

# MONTANA



## Edward Byrne Memorial Grant

# **2002 Annual Report**

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**Table of Contents**

Executive Summary ..... 3  
Introductions ..... 6  
Evaluation Plan And Activities ..... 10  
Program Area 2 ..... 17  
Program Area 4 ..... 28  
Program Area 11 ..... 29  
Program Area 15 ..... 30  
Program Area 16 ..... 31  
Program Area 18 ..... 33  
Program Area 20 ..... 34  
Program Area 25 ..... 36  
Program Area 27 ..... 37

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Montana's 2002 strategy concentrated on themes established in prior years, continuing to emphasize demand and supply reduction, violent crime initiatives and an increase in public safety. The multi-jurisdiction DRUG task forces are institutionalized throughout the state of Montana and provide an increasing level of cooperative enforcement through partnerships with state and federal narcotics enforcement. The recent identification of 5 HIDTA site in Montana has expandd the drug fight. Public safety and violent crime enterprises are enhanced through solicitation and support of projects that link providers and services in resourceful methods.

Marijuana remains the drug of choice, accounting for a majority of total drug task force arrests. Unfortunately, methamphetamine continues to figure as a major problem. 2002 resulted in the highest arrest rate for the previous eleven years for methamphetamine.

One objective in improving outcomes for drug enforcement includes the enhancement of criminal intelligence within Montana. 1999 Byrne funds linked the narcotics task forces to the Rocky Mountain Intelligence Network, allowing for convenient entry and retrieval of regional drug intelligence. Within two years, all local law enforcement agencies were offered affordable access to the intelligence system. Acquisition of analysis software helps to localize increased research capabilities that previously rested with the Rocky Mountain Intelligence Network.

Improved response to victims continues to be a primary objective within the public safety domain. Byrne funds support advocacy programs within prosecutor offices, concentrating primarily on family violence cases. Several locations are able to braid Stop Violence Against Women, Victims of Crime Act, and Byrne funds to approach a continuum of interventions and services appropriate to the needs of this victim population that otherwise would be inaccessible.

The Montana Board of Crime Control and Department of Corrections used federal funds to implement an automated victim notification system. The **Victim Information Notification Everyday** (VINE) project tracks state prisoners. Over 800 calls in-to or out- of the system are made during each month. This service

allows secure and private information to registered victims regarding movement of offenders during the time they are subject to state supervision.

- Professional development for law enforcement and private sector involved with family violence has become an integral component of the training curriculum at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. MLEA and the MT Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (MCADSV) combined efforts to improve the quantity and quality of training for law enforcement throughout the State. A Victim Assistance Academy provides comprehensive training to victim advocates from both public and non-profit organizations. The need is such that an advanced victim/witness academy was developed in 1999.
- During 2002, the Montana Board of Crime Control distributed booklets concerning victim's rights to criminal justice agencies and non-profit victim service agencies. *Criminal Justice and You* was developed as a result of state legislation requiring public notification for victims of their rights under Montana law. Law enforcement personnel and service providers following traumatic victimization events give the booklet to individuals and family members.

Since 1989 demand reduction has predominantly been addressed through the DARE program. In collaboration with the state department of education, Byrne and Safe and Drug Free Schools funds have been dedicated to support of this specific type of law enforcement partnership with schools. DARE programs throughout Montana have reached a level where they either are sustained by the community or have evolved into other programs that bring law enforcement, schools and communities together. Law enforcement officers participate on school planning committees dealing with a range of concerns from individual student needs to school policy. It is because of DARE that many of these inroads have been successfully maintained. DARE, however, appears to have run its course in many parts of the state. While the Montana Board of Crime Control continues to support expansion into upper grade levels upon local request, new program development has been nearly eliminated. Law enforcement partnerships through school resource officer projects and other community-defined proposals are replacing more strictly curriculum driven programs.

The Criminal History Records Improvement Project encompasses a complete replacement of the Montana State records system. A combination of federal and state funds have been dedicated to an exacting discovery, design and implementation project that was conducted within the project year and was fully

operational in 2000. The three major components of the criminal history project are:

- **Criminal History Record System (CHRS 21)**. The new system uses technology to enhance the capture and processing of criminal history information from numerous sources. In addition, this system integrates with the CJIN message switch as well as other systems such as courts and corrections.
- **Automated Fingerprint Project (AFIS)**. The system provides electronic technology to the state's largest producers of fingerprint data. The two-part effort is comprised of installation of equipment within local law enforcement agencies and installation of equipment at the central repository to accept local data.
- **Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN 21)**. Hardware and software was replaced throughout the network, which means that local law enforcement receives the latest equipment and the state has an enhanced message-switching package. The new package provides the interface mechanism for mobile data terminals and non-justice software integration.

Byrne funds supported a variety of improvements within the Forensic Science Laboratory. The most dramatic impact involves the capacity to receive and analyze DNA samples. Continuing professional development of staff, equipment procurement and training in its use has resulted in testing and certification of the laboratory under rigorous federal standards for DNA analysis. The variety of improvements supported through federal funds impacts local law enforcement by reduction of average return time.

Several evaluations and studies conducted during the project year will result in guidance for the 2002 drug strategy: the Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Sexual and Domestic Violence Study, Recidivism and the Repeat Offender, Public Survey Regarding Crime & Victimization, among others. Analysis at this juncture indicates that the current strategy, building upon previous years' experience, has pointed this state in the right direction. Montana will "stay the course" insofar as the strategy is concerned, further strengthening initiatives that have proven to be responsive to the vision included within that document

## INTRODUCTION

### Overview

The 2002 Montana Board of Crime Control Drug Strategy continued their emphasis in the four primary categories from which activity is driven:

- Supply reduction,
- Response to violent crime,
- Demand reduction, and
- Increased public safety.

These priorities respond to the National Drug Control Strategy on the following tiers:

***National Goal:** Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco. Montana has leveraged Byrne, Juvenile Justice, Delinquency Prevention, and Safe and Drug Free School funds to support youth drug court initiatives, community collaboration and planning, law enforcement/educational partnerships, and substance abuse education and intervention. The demand reduction component of the strategy is addressed within several purpose areas.*

As a member of the Interagency Coordinating Council for State Prevention Programs, Montana has embraced the following goals: A) Reduce youth use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs by promoting alternative activities and healthy lifestyles; and B) Reduce youth violence and crime by promoting the safety of all citizens. Each of these goals has benchmarks that describe a reduction in specific negative behaviors as compared to current baseline data. The 2002 drug strategy addressed these with initiatives through school-linked prevention projects; youth violence projects leveraged with Safe and Drug Free Schools funds, and law enforcement partnerships with schools.

***National Goal:** Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence. Community corrections have experienced growth in the scope and numbers of projects operating throughout the state, reflecting the national interest in appropriate use of detention and relief of jail crowding. Concern for victims of violent crime is manifested through extensive training of law enforcement regarding family violence intervention, automated victim notification systems for the state prison and a local county jail. A partnership with several northwest states promotes the philosophy of*

*community policing. An extensive re-design of the Criminal History Records System and technological advances in DNA analysis provide infrastructure support to the entire justice system. Multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces continue to intercept street level narcotics sales, widening their cooperative net each year.*

- Montana continues to be aggressive in improving the justice system response to victims through strategic planning and coordination of the Byrne, Victims of Crime Act and Stop Violence Against Women Act. MBCC will fund more than 50 victim services programs through the coordination of these block grants. Montana is able to address many of the needs, in parts of the State including most rural counties. Victim/Witness programs in public agencies have more than tripled since 1995, and training efforts for all service providers and law enforcement officials have improved dramatically. Training and awareness efforts, has created an unprecedented level of collaboration between public and private non-profit programs. This is most evident in the joint law enforcement-training project at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA). MLEA and the MT Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (MCADSV) combined efforts in 1995 to improve the quantity and quality of training for law enforcement at all levels, throughout the entire State. This program has met with such great success, that a victim assistance academy has been developed, which provides one week of comprehensive training to victim advocates from both public and non-profit organizations. The Academy is offered several times a year. An advanced victim/witness academy was implemented during 1999.
- All victim programs receiving funding through MBCC are required to offer a variety of direct services, utilize volunteers, and demonstrate coordination with other area service providers. Additionally, all programs funded by MBCC are required as a special condition of receiving grant funds to inform victims of the Victim Compensation Program, and assist individuals filing claims. The victim service programs in Montana provide a variety of services including crisis counseling, group support, 24-hour crisis line, shelter/safe house, personal and legal advocacy, emergency financial assistance, information/referral and transportation. Some programs also offer therapy to victims in need.
- An automated victim information notification system (VINE) was implemented to address the status and movement of offenders incarcerated or under the supervision of the state Department of Corrections. Monthly calls to VINE from victims and families averaged over 800 each month.

- Community Oriented Policing is advanced through partnership with the Western Regional Institute for Community Oriented Public Safety. Membership is drawn from South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. Montana has developed a Leadership Cadre and a Training Cadre, which are responsible for providing technical assistance to communities, assess and recommend actions for communities to become fully involved in the vision. Helena was the most recent beneficiary of an on-site monitor visit to assess the degree and effectiveness of this town's community policing effort. Recommendations presented to the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee resulted in modifications to the plan, which were implemented. The Peace Officer Standards and Training Director, Executive Director of the Montana Board of Crime Control, and Director of the Helena Chamber of Commerce serve on the Executive Committee of the regional institute.
- The multi-jurisdictional drug task forces continue to refine their role and scope of services within the state. Substantial effort is made to control and reduce the level of methamphetamine present within Montana. Although other drug types have settled into a constant pattern, the prevalence of methamphetamine raises serious concern for both supply and demand. Development of a statewide intelligence system has long been presented as a major resource need, one that becomes more evident as task force experience grows. This will be a topic of discussion for future drug strategies.
- Montana has a single forensic science laboratory, responsible for analysis of all law enforcement evidence analysis within the state. Over the past 4 years, substantial effort has resulted in implementation of a state-of-the-art DNA laboratory that passed rigorous national testing in 1997 and 1998. Certification was awarded in 1998. Byrne funds were utilized to purchase equipment, train technicians and educate local law enforcement about procedures involving DNA analysis.
- During 2002, Montana again exceeded the required 5 percent set aside for Criminal History Records Improvement. Byrne funds were heavily invested in development of a replacement records system titled CHRS 21 that will enhance the capture and processing of criminal history information from
- Numerous sources. In addition, the new system will integrate or interface with the justice information message switch as well as other non Department of Justice systems and data such as courts and corrections.

- The Automated Fingerprint Project (AFIS 21) provides electronic fingerprint technology to several of the state's largest producers of that data. During 1999 installation of LiveScan equipment was completed in three regional jail sites, and installation of AFIS 21 equipment at the central state site was completed which allows direct access for processing of submissions.
- CJIN 21 is the replacement of the hardware and software on the current law enforcement network. This means new equipment and software at the local level as well as an enhanced message-switching package at the state level. This project provides the interface mechanism for use with the mobile data terminals as well as non Department of Justice software integration into CJIN. Installation and testing began in 1998 and continues into 2002.

***National Goal:** Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use. Specialized court interventions with drug-involved individuals and families seeking to interrupt drug use, expedite court processes, and increase access to treatment at the earliest juncture. Drug testing and treatment is a priority function of most community correction projects, including the emerging misdemeanor supervision projects.*

- Drug court projects work with juveniles at three sites coordinating service delivery and monitoring compliance with sentencing. The combination assures that the offender has access to and participates in mandated intervention, treatment and sentencing options. Public input and involvement is a cornerstone for each of the projects, assuring continued public interest and awareness of the substance abuse problems within their communities.
- A pilot district court project has completed its fourth year working with children from families exhibiting dysfunction related to substance abuse. The objective is to assure permanency for the children, which may be achieved through adoption, temporary placement or being re-united with the family. Active involvement with substance-abuse treatment and behavioral interventions is the framework within which parents can demonstrate their interest and willingness to provide a healthy environment for themselves and their children. Evaluation of the
- Longer-term results will be distributed to other communities for possible replication.
- Three community-based detention alternative projects have expanded the range of treatment options for offenders to include the link between family violence

and substance abuse. Although domestic abuse may not necessarily be the presenting offense, intake assessments have revealed that family violence is a contributing factor for over 50 percent of the offenders, with substance abuse present in most situations. An additional benefit is increased collaboration with community based victim service programs-- many which receive funding from STOP VAWA or VOCA.

## **EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES**

The Montana Board of Crime Control conducts assessment of project activities funded under U.S. Department of Justice administered block grants. The foundation for assessment is established at the time the subrecipients apply for project funding. Critical elements describe the problem area, the activities proposed, and the individual evaluation plan:

- Needs Statement documents the need and explains the specific problems faced in responding to that need. The specific target population must be clearly identified.
- Goal Statement must be realistic and clearly related to the Needs Statement.
- Objectives must be specific, time bound and measurable, and include valid indicators of milestones.
- Implementation Plan describes responsibilities, related costs, periods and relationship to the objectives.
- Internal Assessment Plan describes the program measures to be collected and how the information will be used to guide program implementation.

Each project is mandated to provide a quarterly report that describes fiscal and program activity during the previous quarter. Formats for fiscal and statistical reports are prescribed and provided by the state-administering agency (SAA). Narrative reports must follow a prescribed format that requires descriptions of activity related to each objective, successes and areas of concern.

Analyses of quarterly and year-end project reporting are performed by SAA fiscal and program monitors four times a year. Information provided within these

documents guide the need and level of oversight and technical assistance provided to subrecipients.

On-site monitor visits and technical assistance are tools used by the SAA to support and guide the activities of the project. Methods used to accomplish these tasks take the form of personal on-site visits by fiscal and/or program staff, technical assistance workshops, telephone contacts and correspondence. Annual site visits for each project are not practical because of distance and staffing.

During 2002, approximately 35 percent of the projects received at least one on-site visit. The quarterly reports are used as a gauge to determine which projects are most in need of follow-up. Staff participates in several workshops throughout the year, which cover a host of issues, using these opportunities to provide guidance updates and gather comments from sub recipients. Staff also participates in professional association conferences such as the Montana Correctional Association's Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, Probation and Parole, etc.

Contracted evaluations are implemented at the mutual agreement of the state Statistical Analysis Center and other SAA staff in response to the Drug Strategy, Board of Crime Control request, or legislative initiative. There are no evaluation staff attached to MBCC; therefore, evaluations and surveys are (with a few exceptions) performed through contracted services. State of Montana general fund dollars are not authorized for this function; a limited amount of the block grant is dedicated to this purpose. General policy has been to use the SAC grant and other sources before the Byrne block grant in order to keep as much money flowing to the locals as possible.

Some evaluations, surveys and studies were conducted during 1998 but had an effect on program policies and implementations during 2002. Notable efforts included:

- **1998 Survey of the Public Regarding Crime & Victimization.** A scientific telephone survey of 605 randomly selected Montana adults was conducted for the Montana Board of Crime Control. Selected findings follow:
  1. One out of ten adults had been victims of a crime in the previous year. The crimes most frequently mentioned are larceny and theft (40%), burglary (21%), vandalism (10%) and white-collar crime (5%).
  2. Most victims – 84%-- reported the crime to law enforcement. Only 41% of those, however, were generally satisfied with how the case was handled.

3. Crime victims are younger: an average age of 40 as compared with an average age of 46 among non-victims. A significantly higher percentage of crime victims are in age group 25-34 while a significantly higher percentage of non-victims are in age group 65+. The victims also have not lived in their community as long as other people: 16 years average compared with 21 years average among the non-victims.
4. The crimes Montanan's are most concerned about: one in ten mentioned offenses against family and children, drugs (30%), larceny and theft (26%), burglary (17%), vandalism (13%), robbery (11%) and murder (11%).
5. Nearly half – 47%-- feel that federal money which targets the problem of drug abuse should be used for prevention, 28% feel it should be used for enforcement, and 19% for drug abuse treatment.

This survey was presented to law enforcement, crime prevention councils, state and local advisory council and other special interest groups for their consideration. It served as an important source of information for development of the 2000-2002 multi-year drug strategy.

- **The 2001 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey.** This is the primary statewide analysis of selected behavior risk factors administered biannually to 15,000+ school children. This survey was administered in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001 and is providing important trend data. Of particular interest to the criminal justice arena is use of alcohol, illegal drugs and tobacco, violent behavior involving fights or weapons, intentional or unintentional injury. The results of the survey are distributed to each participating school district, planning agencies, and public/private service programs.

A disappointing result reveals that, despite the perceived protections of rural communities, Montana high school youth reported using marijuana at a slightly higher rate than the national average; alcohol use exceeds the national average, as does cocaine use. Although the survey does not ask specifically about methamphetamine use, prevalence rates statewide would indicate that youth access and use most likely equals or exceeds the national average.

There are several areas where Montana compares favorably with national objectives for risk behaviors:

- Surveys indicate that Montana youth are carrying weapons less often than in 1991. A decrease of 50 percent from 1991 was indicated by the subsequent surveys.

- Montana youth have maintained the average age of first use of cigarettes at age 13. A one-year increase in the age of first use has been maintained according to the results of surveys after 1991.

The data is not so positive in several other arenas:

- Unfortunately, Montana is within one percentage point of national average in marijuana, cocaine, and steroid and injectable drug use.
  - Alcohol consumption exceeds the national rate by 7%. This is a serious issue being addressed through multiple funding schemes and venues including Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention block grants.
- **Survey of Judicial Sentencing Practices.** In order to further understand the judicial sentencing practices and procedures of Montana courts of limited jurisdiction in regard to partner or family member assault and minor-in-possession of alcohol, the Montana Board of Crime Control, in collaboration with the Supreme Court Administrator's Office, commissioned a study which led to a written survey and personal interviews with a representative sample of the judiciary.

The need for legislative law correction, procedural revisions, and training requirements will be driven in part from results of the survey. Selected perceptions of the judges that relate to the drug strategy were incorporated into that document for 2000-2002. The policy determination body for the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, the Board on Judicial Practices, continues to discuss issues related by the report. They will identify training and technical assistance needs and recommendation to the Legislature for statutory changes.

- 70 percent believe there has been an increase in the prosecution of partner or family member assault cases, while 68 percent believe that the investigation of domestic violence has improved in recent years. Improvement may be attributed, in part, to the enhanced training curriculum at the state law enforcement academy supported by U.S. Department of Justice funds.
- Over half (56 percent) believe that the current minor-in-possession statute is inadequate and provides inadequate guidelines.
- Alcohol education programs are perceived to be ineffective for persons over 18 with substance use related offenses by over 65 percent of the judges. They believe that fines and/or jail are the preferable sentence options.

A near term response to a concern regarding lack of uniform counseling practices for domestic violence offenders voiced by the judges has been addressed by another Montana Board of Crime Control subgrant. A STOP Violence Against Women grant supported an advisory group, which developed recommendations for minimum standards for Domestic Violence Perpetrator treatment programs. This information was provided to treatment and service providers as background to legislative proposals for the state legislature.

- **Detention Alternatives Evaluation.** Montana, Idaho and Alaska were successful in receiving a discretionary grant to evaluate the scope, form and function of detention alternative projects currently being offered within the three states. The primary objective is to determine the common traits among the projects and describe the components, which appear to offer the greatest degree of success in reducing recidivism.

The first year of this 2-year project was dedicated to determining current methods of data collection in the three states, designing or refining collection formats, and making connections with the project staffs responsible for tracking the necessary information. This process has taken substantially more time to initiate than anticipated. It speaks to a common barrier to extensive data collection or rigorous self-evaluation within rural or small projects. It is infrequent that projects can afford the luxury of assigning staff to the single task of data collection; more often, the program or fiscal staffs are given documentation responsibilities in addition to project activities.

The evaluation was concluded during 1999; the findings were distributed to the participating projects, the state Department of Corrections, the Board of Crime Control and will be posted on the MBCC website for public access.

The report revealed areas of similarity across project types. The fundamental conclusion was that most clients in detention alternative programs were under-educated, had limited job skills and criminal thinking errors. The report confirmed the modality currently in use in most projects that addresses social, behavioral and educational components. Substance use and abuse was acknowledged as a pervasive problem with both genders. Access to affordable treatment is a barrier to treatment on demand within Montana. As a result of the report and other supporting information, the Department of Corrections and Department of Public Health and Human Services have begun conversations

regarding a more efficient delivery system for treatment for the community correctional population.

- **House Bill 2 Study.** The state legislature directed the Montana Board of Crime Control to analyze the use of alternative forms of detention, early release from prison, and the perceptions of the justice system regarding the use of such options. The results of the study were presented to the 1999 Montana State Legislature to guide decisions regarding sentencing statutes. The study was also used by the Department of Corrections to guide policy development for pre-release and detention alternative projects. In addition, the Montana Board of Crime Control used the findings in the strategy development for 2000-2002 and to route grant funds in areas determined to be of greatest need. Selected discoveries of the study follow.
1. More than half of the state's district judges and county attorneys were in favor of community corrections placements.
  2. Most criminal justice respondents rated intensive supervision as the second most effective of four options (boot camp, pre-release, probation and intensive supervision) rated highest by defense attorneys and less so by judges and prosecutors.
  3. In the survey of the public, 85 percent favored alternatives over prison for non-violent offenders.
  4. The early release study revealed that the early release group exceeded the traditional corrections group in all comparison areas: higher re-arrest rate (41 percent vs. 27 percent), more probation/parole violations (74 percent vs. 54 percent) and greater number returned to prison (40 percent vs. 25 percent).

This study highlights the dichotomy between the public policy decisions of swift and sure punishment through mandates such as “three strikes and you’re in” and the reality of limited space within the prison that results in early release of prisoners. The state of Montana is addressing the space issue by development of a network of regional detention beds. The public perception of the value of community-based detention alternatives is still being formed. Byrne funds are viewed as a major player in testing the scope and possibilities of alternatives, particularly in rural areas.

- **Law Enforcement Manpower in Montana: 2001** the size of individual police departments and sheriff offices are quite varied within the 114 sheriff and police departments in the state. In 2001 the smallest agency reported one sworn officer while the largest reported 120. The statewide ratio for these two offices combined was 1.5 officers per 1,000 residents. The national average in 2001 was 2.4 officers per 1,000 population. This figure is important because of geographic considerations. Service delivery areas often cover several hundred square miles, with limited additional assistance. Specialized enforcement or additional projects can quickly become impossible under these terms. This is one reason for the dramatic influence of federal funds on law enforcement services.
- **Board of Pardons and Parole Risk Assessment Project** The purpose of the project was to develop a data based risk assessment scale to assist the Board of Pardons and Parole in making release decisions. 345 inmates released from prison in 1999 were entered into an SPSS database. The data was programmed and analyzed to estimate the risk of releasing inmates with identified risk characteristics.

The consultant concluded that the data revealed a criminal population dominated by treatment needs, especially alcohol and drug addiction. Montana's offenders further demonstrate a propensity to commit property crimes, as well as a high supervision failure rate. All these variables enhance the risk of recidivism. The data suggest that with good treatment the risk posed by these inmates could be managed on parole or other structured supervision.

The Parole Board continues to assess the results of the study and will determine whether the risk assessment approach will be adopted as policy. The information has been shared with the Department of Corrections to assist with treatment planning for the inmate and paroled population.

- **Crime in Montana: 2001** this report is prepared by the Research and Statistics Unit of the Montana Board of Crime Control. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting system, the National Incident Based Reporting System, the Juvenile Probation Information System, and the Child and Adult Protective Services program are the vehicles that afford the state and the nation information on Montana crime. The 2001 data collected from Montana law enforcement agencies indicates a 1.5% decrease in the overall crime rate. Crime statistics are calculated using the crime data submitted by local law enforcement agencies.

81.6% of the agencies reported an increase from 85% the previous year. Violent crime was up 9.3%. The primary reason for the decrease in crime was the drop in property crimes.

In 2001, there was a rate of 3,997.4 major crimes per 100,000 people. This number compares to a rate of 4,799 reported in 1998. There were increases in homicide 40% and aggregated assault 12.2%. The crime rate dropped in five categories: rape 1.1%, robbery 10.8%, burglaries 24.3%, larceny/theft 8.5% and vehicle theft 8.1%.

The crime rate was up by 5.3% for rape, while a substantial increase of 31.8 % was reported for aggravated assault. Violent crimes rose to 355.4 violent crimes per 100,000 people, for an increase of 9.3%.

Information presented in this analysis contributes to planning and implementation of strategies for the Byrne grant, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, Victims of Crime Act and Violence Against Women Act funds.

**PROGRAM AREA 2: Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate federal, state, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.**

The Montana Board of Crime Control approved eight multi-jurisdictional drug task force applications for 2001/02 grant cycle. The task forces consisted of:

- Five local task forces - local law enforcement agencies and personnel
- Two state and local task force - state and local law enforcement agencies and personnel
- One state task force - State Narcotics Investigation Bureau and state personnel

These are the same task forces that operated during FY 2001. The Eastern Montana Drug Task Force organized on the MT DOJ Management as the Southwest Drug Task Force.

The seven local task forces average 4 funded agents, which are down slightly from

the FY 00 average of 4.29. The seven local task forces employ at least one funded clerical staff person. The state task force funds seven agents, two clerical, and one prosecutor. In addition, the state of Montana funds an additional five agents and one clerical staff as part of the state task force. Two local units also employ agency-funded agents.

### SUBGRANT FINANCIAL

NUMBER PROJECTS	TYPE PROJECTS	NUMBER COUNTIES	AREA SQ. MILES	POPULATION SERVED
6	Local	36* (64%)	95,413 (65.6%)	534,517 (59%)
1	Local and State	6 (10.7%)	14,563 (10%)	77,497 (9 %)
1	State of Montana	56 (100%)	145,392 (100%)	904,431 (100%)

\* Three Indian reservations are included in the 35 counties.

### TASK FORCE FUNDING FOR 2001

Number Projects	Type Projects	Byrne Funds (\$)	Jurisdiction Match (\$)	1999 Totals (\$)
6	Local	1,243,696	401,515	1,645,211
1	Local and State	239,891	79,964	319,855
1	S t a t e o f Montana	461,888	153,962	615,850
<b>8</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,945,475</b>	<b>635,441</b>	<b>2,580,916</b>

### TASK FORCE EXPENDITURES FOR 2001

<b>Line Items all Task Forces</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2001 (%)</b>
Personnel	\$2,084,130	\$2,140,520	83 %
Contracted Services	33,987	15,831	.06 %
Travel/Per Diem/Training	99,611	96,722	4 %
Equipment	6,584	3,325	.01 %
Operations*	331,751	324,517	13 %
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>\$2,556,063</b>	<b>\$2,580,915</b>	<b>100 %</b>

\* Confidential funds (buy money) are included in this line item.

## **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

Goals and objectives remain the same as 2000. Montana has found that the role of drug task forces in a sparsely populated state cannot diverge as easily as those in large, populated states but rather operate in the basic enforcement, public education, and agency cooperation mode.

### **Goals**

To reduce the availability of illegal drugs and the suppression of drug trafficking in Montana by increased law enforcement effort at both the local and state levels.

To maintain or increase the level of cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement within and outside the jurisdictions of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

To conduct drug investigations in small sparsely populated areas within the task force jurisdiction.

To increase public awareness regarding the drug problem through education of adults and youth.

To reduce the availability and manufacturing of methamphetamine in the state of Montana.

### **Objectives**

To increase investigations, arrests and prosecutions of persons violating drug laws.

To increase drug enforcement efforts involving methamphetamine.

To increase the cooperation between law enforcement agencies, by involving more agencies in drug investigations when possible.

To concentrate a portion of their time on drug education aimed at students and adult groups.

## **PROGRAM COMPONENTS/ACTIVITIES**

### **Components**

The Montana Board of Crime Control requires every **new** subgrant application to detail a threat assessment in their jurisdiction. Those projects that are successful and wish to continue the program will submit a condensed subgrant application. The Continuation Subgrant Application must contain:

Face and signature pages

Assurances, etc.

Budget and budget narrative

Executive Summary

- a) Any change in threat assessment
- b) Progress toward last year's goals & objectives
- c) Project success and impacts
- d) Obstacles and solutions
- e) Update, and change if necessary, the objectives
- f) Signed copies of inner local agreements.

Each multi-jurisdictional task force project is required to address both federal mandates and policy adopted by the Montana Board of Crime Control. The components and guidelines follow:

1. Jurisdiction must consist of at least five counties. Indian reservations count as a county for this purpose.
  - a. Programs may apply without meeting this requirement but fall into a category that sets a limit of 4-years duration and a yearly escalating match requirement.
2. Demonstrate a threat to the jurisdiction by submitting a threat assessment as part of the application. Continuation need not address threat unless threat has changed.

3. Address the impact the program will have on the judicial and correction system in their jurisdiction. Continuation need not address unless changes have occurred.
4. Submit, as part of the application, inter-local agreements signed by all participants of the program. The agreements must outline the exact operation, procedure and the responsibilities of each agency (required for both new and continuation applications).
5. Confidential funds used to be capped at \$10,000, but now changed to no limit, however any increase over the \$10,000 amount must come from their budget, which was held to a maximum of 1999 award to that agency. The state task force is allowed up to \$30,000 buy money, but now is unlimited, however they too must find the increase within their budget, which was also held to no more than the 1999 award.
6. For continuation projects, personnel costs cannot exceed 5 percent above the previous year for the same number of funded people.  
(The Task Force must fund a rise in personnel, if one is requested, in their budget.)
7. Overtime costs cannot exceed 10 percent of the total personnel costs.  
(The Task Force must find the rise in overtime, if one is requested, in their budget.)
8. All projects must submit a quarterly financial and statistical report.

### **Activities**

The activities of the local task forces in Montana operate similarly to those of other sparsely populated states. Undercover work must be done by imported agents because of the jurisdiction sizes (everybody knows everybody else). An undercover agent employed by a task force does not last very long in that position. This element does increase the need for cooperation between agencies and jurisdictions. Another element that increases cooperation is the limited amount of buy money available to these small units. The need for additional confidential funds mandates the assistance of federal or state law enforcement agencies.

Each task force, in their After-Action Report, stated a concerted effort toward methamphetamine enforcement. All of the jurisdictions are experiencing an

increase in the use, sale, and possession of this drug. Methamphetamine manufacture has become Montana's main drug problem.

Montana drug agents are now well trained and have the equipment to investigate the methamphetamine problems.

The drug task forces continue to make public appearance to talk about the danger of drugs. They have focused the methamphetamine problem. The present to the full spectrum of their communities. These officers making the presentation do an excellent job. Demand for these presentation continues to grow.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION METHODS**

All multi-jurisdictional drug task forces must submit a quarterly report to the Montana Board of Crime Control. In addition to the fiscal quarterly the task forces are required to submit a quarterly statistical report. The statistics that are required are the same as those required by BJA in earlier years. By continuing those statistics, Montana has 15 years of data regarding the drug task forces and drug trends in the state. The quarterly reports consist of:

- a) arrests
- b) financial
- c) drug removal
- d) asset seizure and forfeiture
- e) number of personnel working during the quarter
- f) equipment purchases
- g) Performance indicators (new cases, old cases worked, number new criminals subjects identified, number cases closed, other agencies worked with, number non-drug cases worked, number non-drug arrests made, and number talks or classes given).

Four questions are to be answered by task forces each quarter. These questions are:

1. Describe any problems you have encountered this quarter that have affected your program's performance. What action have you taken to resolve these problems?
2. Describe any discrepancies between your objectives and your actual performance. Do your objectives need to be rewritten or updated to reflect actual performance?

3. Have you experienced any major successes during the past quarter? If so, please, briefly describe them.

Further, they are asked “Is your program in need of technical assistance or help from the Montana Board of Crime Control staff? If so, please describe”.

We have found that the answers to the questions are meaningful. In addition to the questions, the task force is provided with a printout of the prior quarter’s statistics to review for accuracy. The printout contains the following:

1. The project arrest report by drug and activity for the prior quarter. Also, the same report for the full grant period.
2. Drug removal for the previous quarter and the same report for the full grant period.
3. Performance indicators for the previous quarter and the full grant period.
4. Task force expenditures for the previous quarter and the full grant period.
5. Asset seizures/forfeitures for the previous quarter and for the full grant period.
6. A copy of the quarterly report prepared by the Montana Board of Crime Control that encompasses the statistics for all the task forces.

At least once during the fiscal year, staff of the Montana Board of Crime Control conducted on-site monitoring. These on-site visits covered details not addressed in the quarterlies; such as confidential funds tracking, informant files, how finances are handled, etc. Narrative reports covering the beginning of the grant year to date are accomplished by conducting interviews with the task forces at the time of the on-site monitoring visits.

### **Performance Indicators**

- Number of NEW CASES opened each quarter
- Number of OLD CASES worked each quarter
- Number of NEW CRIMINAL SUBJECTS identified each quarter
- Number of CASES CLOSED each quarter
- Number of AGENCIES WORKED with each quarter

Number of NON-DRUG CASES worked during quarter  
 Number of NON-DRUG ARRESTS made during quarter  
 Number of CLASSES or TALKS given to students and adults each quarter

**An Evaluation**

A structured evaluation had never been conducted on the Montana drug task forces. During the 2000 grant cycle, Montana contracted with **Glacier Consulting, Inc.** of Annapolis, MD to do an evaluation of the drug units. The process started in February 2000 and is not quite completed at the time of writing this report. If the finished product is completed at the time this report is submitted the evaluation report will be enclosed.

**PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

The following tables will display the enforcement activity for the Montana drug task forces. The following task force arrest table indicates total task force arrests since 1990. These totals include both felony and misdemeanor drug arrests.

Some task forces are now involving themselves in all drug arrests, even minor violations such as paraphernalia possession made by street officers. In three of the jurisdictions, task force agents involve themselves in the arrest and interview the defendants immediately. Many good cases are being developed in this way may also be a reason that misdemeanor arrests have increased in recent years.

TOTAL TASK FORCE DRUG ARRESTS									
92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02
648	697	777	884	790	926	955	946	1078	1125

The following table shows the Montana Task Forces arrests since 1991 for crimes involving four major drugs. The second column of each drug shows the quantity of the drug removed each year. The amounts shown are in pounds. The most important statistic in the table is the increase in methamphetamine drug removal during the last year.

**TASK FORCE ARRESTS AND DRUG REMOVAL**

Year	Cocaine		Heroin		Marijuana		Methamphetamine	
	Arrest	Removal	Arrest	Removal	Arrest	Removal	Arrest	Removal
1990/91	67	2.9 #	3	0 #	353	930.9 #	51	12.0 #
1991/92	95	5.7	0	0	417	277.6	17	.2
1992/93	50	.5	1	0	517	149.9	23	.2
1993/94	44	9.9	23	.1	511	283.5	67	8.6
1994/95	71	2.28	1	0	494	949.0	176	8.6
1995/96	42	7.78	13	1.08	585	472.0	180	45.9
1996/97	36	4.73	9	.16	522	436.0	159	19.1
1997/98	25	3.93	7	.16	577	288.7	267	15.1
1998/99	40	45.35	10	.26	629	508.5	236	72.84
1999/00	28	3.66	3	.23	551	672.71	305	17.37
2000/01	48	2.93	4	.01	604	921.65	366	45.7
2001/02	29	2.56	10	.375	646	284.19	378	15.23

Drug enforcement in and around schools continues to be a high priority. Because of past work in this area, the drug problem has decreased dramatically. The quarterly reports submitted by the task forces show very few schools incidents compared to previous years. The task force members continue to talk to school students concerning drugs and drug use. When the task forces were new, the talks and classes were conducted by the task force members alone, but during the last fiscal year most drug units worked with DARE instructors and made their presentations part of those programs.

The task forces have continued assisting neighboring counties that do not formally belong to the jurisdiction. This is another sign that the cooperation between law

enforcement agencies is continuing to increase. Cooperation is probably the single greatest achievement by the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

## **ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHANGES**

The investigations, arrests and prosecutions increased each year since 1987 until 1996, which dipped slightly. They began rising again in 1997.

- a. In the early 90s, cocaine arrests accounted for between 19 percent and 25 percent of the total drug arrests. In recent years, the arrests for cocaine related violations have dropped to between 5 percent and 9 percent of total task force arrests. The 2000 grant year showed a continuing decrease to 4.5 percent of the total arrests and 2.6 % in 2001.
- b. On the other hand, methamphetamine started low and gained ground, lost and again surged upward to an all time high during the 1995 grant year -- 23 percent of total arrests. 1997 again hit an all time high for methamphetamine arrest at 28.8 percent of the total drug arrests. The 1999 reports show the highest methamphetamine arrest percentage of all time, 32.2 percent of total arrests. The 2000/01-grant cycle again set a new record of 34 percent and 2001/02 also was at 34 percent of the total arrests.
- c. Marijuana is still the drug of choice in Montana based on arrests and removal. Marijuana arrests accounted for 58.3 percent of total task force arrests in 1999 compared to 65.9 percent in 1998. Year 2000 set an all time low for marijuana arrests with a 56 percent of total arrests. 2001/02 marijuana arrests were 57 percent of total.
- d. One declining arrest statistic is the percentage of felony arrests. During 1989, 74.5 percent of total arrests were felony. 1997 exhibited a 55.7 percent felony rate. The year 1999 shows a further decline to 53 percent felony arrests. Year 2000/01 shows a 54 percent felony arrest rate. The 2001/02 felony arrests were 55 percent of total.
- e. Another change is the number of sale/distribution apprehensions. Until 1992 sale/distribution arrests were always above 50 percent. During 1996 the number of sale/distribution arrests dropped to an all time low of 31 percent of total arrests. The decline has continued through 1998, which shows sale/distribution arrests at a low 22.2 percent of the total arrests.

The 1999-sale/distribution arrests were 24% of total arrests. Year 2000/01 had a 25 percent sale/distribution arrest rate of the total arrests. The 2001/02-sale/distribution-arrest percentage was 23.5 percent.

**f. Another arrest offense on the rise is  
CULTIVATION/MANUFACTURE of dangerous drugs.**

**Arrests for Cultivation of Marijuana and  
Arrests for Manufacture of Methamphetamine**

**Improved Relationships between Community and Agencies**

- The cooperation exhibited by all the task forces remains high and one of the most important functions the units perform.

**Successful, Innovative or Promising Programs**

- As in past years, large drug investigations were initiated involving both Montana agencies and out-of-state units and agencies of the federal and Canadian governments. Each of the cases was or is being brought to successful completion.
- None of the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces reported changes in their programs that would brand them as innovative. Montana being a large but sparsely populated state does not have the manpower or resources to attack only one drug or activity, but must concentrate on all drugs and drug activities.

## Unsuccessful Programs

- Montana does not have an unsuccessful drug program at this time. Some of the task forces are small and the jurisdiction is sparsely populated, but the task forces are doing a good job and making an impact in their areas.

**PROGRAM AREA 4: Community and Neighborhood Programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.**

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION

Projects Funded

	Federal	Local	Total
<b>02 – K04-81606 Restorative Justice Conference/Training</b>	<b>\$21,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### Goals

- To improve the ability of the justice system and community and neighborhood programs:
  - To prevent or reduce crime
  - To meet the needs of the stakeholders in crime
  - To hold offenders accountable and to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders back into society

### Objectives

- To coordinate a statewide conference on restorative justice.
- To organize/support two smaller training events.
- To continue to work with DOC on policy for victim/offender mediation.
- To discuss with Native American restorative justice

- E. Provide TA to members of the justice system.
- F. To establish website for restorative justice.

**Program Activities And Components**

- A. Statewide conference on Restorative Justice
- B. Two training events
- C. Policy development
- D. Open up lines of communications with the Native Americans
- E. Provide Technical Assistance
- F. Develop Information website

**Performance Measures And Evaluation Methods**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. On-site monitoring visits are made to these projects annually.

**Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

This subgrant was recently awarded and the project is off to a good start.

**PROGRAM AREA 11:** Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

Projects Funded

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K11-81329 Analysis of MT Woman’s Prison Programs	\$15,260	6,540	\$21,800

**GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

**Goal**

The goal of this project is to provide both qualitative and outcome measures for the Medicine Wheel and Anger Management programs.

### **Objectives**

1. To implement the LSI-R Inventory.
2. To identify a control group.
3. To identify a focus group.
4. to compare recidivism rates of the two groups.
5. To publish the findings.

### **Program Activities and Components**

The project will utilize 5 graduate students to implement the project. The two groups of inmates will be studied and the results will be published.

### **Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. On-site monitoring visits are made to these projects annually.

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The program is in its infancy. The graduate students have been selected and the materials have been ordered. The students have been organized and have toured the facility. Testing will begin shortly.

**PROGRAM AREA 15: A) Develop programs to improve drug control technology and enhance state and local forensic laboratories. B) Criminal**

**justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations, including automated fingerprint identification systems.**

## **PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

<i>Projects Funded</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>Total</i>
02-K15-81019	\$1,980	2,971	\$4,951

## **GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

### **Goal**

To positively impact the offenders by addressing the root cause of their criminal activity and drug dependency.

### **Objectives**

To provide a level of drug testing needed to adequately monitor participants in the program.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITIES/COMPONENTS**

- A. Purchase and use of the drug test equipment.
- B. Continue testing participants.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. SAA staff conducts on-site monitoring visits biannually.

## **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Offenders have been frequently tested. Long-term results have not been established but the short term has been very positive. Offenders know that they are

subject to frequent checks thus providing immediate sanction for non-compliance with court order directives.

**PROGRAM AREA 16: Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.**

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

Projects Funded	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K16-81331 Parenting Wisely	\$30,535	13,086	\$43,621
02-K16-81335 Court Compliance Officer	\$26,461	11,340	\$37,801

**GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

**Goals:**

- A. Reduce juvenile involvement in the juvenile justice system and improve family relations.
- B. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of county and city courts.

**Objectives:**

- A. Reduce child involvement in the juvenile justice system
- B. Reduce anti-social, high risk behaviors
- C. Reduce family conflict
- D. Reduce interpersonal conflicts
- E. Improve Family relations
- F. Improve school attendance and participation
- G. To increase misdemeanor compliance
- H. To increase community service compliance
- I. To reduce recidivism.

**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES/COMPONENTS**

- A. Identify families needing assistance.
- B. Identify CD problems in juveniles and parents.

- C. Teach better way to deal with relationships and problem solving.
- D. Provide courts with the program information.
- E. Provide community service program.
- F. Monitor restitution collections.
- G. Administer drug tests.
- H. Collect and comply data on restitution, community services hours and fines.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary, and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. SAA staff conducts on-site monitoring visits biannually.

**PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The parenting Wisely program is doing very well. Referrals are coming in and the objectives are being met.

The Court Compliance Officer program was just awarded but is off to a good start.

**PROGRAM AREA 18: Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system’s response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse and abuse of the elderly.**

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

Projects Funded

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K18-81607 A Technical Legal Assistance Attorney	\$25,207	12,618	\$37,825

**GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

**Goal:**

Offer current and accurate domestic and family violence legal information and expert consultation services to professionals within the criminal, juvenile and civil justice systems in order to improve those systems' response to victims of domestic and family violence.

**Objectives:**

1. To collect a comprehensive collection of legal information.
2. To disseminate the related legal information in a timely fashion.
3. To provide targeted consultation services.
4. To publicize the services.

**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND COMPONENTS**

Hiring an attorney to fill the position, set up the office, advertise and network the services and provide the services.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION METHODS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, narrative summary and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project must submit an evaluation plan for self-assessment pertaining to measurable objectives. On-site monitoring visits are made to these sites annually. Submission of yearly application for continued funding must include evaluation of the previous year's activities.

**PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

The project was recently funded. The program is just beginning. Acceptance of the new program has been very positive.

**PROGRAM AREA 20: Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.**

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION

### Projects Funded

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K20-81018 Pretrial Supervision Program	\$10,511	42,046	\$52,558	
02-K20-81021 Misdemeanor Supervision Program	\$40,442	60,663	\$101,105	
02--K20-81020 Community Corrections Pilot Program	\$20,504	30,756	\$51,260	

## GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

### Goals:

To provide the courts an alternative to jails sanctions for misdemeanor violations.

To provide alternative sanction to incarceration while providing services and program to reduce recidivism.

To hold defendants of misdemeanor crimes accountable for their actions by enforcing the court's sentencing requirements.

To monitor pre-trial defendants deemed by the court to be appropriate.

To provide the courts with an alternative to jail sanction where appropriate.

### Objectives:

To electronically monitor 60, maintain a successful rate of 70% and monitor offenders in treatment programs.

To develop system to include evaluation component to deal with offenders.

To work as a team to hold the offenders accountable for their sentences by monitoring through various means.

To screen and supervise defendants placed by the court and feedback the results to the court.

To monitor offenders by various means to include during treatment.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES/COMPONENTS

Offender monitoring electronically and staff for the purposes of various treatment programs.

Policy and procedures development, train coordinators, educate stakeholders and explore program expansion.

Develop site that are highly visible to the public, process referrals, develop a sound database and secure support for future funding.

Electronic monitoring, work with treatment agencies team build with all participants in the criminal justice system.

Manage the project, Screen defendants, monitor defendants, determine the type of defendant that best suited to the program and re-evaluate the program on a fiscal year basis.

Electronically monitor offenders from city court, monitor the progress offenders in their treatment programs and manage the data.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary, and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. SAA staff conducts on-site monitoring visits biannually.

## **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The program has been high successful and accepted by the criminal justice system in Billings and Yellowstone County. The number offenders supervised exceed goals and the success rate exceeds expectations. This program is on a solid footing with plans well along for continuation after grant funding seizes.

The program is moving forward with a commitment to serve repeat misdemeanor offender, developing relationships and trust with stakeholders and educating the staff and board.

The project is well thought of in the community criminal justice community, there is consideration of expansion of the program and the program exceeds expectation in the number handled and the results seen.

This highly successful program exceeds the numbers expected while seeing a low recidivism rate.

**PROGRAM AREA 25: Programs to develop or improve forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes.**

## **PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

Projects Funded	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K25-81608 A Serology/DNA Forensic Technician	\$41,870	18,184	\$60,054

## **GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

### **Goal:**

The goal is to have a one month turn around time on all sexual assault cases, the expeditious processing of CODIS samples and the adequate support and training of all agencies involved in sexual assault evidence collections.

### **Objectives:**

- A. To create, select and train a technical support person with responsibilities for processing sexual assault cases.
- B. To provide six comprehensive training course.
- C. To coordinate a Train the Trainer training course on sexual assault.
- D. To update the sexual assault raining tape and convert it to CD-ROM.

## **PROGRAM ACTIVITIES/COMPONENTS**

Select hire and train a serology technician, begin processing cases, train field personnel, coordinate formal training convert training materials to CD-ROM, and work closely with evidence providers.

## **PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary, and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. SAA staff conducts on-site monitoring visits biannually.

## **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The program was just recently awarded. The program is in its early stages of implementation. The program is receiving strong support both internally and externally.

**PROGRAM AREA 27: Programs to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.**

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW INFORMATION**

Projects Funded	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
02-K27-81325 Crime Laboratory Improvements	\$101,850	43,650	\$145,500

**GOAL AND OBJECTIVES**

**Goal**

The goal of this project is to turn around in 4 weeks impress identification reports to the law enforcement and prosecution cases.

**Objectives:**

- A. Recruit, hire, and train a qualified Latent Examiner.
- B. Upgrade lab equipment.

**PROGRAM ACTIVITIES/COMPONENTS**

The program will hire a Latent Examiner, upgrade equipment and process cases. The Examiner will network, provide technical assistance, and testify as needed in court.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND EVALUATION RESULTS**

Projects receiving federal support submit a quarterly report documenting the accomplishments and/or difficulties encountered during the reporting period. Quarterly reports are comprised of statistical data, a narrative summary, and a questionnaire pertaining to project achievements or obstacles encountered during the quarter. Each project is also required to submit a year-end report containing self-assessment information. SAA staff conducts on-site monitoring visits

biannually.

## **PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The project was recently funded. The program is just beginning. Acceptance of the new program has been very positive.