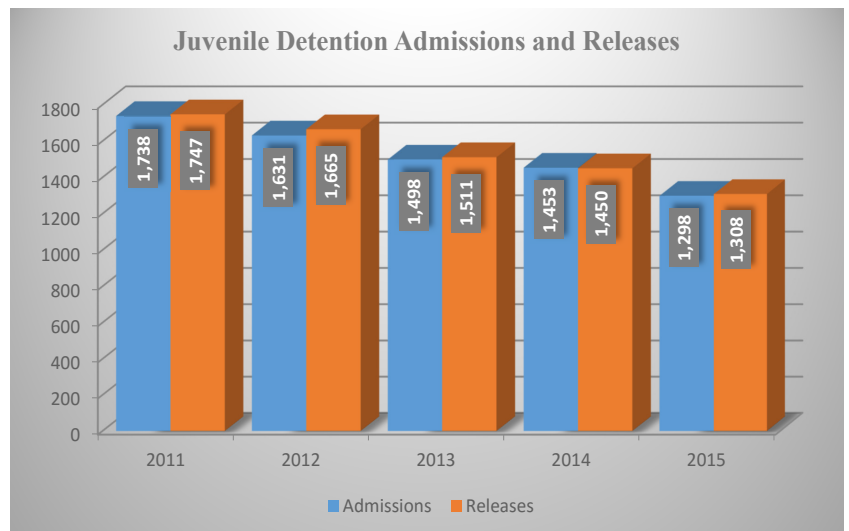
1. **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO):** alternatives to placing juveniles into detention facilities for status offenses;
2. **Adult jail and lock-up removal:** juvenile removal from adult jails and lock-ups;
3. **Sight and sound separation:** juveniles are not detained or confined in any institution where they may have contact with adult inmates; and
4. **Disproportionate minority contact (DMC):** reducing the disproportionate number of juvenile minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

As required by the JJDP, the state must maintain a violation rate of less than 11 violations per 100,000 youth. Year-to-year, Montana continues to be compliant with few violations detected. Juvenile detention compliance monitoring directly addresses the core requirements of the JJDP, correlating with [MBCC Agency Goal #2: Evidence based crime prevention initiatives are launched throughout the state to reduce crimes against persons, property and society](#). Youth who are monitored and protected from detention victimization are less likely to be traumatized and become habitual criminals, and are more likely to become productive members of society. This is a direct example of an evidence-based early intervention crime prevention initiative that helps to reduce youth recidivism back into the criminal justice system.

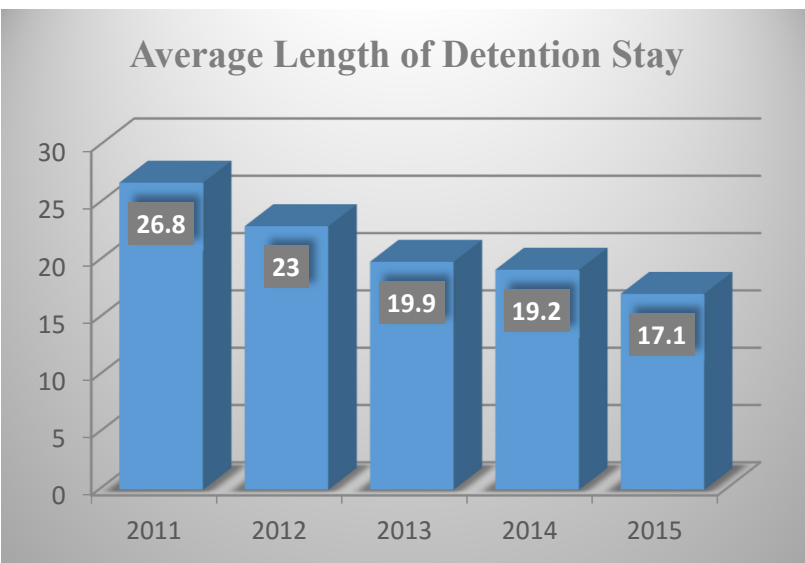


This program also compliments MBCC Agency Goal #4: Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment. Though existing resources vary among communities, alternatives to detention are being developed and institutionalizing young people should be seen as a choice of last resort, reserved only for those who pose such a serious threat that no other solution would protect public safety. Fully implemented, local jurisdictions will distinguish between youth who pose risks to public safety and those who can be placed in less-restrictive settings through the use of validated risk and needs assessments that measure risk to public safety and guide placement decisions, and through expedited case processing and consistent sentencing guidelines.

*This chart shows that the number of juvenile admissions in Montana has decreased by approximately 25%; from 1738 admissions in 2011 to 1298 in 2015. The number of releases has decreased proportionally, from 1747 releases in 2011 to 1308 in 2015. These declining numbers are attributed to numerous factors, but indicate that Montana's dedication to early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives is successful.*



As shown in the next chart, the average length of stay for Montana juveniles in detention has decreased over 36%, from an average of 26.8 days in 2011 to 17.1 days in 2015. This reduction can be attributed to an increasing awareness that extended incarceration is detrimental to youth. Efforts to find alternatives to detention, while working with youth to become productive members of society, is most effective.



Expected outcomes of juvenile detention compliance monitoring are to reduce the number of youth who are incarcerated, reduce the number of youth who are exposed to adult offenders, and increase the number of juvenile offenders who choose not to re-offend or recidivate. Outcome successes are measured by the monitoring of juvenile repeat offender rates and detention compliance data. The overwhelming majority of justice-involved youth can be served and the public kept safe by partnering with community-based services that align with the best practices in the fields of law enforcement, detention, juvenile probation, the juvenile court systems and other criminal justice entities.





## Crisis Intervention Teams in Montana: Addressing the Needs of and Expanding Services to All Montanans

**Montana is in need of established programs to divert those who are in crisis from the criminal justice system and into treatment. Effective, culturally sensitive crisis intervention training is critical to accomplish this. For more than 40 years, Montana has been ranked in the top five states in the nation for suicide with 2,199 Montana residents having died by suicide between 2005 and 2014.**

People with mental disorders and co-occurring substance use disorders come in contact with the justice system as a result of behaviors associated with their illness. Many times these behaviors present as a crisis: suicide attempts, family disputes, public disturbances and other events outside the “norm” for communities. In many rural Montana communities law enforcement is the first responder, presenting a risk that persons with mental disorders may enter the criminal justice system rather than the healthcare system due to their illness.

Since 2006, law enforcement, mental health, advocates and consumers have been working to develop Crisis Intervention Teams in Montana communities. Currently, four well established teams exist in Gallatin, Lewis & Clark, Ravalli, and Yellowstone counties. MBCC recognized the need for resources in Montana and in 2013 was a successful applicant under the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Grant Program (JMHCG) Category 1: Planning to begin the research to identify the specific needs. MBCC worked with stakeholders from the Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, Joint Powers Insurance Authority, Montana Municipal Inter-Local Authority, Montana Law Enforcement Academy, Montana Association of Counties,

Disability Rights of Montana, Montana DPHHS Addictive & Mental Disorders Division, and National Alliance on Mental Illness to review statewide detention practices for suicide prevention and the care and treatment of inmates with behavioral health disorders. The goal of the Category 1 project was the establishment of a strategic plan to create a consistent, statewide standard of treatment and response in Montana’s detention facilities.

***Montana has ranked in the top five states in the nation for suicide for more than 40 years***

In 2016, MBCC’s was also awarded the JMHCG Category 2: Planning and Implementation Grant, to further the goals of the Strategic Plan under Category 1 and expand the services provided by CIT Montana. This will support MBCC Agency Goal #4: [Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment through the creation](#)

of new Crisis Intervention Teams throughout the State of Montana, and the expansion of existing community programs, with emphasis on improving the response to incidents involving individuals with mental disorders and co-occurring substance use disorders.

The goal of Montana's CIT teams is to make decisions that balance public safety with the needs of individuals with mental disorders. The Category 2 program will focus on the creation and expansion of Crisis Intervention Teams and evaluation of an existing local specialized response system for program integrity.

This project will also bring together other complementary state projects to further support this endeavor: the Offender Management Information System (OMIS), a case management tool utilized by the Department of Corrections; the mental health screening and suicide risk assessment tool being implemented by AMDD; and the data tracking tool developed in law enforcement Records Management Systems to identify mental health-related calls at time of dispatch.

The Planning and Implementation Guide, finalized under this Category 2 project, will benefit law enforcement, dispatch, and detention staff as well as behavioral health professionals and health care navigators statewide. The Guide will provide a consistent standard of practice to ensure that at the time of initial law enforcement contact, arrest or detention, behavioral health treatment needs of offenders are identified and addressed appropriately; offenders with behavioral health disorders are diverted from the criminal justice system when possible; and individuals receive respectful and comprehensive care and treatment in the least restrictive setting possible within the Montana criminal justice system.

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## 10th Annual Montana Crime Prevention Conference -- Addressing the Mental and Behavioral Health Issues of Montana's Communities

The 10th Annual Montana Crime Prevention Conference was held on October 4-6, 2016 in Billings at the Radisson Billings Hotel. New for 2016 was a theme for the conference: "Addressing the Mental and Behavioral Health Issues that are Facing Montana's Communities."

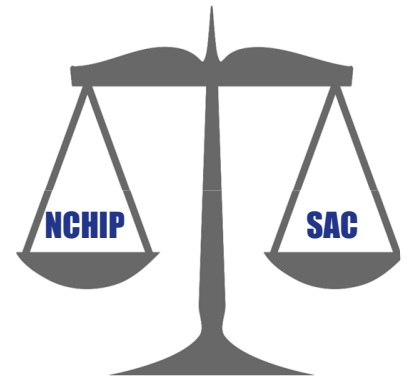
The event featured a pre-conference session by Kevin Sgt. Briggs, Ret., California Highway Patrol and owner of Pivotal Points: Crisis Management, Suicide Prevention, Leadership Skills. Known as the Guardian of the Golden Gate Bridge, Kevin spoke to the audience of his years patrolling the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, the role of empathy/understanding in crisis communication and how 'listening to understand' is vital to successful interactions.



Additional pre-conference sessions included CIT Montana: Creating Community-Based Crisis Teams presented by Jim Anderson, Executive Director of CIT Montana; and Mental Health First Aid Training presented by Karl Rosston, Suicide Prevention Coordinator, Department of Public Health and Human Services, Addictive & Mental Disorders Division and Andrew Boyer, Community Program Officer, Department of Public Health and Human Services, Addictive & Mental Disorders Division.

With the emphasis on mental and behavioral health, the conference saw an increase in participation from the law enforcement community and organizations focusing on treating Montana's citizens.

# Uncovering the WHY: State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers



*Justice System Grants focusing on data to help build safer communities.*

**One side of the justice data scale connects data across the justice system. The other side digs deeper into the data being gathered to analyze trends, gaps and anomalies.**

In 1972, the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, an office of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and predecessor to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), announced the establishment of a program to bring about a coordinated approach to the development and implementation of criminal justice statistics and information systems in the states. This strategy, called the Comprehensive Data Systems program, had as its centerpiece what came to be known as Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs).

In Montana, the SAC is placed within the Board of Crime Control and coordinates closely with our functions as the state administering agency. The SAC is intended to be the single point of contact for collecting or otherwise acquiring crime and justice data, analyzing and disseminating the data, and helping criminal justice planners and decision-makers formulate rational and sound public policy. The MBCC SAC is charged with coordinating the development of criminal justice information systems in the state when no other agency has been assigned that responsibility.

*The information produced by SACs and their involvement in criminal justice projects are critical to local, state and federal criminal justice agencies and community organizations as they develop programs and policies related to crime, illegal drugs, victim services, and the administration of justice.*

Each year, the MBCC applies for funding under the State Justice Statistics Program (SJS) grant opportunity to address key data analysis and information system needs. Currently, the BJS offers funding in two areas: core capacity building and special emphasis projects.

- Core capacity-building projects may include (a) carrying out research and analyses using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS, (b) measuring criminal justice system performance, (c) increasing access to statistical data, or (d) other capacity-building project identified by the SAC.
- Special-emphasis capacity-building projects should support core BJS and national priorities and may include (a) using administrative criminal justice data for research, (b) conducting targeted analyses that uses the state's criminal history records, or (c) carrying out a statewide crime victimization survey.

***Over the past 10 years, MBCC has been awarded \$1,179,757 under this program to support both core capacity and special emphasis projects.***



The Board of Crime Control leverages the funding available through the SJS/SAC program to conduct in depth research and to inform investments in technology as well as allocation of grant resources for public safety, victim services, juvenile justice and crime prevention.

Both NCHIP and SAC funded programs are key to achieving **MBCC Agency Goal #1: Criminal justice and behavioral health information sharing is seamless across the entire justice continuum.**

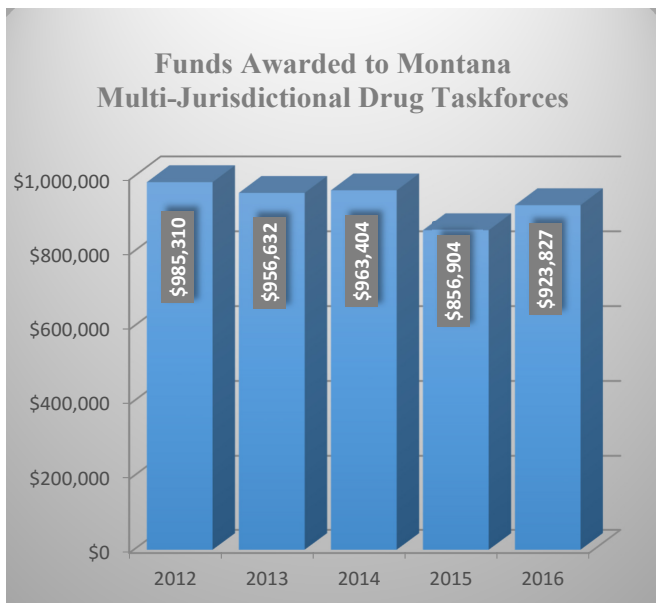
SAC grants, research, and analysis projects are written to be administered over multiple years. In the FY2016-17 biennium, the MBCC conducted the following studies to address services gaps and improvements in community safety:

- **Survey of Adult Jails in Montana** - Jail and prison overcrowding create a need for state level jail data to better understand population trends, identify diversion opportunities and to ensure that adult detention is safer for both inmates and law enforcement personnel. The survey provided baseline data which will be used to measure the impacts of the jail based version of the new Offender Management Information System (OMIS). The OMIS upgrade creates data connectivity statewide, provides universal risk and needs assessment, and provides real-time data to facilitate diversion, transfer or re-entry.
- **Statewide Victimization Survey** – This project builds upon Montana’s 2005 & 2010 crime victimization surveys, identifying victimization trends and enabling MBCC to target resources to identified needs with our increased VOCA grant funds. The study and analysis will provide data on the current state of programs serving crime victims, analysis of drug related crime victimization, and public perceptions or fear of crime. This data will provide an opportunity to improve community and police relationships, increasing reporting of crime to law enforcement, and by providing comparison data to that collected through Montana’s Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS).
- **Law Enforcement Juvenile Arrest Point of Contact Survey** – In FY2013 MBCC was awarded a grant for Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Community and Strategic Planning. The project addressed DMC among American Indian youth in Cascade County, identifying tools for diversion and strategic intervention to be replicated statewide. The Arrest Point of Contact survey expands upon this

project by obtaining a more complete understanding of the interactions that street-level law enforcement officers have with juveniles and the factors that influence formal (citation, arrest) versus informal outcomes (counsel and release). **MBCC Agency Goal #4: Early intervention, jail diversion and restorative justice initiatives are launched in communities across Montana to reduce incarceration rates and provide opportunities for justice reinvestment** will be advanced through this comprehensive study as we strive to implement evidence-based, strategic interventions at points of arrest and secure detention, reducing DMC statewide.

- **Cost-Benefit Analysis of Montana’s Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF’s)** – In the past 5 years, the MBCC has awarded nearly \$5M in funding to provide a collaborative federal, state and local law enforcement approach to identify, target and address drug trafficking, manufacturing and/or violence. Multi-jurisdictional task forces utilize sophisticated long-term investigative approaches, as well as undercover surveillance to disrupt and dismantle targeted drug organizations. This cost-benefit analysis assists MBCC in determining best use of Justice Assistance Grants and measuring cost effectiveness of investments in drug-interdiction in Montana.

Reports and detailed analyses on a variety of topics are presented on our website at <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Data/Publications>.









## Safer Communities -- By the Numbers

Accurate crime data reveals trends and patterns that law enforcement agencies can use to help reduce crime and lawmakers can use as a basis for policy. Accurate data also serves as the justification for effective resource planning and allocation of federal and state grants. The MBCC Quality Data Assurance Review (QAR) Program addresses [MBCC Agency Goal #1: Criminal justice and behavioral health information sharing is seamless across the justice continuum](#), and helps ensure accurate crime data by reviewing data integrity. Local agencies submit crime data to the Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBRS), which is then reviewed for accuracy and statistical integrity. When used to its full potential, the MTIBRS identifies when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of victims and perpetrators. Armed with timely and accurate information, law enforcement can better identify the resources needed to fight crime, and use those resources in the most efficient and effective manner.

Each agency participating in MTIBRS is reviewed every two years (approximately 55 reviews each year), comparing online reported data to that contained in officer narrative and detailed accounts. The Data Quality Assurance Reviewer informs each agency of the scheduled review, requesting a random sampling of complete incident narrative reports for review and comparison. After materials have been submitted to the reviewer, a report is developed and presented to each agency during an on-site review. An hour of MTIBRS training is also provided within each onsite visit to educate local personnel on FBI data element definitions and how they should be correctly reported.

The QAR program has made strides in increasing the number of agencies voluntarily reporting crime data; Police Departments increased from forty-four in 2013 to forty-six in 2015; and Sheriff's Offices increased from forty-eight in 2013 to fifty-two in 2015. **Today, more than 95% of local agencies voluntarily report crime data to MTIBRS.** Law enforcement agencies contract with 14 separate software vendors to report MTIBRS data to the state and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. This year, a Vendor Fair was sponsored in Helena for all agencies to interact with their vendors, improve communication between agencies, vendors and the state program, and deliver software-specific training to the local agency personnel.

In 2016, the six multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces began reporting directly to the MTIBRS program; these entities will be included in the 2017 review schedule. Also in 2016, a QAR Incentive Program was put in place to provide monetary incentives for law enforcement offices that reduce the error rate on their reviews and report in a timely, accurate manner. The incentives can range from \$1,000 to a maximum of \$5,000 per office. The incentive program is based on the review schedule, making each office eligible for an incentive once every two years. In May 2017, MBCC will coordinate with the FBI to conduct National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) training in Helena and will be offered at no cost to local agency personnel.



## Appendix A

### Montana Board of Crime Control

#### Agency Contact Information

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- Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children & Youth Demonstration Project (LSOC)

*Tina Chamberlain, Program Specialist & Tribal Liaison*  
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- STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant
- Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) Grant
- Misdemeanor Probation - Domestic Violence Grant
- Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI) Grant
- Victim Legal Assistance Network

*Shawn Clark, Program Specialist*  
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- Juvenile Justice Title II Formula Grants
- Vision 21: Systems of Care Grant
- Do the Write Thing Program
- Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

*Carrie Lutkehus, Program Specialist*  
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- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Grant
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant
- Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Grant
- Enhanced Training and Services to End Abuse of Adults in Later Life Grant
- Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Grant Program

*Kelly McIntosh, Program Specialist*  
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- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
- Building State Technology Grant

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- Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)
- Juvenile Justice Compliance and Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

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- Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
- Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) Program

*Kathy Wilkins, Data Unit Manager*  
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- National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)
- National Justice Statistics Program Grant



## Appendix B

### Montana Board of Crime Control

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***Public Representative***

Vacant

## Appendix C

### Montana Incident Based Reporting System

#### *Crime Categories & Their Definitions*

##### Crimes Against Persons

- Assault offenses (aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation)
- Forcible sex offenses (rape, sodomy, fondling, and sexual assault with an object)
- Homicide offenses (murder and non-negligent manslaughter and negligent manslaughter)
- Human trafficking offenses (commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude)
- Kidnapping/abduction, and nonforcible sex offenses (incest and statutory rape)

##### Crimes Against Property

- Arson
- Bribery
- Burglary/breaking and entering
- Counterfeiting/forgery
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/blackmail
- Fraud (false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/ATM fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, and wire fraud)
- Larceny/theft (pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other theft)
- Motor vehicle theft
- Robbery
- Stolen property offenses

##### Crimes Against Society

- Drug/narcotic offenses (drug/narcotic violations and drug equipment violations)
- Gambling offenses (betting/wagering, operation/promoting/assisting gambling, gambling equipment violations, and sports tampering)
- Prostitution offense (prostitution, assisting or promoting prostitution, and purchasing prostitution)
- Pornography/obscene material
- Weapon law violations

##### Group B Offenses

- Bad checks
- Curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations
- Disorderly conduct
- Driving under the influence
- Drunkenness (Montana does not collect offense information on drunkenness)
- Family offenses, nonviolent
- Liquor law violations
- Peeping Tom
- Trespass of real property
- All other offenses

## Appendix D


### *Sources Cited*

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*Notes*

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