

The Legislative Fiscal Division Presents an Agency Profile of: The Montana Board of Crime Control

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Definition of Terms

Agency Description

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) was established to promote public safety by strengthening the coordination and performance of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The MBCC is an 18-member board appointed by the Governor. The MBCC supervises the Crime Control Division (CCD), which provides financial support, technical assistance, and support services to state and local criminal justice agencies. The CCD administers a number of federal grants including anti-drug, anti-crime, victim assistance, and juvenile justice programs. The MBCC administers contracts with regional juvenile detention centers that are supported by state general fund and the misdemeanor domestic violence program supported by state special revenue. The MBCC also collects and analyzes crime data from Montana's law enforcement agencies and publishes the annual "Crime in Montana" report. MBCC is established in 2-15-2006, MCA.

The MBCC has one advisory council, the Youth Justice Council (YJC). YJC develops and implements the state's juvenile justice plan and recommends educational, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

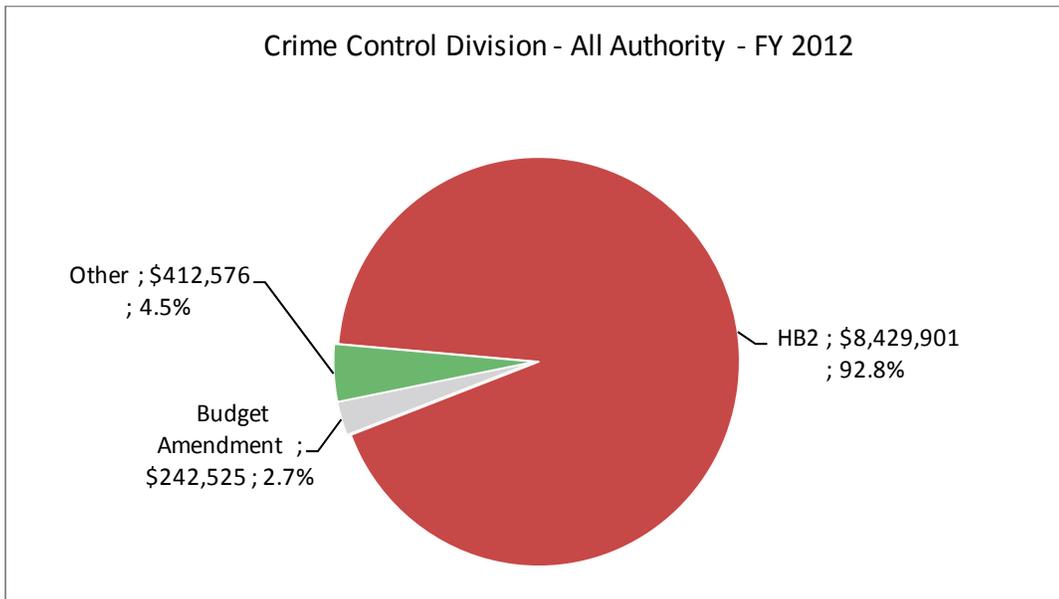
How Services are Provided

The board promotes public safety through its supervision of the Crime Control Division and board actions.

Under the supervision of the board the Crime Control Division coordinates and assists public safety agencies and private non-profits both directly and in supportive functions such as:

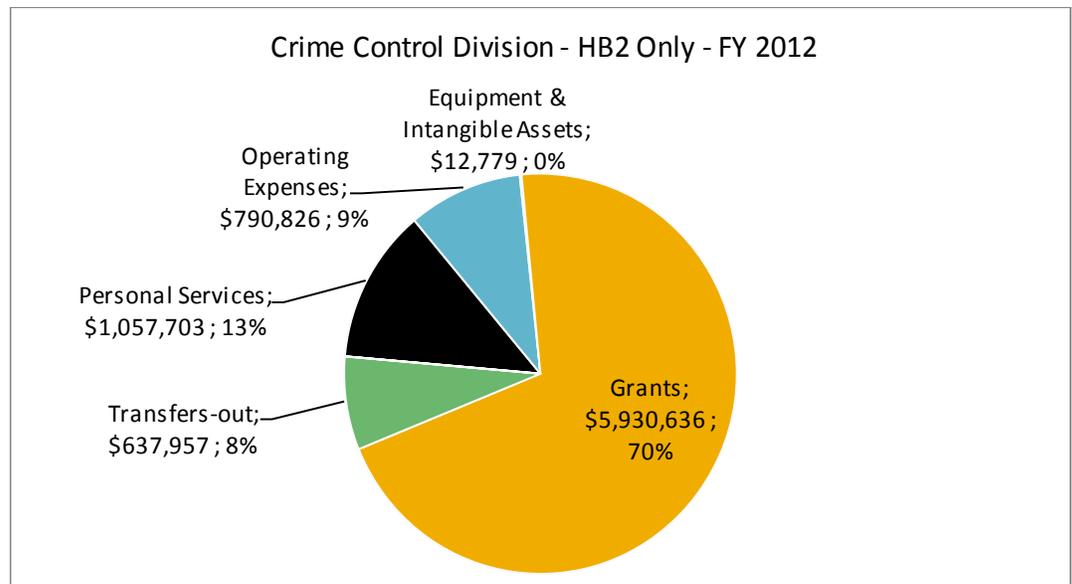
- The direct provision of services such as planning, training, and awareness
- Collection, analysis, and distribution of crime data and statistics
- Allocation of federal grants to public safety agencies
- Provision of financial and technical support, coordination, and oversight for granted funds
- Administrative support for the activities of the board and the Youth Justice Council

Sources of Spending Authority



The above chart shows the sources of authority for the Montana Board of Crime Control. Other legislative appropriations (sometimes called cat and dog bills) are included in the above categories as appropriate. For the board, “Other” is for funding received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. For a more detailed description of accounting terminology, please refer to the definition of terms.

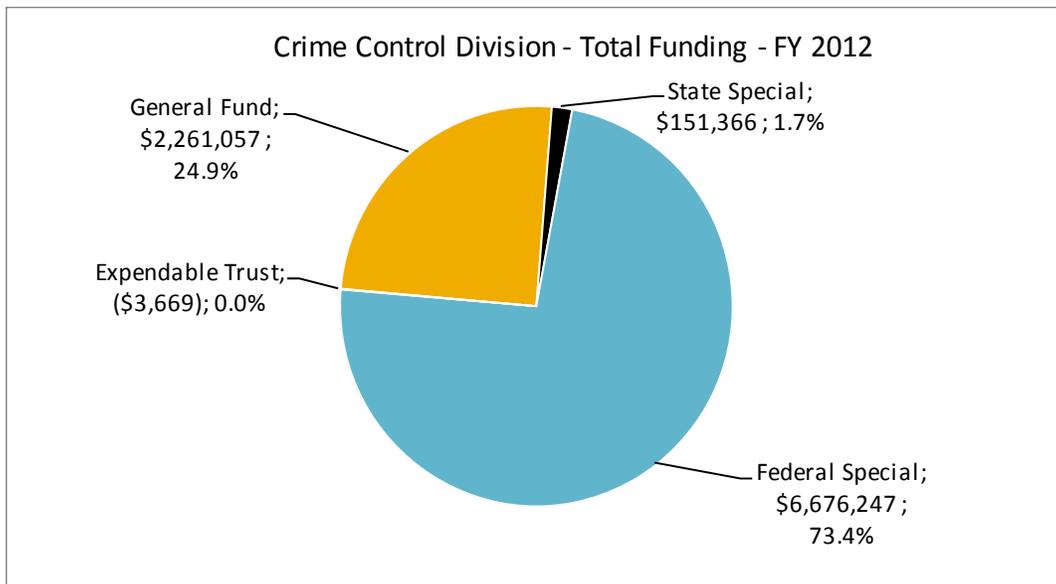
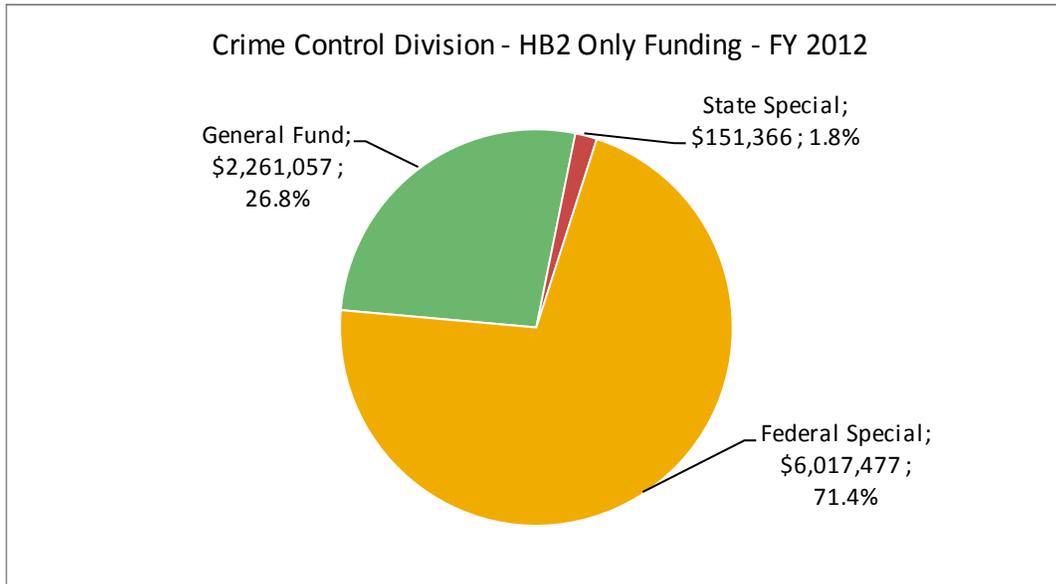
Expenditures



The above chart explains how the HB 2 authority is spent. Of the total HB 2 expenditures made in FY 2012, 78% were for grants consisting of 70% to non-state public safety agencies (grants category) and 8% to state agencies (transfers-out). The remaining funds were used to administer the grants or provide direct services. This chart matches the agency chart found in the 2015 Budget Analysis. Some minor discrepancies may occur as a result of rounding.

Funding

The following charts show the agency's HB 2 funding authority by fund type and all sources of its total funding authority. The state special revenue funds are domestic violence intervention funds received from court fees collected from filers of petitions for dissolution of marriage.



How the 2013 Legislature Can Effect Change

In order to change expenditure levels and/or agency activity, the legislature must address one or more of the following basic elements that drive costs:

- MBCC expenditures are driven mainly by the cost of personal services
- The level of funding provided for juvenile detention centers
- The amount of federal funding available

Major Cost Drivers

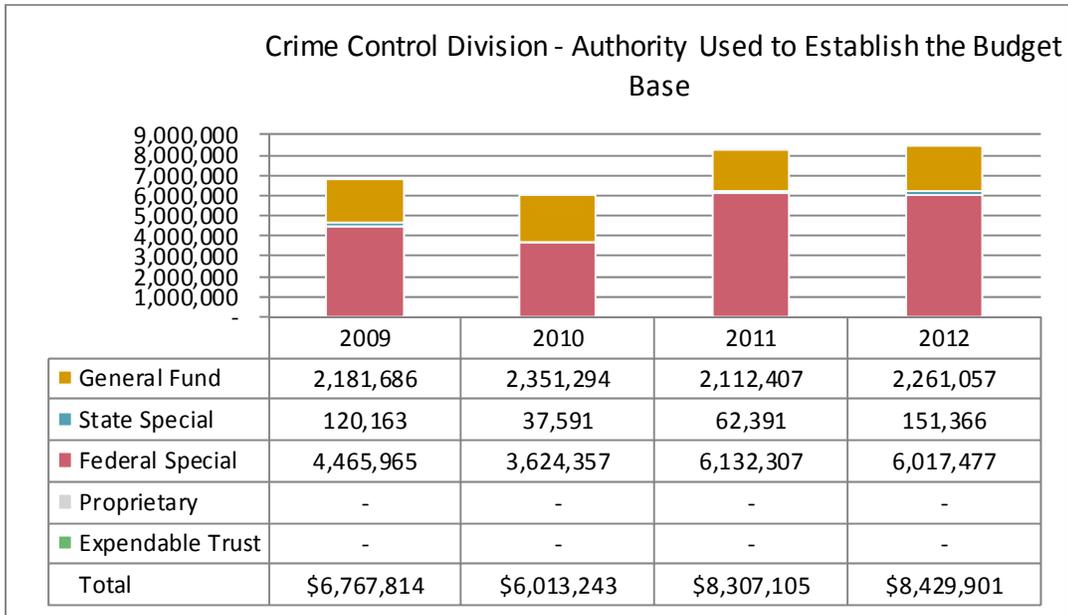
Driver	FY 2002	FY 2012	Significance of Data
Federal funds awarded to subgrantees	\$12.6 million	\$9.0 million	Shows federal funds available to the state have been declining
Grants for detention centers	\$1.1 million	\$0.9 million	Shows the funding for this area has remained stable
Local matching funds	\$5.4 million	\$6.9 million	Shows that local contributions have increased as federal awards have declined

The table above provides some cost drivers that can indirectly impact the operating costs of the board. Federal funds play a significant role in this agency. With the uncertainties of the federal Budget Control Act of 2011, levels of federal funds are uncertain, but are likely to decline even further than the declines shown in the table.

Funding/Expenditure History

The figure on the next page shows how expenditures in HB 2 have been funded for the period from FY 2009 through FY 2012. Over the period, general fund support for the board has remained somewhat constant. Federal funds have experienced the following significant changes over the period:

- Sexual assault services funds were first received in FY 2012, \$159,000
- Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants have steadily increased over the years for \$85,000 in FY 2009 to \$190,000 in FY 2012
- Justice Assistance Grants saw a decline for FY 2009 to FY 2010, going from \$521,000 to \$43,000 then a rebound in FY 2011 to \$1.2 million, In FY 2010, \$3.2 million of Justice Assistance Grants were funded in HB 624 (recovery act funds) instead of HB 2
- Criminal History Record Improvement funds were \$553,000 in FY 2011 compared to FY 2010 funding of \$180,000 and FY 2012 funding of \$85,000
- Crime victim assistance funding grew by \$600,000 from FY 2010 to FY 2011



Major Legislative Changes in the Last Ten Years

The only major change for the boards was in the 2007 Legislative Session when the functions of the Montana Public Safety Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) were moved to the Department of Justice.

For further information, you may wish to contact the agency at:

Montana Board of Crime Control

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