

**Montana's Statewide  
Five Year Strategic Plan**

**Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)**



**2021 - 2025**

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**Montana’s Statewide Strategic Plan  
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)  
2021 – 2025**

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## Introduction

On January 13, 2021, the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) facilitated a planning meeting to initiate the conception of Montana's five-year 2021–2025 Statewide Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Strategic Plan. Knowledgeable professionals from the MBCC Anti-Drug Committee and the six JAG-funded Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF) were in attendance to identify and discuss funding priorities as they relate to the MJDTF. It was mutually agreed that the continued JAG funding of MJDTF was the number one priority. Additional discussion was had regarding MJDTF programs stabilization and sustainability if there is future reduction or absence of JAG funds.

On February 17, 2021, the Anti-Drug Committee of the MBCC met again in collaboration with the MJDTF and numerous diverse Montana justice system expert stakeholders. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and identify other programs and practices already being facilitated throughout Montana that help to satisfy the eight JAG purpose areas. The group also identified gaps in resources and unmet needs in the state, prioritizing JAG purpose areas to be addressed if additional JAG funds, or alternative resources to compliment the JAG program become available to meet those gaps and needs.

On May 5, 2021, the Anti-Drug Committee met to review discussions and decisions, priorities, goals, and outcomes from the prior two planning meetings. The Committee discussed, finalized, and voted to approve the 2021–2025 JAG Strategic Plan, to be recommended for final approval by the MBCC.

On June 10, 2021, the MBCC voted and adopted the JAG Strategic Plan recommended by the Anti-Drug Committee. Montana's 2021–2025 Statewide Five-Year Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Strategic Plan is depicted below.

## Executive Summary

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) is designated by statute as the Governor's single state planning agency that administers millions of grant dollars dedicated for public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance.

***The mission of the Board of Crime Control is to proactively contribute 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.***

MBCC was established in 1968 in response to the 1968 Safe Streets Act and is headed by an eighteen-member Board appointed by the Governor. Board members represent law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice system stakeholders, victims' professionals, and citizens, including tribal entities.

The MBCC has been responsible for significant improvements to Montana's justice system. Not only does the Board strive to improve the justice system, the Board is also a forum for the discussion of ideas and innovation within the justice system.

Montana is the fourth largest state geographically with a total area of approximately 147,046 square miles and is approximately 559 miles from east to west and 321 miles from north to south (Netstate.com). Montana has a population of approximately 1,068,778 people with an average of approximately 7 persons per square mile (U.S. Census Bureau; 2019). Montana is divided into 56 counties and shares a 545-mile border with Canada, with 15 official ports of entry. There are six population centers. The largest, Yellowstone County, has a population of approximately 161,300 people (U.S. Census Bureau; 2019). Three fourths of the state is comprised of towns with fewer than 1,000 people. Law enforcement manpower, including both police and sheriff, averages approximately 1.5 full-time sworn officers per 1,000 people in population (MBCC SAC; 2018); many jurisdictions cover several thousand square miles.

Montana has maintained a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) designation since 2001 and is a member of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Montana has four (4) major drug trafficking corridors: I-15 that runs north to the Canadian border and south to Idaho; I-90 that runs west to Idaho and east to Hardin, then south to Wyoming; I-94 that runs west to I-90 at Billings and east to North Dakota; and Highway 2 which runs west to Idaho and east to North Dakota along the northern tier of the state. There have been numerous major Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force (MJDTF) drug arrests on these corridors that have yielded large amounts of drugs, cash, and weapons.

Montana's 545 miles of border with Canada is extremely porous. There is speculation that more pressure will be placed on Montana's penetrable border as the more densely populated border-states with greater resources strengthen their focus on terrorism, human trafficking, and drug trafficking along their own borders.

Montana's MJDTFs, with many mutually engaged agencies, play a critical prevention role to maintain a drug interdiction presence statewide. MJDTF efforts of intelligence sharing, prevention, education, deterrence, public safety, and cases resulting in arrests are also important as they intersect with Homeland Security initiatives.

The MBCC continues to play a pivotal role in planning, coordinating and implementation efforts to impact the illegal use of prescription drugs, as well as the manufacturing and trafficking of methamphetamine and other illegal drugs. The MBCC also continues to play a major role in the enforcement, education, and prevention of illegal drugs and treatment of illegal drug offenders in Montana communities.

## Montana's Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

The JAG program is designed to support all components of the criminal justice system, from multi-jurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives. JAG-funded projects may address crime through the provision of services directly to individuals and/or communities and by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems, processes, and procedures.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne/JAG) Program is the cornerstone federal justice assistance program. This program supports the federal government's crucial role in spurring innovation, as well as testing and replicating evidence-based practices nationwide.

The original Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Byrne Formula) grew out of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to assist state and local governments in strengthening and improving the operation of law enforcement functions in the states. The program later evolved into the Byrne/JAG or JAG program. The JAG Program provides states and units of local governments with critical funding necessary to support a broad range of initiatives utilizing eight general purpose areas:

- 1) Law enforcement programs;*
- 2) Prosecution and court programs, to include indigent defense;*
- 3) Prevention and education programs;*
- 4) Corrections and community corrections programs;*
- 5) Drug treatment and enforcement programs;*
- 6) Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs;*
- 7) Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation); and*
- 8) Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.*

The breadth and flexibility of JAG means that states and local communities can use JAG funds to balance resources and address problems across the criminal justice system.

As Montana's State Administering Agency (SAA), the MBCC has received JAG block grant funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for close to 30 years. Most of these JAG funds have funded local MJDTF statewide, within the "law enforcement" program area. However, there have been other program focus areas as JAG funds became available.

Over the last five state fiscal years (SFYs) 2017–2021, MBCC designated pass through JAG funds totaling \$4,090,667 to Montana’s Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTF) and other sub grant programs, as shown in the chart below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Dollar Allocations</b>
<b>2015 JAG Funds (SFY 2017) July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017</b>	\$856,904 (MBCC total award) \$771,214 (MJDTF only pass through)
<b>2016 JAG Funds (SFY 2018) July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2018</b>	\$923,827 (MBCC total award) \$771,214 (MJDTF pass through) \$60,148 (other pass through)
<b>2017 JAG Funds (SFY 2019) July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019</b>	\$937,196 (MBCC total award) \$812,477 (MJDTF pass through) \$31,000 (other pass through)
<b>2018 JAG Funds (SFY 2020) July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020</b>	\$924,597 (MBCC total award) \$812,477 (MJDTF pass through) \$19,660 (other pass through)
<b>2019 JAG Funds (SFY 2021) July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021</b>	\$914,034 (MBCC total award) \$812,477 (MJDTF only pass through)
<b>Total 2015 - 2019 JAG Funds (SFYs 2017-2021)</b>	<b>\$4,556,558 (MBCC award) \$3,979,859 (MJDTF pass through) \$110,808 (other pass through)</b>

MBCC was awarded \$877,225 in 2020 JAG funds. For SFY 2022 (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022), the MBCC plans to pass through approximately 90% (\$789,503) of 2020 JAG funds, and \$10,154 of unawarded 2019 JAG funds to eligible sub grant programs throughout Montana.

MBCC awards JAG funds to sub grantees through a competitive application process on an annual basis. Upon receipt of proposals, MBCC staff conducts an initial screening of each proposal to check for completeness of the application. The JAG program and fiscal managers review the applications and summarize their funding recommendations to the Anti-Drug Committee of MBCC. Immediately following the Committee’s review of the applications, a notice is sent to the applicant agencies with the Committee’s funding recommendations that will be presented to the full MBCC at their next scheduled meeting. The Board reviews all Committee recommendations and makes final award decisions. Each applicant receives either an award notice and package or a denial letter.

All JAG sub grantees are required to submit online quarterly narratives, performance measures data, and financial reports in prescribed formats according to MBCC time frames.

Sub grant programs are closely monitored by the MBCC JAG program and fiscal managers through periodic phone calls, emails and other correspondence, quarterly reporting, desk audits and onsite monitoring visits.

## Strategic Planning Stakeholders

MBCC staff and the Anti-Drug Committee worked with numerous stakeholders representing a broad spectrum of the criminal justice system to create Montana's 2021 – 2025 JAG Strategic Plan. Committee members and stakeholders assisting in the creation of the strategic plan were:

### Montana Board of Crime Control - Anti-Drug Committee

- **Rick Kirn**, Citizen; Representing Tribes and Rural Citizens;
- **Austin Knudsen**, Attorney General; Montana Department of Justice; Representing Attorney General;
- **Brian Gootkin**, Director; Montana Department of Corrections; Representing Law Enforcement;
- **Derek VanLuchene**; President/Founder Ryan United; Representing Public;
- **Jared Cobell**, Assistant U.S. Attorney; U.S. Attorney's Office; Representing Public;
- **Leo Dutton**, Sheriff; Lewis and Clark County; Representing Local Law Enforcement;
- **Angela Russell**, Attorney; Representing Public;
- **Terry Boyd**, Probation and Parole Officer; Montana Department of Corrections; Representing Community Corrections;
- **Wyatt Glade**, Custer County Attorney; Representing Law Enforcement; and
- **Mike Sanders**, Criminal Investigator; Montana State Lottery; Representing Law Enforcement.

### Other Stakeholders:

- **Wyatt English**, Montana Board of Crime Control Member; Pine Hills Correctional Facility Unit Supervisor; Montana Department of Corrections;
- **Bryan Lockerby**, Administrator, Montana Department of Justice - Division of Criminal Investigation;
- **Aaron Wittmer**, Project Director; Havre Police Department; Tri-Agency Drug Task Force;
- **Ashley Bohrer**, HIDTA Operations Coordinator; Missoula County Sheriff's Office; Missoula Drug Task Force and Five Valleys Drug Task Force;
- **Becky Bey**, Project Manager; Billings Substance Abuse Connect Coalition;
- **Brian Heino**, Sheriff; Flathead County; Northwest Montana Drug Task Force;
- **Cameron Pavlicek**, Regional Agent in Charge; Montana Department of Justice - Division of Criminal Investigation; Eastern Montana Drug Task Force;
- **Doug Overman**, Police Chief; Kalispell Police Department; Northwest Montana Drug Task Force; Director, Montana Association of Chiefs of Police;
- **Emily Copeland**, Operations and Public Policy Specialist; Montana Office of the State Public Defender;



- **Erika Willis**, Development Director; Business Director; Rimrock Foundation, Billings, MT; Substance Abuse Connect Coalition – United Way of Yellowstone County;
- **Glen Stinar**, Bureau Chief; Montana Department of Justice – Law Enforcement Academy;
- **Karen Sylvester**, Suicide Prevention Specialist; RiverStone Health; Co-Chair for the Prevention Task Force with Substance Abuse Connect in Yellowstone County;
- **Ki-Ai McBride**, State Opioid Response Grant Manager, COSAP Program Manager; Addictive & Mental Disorders Division; Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services;
- **Kim Ranger**, Administrative Director; Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence;
- **Kristin Lundgren**, Project Director, Billings Substance Abuse Connect Coalition; Rimrock Foundation;
- **Marty Heaney**, Regional Agent in Charge; Montana Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation; Southwest Montana Drug Task Force;
- **Monica Moscarello**, Mental Health Liaison; Cascade County Juvenile Detention Center;
- **Pat Roos**, Sheriff; Custer County; President of the Board for the Eastern Montana Drug Task Force
- **Ryan Stratman**, Commander; Gallatin County Sheriff’s Office; Missouri River Drug Task Force;
- **Shannon Sproull**, Project Director; United Way of Missoula County; Coalition Project Director, Missoula Substance Abuse Connect; and
- **Steve Crawford**, Narcotics Bureau Chief; Montana Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation; Southwest Montana Drug Task Force/Eastern Montana Drug Task Force.

### **JAG Purpose Areas Programs in Montana**

JAG funds in Montana are mainly prioritized to fund Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs) under JAG purpose area “1. Law Enforcement Programs”. During the 2021-2025 JAG strategic planning process, stakeholders identified numerous programs effectively operating within the state that directly address all eight JAG purpose areas. Many of the programs are listed below, grouped under each of the eight JAG purpose areas:

#### **1. Law enforcement programs**

- For over 30 years, MBCC has prioritized JAG funds to support Montana’s MJDTFs. Currently those JAG-funded MJDTFs are:
  - Eastern Montana Drug Task Force
  - Missouri River Drug Task Force
  - Northwest Montana Drug Task Force
  - Five Valleys Drug Task Force
  - Southwest Montana Drug Task Force; and
  - Tri-Agency Task Force

- When additional or unawarded JAG funds became available, MBCC occasionally funds other law enforcement-related programs throughout the state, to purchase equipment and satisfy other needs.

## **2. Prosecution and court programs, to include indigent defense**

- Drug treatment courts
- City and county prosecutors specializing in these types of cases
- U.S. Attorney's office prosecuting drug cases
- Office of Public Defender assisting with indigent defense drug cases

## **3. Prevention and education programs**

- JAG-funded multi-jurisdictional drug task forces provide dangerous drugs educational talks and awareness trainings in schools and to other interest groups statewide.
- Missouri River Drug Task Force gives 70–80 drug education talks per year in schools and throughout the community.
- School resource officers (SROs) in conjunction with drug task forces provide educational talks to youth and school administrators concerning drugs, risk factors, and drug endangered children.
- Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) substance abuse prevention and treatment, mental health, maternal and child health, prevention needs assessment data and other Block Grant Programs.
- DPHHS Naloxone master trainer programs, as part of the strategic plan to combat mortality from opiate overdoses; including four state-run detention facilities; <https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/emsts/prevention/naloxtrng>.
- Tumbleweed Runaway Program; provides prevention and intervention programs for runaway, homeless, high-risk, and vulnerable youth with drug use, mental health, and other support services. Tumbleweed also, works closely with SROs and licensed counselors within schools; <https://www.tumbleweedprogram.org/>.
- Pine Hills Correctional Facility for Youth coordinates with the Tumbleweed Runaway Program to assist youth transitioning from Pine Hills back to home or into society, where drugs are normalized. Within minutes of leaving Pine Hills, youth are re-introduced to the drug world without this service.
- Evidence-based youth and adult crisis intervention programs. Crisis intervention response hotlines for adults, while looking for ways to develop the same hotline for youth.
- Drug education and drug endangered children awareness training programs statewide within the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) and in conjunction with the Montana Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI).
- United Way of Yellowstone County – Substance Abuse Connect; with funding from the Eastern Montana High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Task Force, created a program designed to reduce drug-related crime and addiction in Yellowstone County. Over 200 individuals and 80 organizations were engaged in the planning process, including experts by profession and experience, policy and budget makers, front line workers in prevention, diversion , treatment and law enforcement; <https://www.unitedwayyellowstone.org/substance-abuse-connect>.

- PAX Good Behavior Games school classroom training for teachers and students, or within the home, supporting research-based strategies for improving behavioral, academic, and lifetime outcomes. PAX is also implemented through the DPHHS Addictive and Mental Disorders Division in partnership with the University of Montana.
- The Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) program through DPHHS , helps Montana increase access to mainstream benefits for people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless through: strategic planning meetings, training and technical assistance; <https://dphhs.mt.gov/amdd/mentalhealthservices/soar-ssi-ssdi>.

#### **4. Corrections and community corrections programs**

- Motivated Addiction Alternative Program (MAAP) within Billings, Montana; a collaborative local agencies partnership, intended to move people from addiction and cyclical negative behavior through a continuum of assistance and treatment; allowing people to receive treatment for successful recovery and transformation, rather than incarceration; <https://downtownbillings.com/wp-content/uploads/Post-Card.pdf>.
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program; provides wrap around care, designed to increase diversion, by using medications to help people who struggle with alcohol and opioid abuse, in conjunction with a treatment plan that includes counseling and behavior therapy; <https://www.rimrock.org/medication-assisted-treatment-mat/>.
- DPHHS county matching grants; community building crisis diversion programs through crisis coordinators across the state, in conjunction with the Montana Health Care Foundation and the Public Health Institute.
- Personalized Artificial Intelligence App increases interactive partnerships between behavioral health and probation and parole, through case management and treatment services for people on probation and parole.

#### **5. Drug treatment and enforcement programs**

- Pretrial/presentencing diversion programs statewide; for low risk drug offenders within the criminal justice system. Programs allow offenders to plead guilty in exchange for the opportunity to receive a treatment program.
- Peer support programs to assist offenders and promote diversion. Low cost and high impact services.

#### **6. Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs**

- MBCC receives federal dollars for technology improvement purposes, to create and update law enforcement and other criminal justice records management and data systems.
- CONNECT Referral System; a secure web-based system for sending and receiving client referrals, fostering collaborative culture among service providers within Montana; <https://connectmontana.org/>.

## **7. Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation)**

- The MBCC receives and passes through federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) grant funds to support multiple victim services-related agencies statewide. MBCC also receives state special revenue Domestic Violence Intervention (DVI) grant funds, awarded statewide to domestic violence-related service agencies; <http://mbcc.mt.gov/Programs/Victim-Services/Grants>.
- Montana DPHHS Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) funds include reforms that support keeping children and youth, where possible, safely with their families, and helps ensure they are placed in the least restrictive, most family-like setting appropriate to their special needs when foster care is needed. FFPSA provides specific evidence-based models for in-home parenting, mental health, and substance use disorder services, to keep youth safely within their families without regard to income. FFPSA also supports congregate care settings when youth with emotional and behavioral disturbance requiring special treatment are unable to be cared for in a family-like setting; <https://dphhs.mt.gov/cfsd/familyfirst>.
- Montana Justice Foundation; leading efforts to achieve justice for all; provide legal services program grant funding to qualified victims and other non-profit organizations, especially programs who provide services to the vulnerable and under-served; <http://www.mtjustice.org/>.
- Montana Department of Corrections (DOC) Victim Services; their mission is to inform, involve, educate, and empower crime victims while enhancing community safety through positive collaboration. The goal of the DOC Victim Services is to help survivors and their families understand the processes that occur in corrections to help reduce re-victimization during this portion of the criminal justice system; <https://cor.mt.gov/victims>.

## **8. Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams**

- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Montana; based upon the Memphis model, the CIT academy through the Montana Department of Justice; training purpose is to assist and train first responders, law enforcement, detention staff, and dispatchers in engaging, assessing and assisting individuals in crisis with mental and/or co-occurring substance disorders; <https://dojmt.gov/events/cit-montana/>.
- CIT efforts are embedded into many of the earlier programs mentioned in this section, providing evidence-based crisis continuum throughout Montana communities.
- Gallatin County has individuals designated to help coordinate CIT programs statewide with the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA); <https://gallatincomt.virtualtownhall.net/home/news/cit-academy-bozeman-training-responders-help-individuals-crisis>.
- MLEA provides Youth Mental Health First Aid Training, teaching basic academy students how to help adolescents in crisis or experiencing a mental health challenge; <https://dojmt.gov/events/youth-mental-health-first-aid/>.
- The Montana DPHHS provides behavioral health training programs such as:

- Mental Health First Aid (MHFA): MHFA is a skills-based training course that teaches participants about mental health and substance-use issues. It equips individuals to assist people experiencing mental health crises such as contemplating suicide.
- Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST): ASIST prepares individuals to prevent suicide by recognizing signs, providing skilled interventions, and developing safety plans.
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT): CIT is a model for community partnership and police-based crisis intervention. CIT communities work to ensure that persons with behavioral health needs who come in contact with law enforcement are treated with dignity and diverted from the criminal justice system to medical treatment whenever possible. The program seeks to improve the safety of both officers and behavioral health consumers.

<https://dphhs.mt.gov/amdd/crisissystemsinformationandresources/trainingopportunitiesadditionalresources>.

- Sequential Intercept Mapping; criminal justice agencies in Montana develop a map that illustrates how people with mental illness and co-occurring disorders come in contact with and flow through local criminal justice systems. Mapping also identifies gaps in services and priorities, and helps create a plan for community change, to improve system and service level responses; <https://unitedwaylca.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Lewis-Clark-MT-SIM-Report-Final-with-Appendices.pdf>.

### **Prioritized JAG Purpose Areas**

Taking into consideration the Committee and stakeholders discussion, and corresponding purpose areas programs identified, each individual committee member and stakeholder was asked to prioritize their **top three purpose areas\***, listed below. The remaining five purpose areas are listed based upon the total number of respective votes each received.

- 1. Law enforcement programs;\***
- 2. Prosecution and courts programs, including indigent defense;\***
- 3. Prevention and education programs;\***
4. Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams; corrections and community corrections programs;
5. Drug treatment and enforcement programs;
6. Corrections and community corrections programs;
7. Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and
8. Crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

## 2021 – 2025 JAG-Funded Goals

As a part of the strategic planning process, the Anti-Drug Committee identified goals for the **top three priority purpose areas\***. Sorted by purpose areas, goals recommended to be funded pending the availability of JAG funding are:

### 1. Law Enforcement Programs\*

Goals	Objectives and Responsible Parties	Timelines	Outcome Measurements
1) Prioritize JAG funds to support Montana’s multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (MJDTF)  2) Identify and secure alternate funding sources to support and provide sustainability for MJDTF.	1) To identify and secure JAG funding for continuing support of MJDTF programs [MBCC]	2021 – 2025	Measure of distributions, arrests, and drug seizures.
	2) To identify and secure local, community-based funding to support and sustain MJDTF programs. [MBCC, MJDTF, member agencies]	2021 – 2025	Measurement of successful prosecution of cases for drug trafficking, dealing, and manufacturing.
	3) To secure state funding to support sustainable, proven MJDTF practices at or above current levels. [MBCC, MJDTF, member agencies, Legislature]	2021 – 2025 [Including Legislative season and sessions]	Measurement of forfeiture funds utilized to provide investigative efforts and arrest offenders.
	4) To identify and secure other sources of federal funding, to support sustainable, proven MJDTF practices. [MBCC, MJDTF, member agencies]	2021 – 2025	Measurement of drug-related educational opportunities given.
			Level and diversity of local, state, and federal funding sources.

3) Diversify JAG funds to support other law enforcement-related programs and needs.	5) To designate additional and/or unawarded JAG funding, if available, to support other law enforcement-related programs. [MBCC]	2021 – 2025	<p>Measurement of JAG funds designated to support other law enforcement-related programs.</p> <p>Number of other law enforcement-related programs supported by JAG funds.</p>
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**2. Prosecution and Courts Programs, Including Indigent Defense\***

Goals	Objectives and Responsible Parties	Timelines	Outcome Measurements
1) Diversify JAG funds, and/or utilize other funding sources to support drug treatment court programs.	1) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support drug treatment court programs. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of drug treatment court programs supported by JAG funds.</p>
2) Diversify JAG funds, and/or utilize other funding sources to support pre-sentencing and pre-trial diversion programs.	2) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support pre-sentencing and pre-trial diversion programs. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of drug treatment programs supported by other funding sources.</p> <p>Number of pre-sentencing and pre-trial diversion programs supported by JAG funds.</p>
3) Diversify JAG funds, and/or utilize other funding sources to support drug prosecution case work.	3) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support drug prosecution work. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of pre-sentencing and pre-trial diversion programs supported by other funding sources.</p>
4) Diversify JAG funds, and/or utilize other funding sources to support other	4) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support other prosecution and court	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of drug prosecution work programs supported by JAG funds.</p> <p>Number of drug prosecution work</p>

prosecution and court programs.	programs. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]		<p>programs supported by other funding sources.</p> <p>Number and types of other prosecution and courts programs supported by JAG funds.</p> <p>Number and types of other prosecution and courts programs supported by other funding sources.</p>
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### 3. Prevention and Education Programs\*

Goals	Objectives and Responsible Parties	Timelines	Outcome Measurements
1) Diversify JAG funds and/or identify other funding sources to support placing School Resource Officers into schools.	1) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support School Resource Officer programs. [MBCC, local law enforcement, schools]	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of School Resource Officer programs supported by JAG funds.</p> <p>Number of School Resource Officer programs supported by other funding sources.</p>
2) Diversify JAG funds and/or identify other funding sources for targeted programs to support high-risk youth and youth in crisis.	2) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support high-risk youth and youth in crisis programs. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]	2021 – 2025	<p>Number of high-risk youth and youth in crisis programs supported by JAG funds.</p> <p>Number of high-risk youth and youth in crisis programs supported by other funding sources.</p>
3) Diversify JAG funds and/or identify other funding sources to support other criminal justice-related	3) To identify and secure JAG or other funding (if available) to support other criminal justice-related prevention	2021 – 2025	<p>Number and types of other criminal</p>



prevention and education programs.	and education programs. [MBCC, collaborative agencies]		justice-related prevention and education programs supported by JAG funds.  Number and types of other criminal justice-related prevention and education programs supported by other funding sources.
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**4. Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral health programs and crisis intervention teams; corrections and community corrections programs.**

-No goal identified.

**5. Drug Treatment and Enforcement**

-No goal identified.

**6. Corrections and Community Corrections Programs**

-No goal identified.

**7. Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs**

-No goal identified.

**8. Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation)**

-No goal identified.

**Funding Recommendations to Support Priorities**

The Anti-Drug Committee participated in several strategic planning sessions January through May 2021, hearing testimony from many stakeholders on the many different programs, challenges, and emerging trends throughout Montana. The Committee acknowledged that there are many diverse needs throughout the State of Montana. They also recognized the financial challenges facing the MJDTFs over the coming five years and have recommended the continued funding of MJDTFs. The Committee also plan a conservative approach to diversification that acknowledges the time needed for MJDTFs to build self-sustaining programs and cultivate new resources.

Taking into consideration the prioritized JAG purpose areas above, the MBCC Anti-Drug Committee on May 5, 2021, voted to approve State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022 - SFY 2026 JAG funding for program priorities depicted below, as funding allows:

<b><u>YEAR</u></b>	<b><u>FUNDING AVAILABLE</u></b>	<b><u>RECOMMENDED BUDGET</u></b>	<b><u>NOTES</u></b>
SFY 2022 July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022	\$799,657  2019 and 2020 JAG funds	\$10,154 (2019) and \$789,503 (2020) to Purpose Area 1; funding opportunity to drug task forces statewide that meet the criteria of a MJDTF.	Competitive application process. Any funds within the total federal grant not awarded to MJDTFs, will be released via funding opportunity within prioritized Purpose Areas 1 - 3
SFY 2023 July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023	TBD - Based upon federal award  2021 JAG funds	Minimum of \$800,000 as funding allows to Purpose Area 1; funding opportunity to drug task forces statewide that meet the criteria of a MJDTF.	Competitive application process. Any funds within the total federal grant not awarded to MJDTFs, will be released via funding opportunity within prioritized Purpose Areas 1 - 3
SFY 2024 July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024	TBD - Based upon federal award  2022 JAG funds	Minimum of \$800,000 as funding allows to Purpose Area 1; funding opportunity to drug task forces statewide that meet the criteria of a MJDTF.	Competitive application process. Any funds within the total federal grant not awarded to MJDTFs, will be released via funding opportunity within prioritized Purpose Areas 1 - 3
SFY 2025 July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025	TBD - Based upon federal award  2023 JAG funds	Minimum of \$800,000 as funding allows to Purpose Area 1; funding opportunity to drug task forces statewide that meet the criteria of a MJDTF.	Competitive application process. Any funds within the total federal grant not awarded to MJDTFs, will be released via funding opportunity within prioritized Purpose Areas 1 - 3
SFY 2026 July 1, 2025- June 30, 2026	TBD - Based upon federal award  2024 JAG funds	Minimum of \$800,000 as funding allows to Purpose Area 1; funding opportunity to drug task forces statewide that meet the criteria of a MJDTF.	Competitive application process. Any funds within the total federal grant not awarded to MJDTFs, will be released via funding opportunity within prioritized Purpose Areas 1 - 3

## Coordination of Efforts

### **Coordination with Local, State, Tribal and Federal Initiatives**

- Periodic JAG collaboration/planning meetings are held between the MBCC Anti-Drug Committee, MBCC staff, the six MJDTFs, and other interested parties to assist the Board and staff in planning programs and funding strategies.
- MBCC is administratively attached to the Montana Department of Justice and maintains a good relationship with all divisions of the Department of Justice, including the Attorney General's Office.
- The MBCC maintains a good relationship with the Rocky Mountain HIDTA. The Executive Director of the HIDTA has been interested in periodic collaboration with the Board and staff of MBCC.
- The MBCC JAG Program Director participates on an annual basis at the Montana Narcotics Officers Association business meeting, facilitated by the Executive Director of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Information and planning ideas are exchanged regarding illegal drug prevention and enforcement within the state of Montana.
- The MBCC Executive Director and other staff plan to participate in Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association (MSPOA) and Montana Association of Chiefs of Police (MACOP) meetings to keep abreast of law enforcement happenings in the state and to educate MSPOA and MACOP members of the benefits of collaborating and partnering with the MBCC. MBCC frequently partners and coordinates with Montana's Indian tribes and reservations on various projects and programs that benefit Indian country.
- The MBCC Chair, Executive Director, and JAG Program Manager frequently assist the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) in their efforts to ensure that Congress preserves and prioritizes JAG funding nationwide.
- The MBCC, in partnership with the other organizations, sponsor annual Montana Crime Prevention Conferences, currently titled, "***Multidisciplinary Solutions for Public Safety***". The conferences contain trainings and workshops that cover the entire spectrum of the justice system. 200 to 300 people; law enforcement, educators, victims' advocates, probation and parole officers, corrections, lawyers, private citizens, and other sectors annually attend the Annual Crime Prevention Conference.
- The MBCC in conjunction with local, state and federal partners periodically hosts trainings such as:
  - Juvenile Justice;
  - ACEs – Adverse Childhood Experiences;
  - Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (JDAI);
  - State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT);

- Victim Services;
- Human Trafficking;
- Addressing Alcohol-Related Public Safety Problems;
- Community Response to Domestic Violence;
- Environmental Strategies for Combating Underage Drinking;
- Crime Prevention Certification;
- Active Shooter;
- Cold Case Units;
- Crime Against Children/Drug Endangered Children;
- Fraud Prevention, Enforcement and Prosecution;
- Sex Trafficking Investigations;
- Grant Writing and Grant Management;
- Restorative Practices;
- Adult Mental Health First Aid; and
- Crime Intervention Training (CIT) Montana

- The MBCC has been responsible for significant improvements to Montana's justice system. Not only does the Board strive to improve the justice system, but it has always been a forum for the discussion of ideas and innovation in Montana's justice system.
- Montana's 2021 - 2025 JAG Strategic Plan was presented to and approved by the full Montana Board of Crime Control.

**Montana's Statewide Strategic Plan  
Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)  
2021 - 2025**

**This report was compiled and  
published by the  
Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC)**

**January - June 2021**

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