History of the Montana Board of Crime Control

Established in 1968

SENATE JUDICIARY
SENATE Judiciary
Exhibit No. 2
Date 4-10-07
Bill No. HB677

President Lyndon B. Johnson

President Johnson established the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice on July 23, 1965.

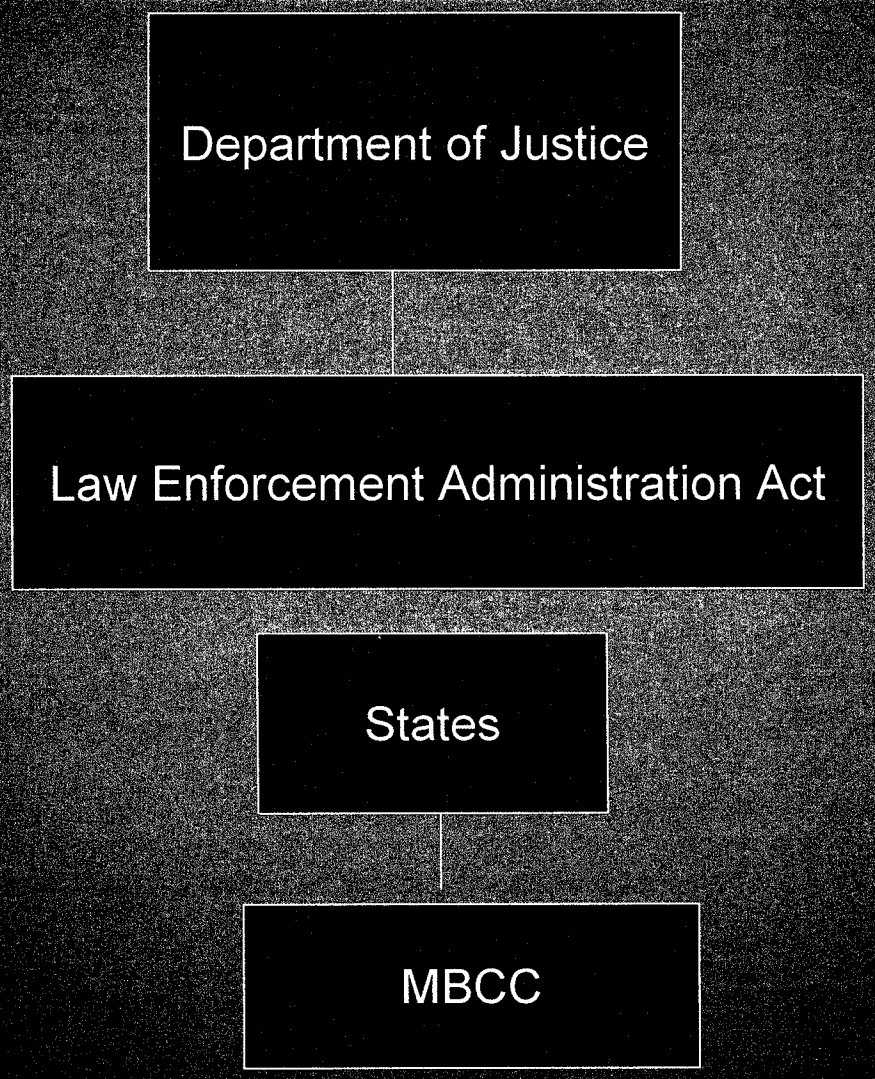
The president's Commission published their findings in a general report entitled, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society".

One of the recommendations of this commission was that in every state an agency be established to be specifically responsible for planning improvements in crime prevention and control and encouraging their implementation.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act

- In 1968, Congress created OCCSSA due to high crime rates
- One element of this Act was the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
  - LEAA was designed to provide funding to the states through planning grants, action grants, education grants, and research grants. The intent being to strenghthen and improve the nation's crime control effectiveness.

Title I
Omnibus Crime Act



E. Montana

- The Montana Law Enforcement Planning Committee was created by Governor Executive order in August 1968. Originally this was to be a five member body.
- This soon changed to The Governors Crime Control Commission and had grown to 16 members.
- In 1972, this Commission was renamed the Montana Board of Crime Control and would later increase to 18 members.
- Five regional councils were created under the Board
  - The membership of these councils mirrored that of the state board.
  - Major purposes for these councils were to facilitate communication and statewide representation.
  - The councils would bring recommendations to the Board specific to their region.
- 7 Task forces were also created under the Board. They provided expertise for comprehensive planning in the following areas:
  - POST, Juvenile, Communications, Legislation, Science & Technology, Education & Training, Correction Facilities.
- Two advisory councils were created to advise the Board.
  - Youth Services Advisory Council
  - Peace Officers Standards and Training

Board Diversity

- 18 member Board appointed by the Governor
  - Judges
  - Legislators
  - City or County Officials
  - Law Enforcement Officials
  - Public sector
  - State agency
  - Non-profit agencies
  - Tribal representatives
  - Educators and many more…..

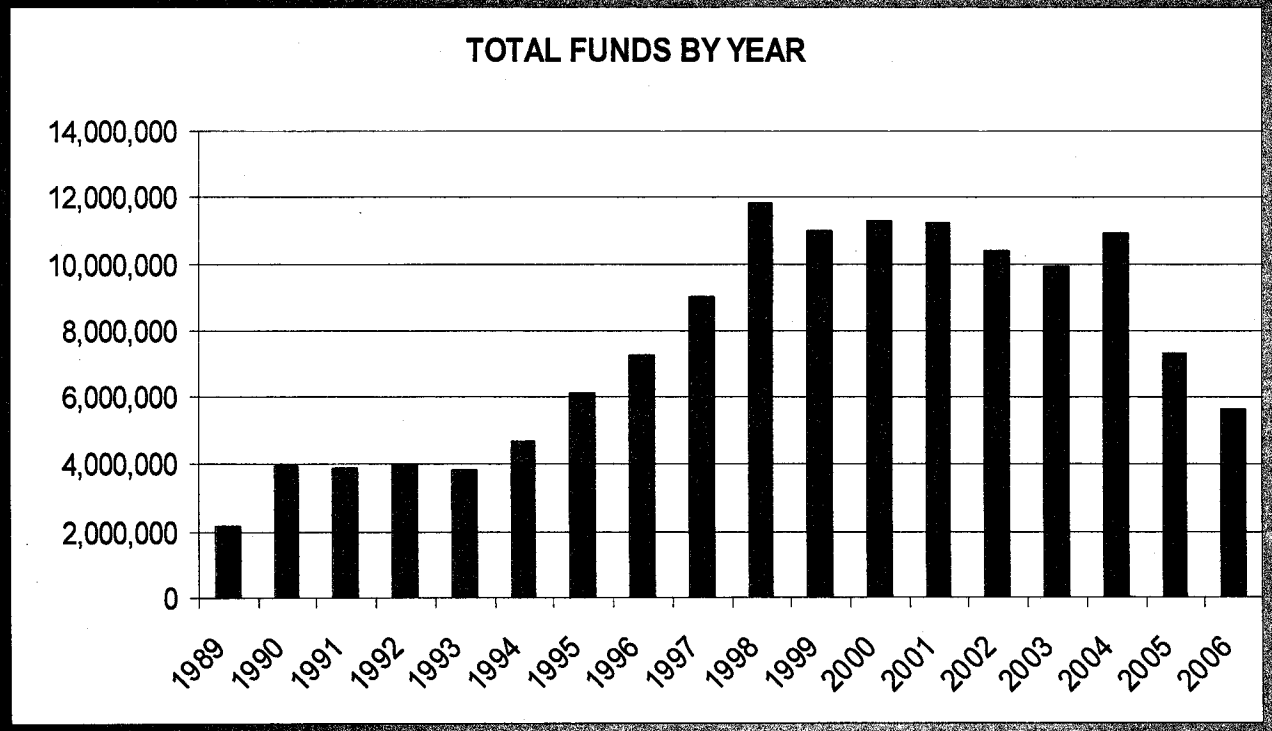
hedLEAA

- Through actions taken by the Board, criminal justice agencies began to interact more closely. Coordination and cooperation between agencies was enhanced. The Board instilled a sense of understanding of the problems associated with the different parts of the criminal justice system and in reality it became a system.
- When the LEAA program expired in 1983, many states disbanded their boards and commissions as not needed. In Montana, however, efforts to disband the Board met with stiff resistance from members of the Criminal Justice Community and from leading political leaders at the state and local levels. The Montana Board of Crime Control is still living today.
- When LEAA expired Representative Rex Manual managed to pass a $1,000,000 general fund appropriation for the Board of Crime Control to continue providing technical assistance.

Staffing Levels

- In the early 1970's full time employees numbered close to 64.
- Towards the late 1970's full time employees had reduced to around 30
- In 1983 when LEAA was abolished full time employees dropped to 13.
- As new federal and state programs were added the number of full time employees stabilized at 20 or less.
- Since the creation of the Board we have had 7 Board Chairs counting our current Chairman Mike Anderson
- Since the inception of the Board we have had 6 Executive Directors counting our current Director Roland Mena

Federal Grant Funds 1989 To 2006



1989	$2,142,106
1990	$3,958,398
1991	$3,900,362
1992	$4,013,386
1993	$3,840,833
1994	$4,662,590
1995	$6,117,852
1996	$7,263,464
1997	$8,990,520
1998	$11,858,783
1999	$10,993,391
2000	$11,277,292
2001	$11,254,181
2002	$10,402,448
2003	$9,892,245
2004	$10,958,195
2005	$7,350,928
2006	$5,637,101
Total	$134,514,075

History of Accomplishments

- 1970's
- " Crime in Montana" a statewide statistical analysis of crime first published
- MONTCLIRC, a center for criminal justice legal research, established at the University of Montana Law School
- Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETS) established in the Department if Justice and later evolved into CJIN.
- Montana's first automated Juvenile Probation information System (JPIS) established at the Board of Crime Control
- Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) established at the Board of Crime Control
- Montana's first Youth Court Act enacted
- Standards & Goals project led to the development of: 1) Supreme Court Administrator's Office, 2) Corrections Division within the Department of Institutions, 3) County Prosecutor's Service established within the Attorney General's Office, and 4) development of the Criminal Justice information Systems Plan
- Shelter care and Youth Group Home programs initiated within the state of Montana

History of Accomplishments continued

- 1980's
- Jails Standards developed in cooperation with the Montana Sheriff's and Peace Office's Association
- Incident Based Reporting Systems for crime statistics (MUCR) implemented
- Studied and revised the Exclusionary Rule
- The first plan for serving Emotionally Disturbed children developed
- Crime Victims Compensation Program assumed under the Board of Crime Control
- Reservation and community Victims Assistant Programs initiated
- Re-codified law relating to County Jails privatization
- Crime Prevention/Crime stoppers initiated statewide
- Launched War on Drugs by establishing eight apprehension programs statewide
- D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) implemented in 13 areas
- Detention Officer's Standards and Training implemented

History of Accomplishments continued

- 1990's
- Grant Management Information System
- Regional Juvenile Detention Reform, Removing Youth from Adult Jails
- Juvenile Detention Officer Training
- Emergency Communication Officer Certification
- Probation and Parole Training Standards
- Crime in Montana
- Established the JPIS System
- Criminal History Record System Improvements
- Automated Finger Print Identification Systems
- Funding Eight Drug Task Force Apprehension Programs
- Forensic Crime Lab Improvements

History of Accomplishments Continued

- 2000's
- National Governor's Association Policy Academy on Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment
- Governor's and Attorney General's Drug Policy Task Force
- Governor's Meth Summit
- Northern Tier Interoperable Communications Project
- FBI Certification of MT National Incident Based Reporting System
- Online Subgrant Application System
- Criminal History Record System Improvements
- Funding Seven Drug Task Force Apprehension Programs
- Forensic Crime Lab Improvements

Board of Crime Control Evolving

- The Board of Crime Control is a different agency than it was 10 years ago or even 10 months ago.
  - Trends
    - Budget reductions
    - New federal programs
    - Additional statutory responsibilities
    - Changes in staff roles and responsibilities
  - In 1994 there was an attempt to reorganize the Board and put it directly under the Department of Justice. Our chair, Dr. Pfaff, met with the Governor and stopped the transfer.
  - In 2003 there was a determination that Board Membership could not include elected officials from the Legislative and Judicial branches of State Government because it was in violation of the State Constitution. As a result we lost our judges and legislators.
  - The Board must be in a position to influence the major policy makers (executive & legislative) while at the same time it must be detached enough to maintain an objective perspective.

The Crime Question ?

- As you take on your role as a new Board member you are going to be asked " Have you controlled crime". It is not our job to control crime; our job is to plan for it and administer the expenditures of Federal and State funds to make improvements in the Justice System. If the crime rate goes up, it's not the fault of the Board and if it's going down, the praise belongs locally.