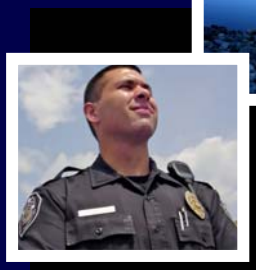
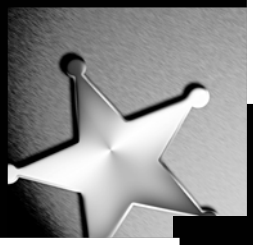
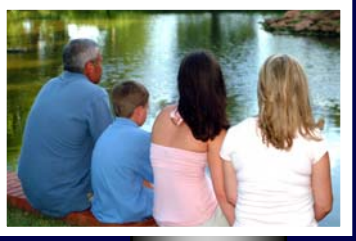




Montana Board of Crime Control

Biennial Report 2004 - 2005



Montana Board of Crime Control

Helena, Montana

My Fellow Montanans,

I am pleased to present the Biennial Report of the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). There are many successes noted in the report. They include:

- *funding for Montana's seven multi-jurisdictional drug task forces;*
- *FBI certification of Montana's crime reporting;*
- *statewide training of judges and law enforcement to assist victims of domestic and sexual assault;*
- *extensive training of merchants to stop underage drinking; and*
- *mental health training for law enforcement.*

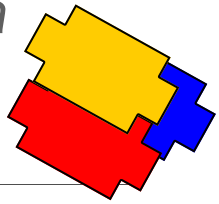
MBCC serves as a primary criminal and juvenile justice planner for our state, and it raises and administers millions of dollars dedicated to fighting crime. The board is comprised of a wide cross-section of stakeholders appointed to provide leadership, oversight and accountability for the systems charged with promoting justice and public safety.

In reading this report, I hope that you are encouraged by the results achieved through efficient and effective use of limited funding, collaboration and partnerships between citizens and the criminal justice system, and the use of data and technology to make informed decisions.

As our state thrives, we face new and ongoing challenges that affect our daily quality of life. As a community, we must continue to support healthy choices for youth, amplify the voices of crime victims and ensure justice in a system stretched to its capacity. Each of us, and our communities, are impacted by crime and our response to it through Montana's criminal justice system. By working together, we will ensure a safe and healthy Montana.

Sincerely,
Brian Schweitzer
Governor

The MBCC is in the unique position to pull together the many pieces of a very complex puzzle.



Contents

About the MBCC	4
Violent Crime	8
Property Crime	11
Drug Crime	15
Youth	27
Victims	35
Justice	39
Glossary	41

The Montana Board of Crime Control is the Governor's single state planning agency for public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance.

From the MBCC Chair — Janet Donahue

Montana's Board of Crime Control (MBCC) is proud to work closely with Governor Brian Schweitzer and his staff to ensure that the citizens of this great state are secure in their homes and safe in their communities. The members of the MBCC work to assist cities and counties throughout the state by providing grant opportunities, education, statistical analyses, and by facilitating collaboration and coordination among state agencies, local governments, courts, citizens and non-profit organizations.

We want to expand opportunities for cutting-edge crime prevention activities coupled with performance measurement and a continuous cycle of improvement. We hope you enjoy our first report and that you will assist us in accomplishing our mission to promote public safety, prevent crime and assist victims through better coordination and performance throughout our criminal and juvenile justice systems.

— Janet Donahue

From the Executive Director — Roland M. Mena

The *MBCC Biennial Report 2004-05* was designed to provide insight into the scope of crime and justice in Montana and to highlight some of the many functions of the Montana Board of Crime Control.

The MBCC provides leadership and services in grants administration and policy development in support of local, state and tribal justice efforts. Our goals include reducing and preventing crime, and improving collaboration among the many agencies and individuals who together create and sustain safe communities.

This agency is in the unique position to pull together the pieces of a very complex puzzle. Data is one of our best tools to create a cohesive big picture, which in turn lends itself to effective leadership around crime prevention and control in Montana. This report includes information from several sources, including the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Montana's law enforcement officers are exceptional about coordinating their efforts and reporting data, and local law enforcement agencies provide the MBCC with information on each crime reported and arrest made. The MBCC compiles and analyzes these data, and uses the information to craft overarching prevention and intervention strategies. The scope and depth of these data provides Montana with the means to plan, innovate, and ultimately, to meet community needs. Over time, the data allows us to identify trends and emerging issues. This facilitates informed decision making and provides the tools needed to craft proactive responses.

The Montana Board of Crime Control's efforts are working. We are seeing measurable results in our efforts to reduce crime. It is our hope that this publication will further those results by offering another tool for use by agencies, legislators, policy makers, researchers and educators throughout Montana. — *Roland M. Mena*

About the Board of Crime Control

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) is the state's designated agency for criminal and juvenile justice, public safety policy, planning and program development. It is administratively attached to the Department of Justice, with an 18-member quasi-judicial board appointed by the Governor. Created in 1969, the MBCC is supported by the state's general fund. Members include the Attorney General, the Director of the Department of Corrections, representatives of local law enforcement and justice systems, tribal and community representatives.

This Board and its staff serve as a nonpartisan planning agency that provides leadership in the realms of crime prevention, public safety and victim assistance. The challenge is determining the best ways to support an extensive statewide network that includes public safety, law enforcement, juvenile justice, victim services, judicial and homeland security efforts. Support comes from numerous state and federal funders, including 33 block grants that together generate an annual budget of $12 — 14 million. Funds are sub-granted on a competitive basis to 250-300 grantees statewide, providing the resources necessary to help community programs accomplish their goals. The MBCC staff also offers extensive service in support of technical assistance, data analysis, resource development and planning.

MBCC Mission: *To proactively contribute to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance with planning, policy development, and coordination of the justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities.*

Members of the Board of Crime Control

- **Janet Donahue, Chair:** Citizen at Large
- **Mike Anderson:** Hill County Commissioner
- **Shannon Augare:** Director, Rural Outreach
- **Mikie Baker-Hajek:** Cascade County Victim/Witness Assistance Center
- **Alex Capdeville:** Chancellor, MSU-Northern
- **Jim Cashell**: Gallatin County Sheriff
- **William Crismore:** Citizen at Large
- **Lynn Erickson:** Glasgow Police Chief
- **Harold Hanser:** Citizen at Large
- **Rick Kirn:** Fort Peck Executive Board Member
- **Dwight MacKay:** U.S. Marshall
- **Mike McGrath:** Attorney General
- **Brad Newman**: Butte/Silver Bow Deputy County Attorney
- **Jim Oppedahl:** Court Administrator
- **Steve Rice:** Pastor
- **Godfrey Saunders:** Bozeman High School Principal
- **Bill Slaughter:** Director, Department of Corrections
- **Bonnie Wallem:** Citizen at Large

The Board and its staff serve as a nonpartisan planning agency that provides leadership crime prevention, public safety and victim assistance.

Agency Overview

Common Terms

Public Safety: The protection of the general population from significant danger, injury, damage or harm.

Crime: An act specifically prohibited by law, or failure to perform an act specifically required by law, for which punishment is prescribed.

Justice: The administration of law; the establishment or determination of rights according to law or equity.

Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)

- The MBCC sets and enforces standards for certifying law enforcement and other public safety officers; establishes and approves curriculums and physical fitness requirements; and maintains a statewide database and website.
- In 2004, the MBCC approved approximately 1,000 training certificates and six basic course curriculums for public safety officers, as well as published a *Quarterly Integrity Report*.

Technical Services Unit

- This unit collects and analyzes crime data from law enforcement agencies statewide, develops and publishes an annual crime report, maintains the agency's computer services and reports crime data to federal agencies.
- In 2004, 90 percent of local law enforcement agencies had computerized record management systems, and were voluntarily reporting crime in compliance with FBI standards.

Grants Planning Bureau

- This Bureau provides performance management services for state, tribal and local program development in the areas of drug and violence prevention, narcotics enforcement, victim assistance through the Violence Against Women Act and other funds, local law enforcement assistance, and juvenile justice planning and development.

Fiscal Bureau

- The Fiscal Bureau provides professional accounting for all funds, delivers technical assistance and provides fiscal oversight to grant sub-recipients, analyzes data and ensures compliance with state and federal reporting requirements.

The work of the Montana Board of Crime Control is like a three-legged stool: the first is prevention, the second is justice and law enforcement, and the third is community safety. Without all three, the stool cannot stand.

Measuring Crime

Montana Incident Based Reporting (MTIBR) is Montana's version of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The MTIBR contains *Group A* and *Group B* crimes, listed in the table below. Group A offense reports include information on incidence, arrests, clearance and offenders. Group B offenses may or may not be reported in as much detail.

The MTIBR provides extensive information that can be used in the aggregate to identify common problems and/or trends, to identify common characteristics of victims and perpetrators, and to highlight and provide information on major crime issues. Incident-based reporting increases the efficiency of collecting and reporting specific crime data and allows researchers to correlate offense, property, victim, offender/suspect and arrestee information for use in detailed analyses. Crime can be measured by counting information gathered and reported by law enforcement agencies, through victimization surveys or other surveys.

- In 2004, Montana had 32 reported homicides, and 2,327 reports of aggravated assault.
- In 2005, Montana had 27 reported homicides, and 2,239 reports of aggravated assault.

Crime is measured in terms of absolute numbers and rates. Absolute numbers show the actual volume of reported crimes. Crime *rates* calculate the numbers of incidents per 100,000 population. This allows a means to compare the frequency of crime when comparing small populations with larger ones.

Over the years, approximately 80 percent of Montana's law enforcement agencies have participated in data collection efforts, but the number of participating agencies varies from year to year. The bigger the number of participants, and the better the quantity and quality of data collected under the stringent rules of the system, the more valuable the MTIBR is. Because of the high quality of Montana's law enforcement agencies and their cooperation with the MBCC, the MTIBR data are excellent indicators of the extent and variations of crime in Montana as reported to law enforcement.

Group A Offenses *(Extensive crime data are gathered and reported for these crimes.)*		
Arson	Extortion/Blackmail	Robbery
Homicide Offenses	Kidnapping/Abduction	Assault Offenses
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	Bribery	Counterfeiting/Forgery
Fraud Offenses	Motor Vehicle Theft	Embezzlement
Stolen Property (i.e., receiving)	Property Destruction	Weapon Law Violations
Larceny/Theft	Gambling Offenses	Pornography/Obscene Material
Sex Offenses, Forcible	Sex Offenses, Nonforcible	Prostitution Offenses
Drug/Narcotic		
Group B Offenses *(Though more data may be collected, only arrest data are reported to the FBI.)*		
Bad Checks	Disorderly Conduct	Drunkenness
Driving Under the Influence	Liquor Law Violations	Family Offenses, Nonviolent
Peeping Tom	Runaway	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
Trespass of Real Property	All Other Offenses	

Common Terms

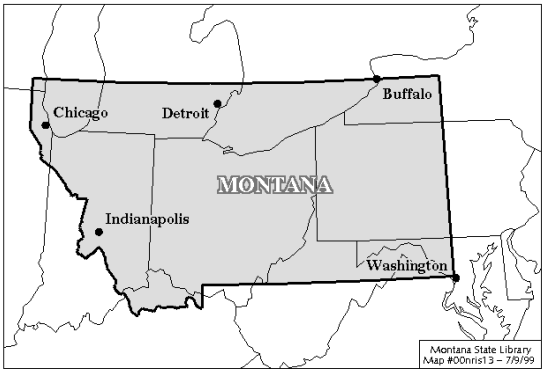
Offenses: Crimes for which punishment is authorized; classified as felonies or misdemeanors.

Larceny: The unlawful taking and removing of another's personal property with the intent of permanently depriving the owner; theft.

Homicide: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are the willful killing of another human being. Not included in this classification are death caused by negligence or accident, justifiable homicide and attempts to murder, which count as *aggravated assault.*

Source: Montana Board of Crime Control www.mbcc.mt.gov/crimereport

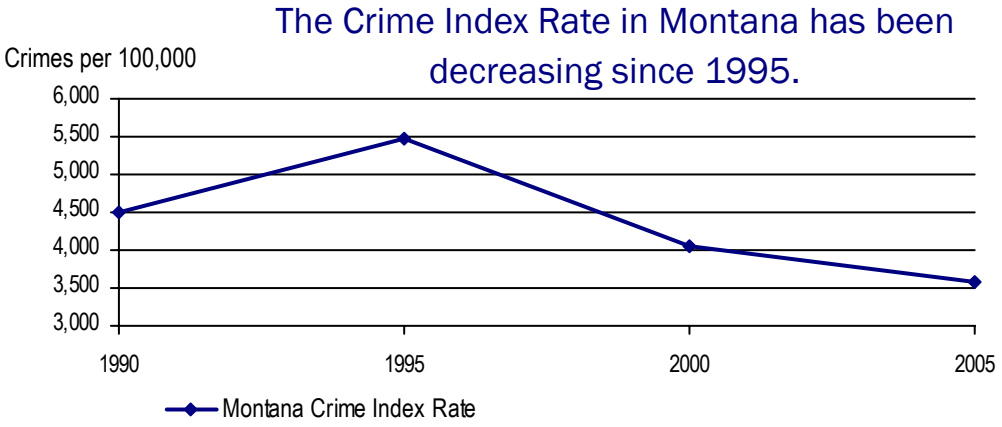
Montana: *Fast Facts*



- is the fourth largest state, encompassing 147,046 square miles — 607 square miles more than Maine, South Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Delaware combined.
- shares a 545-mile border and 15 official points of entry with Canada.
- ranks 44th in terms of population: most of the state is considered "frontier," with fewer than six persons per square mile. Montana's 902,195 people in 2000 equaled approximately 2.7 percent of the population of California (Census).
- experienced a 3.7 percent growth in population between 2000 — 2005, with the population growing to an estimated 935,670.
- had 1,350 sworn law enforcement officers and 115 law enforcement agencies in 2004, equating to one law enforcement officer for every 687 people. Together these officers dealt with 35,543 *index crimes* in 2004 and 33,496 in 2005.
- had a crime index rate in 2005 of 3,580 per 100,000.
- experienced a decrease of 7.7 percent in the index crime rate between 2000 — 2005, a decrease of 8.3 percent in the property crime rate, and an increase of 5.1 percent in the drug offence rate between 2000 and 2005.
- is dealing with a growing methamphetamine addiction problem that is impacting every social system in the state. Methamphetamine is highly addictive and rapidly debilitating. Between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004, officers seized 30,142 grams of methamphetamine, and made 420 arrests for manufacture, distribution and possession of the drug.

What is the *Crime Index*? Selected offenses are used to gauge fluctuations in the volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. Two types of serious crimes are included in the Crime Index:

- Crimes against persons, (e.g., homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault)
- Crimes against property, (e.g., burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft)



Getting drugs off the streets...

Montana has two major drug trafficking corridors: I-15, running south from Canada, and 1-90, running east and west.

In 2004, Montana's Drug Task Forces seized:

- 1,743 pounds of marijuana with a street value of $2.1 million;
- 37.46 pounds of methamphetamine with a street value of $1.05 million;
- 13.16 pounds of cocaine with a street value of $596,911; and
- a total of 997,803 grams of illegal drugs.

Crime & Crime Rates

There are two ways to look at crimes — by raw incident numbers and by rates. Raw *numbers* typically correlate with population — the larger a county's population, the more likely it is to have a larger number of crimes. Crime *rates* describe the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per a certain number of the total population. This provides a means to compare Montana's relatively small numbers with national statistics. Looking at the number of crimes per 100,000 persons provides a means to look at apples versus apples across various population sizes. Because some of Montana's county populations are very small, it can also make sense to look at the number of crimes per 1,000 persons.

An annual survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics indicated that as little as 49% of violent crime and 40% of property crime is reported to a law enforcement agent.

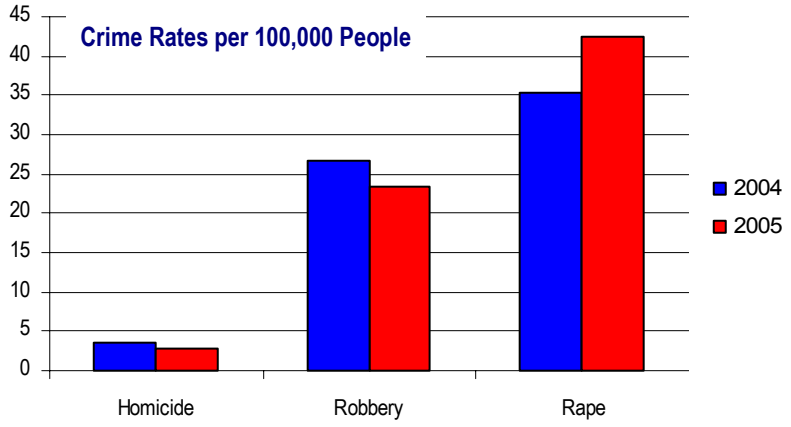
For example, in 2005, there were 935,670 persons living in Montana (Census estimates). This equates to 935.67 *thousands* (935,670/1,000). In 2005, there were 2,239 reported cases of aggravated assault in Montana. This equates to a rate of 2.39 aggravated assaults per thousand persons in Montana 2,239/935.67). Forty-four (44) of the 2,327 reported aggravated assaults occurred in Broadwater County, which had a 2005 population of 4,517. Although the incident number was comparatively small, the aggravated assault *rate* in Broadwater County was 8.9 incidences per 1,000 persons (40/4.517) — nearly four times the statewide rate of 2.4 per 1,000 persons. By comparing what is happening at the county level with the Montana rate, it is possible to identify geographic areas that may require additional interventions.

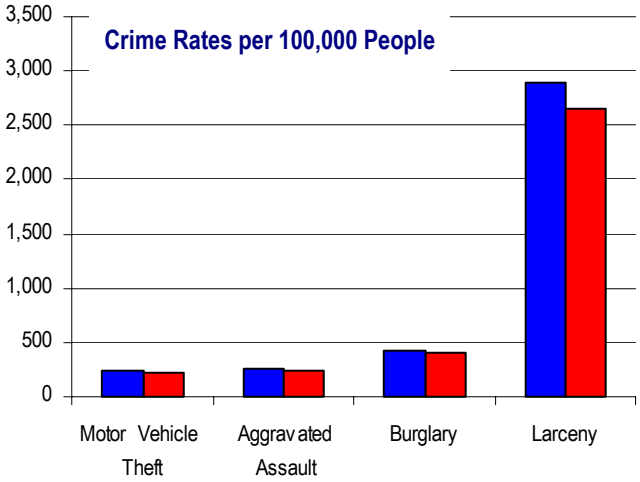
Once a high comparative rate has been identified, next steps could include examining other local crime rates, poverty rates, unusual influxes of new residents, wide-scale job loss, drug abuse rates or other factors that might bear on the number of crimes. It is also useful to look at local trends over time, to determine whether high rates are a temporary anomaly or a trend.

Males: Top 10 Convictions

1. Theft
2. Possession of drugs
3. Burglary
4. Felony DUI
5. Sale of drugs
6. Issuing a bad check over $150
7. Criminal endangerment
8. Forgery
9. Felony assault
10. Criminal mischief

(FY 1995 – 2004: Montana Department of Corrections data)





Montana Index Crime Rates per 100,000 People: 2004 and 2005

Crime Rates per 100,000 People	Homicide	Robbery	Rape	Motor Vehicle Theft	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny
2004	3.5	26.6	35.4	235.9	254.1	425.8	2,899.30
2005	2.9	23.5	42.4	212.6	239.3	404.2	2,655.00

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, all of which involve force or the threat of force. The proportions of homicide, rape, and robbery have been decreasing since 1978, while the proportion of aggravated assault has been rising.

Homicide: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are crimes involving the willful killing of one human being by another. Not included in this count are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident; justifiable homicides; attempt to murder and assault to murder are counted as aggravated assault. — Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 45-5-102.

- There were 27 reported homicides in 2005 and 32 in 2004, as compared to 38 in 2003 and 29 in 2002. This fluctuation represents a 6.8 percent decrease between 2002 and 2005.
- Although there appears to be a downward trend, the homicide rate has been fairly stable over time. It was 2.9 per 100,000 in 2005 and 3.5 per 100,000 in 2004, as compared to 3.3 in 2002 to 4.4 in 2003. The rate is stable at less than half of one-tenth of one percent.
- The largest number of homicides in 2005 occurred in Yellowstone County, which had five; Missoula County followed with four.

Rape: Rape occurs when one person knowingly has sexual intercourse without consent with another. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but this definition does not include statutory rape without force and other sex offenses. — Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 45-5-503.

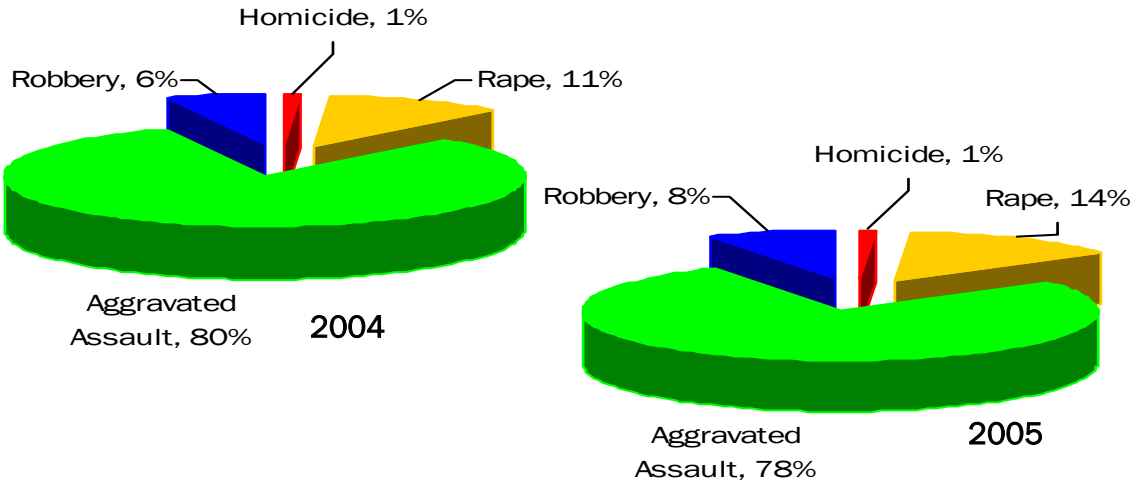
- The 2005 rape rate of 42.4 was up 19.8 percent from 35.4 per 100,000 in 2004.
- The 2004 rate of 35.4 per 100,000 was down slightly from the 2003 rate of 37.3 per 100,000.
- In 2005, there were 397 rapes in Montana, up from 324 in 2004 and 340 in 2003.
- The largest number of rapes in 2005 occurred in Missoula County, accounting for 62 out of all 397 reported rapes. Yellowstone County followed with 47 and Gallatin County with 46.

Sources: Montana Code Annotated and Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center

Females: Top 10 Convictions

1. Possession of drugs
2. Theft
3. Forgery
4. Issuing a bad check over $150
5. Sale of drugs
6. Felony DUI
7. Drug offenses, other state
8. Burglary
9. Deceptive practices
10. Criminal endangerment

(FY 1995 – 2004: Montana Department of Corrections data)



Violent Crimes by Percent of All Violent Crimes

Violent Crime 2004-05

Robbery: Robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or by threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear, or in the course of committing a theft, committing or threatening to commit any felony other than theft. — MCA 45-5-401.

The Montana robbery rate was at its highest in 1982 (37 per 100,000) and was lowest in 1989 (18 per 100,000). In 2004, the rate was 26 per 100,000 population; in 2005 it dropped slightly to 23.5 per 100,000.

Aggravated Assault: Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. Attempts are included: it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed. — MCA 45-5-202.

Between 1978 and 2004, the highest annual aggravated assault rate occurred in 2001 (296 per 100,000). The lowest rate, 79 per 100,000, occurred in 1989. The aggravated assault rate dropped slightly between 2004 and 2005 — going from 251 incidents per thousand in 2004 to 240 in 2005.

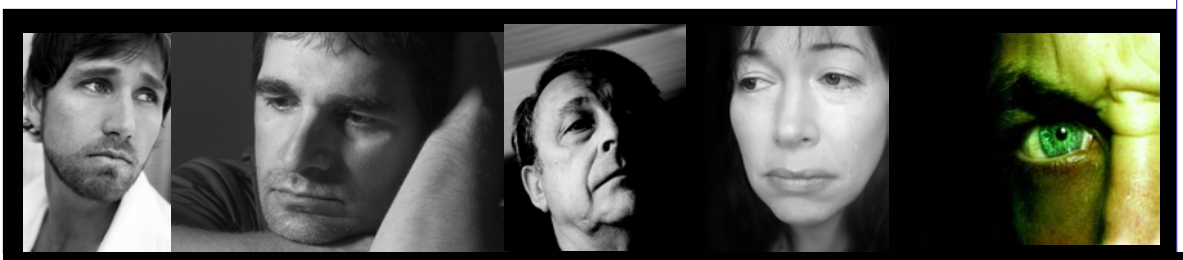
- In 2004, 2,327 incidents of aggravated assault were reported to law enforcement; in 2005, there were 2,239. The numbers are relatively consistent over time: there were 2,276 incidents reported in 2000.
- Aggravated assault comprised 80% of the total violent rate for 2004 and 78% in 2005, down slightly from 82% in 2003.

Sources: Montana Code Annotated and Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center

TRENDS

- The percentage of homicides in relation to all violent crimes has remained stable over time: in 1978, 2% of all reported violent crimes were homicides; in 2003-2005, they represented 1%.
- In 1978, 7% of all reported violent crimes were rapes; in 2002 and 2004, they accounted for 11%. In 2005, rapes jumped to 14%.
- Robbery accounted for 13% of all reported violent crimes in 1978, and 8% in 2004-2005.
- Aggravated assault increased between 1989 and 2005 — from 67% of all reported violent crimes in 1989 to 78% in 2005.

Source: MBCC, *Crime in Montana* 1978 — 2000, Crime in the United States (FBI)



Crimes Against Persons: Top 5 Counties by Number of Incidents Reported

MTIBR Data	Homicide		Rape		Robbery		Aggravated Assault	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
#1	Missoula 6	Yellowstone 5	Missoula 52	Missoula 62	Yellowstone 75	Yellowstone 55	Flathead 275	Flathead 316
#2	Yellowstone 4	Missoula 4	Lewis & Clark 38	Yellowstone 47	Cascade 42	Missoula 45	Missoula 224	Missoula 260
#3	Cascade 3	Flathead 3	Yellowstone 37	Flathead 46	Missoula 41	Cascade 41	Yellowstone 182	Yellowstone 190
#4	Gallatin 3	Lewis & Clark 3	Gallatin 36	Lewis & Clark 33	Lewis & Clark 20	Flathead 17	Cascade 175	Lincoln 154
#5	Ravalli 3	Glacier 3	Flathead 30	Gallatin 33	Silver Bow 14	Lewis & Clark 15	Lewis & Clark 152	Cascade 140
Montana Totals	32	27	324	397	244	220	2,327	2,239

Ripped from the headlines

Simple assault is an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another wherein the offender neither displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury. In 2004, there were 3,948 arrests made for simple assault. The top 10 counties by number of arrests in 2004 were:

1. Cascade: 588
2. Yellowstone: 532
3. Missoula: 510
4. Flathead: 414
5. Lewis & Clark: 364
6. Gallatin: 238
7. Hill: 195
8. Ravalli: 166
9. Silver Bow: 148
10. Lincoln: 98

Man admits to robbery

Montana Lee Newspapers - 03/10/2004

BILLINGS — A man accused of federal crimes in a string of casino robberies in Billings and Butte in 2002 pleaded guilty to two firearms charges that will bring a long prison sentence.

The 43-year-old man pleaded guilty Friday in U.S. District Court in Billings to using a Ruger .22-caliber revolver when he robbed two other casinos in 2002. The man faces a minimum mandatory seven years in prison on the first firearms conviction and a consecutive 25 years on the second charge for a total of 32 years in prison.

Man sentenced for assault

Montana Lee Newspapers - 12/03/2004

BILLINGS — A 19-year-old Billings man convicted of assaulting two men in separate incidents was sentenced Thursday to three years in state custody. The man apologized for stabbing a man in the back with a 17-inch blade and hitting another man in the head with a beer bottle.

Rapist receives 60-year sentence

Montana Lee Newspapers - 04/27/2005

MISSOULA — The 25-year-old man who kidnapped a University of Montana student at gunpoint, forced her to drive up Pattee Canyon and then raped her was sentenced Tuesday to 70 years in the Montana State Prison, with 10 years suspended.

According to court records, the man stopped the then 21-year-old woman in a dormitory parking lot around 10:30 Saturday morning. He asked if she could jump his car and climbed into the passenger side of her pickup. He pulled out a revolver and told her to stay calm and drive, eventually telling her to stop the truck. He then bound her hands behind her back with electrical tape and drove the truck himself a short distance down the road, where he raped her. The victim was able to escape after loosening the tape around her wrists and grabbing the gun.

Murder suspect charged

Montana Lee Newspapers - 07/28/2005

HELENA — Documents were filed in Justice Court alleging that a 31-year-old man killed a young woman and then attempted to cover up the crime. According to court documents, Helena police investigating the death received a call from one of the suspect's friends tipping them off to his potential involvement shortly after the discovery of the murder victim by her father Friday.

A search revealed a plastic bag filled with items including a carpenter's level, bloody clothing and towels, and the victim's purse. Friends of the suspect told investigators that in the days prior to the murder, the suspect purchased 3.5 grams of methamphetamine and proceeded to use it at various times.

Butte murderer gets 30 years

The Montana Standard - 12/03/2004

BUTTE— A Butte man will have 30 years in custody of the Montana Department of Corrections to contemplate his involvement with a brutal murder last year. The 38-year-old man received the sentence in Butte District Court Thursday. He must also pay $709.66 restitution, register as a violent offender and will eventually be eligible for parole. The sentencing follows a guilty plea on Oct. 4 to deliberate homicide by accountability on March 4, 2003. A motive for the murder remains unclear, but the three people charged for the death had been drinking with the victim and later joined him at his home, where they allegedly beat him to death with objects believed to include a baseball bat and hammer, then fled the scene. Before his sentencing, the man offered a brief statement of remorse to the judge: "I would just like to say I wish this never happened."

Property Crimes 2004-05

Burglary: Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry are all allowable. Montana Code Annotated (MCA) 45-6-204.

- Overall, the burglary rate decreased between 1978 and 2004. The highest rate was in 1980 (937 per 100,000), the lowest in 2002 (350). In 2004, the rate was 421 per 100,000 and in 2005, it was 404 per 100,000.
- 3,782 burglaries were reported to law enforcement agencies in 2005, as compared to 3,900 in 2004.

Larceny: Larceny (i.e., theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories and bicycle thefts, in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. This crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is considered a separate index offense. MCA 45-6-301.

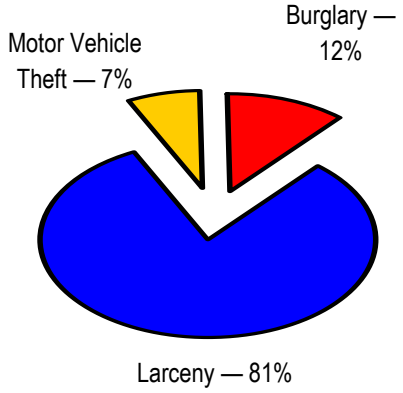
- The 2004 rate of 2,865 and the 2005 rate of 2,655 incidents of reported larceny per 100,000 members of the population is far lower than it was in 1998 (at 4,365 per 100,000).
- There were 26,555 incidences of larceny reported in Montana in 2004, as compared to 24,842 in 2005.

Motor Vehicle Theft (MVT): This crime is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motorized vehicle. This excludes taking a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons with lawful access. MCA 45-6-301.

- In 2004, the motor vehicle theft rate in Montana was 233 per 100,000, and in 2005, it was 213. The Montana motor vehicle theft rate was highest in 1978 (323 per 100,000).
- In 2005, 1,989 vehicles were reported stolen to law enforcement, as compared to 2,161 in 2004, and 1,784 in 2003.

Sources: Montana Code Annotated and Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center

Property Crimes in Montana
2004 and 2005



Property Crime: 2004 & 05

The relative proportion of the 3 major property crimes remained static between 2004 and 2005.

Ripped from the Headlines

Tools stolen from Habitat site

Montana Lee Newspapers - 11/05/2004

Construction tools worth $5,000 have been stolen from a Habitat for Humanity house, threatening the finish date of the house.

The theft is one of several in the last two months, and a police lieutenant estimated that over $100,000 in tools were taken.

The site supervisor discovered the work site trailer and home itself broken into when he arrived at work.

"This family has worked hard for this opportunity. They are living in a fifth-wheel trailer and we need to get them into their home on schedule. We welcome any help people can give."

Counties by Size

Montana's largest county is Yellowstone, with a population of 136,691 in 2005. The smallest is Petroleum, with 470 residents.

1. Yellowstone
2. Missoula
3. Flathead
4. Cascade
5. Gallatin
6. Lewis and Clark
7. Ravalli
8. Silver Bow
9. Lake
10. Lincoln
11. Hill
12. Park
13. Glacier
14. Big Horn
15. Fergus
16. Custer
17. Sanders
18. Jefferson
19. Roosevelt
20. Carbon
21. Rosebud
22. Richland
23. Deer Lodge
24. Beaverhead
25. Dawson
26. Stillwater
27. Valley
28. Madison
29. Powell
30. Blaine
31. Teton
32. Pondera
33. Chouteau
34. Toole
35. Broadwater
36. Musselshell
37. Phillips
38. Mineral
39. Sweet Grass
40. Sheridan
41. Granite
42. Fallon
43. Judith Basin
44. Wheatland
45. Liberty
46. Meagher
47. Daniels
48. Powder River
49. McCone
50. Carter
51. Garfield
52. Prairie
53. Golden Valley
54. Wibaux
55. Treasure
56. Petroleum

Property Crimes: fast facts

When counted as part of the crime index, the category "property crime" is comprised of three offenses: burglary, larceny (e.g., theft) and motor vehicle theft. These crimes may involve taking money or property from others, but there is no element of force or threat of force against the victims.

Additional property crimes are not included in the crime index, but are extensively tracked. These include counterfeit, fraud, arson, identity theft, embezzlement and vandalism.

- **Arson:** To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
- **Counterfeit** (forgery) To alter, copy or imitate something without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud.
- **Fraud**: To intentionally pervert the truth for the purpose of gaining something of value.
- **Vandalism** (criminal mischief): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure the real or personal property of others.

Drug abuse has been implicated as the cause of 25 to 30 percent of ALL income-generating crime, such as burglary and robbery. — National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Notes, Volume 13, Number 4; 11/98. (www.drugabuse.gov/NIDA_Notes/NNVol13N4/Abusecosts.html)

Identity theft occurs when someone uses personal information without permission to commit fraud or other crimes. According to Federal Trade Commission data, Montanans made 364 identity theft complaints in 2004. Approximately 52 percent of all identity theft victims came from five cities: Billings, Missoula, Bozeman, Great Falls and Helena.

The most recent data available are from 2004. That year, the five most common types of identity theft in Montana were:

1. Credit card fraud: 30%
2. Phone or utilities fraud: 17%
3. Bank fraud: 17%
4. Employment-related fraud: 8%
5. Government documents/benefits fraud: 6%

Source: www.consumer.gov/idtheft/id_state.htm

Embezzlement

is the unlawful misappropriation of money, property or something else of value by an offender entrusted with its care, custody, or control.

There were 20 arrests for embezzlement in 2004:

- Missoula: 7
- Lewis & Clark: 4
- Cascade: 3
- Flathead: 3
- Custer: 1
- Madison: 1
- Yellowstone: 1

By the Numbers

Policing is important, but prevention must be a big part of any effective, long-term, anti-crime equation. Without prevention, the three-legged stool of crime control cannot stand.

An August 2004 study, *Montana's Attitudes Toward Selected Issues Regarding Safety and Crime,* was completed for the Montana Board of Crime Control by Joe W. Floyd, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology at Montana State University, Billings. Nearly all (97 percent) respondents believed that supervised activities for children and youth were either important or very important. Respondents cited several positive out-of-school activities for children and youth: 42 percent named organized spots, 17.4 percent named Boys and Girls Clubs, 12.3 percent named churches, 9.4 percent named YMCA, 6.0 percent named 4-H...and the list continued. All of these activities provide opportunities for the positive, proactive engagement that can help youth avoid risk behaviors that can result in negative consequences, from school drop-out and delinquent behaviors to teen pregnancy and drug and alcohol abuse.

Top 10 Counties by Reported Property Crimes: 2005

Yellowstone	6,695
Missoula	4,861
Cascade	3,705
Flathead	3,150
Gallatin	2,583
Lewis & Clark	1,509
Silver Bow	1,475
Lake	744
Hill	691
Ravalli	585
State Total	30,613

Data Source: MTIBRS, 2005

Top 10 Counties by Property Crime Rates per 1,000: 2005

Yellowstone	49.0
Missoula	48.6
Cascade	46.6
Silver Bow	44.7
Hill	42.4
Broadwater	41.8
Flathead	37.9
Custer	36.2
Gallatin	33.0
Big Horn	29.7
Montana Rate	25.6

Data Source: MTIBRS, 2005; US Census Population Estimates 2005

Arrests for Selected Property Crimes by Top 10 Counties: 2004

Total Vandalism: 952		Total Fraud: 265		Total Counterfeit: 219		Total Arson: 43	
County	Arrests	County	Arrests	County	Arrests	County	Arrests
Yellowstone	141	Missoula	39	Missoula	47	Cascade	9
Cascade	131	Lewis & Clark	32	Lewis & Clark	45	Flathead	6
Flathead	120	Flathead	28	Cascade	38	Lewis & Clark	5
Missoula	106	Yellowstone	28	Yellowstone	30	Yellowstone	4
Lewis & Clark	93	Richland	28	Flathead	19	Custer	4
Gallatin	74	Cascade	18	Gallatin	9	Missoula	3
Custer	42	Dawson	16	Silver Bow	8	Gallatin	2
Silver Bow	42	Hill	13	Hill	7	Ravalli	2
Ravalli	35	Lincoln	12	Ravalli	5	Park	2
Hill	31	Gallatin	10	Dawson	3	Dawson	1

Total

Property Crimes

include:

- Burglary
- Larceny
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Embezzlement
- Fraud
- Counterfeit
- Vandalism
- Receipt of stolen property

In 2005, 30,613 property crimes were reported in Montana, or 32.7 property crimes for every 1,000 citizens.

Source: Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center

- In 2005, there were 30,613 property crimes and 2,883 violent crimes. This means there was one violent crime for every 10.6 property crimes.
- In 2004, 32,616 property crimes and 2,927 violent crimes were reported in Montana. This means about 11.1 property crimes were committed for each violent crime.
- In 1978, approximately 16 property crimes were committed for each violent crime.

Source: Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBRS): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center

Ripped from the headlines

Obvious trio pleads not guilty

The Western News — 04/27/2005

Libby — Three men, aged 27, 23 and 20, were each charged with an April 11 daylight burglary and felony theft following their arrest the same day the crime was reported. One was also charged with DUI third offense, driving with a suspended or revoked license and obstructing a peace officer.

Two callers had reported the men jumping in and out of traffic on U.S. Highway 2 about five miles south of Libby, begging for gas money. All three were wearing tank tops, had tattoos, and were driving a maroon car with a black bra on the front. A deputy responded to the report, and saw a car matching the one described passing him on its way toward Libby at an excessive speed. The deputy turned around and pursued the car, which pulled over at the Saverite South service station.

He was joined at the scene by the second deputy, who contacted the county dispatcher. A resident of the Vicks Lane area had reported seeing three subjects matching the description of the three men being detained, driving a red car with a black bra, taking several guitars from a neighbor's home. The victim of the burglary was notified and showed up at the scene of the arrest, where he identified three guitars, a tackle box, an air gun and two CD cases as having been stolen from his home.

Blaze was arson

Great Falls Tribune — 06/21/2005

Malta – The owner of a downtown Malta building that burned to the ground last year is in the Phillips County Jail on felony charges of arson, criminal endangerment and insurance fraud. Prosecutors say the suspect paid an employee to set the blaze, which destroyed five businesses and left five apartment tenants homeless. The February 2004 fire leveled roughly half a block next to City Hall.

Former airport director charged

The Missoulian — 01/11/2005

Missoula — The Missoula County Attorney filed four felony theft charges and four counts of official misconduct against the former Missoula County airport director late Monday. After concluding a six-week investigation, the County Attorney said he has enough evidence to bring the suspect to court for the theft of about $645,000 from an escrow account the airport had established to purchase hundreds of acres for new runways. He had also charged a generator, a welder and a power washer to the airport.

The suspect was also charged with official misconduct for misrepresenting himself in his official capacity to bankers and insurers when he took the $645,000 from an escrow account and put it into a private limited-liability company he formed with his wife.

Helena man pleads guilty to bank fraud

The Associated Press - 12/24/05

HELENA (AP) — A 33-year-old Helena man accused of depositing a counterfeit check received in an Internet scheme pleaded guilty in federal court this week. He is charged with bank fraud.

Court records said the man received an e-mail last year informing him that a millionaire in Nigeria had died with no next of kin. The e-mail said that if he paid a fee, he could be named the next of kin and claim the $17 million fortune. When he said he couldn't afford the fee, the Internet contact then told him he would get help paying the fee if he opened a bank account, deposited a check and wired funds to two locations. He subsequently received a check in the mail for $6,350. He deposited the check at a Helena bank, then withdrew $6,340 of the $6,350 over the next five days and spent it on a new computer and stereo system, a trip to Missoula and gambling.

Drug Crimes

Top 10 Counties by Number of Offenses: 2004 & 2005

DRUG OFFENCES

Top 10	2004 Montana	# of crimes 6,261	Top 10	2005 Montana	# of crimes 5,954
1	Yellowstone	1,026	1	Yellowstone	998
2	Missoula	764	2	Missoula	871
3	Cascade	628	3	Flathead	617
4	Gallatin	607	4	Cascade	560
5	Flathead	572	5	Gallatin	550
6	Lewis & Clark	385	6	Lewis & Clark	320
7	Silver Bow	263	7	Silver Bow	298
8	Ravalli	235	8	Lake	231
9	Lake	196	9	Ravalli	181
10	Lincoln	174	10	Lincoln	171

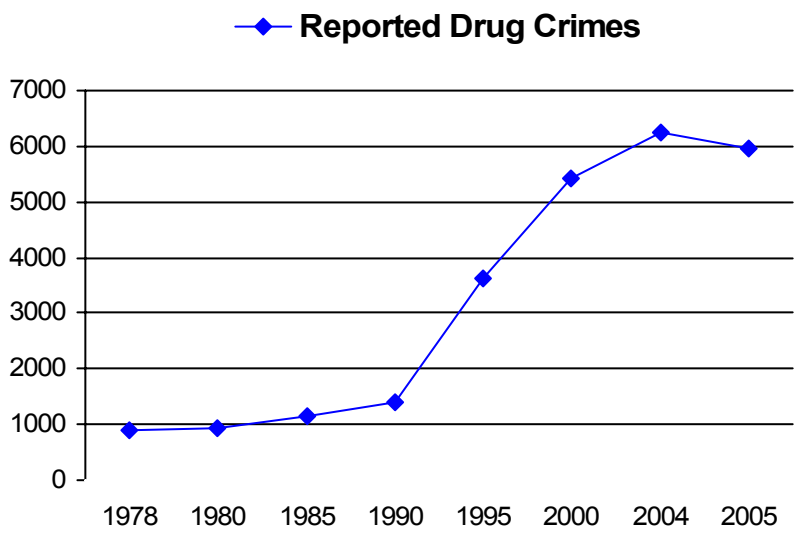
Crime Data Source: Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center, 2004 and 2005

It's safe to assume that thefts, burglaries, bad check charges and sale of drugs are all connected to addiction, with methamphetamine the recent drug of choice.

— Department of Corrections Director Bill Slaughter: *Prevention Connection Newsletter, Spring 2005*

Laws regarding dangerous drugs and toxic substances stipulate that:

- the manufacture, distribution, and possession of dangerous drugs or precursors to dangerous drugs are criminal offenses.
- obtaining prescription drugs under false pretenses or possession, manufacture and distribution of imitation dangerous drugs are also offenses.



The drug offense rate from 1978 to 1991 was 1.16 offenses per 1,000 population. Since 1991, there has been a strongly increasing trend, with the 2004 rate the highest in the 26-year time span, at 6.76 drug crimes reported per 1,000 citizens. This is up from the previous high of 6.56 in 1999. In 2005, the drug offense rate dropped slightly to 6.4 per 1,000 for the state.

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
# of Drug-Related Crimes	917	1163	1414	3633	5425	6261	5,954
Rate per 1,000	1.22	1.48	1.91	4.77	6.29	6.76	6.4
% Change from Previous (e.g., 1980 to 85 or 1985 to 90)	4.0%	26.8%	21.6%	156.9%	49.3%	15.4%	(5.3%)

Source: Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBRS): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center.

Drugs in Montana

Marijuana continues to be the most common illicit drug in Montana. Its overall potency has risen steadily in recent years, increasing the potential for dependency in users.

Methamphetamine, also known as "crank" or "speed," is a highly addictive stimulant manufactured from readily available chemicals. In recent years, meth has become Montana's most serious and costly drug problem.

Cocaine use had decreased in recent years, but in 2002, it began to climb again.

The illegal use of **OxyContin**, a legally prescribed pain reliever, is on the upswing.

Use of **Club Drugs** is increasing in some areas of the state. Drugs such as Ecstasy, GHB or GHB analogs, Ketamine and Rohypnol are becoming more widespread, and are increasingly contributing to sexual assaults.

Source: www.doj.mt.gov/enforcement

Ripped from the Headlines

Police Seize Cocaine

Deer Lodge: 2/11/2005

A deputy sheriff checking on a driver who was slumped over in his vehicle near here discovered the vehicle packed with nearly 84 pounds of cocaine, officials said Friday.

The man was arrested Wednesday night after the deputy spotted his rented sport utility vehicle in a ditch along Interstate 90 and stopped to see if the driver was all right.

The deputy could see drug paraphernalia in the SUV and arrested McFarland on charges of being under the influence, possessing paraphernalia and possessing dangerous drugs, the sheriff said.

The deputy also could see large bundles in the rear of the SUV and officers secured the vehicle until they could get a search warrant the next morning. The cocaine had an estimated street value of $3.8 million.

By the Numbers

The relative proportions of harder drugs have changed for the worse over the past decade. Methamphetamine made up 7.3 percent of the suspected drug seizures in 1990, but 15.8 percent in 2005, nearly doubling its prevalence in context with all drugs seized.

- 18.6 percent of all drug incidents in 2005 involved methamphetamine.
- 8.4 percent of all drug incidents in 2005 involved narcotics.
- 63.6 percent of all incidents in 2005 involved marijuana.

Methamphetamine is not the most widely used drug in Montana, but it is extremely addictive and difficult to treat. This drug is deadly, relatively easy to manufacture, and virulently physically, emotionally, intellectually, financially and spiritually destructive. It is not unusual for health professionals to see methamphetamine users in their twenties with no teeth, skin lesions and chemical burns. The drug spawns a significant amount of crime and those under its influence often become delusional and violent. Children with meth-addicted parents face major problems, including abuse, neglect and exposure to toxic chemicals.

Source: www.methfreemt.org

Drugs identified in reported incidents: 2004

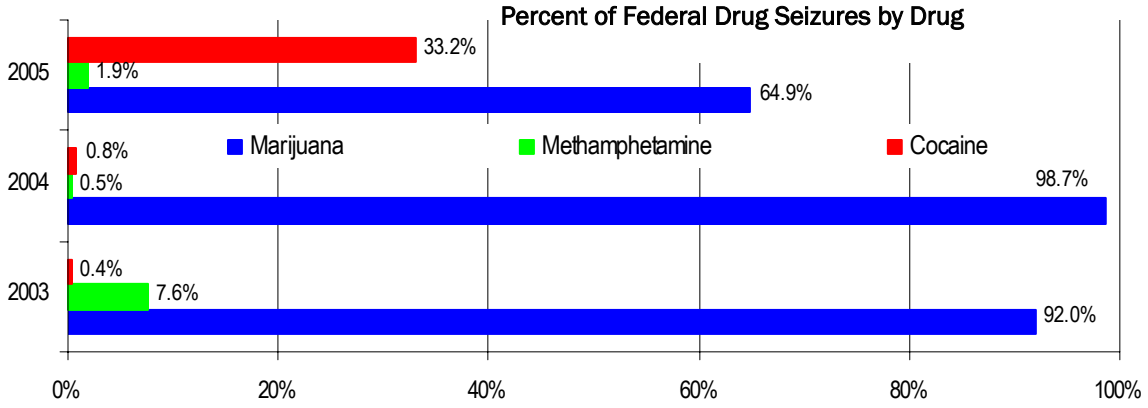
Note: In many cases, multiple drugs are found. In such cases, additional drugs are identified as secondary or tertiary.	1st	2nd	3rd
Marijuana (includes hashish)	1,838	70	5
Methamphetamine	409	69	9
Unknown drugs	187	31	5
Narcotics (includes heroin, morphine, opium and other narcotics)	186	13	5
Other drugs	97	13	4
Cocaine/crack	60	4	
Other stimulants	44	9	2
Depressants (includes barbiturates)	25	1	
Hallucinogens (includes PCP)	15	7	2
More than three drug types identified			1
Totals	2,861	217	33

Meth Labs in Montana

Year	# of Labs	Taxpayer Expense
1999	16	$98,000
2000	33	$235,000
2001	86	$631,000
2002	122	$1,005,000
2003	89	$327,500
2004	63	$194,230
2005	25	

Drug Enforcement Agency statistics on labs requiring removal of hazardous materials by specialized contractors.

Source: www.methfreemt.org



Source: US Drug Enforcement Administration. www.dea.gov/pubs/states/montana.html

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

Montana's Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs) play a critical prevention role with agencies mutually engaged in maintaining a drug interdiction presence along the porous northern border. Montana's Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs) have played a key roll in a number of major drug arrests on these corridors yielding large quantifies of drugs including marijuana and methamphetamine, cash and weapons.

Education, prevention and treatment are the corner-stones of demand reduction.

Manufacturing methamphetamines in clandestine labs creates serious public safety and public health issues, and drives a tremendous percentage of crimes, arrests and incarcerations. The Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces have played a major role in identifying and dismantling clandestine methamphetamine labs, drug arrests and drug removal in Montana's communities. There has been a decreasing trend in these incidence rates that started after a peak in 2002. The focus on supply and demand reduction continues to be Montana's primary strategy, and yet the decrease in the number of labs is beginning to result in an increase in drug traffic.

Drug Removal by MJDTFs
July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

Drug	Grams
Cocaine (includes crack cocaine)	84,902.66
Ecstasy/MDMA	3.00
Hashish	991.00
Heroin, Morphine, Opium	279.99
Hallucinogens	1,059.64
Marijuana	956,718.43
Methamphetamine	16,989.9
Other drugs	47.10
Total Grams Removed	1,074,143.71
Total Pounds Removed	2,368.08

Source: Montana Incident Based Reporting System (MTIBR): MBCC Statistical Analysis Center,2004

In Fiscal Year 2004, Montana's MJDTFs removed 4,846 marijuana plants, 67,215 pills and 2,368 pounds of drugs.

What is a HIDTA?

Montana has maintained a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) designation since 2001, and is a member of the four state Rocky Mountain HIDTA, which includes Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to help eliminate or reduce trafficking and its consequences.

Law enforcement agencies within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design initiatives to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering. Factors considered in determining a new HIDTA include:

- the extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation or distribution.
- the extent to which state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem.
- the extent to which drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact in other areas of the country.
- the extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

Source: www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/overview.html

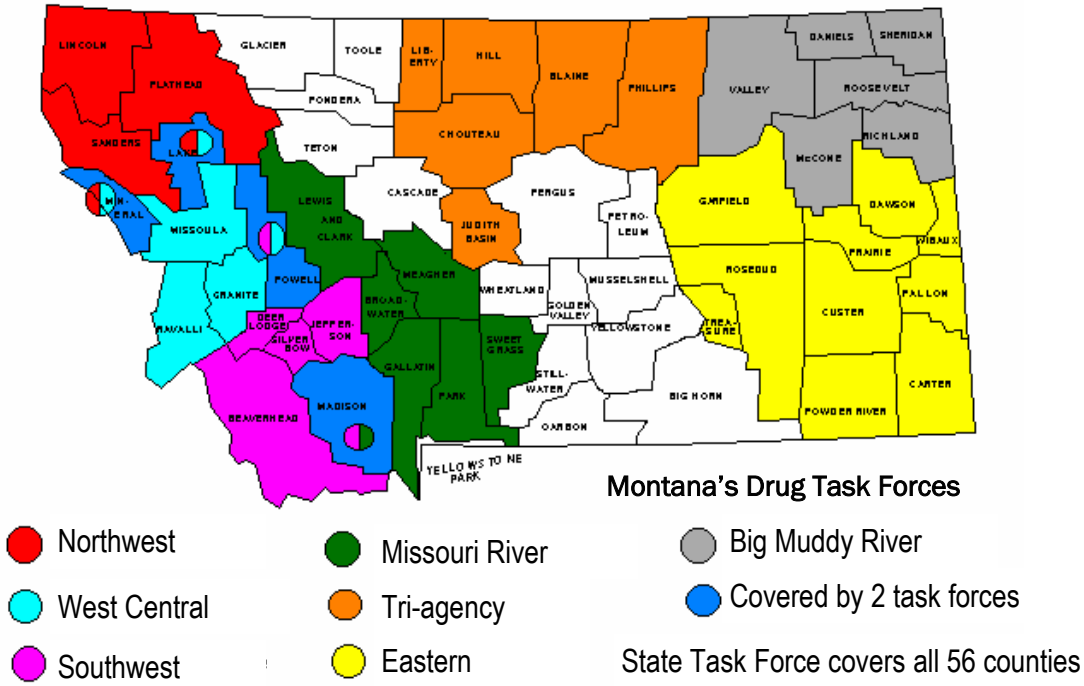
The Montana Board of Crime Control

recognizes that in order to adequately address Montana's drug problems, it is necessary to implement a comprehensive strategy that includes planning, data collection and evaluation. This three-legged approach emphasizes:

1) supply reduction through solid law enforcement and visibility;
2) a strong system of education, prevention and treatment; and
3) court and correctional systems that administer a continuum of sanctions.

Drug Task Forces

The efforts of Montana's seven Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs) are pivotal to a comprehensive drug strategy. Each MJDTF is comprised of law enforcement agencies from a minimum of five jurisdictions. The areas that are not covered by a specific MJDTF are covered by the State Drug Task Force operated by the Montana Department of Justice. A number of counties also support locally funded drug enforcement agencies.



"We want the word to spread through the drug world – if you want to do or sell drugs, don't *go to northeastern Montana."*

– Ron Kemp, Field Agent for Big Muddy River Drug Task Force: Winter 2004 *Prevention Connection*

Not in *Our* Backyard: Children are often found in homes where methamphetamine and other illegal substances are produced. Drug Endangered Children (DEC) programs coordinate the efforts of law enforcement, medical services and child welfare workers in support of children found in these environments. The Big Muddy River Drug Task Force (BMRDTF) of Northeastern Montana has implemented a DEC philosophy through the combined efforts of tribal and county law enforcement officers, the FBI, social service agencies, medical professionals and others. The Big Muddy River Drug Task Force started in 1996 after applying to the Montana Board of Crime Control as a multi-jurisdictional agency.

This well-oiled machine kicked into gear recently in a small town in Sheridan County. The first call from the local sheriff came in at 10 a.m., when he reported discovery of a methamphetamine lab. By 11:30, the task force was ready with search warrants, the raid team and a plan in place. Five children were on the scene when officers reached the lab. An officer called for back-up immediately, including child protection workers, decontamination and medical screening personnel. Social workers were on the scene before the officers got outside after the arrests.

Whenever kids are present during a bust in the BMRDTF jurisdiction, each adult receives one count of child endangerment for every child present. If children test positive for drugs, distribution charges are added, and if children have been used to facilitate drug transactions, additional charges are added. Ultimately, these additional charges can increase penalties fourfold.

Source: *Prevention Connection Newsletter*, Winter 2004. Kemp, Ron: *Not in Our Backyard.* prevention.mt.gov

MJDTFs & the Community

— "We're providing the training and equipment law enforcement officers need to focus on the people who traffic meth. The more we can disrupt their operations, the less effort they can put into marketing the drug to new customers … But, ultimately, law enforcement is the last line of defense in this battle – we need an engaged public, strong prevention efforts and adequate treatment on the front line." — Division of Criminal Investigation Administrator, Mike Batista

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force (MJDTF) lab-reduction efforts have been coupled with community-based awareness through the Montana Meth Watch Programs, community mobilization and education, merchant education and by reducing access to the chemicals needed to manufacture the drug. Montana's MJDTF efforts, coupled with this community mobilization, have been partially responsible for the downward trend in manufacturing methamphetamine in Montana. Education, prevention and treatment all play key roles in the demand reduction that will finally put an end to this epidemic in Montana.

Byrne Fund Allocations: Montana

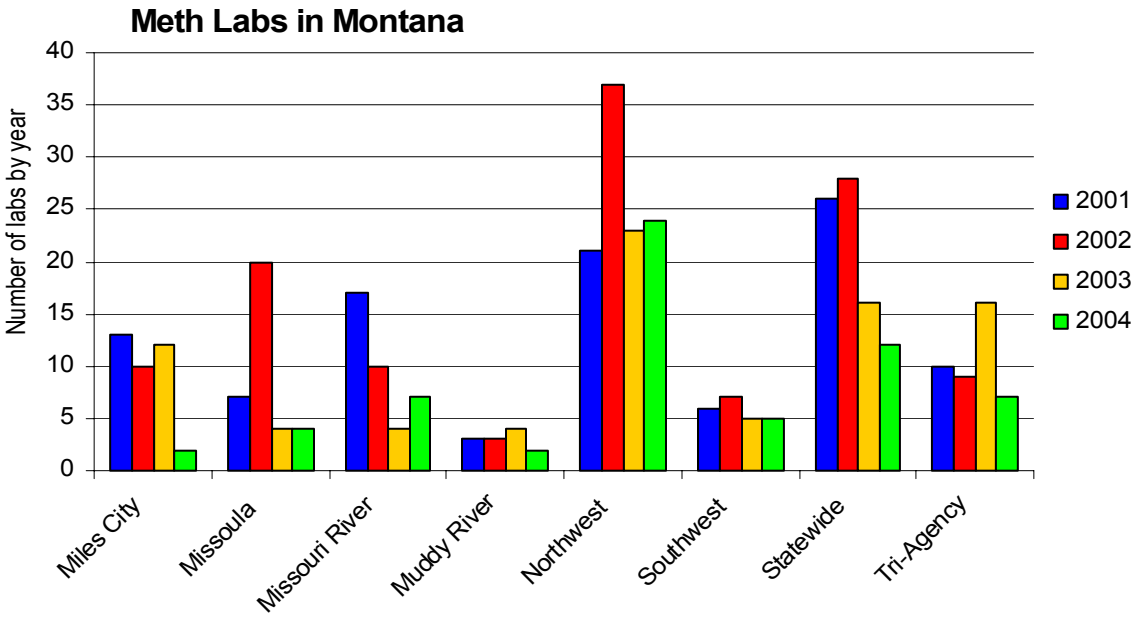
	2004	2005
Big Muddy River Drug Task Force (DTF)	$ 68,720	$74,335
Northwest DTF	$363,370	$363,370
Missouri River DTF	$385,373	$385,373
West Central DTF	$146,135	$146,135
Southwest Montana DTF	$243,489	$175,624
Tri-Agency DTF	$172,829	$172,829
Eastern Montana DTF	$144,493	$143,737
Statewide DTF	$559,927	–0–
State Crime Lab	$32,971	–0–

In 2004, the MBCC approved the award of more than $2 million in federal Byrne grants to the MJDTFs; in 2005, award amounts dropped to $1.45 million. Applicants are required to provide a 25 percent cash match. Byrne funds are used for a wide range of expenses including personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance and information systems, provided their purpose is to improve the apprehension, prosecution, detention and rehabilitation of offenders who violate state and federal drug laws. In recent years, the funds have focused on the Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces that have in turn focused on the state's methamphetamine problem.

The basic laws of supply and demand typically prevail. With the reduction in labs, the MBCC is aware of the increased need for vigilance around trafficking.

The mission of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA (RMHIDTA) is to support the national drug control strategy for reducing drug use in this nation. Specifically, the RMHIDTA ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating drug trafficking organizations locally, regionally and nationally. This mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven, joint, multi-agency collocated drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives including interdiction.

Meth Labs in Montana



EXPOSURE Potential Health Effects

The potential health effects depend on

- the specific chemicals to which a person is exposed,
- how much of each chemical to which a person is exposed,
- how long a person is exposed, and
- the health condition of the person being exposed.

Source: www.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/factsheets/meth-labs.htm

Clandestine methamphetamine labs can be assembled almost anywhere, and are frequently found in cars, apartments, motel rooms and camping sites. For each pound of meth produced, there are five to eight pounds of highly toxic waste. The materials used to make meth are highly explosive, and the toxic waste generated creates significant public health and safety risks. Carpeting, fabric, wallboard, ceiling tile, wood and other materials absorb chemicals present during a meth "cook." If residues enter the heating, ventilation or air-conditioning systems, other areas in a building can also be contaminated. Soil or groundwater become contaminated when chemicals are poured into septic systems or dumped outdoors.

Exposure to volatile organic compounds may cause such symptoms as nose and throat irritation, headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion and breathing difficulties. Acids or bases will cause burning sensations on the skin and mucous membranes, as well as severe eye damage. Exposure to metals and salts can cause a wide range of negative health effects including respiratory irritation, decreased mental function, anemia, kidney damage and birth defects. Lead and mercury are particularly hazardous.

Fortunately, there has been a reduction in the number of labs found over the past few years. There has been a concurrent reduction in the annual cost to taxpayers to clean up labs. Even so, Montana taxpayers were responsible for nearly $2.5 million in clean-up costs from 1999 — 2004. This figure does not take into account the costs absorbed by private property owners.

Meth Abuse

Health Hazards: Methamphetamine releases high levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine, which stimulates brain cells, enhancing mood and body movement. It also appears to have a neurotoxic effect, damaging brain cells that contain dopamine and serotonin, another neurotransmitter. Over time, methamphetamine appears to cause reduced levels of dopamine, which can result in symptoms like those of Parkinson's disease, a severe movement disorder.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse: www.nida.nih.gov/Infofax/methamphetamine.html

Long-term Effects: Long-term methamphetamine abuse results in functional and molecular changes in the brain. Chronic methamphetamine abusers exhibit symptoms that can include violent behavior, psychosis, anxiety, confusion, and insomnia. They also can display a number of psychotic features, including paranoia, auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, and delusions (for example, the sensation of insects creeping on the skin, called "formication"). The paranoia can result in homicidal as well as suicidal thoughts.

Methamphetamine can also cause cardiovascular problems including rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, and irreversible, stroke-producing damage to small blood vessels in the brain. Hyperthermia, convulsions and even death can occur with overdoses. Chronic meth abuse can result in inflammation of the heart lining, and among users who inject the drug, damaged blood vessels and skin abscesses. Source: www.drugabuse.gov

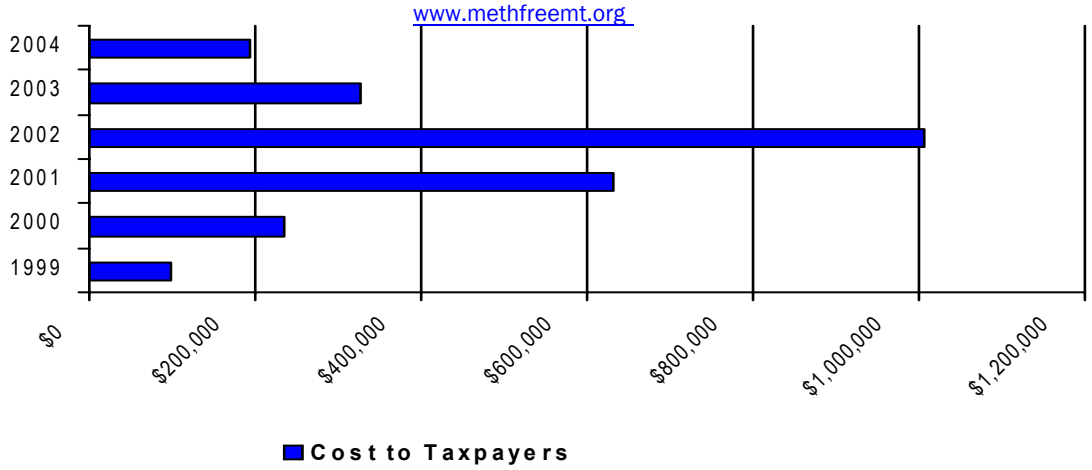
Viruses

all have a point of contagion. After the period of contagion has passed, there is no longer much threat of passing the virus on. If we look at addiction as if it were a virus, the point of contagion comes during the early stages of use, before the negative effects begin to show. No one is going to look at a methamphetamine addict and *aspire* to having their teeth turn black and fall out, lose the ability to feel joy or hold a coherent conversation. No one would *choose* to begin viewing the world through distorting lenses coloring everything with fear, anger and paranoia. No one would choose to age decades in the space of months, to shed beauty, health and vitality like old clothes.

— Vicki Turner, *The Vicki Column, Prevention Connection Newsletter, 2003.* www.prevention.mt.gov

Cost of Methampethamine Lab Clean-up: 1999 — 2004

Source: Montana Department of Justice
www.methfreemt.org



MBCC and the Fight Against Meth

The Montana Board of Crime Control plays a pivotal role in planning and implementing the overarching strategies to combat meth in Montana's communities. In the fight against meth, the MBCC has:

- played a pivotal role in planning and implementing *Meth Watch* programs in a number of communities;
- assisted in planning and helped support the Governor's Meth Summit in June 2004;
- convened the Montana Alliance for Drug Endangered Children; and
- provided data and information to the 2005 Legislature for use in decision-making.

Ripped from the headlines

Meth ring busted

— Independent Record - 04/15/04

An East Helena police officer's hunch has led to several arrests along with the recovery of more than 6 pounds of methamphetamine worth about $500,000 on the street. In addition to the illegal drugs, authorities seized a gun, drug paraphernalia, surveillance equipment, cash —and even a bullet-proof vest emblazoned with the word "Police" — in a rapid series of busts beginning late last month that extended from Helena to Spokane, Washington.

"This is the largest methamphetamine case that our local HIDTA officers have been involved in since its formation here in January 2003," said Lewis and Clark County Sheriff Cheryl Liedle. Through an informant, officials say, detectives ascertained that dealers from Spokane were bringing large quantities of methamphetamine to the Helena area for distribution. At the end of March, undercover officers connected with members of the alleged drug distribution ring, setting up two controlled purchases of methamphetamine — one of those sales included one pound of crystal methamphetamine. Then officers arranged to buy two more pounds of methamphetamine, at which time they arrested two men and a woman. In all, 13 law enforcement agencies including the Helena Police Department and the Lewis and Clark County Sheriff's Office participated in the investigation.

Police find $20,000 in car seized in bust

— Havre Daily News– 3/12/04

A tip from a confidential informant led to the seizure of an additional $20,000 from a 1996 Eagle Talon in which police had found a large amount of drugs and cash during a bust last month, the Tri-Agency Task Force said today.
The Talon was seized during what police describe as the largest methamphetamine bust in Havre's history, which yielded about 850 grams of suspected meth, about 200 grams of suspected cocaine and about 2 kilograms of suspected marijuana. Police estimated the combined street value at $112,000. Agents also seized more than $8,500 in cash and three semi-automatic weapons from the vehicle, according to the Tri-Agency Task Force.

Two get prison for smuggling marijuana

– The Daily Inter Lake, 10/15/2004

Marijuana found in a trailer at the Port of Piegan was worth $6 to $8 million and two Flathead Valley men are headed to federal prison for smuggling marijuana into Montana from Canada. One of the men was arrested at the Port of Piegan on April 13, driving a truck that towed a car trailer. Inspectors at the border discovered a secret compartment at the front of the trailer. Inside they found duffel bags containing more than 1,000 pounds of marijuana. An undercover officer with the Northwest Drug Task Force said local officers had been aware that the man was importing drugs from Canada. A customs enforcement agent discovered the secret trailer compartment.

Butte police raid North Wyoming Street home

— The Montana Standard - 07/10/2004

After a lengthy investigation, Butte police and the Southwest Montana Drug Task Force raided a house and confiscated thousands of dollars worth of cash and illegal drugs. Police executed a search warrant and found an ounce of methamphetamine, a half ounce of cocaine, an unspecified amount of marijuana and $2,500 in cash. A 38-year-old man was arrested in connection with the bust.

Forsyth man admits to meth charge

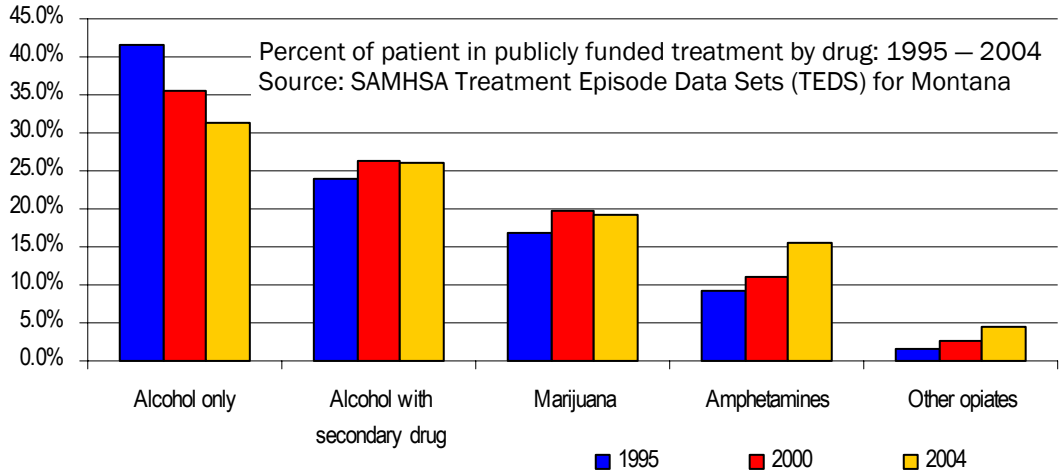
— Billings Gazette – January 28, 2004

A 28-year-old man has pleaded guilty to federal charges of possessing with intent to distribute about 2 ounces of methamphetamine. Assistant U.S. Attorney Ed Laws said an investigation by the Eastern Montana Drug Task Force, Rosebud County Sheriff's Department and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration in Custer and Rosebud counties identified several meth lab operations in 2002. Three Miles City men were among those investigated. The investigation also led to the Forsyth man and the seizure of more than 58 grams of meth and evidence.

Chemical Dependency: by the Numbers

- 7,408 Montanans aged 12+ received publicly funded substance abuse treatment services during 2004. Primary substances of abuse for those receiving publicly funded chemical dependency treatment: Alcohol (31.2%); Alcohol plus a secondary substance (26.1%); Marijuana (19.2%); and Amphetamines (15.5%)
- While the treatment trend for "alcohol only" has gone down since 1995, amphetamines went steadily up. Treatment for other opiates, though only representing 4.4 percent of all treatment in 2004 more than doubled in the interim since 1995.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Treatment Episode Data Sets, 2004. Most recent data available.



Montanans' Attitudes Toward Selected Issues Regarding Safety and Crime

A random telephone survey conducted for the Montana Board of Crime Control in July 2004 was used to determine the attitudes of adult Montanans toward six issues with relevance to crime and safety. Part of the survey was used to assess attitudes relative to rehabilitation as versus custody for non-violent drug users. Of the 402 completed survey respondents, 77.3 percent stated that they believed it was "important" or "very important" for non-violent offenders to have the opportunity to participate in rehabilitation programs. An additional 13.7 percent believed it was "somewhat important." When asked for the best examples of how their community is successful in rehabilitating and preventing adult substance abuse, 172 (42.8 percent) of respondents did not have an answer for this question. The most common answer from the 230 remaining respondents was that the community was *not* successful (37.8 percent). The next most common answer was local rehabilitation programs (12.2%), followed by the police (7.4 percent), then anti-drug education (6.1 percent). Source: August 2004 Survey

Age at admission to Montana's publicly funded treatment services

- 12 – 17: 12.1%
- 18 – 20: 9.7%
- 21 – 25: 16.7%
- 26 – 30: 12.7%
- 31 – 35: 10.0%
- 36 – 40: 11.3%
- 41 – 45: 11.6%
- 46 – 50: 8.0%
- 51 – 55: 4.5%
- 56 – 60: 2.0%
- 61 – 65: 0.7%
- Age 66+: 0.8%

Gender breakdown for those served by the publicly funded treatment system

- Male: 68.3%
- Female: 31.7%

Racial breakdown for those served by the publicly funded treatment system

- White: 79.6%
- American Indian: 17.1%
- Black: 0.8%
- Asian: 0.4%
- Other: 2.1%

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Treatment Episode Data Sets, 2004.

DUI in Montana

"Each year in Montana, over 200 people die in traffic crashes; far too many. There are a few things we can all do to protect ourselves and our children — always wear seatbelts, drive within the speed limit, and don't drink and drive. These are simple measures that save lives."

— Attorney General, Mike McGrath

5,961 Montanans were served through the required ACT (Assessment, Course, Treatment) for DUI offenders in 2004.

— Source: Department of Public Heath and Human Services, Addictive and Mental Disorders Division.

Top 10 Montana Counties by Number of DUIs		# of DUIs
	Montana Total	4,970
1.	Yellowstone	799
2.	Gallatin	629
3.	Missoula	587
4.	Cascade	407
5.	Lewis & Clark	382
6.	Flathead	361
7.	Lake	183
8.	Ravalli	169
9.	Hill	152
10.	Silver Bow	138

Source: Department of Transportation: P. 49: www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/safety/probid.pdf

Alcohol or drug-related crashes accounted for 9.7% of all reported traffic crashes during 2004. While this is above the all-time low reached in 1996, it is still far below the 22.3% of alcohol-related crashes experienced during 1983. Even so, economic loss stemming from driver impaired crashes was over $170 million in 2004.

Source: Department of Transportation: P. 41: www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/safety/probid.pdf

Driving Under the Influence of Drugs and/or Alcohol in Montana (DUI)

DUI is more than illegal—it can be deadly. Some of Montana's impaired driving laws follow.

- The alcohol concentration limit in Montana is .08, with the number referring to grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.
- Drivers in Montana are considered to have given consent to blood or breath tests to determine the presence of alcohol or drugs. An arrested person may refuse to submit to such a test, but Montana law then allows a peace officer to seize the driver's license.
- The penalties for a first-offense drunk-driving conviction include up to six months in jail and a fine of up to $1,000. Parts of the imprisonment may be suspended, pending the completion of a court-ordered chemical dependency program.
- Vehicles may be forfeited on the second or subsequent DUI.
- A fourth or subsequent DUI is a felony.

Montana DUI Statutes begin at 61-8-401 of the Montana Code Annotated.

When Crashes Occurred

More crashes occurred:

- between 3 and 5 P.M. than at any other hours of the day.
- on Friday than any other day of the week.
- in January than any other month of the year.

More **fatal** crashes occurred:

- between 4 and 5 P.M. than any other time of day.
- on Friday than any other day of the week.
- in July and September than any other months of the year.

Source: Montana Highway Patrol 2004 Annual Report.

Alcohol-related Crashes

The Montana Crash Record System maintained by the Department of Transportation includes all reported motor vehicle crashes that occur on public roadways and are submitted to the Montana Highway Patrol by investigating officers. Crashes must involve at least one motor vehicle. A crash report is to be completed for any crash resulting in death, injury or property damage amounting to $1,000 or more.

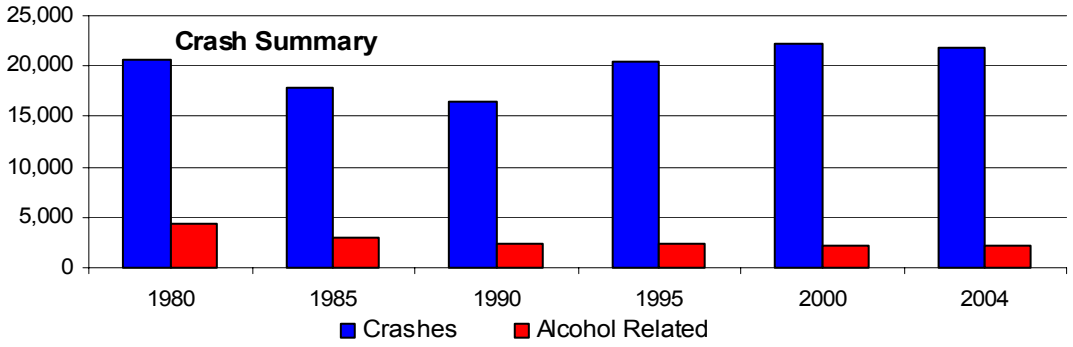
Alcohol or drug-related crashes tend to result in more severe injuries than crashes that do not include impairment. During the early 1980s, injuries related to alcohol accounted for as much as 36 percent of the total. In 2004, alcohol and drug-related injuries were at 19.1 percent. Economic loss from crashes in which the driver was impaired amounted to more than $170 million in 2004.

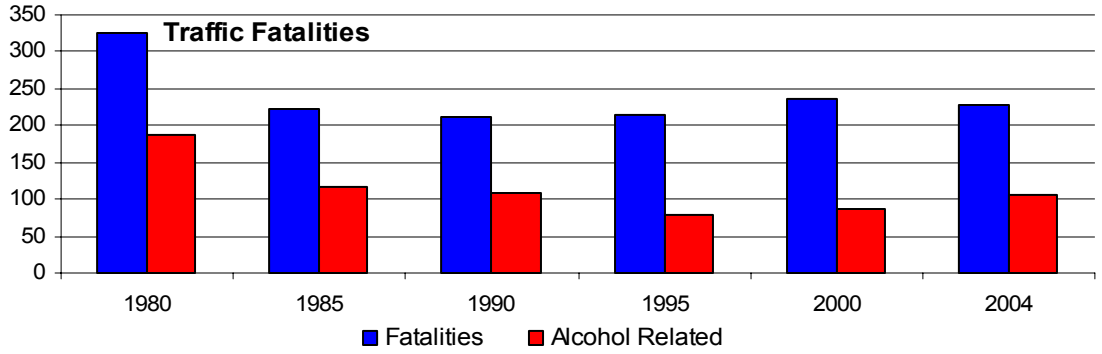
Source: *Traffic Safety Problem Identification:* July 15, 2005. State Highway Traffic Safety Office, Department of Transportation. www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/safety/probid.pdf

Alcohol Related Crashes: Montana and Top Four Counties

2004	Alcohol Related Crashes	Fatal Crashes	Fatalities	Injuries	Percent Alcohol/Drug
Montana	2,113	98	107	1,767	9.7%
Yellowstone	331	9	9	257	9.6%
Missoula	269	4	4	186	10.6%
Flathead	221	5	6	171	11.2%
Cascade	153	4	4	116	7.0%

Source: www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/safety/probid.pdf Pages 46-47





American Indian Fatalities

American Indian fatalities as a percentage of all fatalities tend to be high for the Rocky Mountain States, and Montana is no exception.

While just 6.2% of all Montanans were identified as American Indian during the 2000 Census, 14 to 20% of all annual traffic deaths are Indian fatalities.

Over 30% of the 2004 alcohol-related fatalities were American Indians.

Source: www.mdt.mt.gov/publications/docs/brochures/safety/probid.pdf

Corrections in Montana

Montana continues to experience a four to five percent annual growth in its prison population, but the types of crime committed by those entering the system have changed dramatically. Like most of America, Montana has seen an increase in drug and alcohol related offenses. The top five crimes for men are theft, burglary, sale of drugs, possession of drugs, and felony DUI. For women, number one is possession of drugs, followed by theft, forgery, issuing bad checks, and sale of drugs. One can safely assume the thefts, burglaries and bad check charges are activities committed to support a drug and/or alcohol addiction, with methamphetamine the drug of choice.

As the offender population changes, so must Department of Corrections (DOC) programs and policies for dealing with them. There are nearly 200 women locked up in prison, and 85 percent are nonviolent offenders. The question is, at $80 a day per offender, is this the most effective and cheapest program to deal with nonviolent, addicted people who have violated the law?

Many men and women who find themselves in prison are there because they just cannot avoid drugs and alcohol while on probation, and, after numerous chances, are revoked to prison. About 47 percent of all adults currently in prison are there because they could not maintain clear conduct and alcohol/drug free urinalyses.

Corrections Quick Facts

- As of June 30, 2004, there were approximately 12,000 offenders under DOC supervision, nearly 9,000 of whom were in community corrections programs.
- Theft and possession of drugs are the two top conviction offenses for men and women.
- Of the 625 male inmates conditionally released from prison (June 2002 to June 2004) 38 percent violated the rules of their conditional release. Of those, 3 percent were for new crimes.
- Of the 128 female inmates conditionally released from prison (June 2002 to June 2004) 30 percent violated the rules of their conditional release. Of those, 4 percent were for new crimes.
- The recidivism rate is 41 percent for males and 33 percent for females. Over 75 percent of those return in the first two years.

Source: A Report to the 2005 Legislature by the Montana Department of Corrections: www.corrections.mt.gov/Resources/Reports/2005LegislativeReport.pdf

Average daily population:

Adult offenders

- Population, FY 2004: 10,353, representing a 4.4% increase over FY 2003.
- Intensive supervision: 255
- Prerelease: 632
- Secure Custody: 2,654
- Probation and parole: 6,813

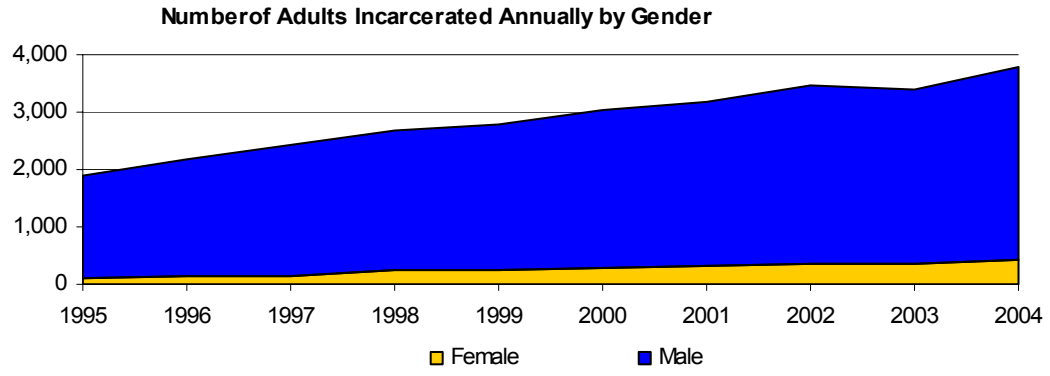
Inmates' average age:

- Females: 35.8
- Males: 37.2

Offender cost per day (FY 2004)

- **$3.75**: Probationers and parolees
- **$12.07**: Intensive supervision
- **$47.48**: Males in prerelease
- **$55.29**: Females in prerelease
- **$56.92**: Males in county jails
- **$59.43**: Females in county jails
- **$67.57**: Offenders in DUI Unit
- **$69.88**: Offenders at Montana State Prison
- **$73.85**: Offenders at Montana Women's Prison

Source: www.cor.state.mt.us/Resources/



Montana Prisoners	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Female	108	138	152	238	253	285	320	360	357	436
Male	1,790	2,044	2,260	2,431	2,546	2,766	2,867	3,121	3,047	3,332

Youth Justice

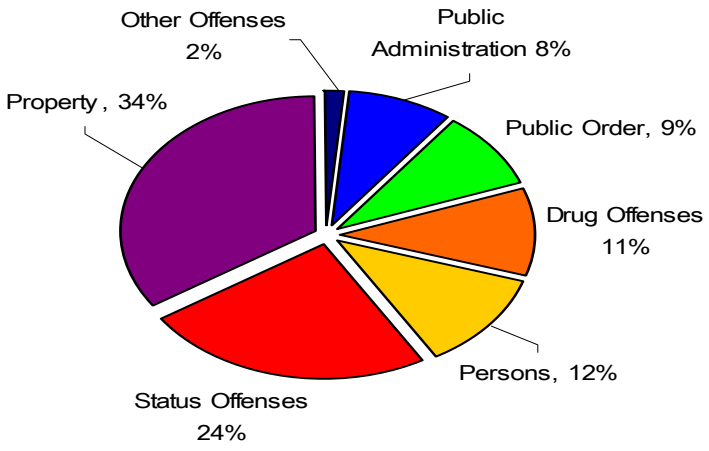
Juvenile Justice falls within the purview of the Grants Planning Bureau of the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). The Youth Justice Council is responsible for administering federal grant dollars received from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The MBCC also administers general fund monies for juvenile detention, as well as the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant.

The Youth Justice Council and the MBCC staff advisors fulfill planning and research functions and assist in coordinating and developing statewide programs under the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and under the Montana Youth Court Act. The MBCC also works to improve the state juvenile justice system through planning, research, coordination and development of juvenile detention programs and juvenile accountability incentive programs.

The MBCC receives data generated by the Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS), within the Child and Adult Protective Services program (CAPS). This program is maintained by the Montana Department of Health and Human Services. These data are classified as Juvenile Referral and Offense data. Probation offices enter all juvenile offense information into the CAPS program and maintain electronic case files on juvenile criminal activity.

The data included in this report have been limited to cases, which consist of a referral to the juvenile probation office. One case incorporates all activities surrounding the referral, and thus may include numerous components. If the case is closed, but the youth is referred back at a different point in time, that is treated as a new case. In 2004, 58.5 percent of all youth cases were either property or status offenses.

- **Status offenses** pertain only to juveniles, and include such offenses as runaway, curfew violations, ungovernable youth and liquor violations.
- **Public administration offenses** include such behaviors as making false reports to law enforcement, obstructing justice and resisting arrest.
- **Public order offenses** include weapons or sex offenses, driving under the influence, disorderly conduct, traffic crimes, and court /justice system offenses (e.g., escape, contempt and probation violations).



There are 164 secure correctional placements for juveniles statewide – 20 for girls and 144 for boys.

11,420 cases were referred to juvenile courts in 2004.

2006 Youth Justice Council

- **Peggy Beltrone** Cascade County Commissioner
- **Dale Four Bear** Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center
- **Hon. Pedro R. Hernandez** Billings Justice of the Peace
- **Pam Kennedy** Kalispell Mayor
- **Penny Kipp** Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- **Jennifer Kistler** Student
- **Ted Lechner** Billings Citizen at Large
- **Father Jerry Lowney** Carroll College
- **Joy Mariska** Billings Juvenile Probation Office
- **Rick Robinson** Boys and Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation
- **Wayne Stanford** Stevensville School District
- **Bonnie Wallem** Kalispell Citizen at Large
- **Terri Young** Great Falls Juvenile Probation Office

Early risk factors for violence in adolescence include:

- involvement in serious (but not necessarily violent) criminal acts;
- substance use before puberty;
- being male;
- Aggressiveness;
- low family socioeconomic status/poverty; and
- antisocial parents.

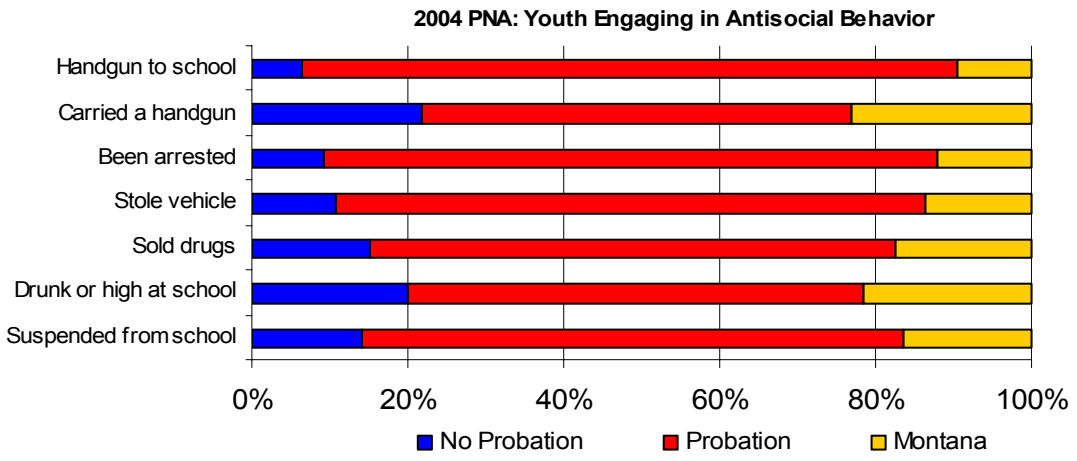
Risk factors with the largest predictive effects in adolescence include:

- weak social ties to conventional peers.
- ties to antisocial or delinquent peers.
- belonging to a gang.

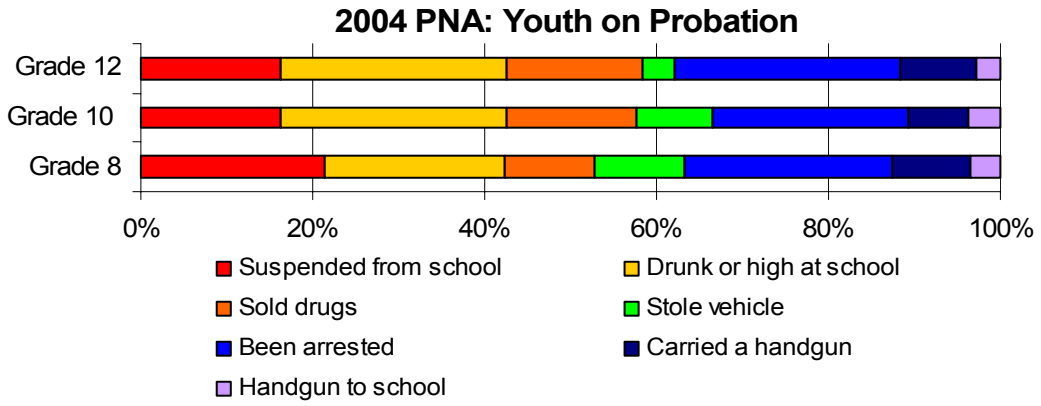
Source: Youth Violence: A Report of the Surgeon General. www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/youthviolence/

Youth on Probation

The Department of Public Health and Human Services Addictive and Mental Disorders Division's Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey is administered in alternate, even-numbered years to 8th, 10th and 12th grade students throughout Montana. One series of questions measures level of engagement in antisocial behaviors that have a significant bearing on crime and safety. Of the universe of 18,579 students surveyed, 629 were on probation. The youth on probation self-report engaging in significantly higher rates of antisocial behavior than do their peers who have not been on probation, as demonstrated in the graph below. Source: www.prevention.mt.gov/pna

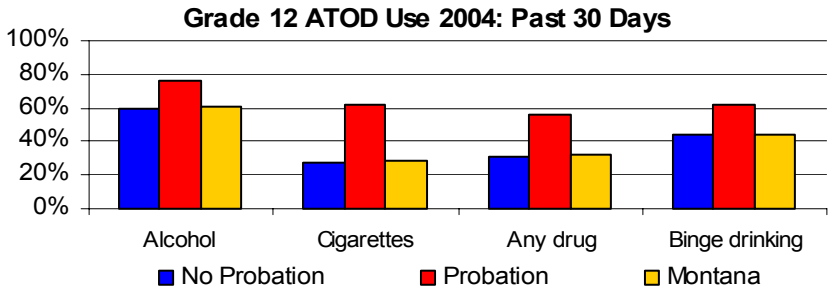


Longitudinal studies have established developmental pathways that lead to antisocial and delinquent behavior. Hyperactivity, limited attention span, restlessness, risk-taking, poor social skills and certain beliefs and attitudes appear to favor the development of delinquent behavior. Students with certain disabilities (e.g., emotional disturbance, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorders, specific learning disabilities) are more likely to display antisocial behavior, suggesting that these conditions may be risk factors for later aggressive and violent actions (Leone et al., 2000). Conditions in the home — harsh and ineffective parental discipline, lack of parental involvement, family conflict, parental criminality, child abuse and/or neglect, and rejection — also predict early onset and chronic patterns of antisocial behavior (McEvoy & Welker, 2000). School factors that may predict delinquency include low school involvement, academic and social failure, lack of clarity and follow-through in rules and policies, poor and/or inconsistent administrative support, and few allowances for individual differences. Source: Christle, C. et. al., *Youth Aggression and Violence: Risk, Resilience, and Prevention*. ERIC Digest. www.ericdigests.org/2001-4/youth.html



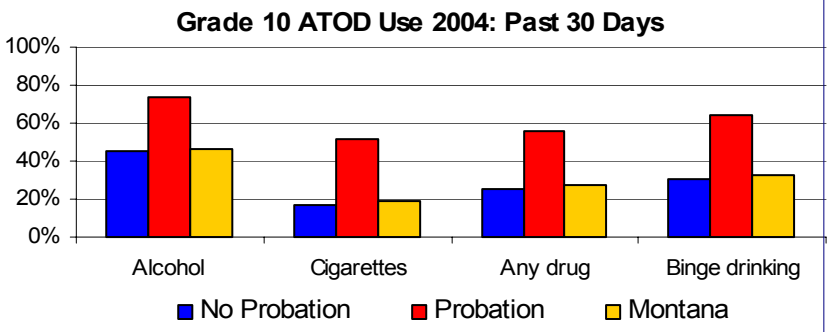
The ***Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention*** is based on science-based research that correlates certain negative conditions in the personal, family, school and community domains with teen risk behaviors. In order to prevent problem behaviors, these negative conditions, or risk factors, must be reduced. Enhancing positive conditions — or protective factors — also helps prevent teen risk behaviors, including high school drop out, delinquency, teen pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse and violence. Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano and their colleagues at the University of Washington have identified factors with a strong bearing on youth engagement in illegal activities. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than are children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

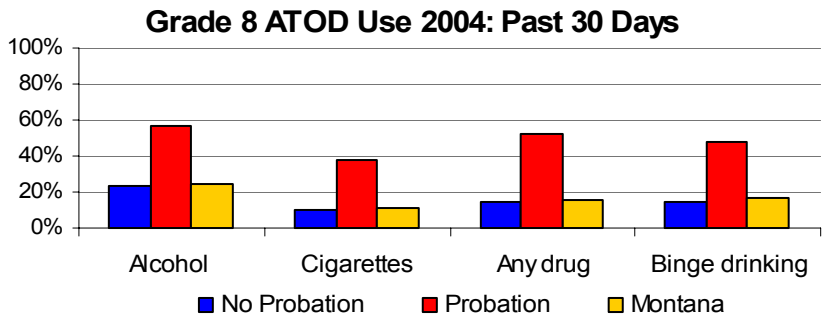
The State of Montana Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey has been conducted biannually since 1998 to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. Survey findings clearly highlight the fact that youth who are already involved with the justice system through probation reported engaging in risk behaviors at significantly higher levels than their peers who are not on probation. Source: www.prevention.mt.gov/pna



2004 Prevention Needs Assessment data

Source: 2004 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Department of Public Health & Human Services Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Chemical Dependency Bureau. www.prevention.mt.gov/pna





2 types of underlying factors are important in crime prevention through social development: risk and protective factors.

Risk factors are negative influences in individual lives or within the community setting. They may increase the presence of crime, victimization or fear of crime. Decreasing risk factors reduces the chances of criminal involvement and/or victimization and may reduce the fear of crime in the community.

Protective factors are positive influences that can improve the lives of individuals or the safety of a community. They may help decrease the presence of crime, victimization or fear of crime in a community. Building on existing protective factors provides individuals and communities with greater ability to counteract risk factors.

Reducing D.M.C.

Montana State Profile

- Montana has an estimated minority youth population of 8.1%.
- While American Indians represented about 6.4% the population, they accounted for 13.6% of all juvenile arrests in 2004 and 26% of all youth placed in secure juvenile correctional facilities.
- Hispanics represented 2.4% of the population in 2004, but 5.3% of all cases resulting in delinquent findings.

Data Sources:
US Census Estimates for 2004, MBCC 2004 data

Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA), disproportionate minority contact (DMC) exists when a minority population exceeds one percent of the general population *and* the proportion of the minority youth in contact with the juvenile justice system exceeds the proportion of their race/ethnicity to the general population.

Before the 2002 Amendment to the JJDPA (effective October 2003), the federal mandate required that states only look at minority youth in "confinement." Montana's initial confinement study of 1989-1990 data found:

> "The significant area of racial discrimination is in status offenses and processing of status offenses. Once arrested, Native Americans are disproportionately processed through the system. This speaks to the issue of amplification, but it may be related to juvenile court jurisdiction and organizational setting as well, since judicial districts in Montana showed marked differences in amounts of racial discrimination from the point of arrest on.
> It appears that some judicial districts are more punitive in disposition of status offenders than other judicial districts, and this leads to over representation of Native American juveniles in lockup and prosecution rates. It also leads to less use of probation as a sanction for Natives."

Prevention Needs Assessment

Analysis of the *Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Results for 2004 Report for Native American Youth On vs. Off the Reservation* sheds some light on DMC. In general, self- reported risk factors for Native American youth — on and off the reservation — exceeded those of the general population. At the same time, protective factors were well below those experienced by the general population.

8th Grade Native American Youth

On the Reservation	Off the Reservation
3 times more likely than the general population to:	2 times more likely than the general population to:
Lifetime use: • Marijuana • Hallucinogens • Stimulants	Past year: • Be suspended from school • Be drunk or high at school • Sell illegal drugs • Seal a vehicle • Have been arrested • Carried a handgun to school
Past 30-days: • Cigarettes • Chewing tobacco • Marijuana • Be suspended from school • Drunk or high at school • Sell illegal drugs at school • Be arrested • Bring a handgun to school	Past 30-days: • Cigarettes • Chewing tobacco, • Marijuana • Hallucinogens • Cocaine • Sedatives

Source: 2004 Prevention Needs Assessment Data

- *Interestingly, American Indian youth in 10th and 12th grades reported more protective factors and less risk factors than 8th grade youth did.*

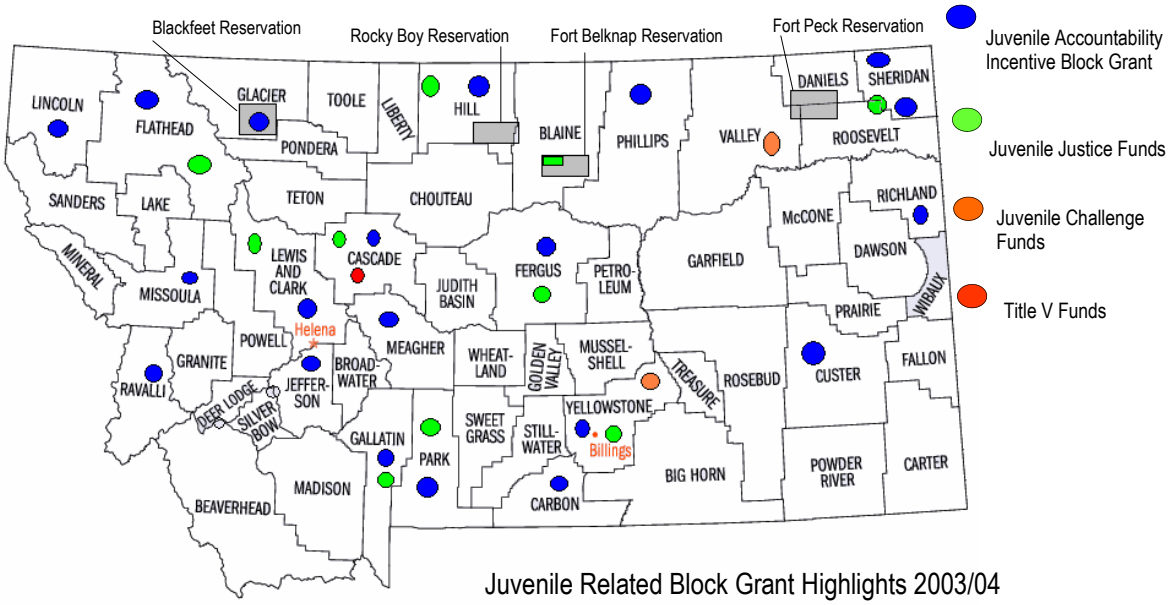
Eighth grade American Indian youth on and off the reservation reported reduced levels of protective factors in the Community, Family, School and Peer/Individual domains. In all four domains, students reported reduced opportunities and rewards for pro-social involvement. They also reported lower levels of family attachment, religiosity, social skills, belief in the moral order and interaction with pro-social peers.

Early federal policies removed American Indian youth from their homes, placing them in boarding schools where they were forbidden to use their language or practice their culture, and where they were denied parenting role models. The resulting anger, grief and depression put them at high risk for substance abuse. Substance use and abuse compounded the problem by introducing domestic violence, child abuse and prenatal exposure to alcohol to the mix. Clearly, to address DMC we need to break a long-standing and destructive cycle by increasing access to assessment, prevention, intervention, disability and aftercare services by American Indian youth and families.

Enhancing Community Protective Factors

Juvenile Justice funding was provided to counties across the state during Fiscal Year 2004.

- The **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant** ($1,165,139.32) provides funding for programs providing intervention and seeking to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and increase accountability for juvenile offenders.
- **Title II Formula Grant Funds** ($668,723.89) provide funding for programs within the Balanced and Restorative Justice model to fill gaps along the continuum of care. Funded programs include multi-agency collaborative efforts.
- **Juvenile Challenge Funds** ($69,500) have been provided on two reservations to increase community-based alternatives to incarceration and aftercare services for juveniles upon release from the juvenile justice system.
- **Title V Funds** ($95,000) provide grant dollars for research-based community prevention programs with strong evaluation components. Programs must reduce risk and build protective factors for youth.



Juvenile Related Block Grant Highlights 2003/04

Some Facts Behind the Priorities...

- A single criminal career can cost society between $1.7 and $2.3 million dollars. Source: www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/186162/page12.html
- A recent study of 292 male juveniles entering commitment facilities in two states found that 68% had been diagnosed with a mental health disorder. Source: Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice: Annual Report 2004. www.facjj.org/annualreports.html
- Numerous studies show that child abuse victims are more likely than other youth to engage in serious and violent delinquency. Source: SafeYouth.org: Risk and Protective Factors for Youth Violence Fact Sheet

Priorities

- Support prevention, which is far more socially and financially cost-effective then addressing crime.
- Reduce DMC within the juvenile justice system.
- Address the rising number of female juvenile offenders and support gender-specific programs.
- Enhance access to mental health and chemical dependency treatment for youth within the juvenile justice system.
- Address the increasing number of adolescents tried as adults.
- Support programs to reduce child abuse.
- Address the growing problem of youth gangs in larger population centers and on reservations.

The Vision

- Prevention and early intervention remain the key focus in the statewide effort to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency.
- Youth will have access to a full continuum of services and mental health needs will be assessed and treated.
- Parents and youth are equal partners with providers and agencies.
- Services are provided statewide, including rural areas.
- Professionals receive cross-training on issues and practices.
- Technical assistance is available on a statewide basis.
- Data systems are comprehensive and integrated.
- Best practices and performance-based evaluations increase program effectiveness.
- Culturally appropriate resources and services are available.
- Youth in the system are effectively managed to avoid engagement in the adult system.

Youth Justice

In order to be eligible for federal funding, Montana must comply with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002, which calls for staffing a youth justice council and compliance with four core requirements.

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders and non-offenders
2. Elimination of detention or confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups
3. Sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities
4. Reduce the disproportionate number of juvenile minority members who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

The Youth Justice Council:

- develops annual plans to implement the objectives of the OJJDP Act and to promote a coordinated juvenile justice system.
- consults on funding for grant applications pursuant to the OJJDP Act, and consistent with the overarching Three-Year Plan. Funding recommendations are forwarded to the MBCC.
- advises the Governor, the legislature and the MBCC on matters pertaining to juvenile justice.

Youth referred to juvenile court for their first delinquent offense before age 13 are far more likely to become chronic offenders than youth first referred to court at a later age. As shown in the diagram below, early community, family, and individual risk factors can lead to early aggressive and disruptive behaviors. The already "at risk" child enters school, where peer risk factors can culminate in preadolescent or very early adolescent serious offending. Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/193409.pdf

Development of Early Offending Behavior & Peer Influences

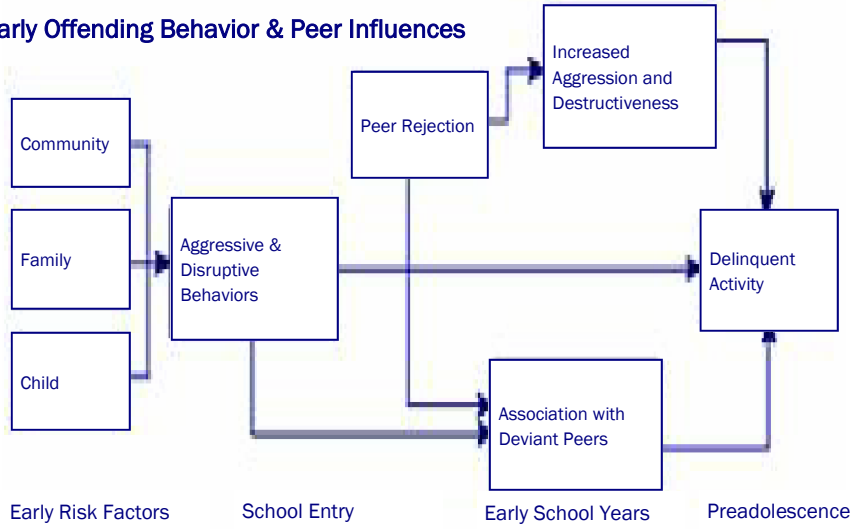


Diagram Source: J.D. Coie and S. Miller-Johnson. 2001. Child Delinquency Bulletin Series: April 2003. US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/193409.pdf

Bureau of Justice data tell us that nearly half of jail inmates had a family member who had been in jail. Prevention is critical. Source: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/crimoff.htm

Enhancing Protective Factors

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities: For Fiscal Year 2004, the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) awarded $411,513 to 20 programs statewide for implementation of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Grant. The purpose is to provide communities with funding to implement research-based, youth-oriented drug and violence prevention programs. Priority is given to programs and activities geared to children and youth not normally served by state or local educational agencies and/or populations needing special services or additional resources. These include youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, and school drop-outs.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws: For Fiscal Year 2004, the MBCC awarded $339,777 to 14 programs statewide to implement the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant. The grant supports and enhances efforts to enforce laws prohibiting sale to, or consumption of, alcoholic beverages by minors.

National Law Enforcement Community Service Award

Great Falls police officers received national recognition for their efforts to combat underage drinking. Officers Cory Reeves, Steven Pre'tat, and Glen Stinar were awarded the National Law Enforcement Community Service Award for preventing underage drinking, the highest honor for keeping minors from purchasing and consuming alcohol. Patti Jacques of MBCC (left) submitted the nominations. On the right is Captain Tim Shanks of the Great Falls Police Department.

Katie was 17 when she had her son. After her child's father was sent to prison, she realized that her greatest desire was to be a positive role model for her son. Katie transferred to Skyline High School and enrolled in the Young Parents' Education Center (YPEC). Her son attended the day care center and Katie enrolled in parenting classes supported by a *Building Protective Factors* grant through the MBCC Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.

Katie worked hard. She attended parenting support groups and worked on becoming a strong single parent. The next step was more education, and YPEC helped her enroll in college and apply for scholarships. Katie is now employed full time by the county and will be taking on-line college courses to complete her degree; her son attends a quality day care. Katie spends her evenings with her son reading books and taking walks. Katie knows that a stable, loving home is the key to preventing her son from following in his father's footsteps.

"In order to expect my child to graduate from school, I need to do that myself." — *Helen, age 23*

A Success Story

Helen was 16, pregnant, her father was in jail and her mother was involved in an abusive relationship with an ex-convict. Her chances for success seemed grim — and then things got even worse. While on bed rest during a difficult pregnancy, her home life deteriorated so much that Helen and her child were in jeopardy.

The Young Parents' Education Center (YPEC) helped Helen apply for housing and other services. Helen continued her education and participated in the YPEC Parenting Education program funded in part by a MBCC Safe and Drug-Free Schools grant. By 17, Helen was overwhelmed by the pressure of raising her son, attending school and trying to make ends meet.

Her son was in first grade and her daughter attending the YPEC day care when Helen went back for her GED.

On May, 26, 2004, Helen held her son's hand as she marched up the aisle to *Pomp and Circumstance*. She was the honored speaker at her graduation ceremony.

Crime and Safety

Prevention Needs Assessment

The Addictive and Mental Disorders Division of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services conducts the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey in the spring of even years, in grades 8, 10 and 12. A number of the antisocial behaviors measured by this instrument have a bearing on crime and personal safety.

The results of the 2004 PNA revealed that 17.8% of all 8th, 10th and 12th graders surveyed had, at some point, "attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them." Additionally, 8% of all those surveyed had been arrested at least once.

Source: prevention.mt.gov/pna

- **Montanans' Attitudes Toward Selected Issues Regarding Safety and Crime: the Results of a Telephone Survey**

A telephone survey conducted for the Montana Board of Crime Control in July 2004 was used to determine Montanans' attitudes about crime and safety in their communities. Much of the survey focused on children and youth: perceived safety, the importance of supervised activities, and the importance of first offender programs. Other survey components included treatment as opposed to custody for nonviolent drug users, the importance of domestic violence programs and gun safety programs for parents. A total of 402 telephone interviews were completed with randomly selected adults, who were demographically consistent with the Census population. All in all, respondents believed that children and youth are safe in their neighborhoods. Only four percent stated that their neighborhoods are not safe. An additional 19 percent believed children and youth were somewhat safe, but 77 percent thought that children and youth were either safe or very safe. Respondents who were male or who had annual incomes in excess of $50,000 were more likely to think that children and youth are very safe. Generally, the higher a respondent's education attainment level, the safer they believed children and youth to be. When asked what successful measures the community was taking to keep children and youth safe from harm, nearly 18 percent did not have an answer. The most popular responses included watching out for one another (25.7 percent), police (14.2 percent), parental supervision (13.9 percent) neighborhood watch (11.2 percent), youth activities (6.1 percent), and schools (4.2 percent) were all good examples of keeping children and youth safe.

- **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2005)**

For the most part, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) reveals that children and youth also feel safe. The YRBS is a surveillance and reporting system for adolescent risk behaviors administered biannually in odd-numbered years to students in grades 9 — 12. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed cooperatively by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 19 other federal agencies, and state and localdepartments of education to measure the extent to which adolescents engage in health risk behaviors. The 2005 survey included 90 questions designed to assess the six priority health risk behaviors that result in the greatest morbidity, mortality and social problems.

Children & Youth: Feeling Safe at School	Number of Days							
	0	1	2-3	4-5	6+			
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	95.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%			
	0	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12+
During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	92.0%	3.0%	2.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.5%

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2005. http://www.opi.state.mt.us/PDF/YRBS/HSREPORT.pdf

Victim Assistance

VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) funds are awarded each year to private nonprofit and public agencies that provide direct services to the victims of crime. Funds are derived from fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed at the federal level. These funds are awarded on a competitive basis, to agencies providing direct services to victims of crime, primarily those serving victims of sexual assault, domestic or child abuse and victims of assault.

VAWA (STOP Violence Against Women Act) funds are granted to private, non-profit victim services programs and public agencies. VAWA funds come from a federal block grant designed to improve the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes committed against women and to strengthen services to victims. These funds are used to fund training and to strengthen the responses of law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial responses, as well as to provide direct services to the victims of domestic and sexual violence.

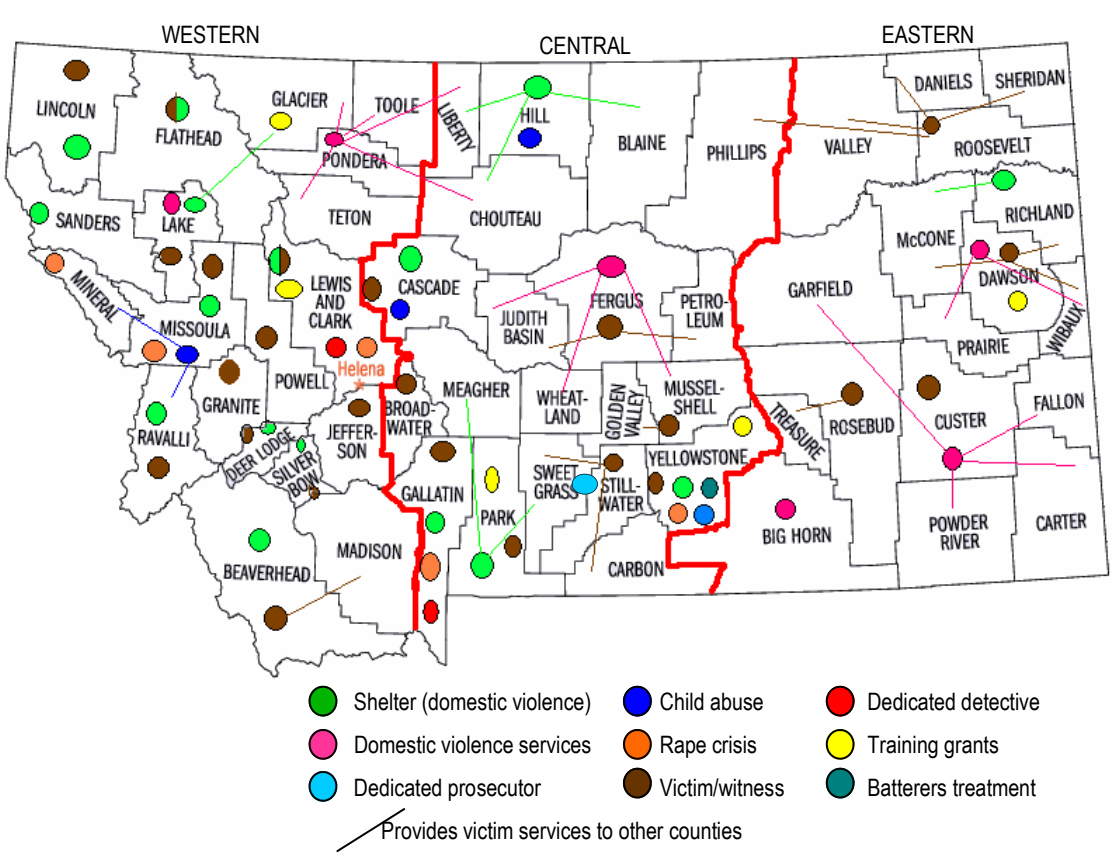
These funds are used to promote a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach within the criminal justice system in response to violence against women. MBCC supports partnerships among law enforcement, prosecution, courts and victim advocacy organizations to enhance victim safety and hold offenders accountable for their crimes of violence against women. Congress prescribes distribution of these funds. States must allocate 25 percent to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to nonprofit victim services and 5 percent to court programs. The remaining 15 percent is discretionary and can be allocated to any project that meets the general requirements of the act.

VOCA Funds

Federal guidelines require that VOCA funds be used to provide direct services to the victims of crime. These include:

- Crisis intervention
- Emergency services
- Support services (e.g., counseling, advocacy and referral)
- Court-related services
- Volunteer recruitment, training and coordination
- Personal advocacy
- Restitution advocacy
- Victim impact panels
- Therapeutic opportunities to meet with perpetrators
- Special advocacy or volunteer coordination in support of child victims of crime

Statewide Victim Services Funded by MBCC



Intimate Partner Violence

Domestic violence occurs when an intimate partner uses physical violence, coercion, threats, intimidation, isolation, and/or emotional, verbal, sexual or economic abuse to maintain power and control. There is no one physical act that characterizes domestic violence: it includes a whole continuum of behaviors ranging from verbal abuse to punches and kicks, from being locked up to sexual abuse, suffocating, maiming...and homicide. Most victims suffer multiple forms of abuse.

Primary victims are the *direct* victims of abuse, the targets of the crimes. Primary victims are predominantly, but not exclusively, the battered spouses/partners, but they are not the only ones at risk. Every family member is exposed to and experiences trauma, and thus are secondary victims. Children, often the secondary victims, struggle with ongoing and serious emotional problems resulting in diminished academic and interpersonal functioning. Secondary victims frequently evolve into primary victims: current estimates indicate that between 45-60 percent of domestic abuse eventually includes child battering. Source: www.catholiccharities.org

Victims of domestic violence may suffer from a variety of injuries. Some indicators include:

- frequent visits to doctor's office.
- multiple sites of injury.
- gastrointestinal problems.
- eating disorders.
- psychological distress: depression, suicidal ideation, or anxiety.
- evidence of sexual assault.
- indication of injury to breast or abdomen of pregnant females.

In Fiscal Year 2005, programs funded through the MBCC's VOCA/VAWA programs served 18,279 unduplicated victims — 14,244 primary victims and 4,035 secondary victims.

— PDQ Data 2005

Incidences of Victimization (PDQ Data)	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Domestic Violence	10,137	11,562	11,905
Assault	1,538	1,774	1,984
Stalking	1,215	1,715	1,632
Child Incest/Sexual Abuse	1,021	1,030	1,202
Child Physical Abuse	760	819	1,020
Sexual Intercourse w/o Consent	750	809	907
Violation of Order of Protection	376	546	553
Adult Sexual Assault	432	504	573
Custodial Interference	318	445	459
Adults Molested as Children	275	360	381
Other	6,205	1,528	1,095
Totals	**23,027**	**21,092**	**21,711**

Montana Statistics and PDQ

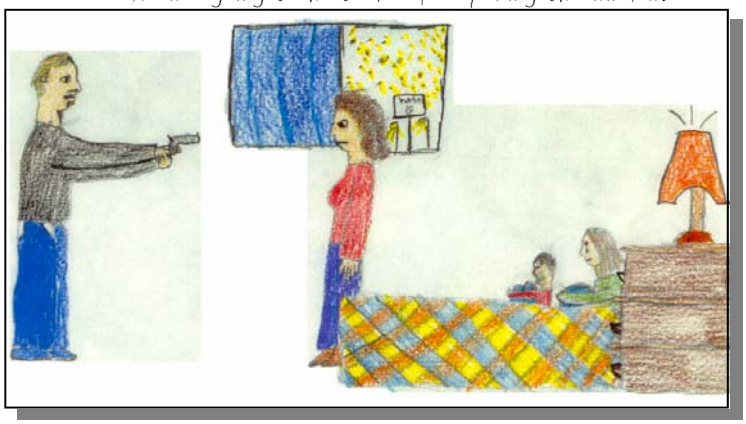
PDQ stands for Providers of Data Quality, a customized database developed for tracking domestic and sexual violence statistics in Montana. Every program receiving VOCA/VAWA funding is required to file quarterly reports detailing demographic information on the victims served, crimes suffered, and services received.

In FY 2004, PDQ data reveal that there were 598 girls and 345 boys aged 0 — 12 who were the primary victims of abuse. Another 843 girls and 876 boys aged 0 — 12 were secondary victims. This means that at least 2,317 young Montana children fell victim to domestic violence.

Children's Therapy

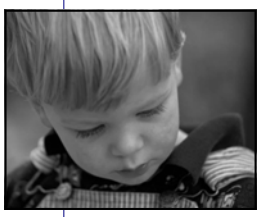
Therapy for the children who are secondary victims of domestic violence produces art so powerful that it feels like a fist to the stomach. Many of their pictures depict men pointing guns at women or children. The picture at the right was created by an eleven year old staying at one of the shelters funded by the MBCC in 2004. The caption is the child's explanation.

He was going to hurt Mom for opening the window.



Source: Friendship Center, Helena

Fatality Review Findings



The Montana Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission was authorized by the 2003 legislature and charged with reviewing homicides resulting from intimate partner violence. The Commission does two reviews per year. The Commission reviews a fraction of the family violence deaths in Montana each year. Since the passage of HB 116 in 2003, *at least* 25 people have died in domestic violence homicides. The average age of the adult victims was 31, with ages that ranged from 23 – 57. The average age for perpetrators was 39. Murdered children ranged in age from three to seven.

Since 2000, Montana has averaged more than seven family violence deaths per year. This should be considered a minimum: in many cases, deaths from such causes as suicide, accidents, drug overdose or mercy killing could actually be outcomes of domestic violence.

Intensive reviews of four cases revealed several trends and commonalities.

- The homicides all took place after the offender was convinced the victim was ending the relationship permanently.
- The homicides occurred across the state, in families of varied socioeconomic means and ethnicities.
- All four perpetrators were employed, in positions that ranged from construction to the financial industry to ranching.
- All involved a firearm as the murder weapon.
- They were perpetrated by men and involved multiple victims: the four incidents reviewed resulted in 12 deaths.
- All were homicide/suicides, and two took the lives of the couple's children.
- In two incidents, the perpetrator also attempted to burn down the family home.

For the most part, the killers were not well known to law enforcement, and in two cases, law enforcement had never been called to the home prior to the homicide. Only one perpetrator had a criminal history involving firearms. Two of the four had purchased the murder weapon days before using it and the other two used borrowed weapons. Source*: Report to the Legislature: Montana Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission*, January 2005. www.doj.mt.gov/victims/statisticsreports/biennialreport/2005.pdf

Montanans' Attitudes: Selected Issues Regarding Safety and Crime (August 2004)

A random telephone survey conducted for the Montana Board of Crime Control in July 2004 was used to determine the attitudes of adult Montanans toward the importance of programs for the victims of domestic violence, as well as for the offenders.

- Of the 402 respondents, 81.3 percent believed that programs were very important; an additional 14.3 percent believed they were important.
- Females were more likely than males to believe that domestic violence programs are very important.
- When respondents were asked for the best example of how the community helps people affected by domestic violence, 115 (28.6%) did not have an answer. The most common answers were shelters or safe houses (36.2%).

Children who witness abuse are 50 times more likely to abuse alcohol and drugs, and 6 times more likely to commit suicide than children in the general population.

Source: www.casanet.org/library/domestic-abuse/effects.htm

Children of battered women are up to 15 times more likely than children overall to be physically abused and neglected. Behavioral symptoms include inability to concentrate in school, learning disabilities, violence and aggressiveness, and stress-related physical symptoms.

Domestic violence can cause families to become poor, and make it harder for them to escape poverty in several ways. Many perpetrators deliberately sabotage victims' efforts to become financially independent by pursuing education or employment, and the physical and psychological injuries caused by domestic violence may make it harder for victims to find and keep jobs.

Source: www.casanet.org/library/domestic-abuse/effects.htm

Montana by the Numbers

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
*TOTAL Unduplicated Victims	15,389	17,470	17,516	18,279
Special Needs				
Mentally/Emotionally Challenged	542	446	580	589
Physically/Medically Challenged	352	299	349	323
Women 63 or Older	71	68	74	95
Migrant Farm Workers	1	2	5	4
Lesbians	12	24	27	24
Immigrants	26	26	20	28
Women at Risk	425	449	637	1,013
Other	138	160	345	379
Total	1,567	1,474	2,037	2,455
Contributing Factors				
Alcohol/Drugs	6,412	4,860	6,357	6,927
Weapons	1,477	1,201	1,475	1,649
Low Income	7,979	6,262	6,954	7,498
Disabled	810	666	872	803
Gender/Age				
Female				
0-12	1,386	1,618	1,441	1,691
13-17	694	808	821	937
18-29	3,674	4,143	4,473	4,389
30-44	4,506	5,119	4,864	4,755
45-64	1,599	1,845	1,973	2,228
65+	179	222	214	254
Male				
0-12	1,229	1,365	1,221	1,461
13-17	305	313	325	408
18-29	566	595	701	704
30-44	726	911	775	737
45-64	440	449	499	499
65+	77	79	71	107
Gender Unknown				
0-12	8	–	79	59
13-17	–	–	11	1
18-29	–	–	9	8
30-44	–	–	5	10
45-64	–	–	3	2
65+	–	3	31	29

Source: PDQ Data: FY 2002 — 2005. (Figures include primary and secondary victims.)

As demonstrated in the table, in 2005:

- 1 in 7 victims had special needs;
- Alcohol and/or drugs played a role in 1 in 3 cases;
- 18% of victims (primary & secondary) were aged 0 to 12;
- About half were women between the ages of 18 and 44; and
- More than 1 in 5 (21.4%) were men and boys.

Montana POST

Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) provides training, certification and other services for new and established law enforcement officers. The unit also provides assistance and advice to law enforcement agencies, training academies, local, county and city governments and state agencies.

The Montana Board of Crime Control provides certification and training for:

- Law enforcement officers
- Detention officers
- Juvenile correction/detention officers
- Adult/juvenile probation officers
- Public safety officers
- Instructors

The POST Council is also responsible for the integrity hearings conducted when an officer has been accused of a violation. The Council then takes appropriate disciplinary action. The Council heard 26 cases in 2004.

Becoming a Peace Officer in Montana

- In order to become a law enforcement officer in Montana, an applicant may take a state Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Certified Selection Test, and must meet the minimum hiring standards established in 7-32-303 MCA.
- Tests are given four times a year at various locations around the state.
- The Board of Crime Control maintains the POST Certified Selection Test scores.
- The Peace Officer Standards and Training unit can grant certification to an officer from areas outside Montana if s/he has been employed as a law enforcement officer for a minimum of one year, is already employed by a Montana law enforcement agency and successfully completes an equivalency exam.
- The equivalency exam consists of a physical fitness test, a two-hour written test, firearms qualifications and completion of a one-week legal school.
- If the individual scores lower than 75 percent on the basic equivalency test , s/he is required to complete the basic training course within 120 days of the test date.

972 Graduated Certificates were awarded by MBCC in 2004. These went to law enforcement, detention/correction, public safety, motor carriers, adult and juvenile probation and parole officers, proctors, and instructors.

POST Advisory Council

Jim Smith, Chair
City of Helena

Mike Batista
Criminal Investigation

Albert Brown
Carbon County Commissioner

Shanna Bulik-Chism
Cascade County Regional Youth Services Center

James Burfeind, Ph.D.
University of Montana

Bill Dove
Bozeman Police Department

John Grainger
Roosevelt County Sheriff

Colonel Paul Grimstad
Montana Highway Patrol

Greg Hintz
Missoula County Sheriff's Office

Anne Kindness
9-1-1 Center

Dennis McCave
Yellowstone County Detention Facility

Chris Miller
Powell County Attorney

Dr. Raymond Murray
Citizen at Large

Winnie Ore
Staff Development & Training

John Ramsey
Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Mark Tymrak
Bozeman Police

Jack Wiseman
Department of Livestock

Ripped from the Headlines

Family Violence Council Honors Peace Officer

— Independent Record - 10/25/2004

Helena – Bill Harrington received the Helena Family Violence Council's Peace Officer of the Year award at a ceremony in the Montana Supreme Court Chambers.

"He does an excellent job with victims," said Deb Bakke, legal advocate for the Friendship Center. "He shows a nice balance between being sensitive to the needs of a victim and conducting a thorough police investigation."

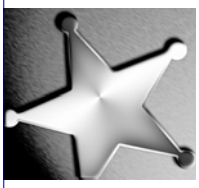
Harrington graduated from Carroll College in 2002 with majors in business management and psychology.

"It's just a passion for the kind of help you're able to offer to citizens," said Harrington when asked about what prompted him to pursue a career in law enforcement.

Harrington said he approaches every domestic violence situation with caution, knowing that victims in those cases are particularly vulnerable and require sensitivity on the part of investigating officers.

Manpower by the Numbers

Law Enforcement



The MBCC conducts an annual point-in-time manpower survey of the state's local law enforcement agencies. The results are used to gather information about the type and number of personnel employed by these law agencies on October 31. This includes police departments, county sheriffs' offices, state agencies whose employees have the power of arrest, tribal law enforcement agencies, university security forces, and airport security departments. Federal employees working in Montana (e.g. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Agency and Border Patrol) are not included.

Sworn officers are those with the power to make arrests. There were 1,418 full-time sworn officers working in Montana in 2004. This number includes police and sheriff's officers, and campus police, but does not include tribal officers. This equates to just 1.5 full-time officers per 1,000 Montana citizens.

Part-time law enforcement officers have the same powers as full-time officers: they are sworn and have full powers of arrest. There were 172 part-time sworn officers working in Montana in 2004.

Reserve personnel are part-time, volunteer members of a law enforcement agency. There were 523 reserve officers working in Montana in 2004.

Civilian personnel in sheriffs'offices and police departments typically include detention officers, dispatchers, records personnel, and office staff. They do not have powers of arrest. A total of 1,068 civilian personnel provided support in 2004.

More Numbers

- Even with the additional 695 part-time sworn and reserve officers in 2004, there were still just 2.3 officers per 1,000 citizens in 2004.
- Historically, approximately half of the sworn officers work with police departments, and half with sheriffs' offices.
- The number of officers per county varies dramatically in Montana. In 2004, Yellowstone County had 196 full-time, sworn officers — Petroleum County had one.
- There were approximately 14 male full-time, sworn officers for every female full-time, sworn officer in 2004 — 1,322 males and 96 females.

There were 1,418 full-time sworn officers in Montana in 2004, including police officers, sheriff's officers, and campus police. This equates to 1.5 full-time officers per 1,000 citizens. Together they made 29,971 arrests for serious crimes, *not* including traffic and other minor violations.

Glossary

- **ARSON** (Crime Against Property): To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.
- **ASSAULT, AGGRAVATED** (Crime Against Persons): An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein: the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease in cases when the offender is aware that s/he is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease.
  - A "severe laceration" is one which should receive medical attention.
  - A "loss of consciousness" must be the direct result of force inflicted on the victim by the offender.
- **ASSAULT, SIMPLE** (Crime Against Persons): An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- **BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING** (Crime Against Property): The unlawful entry into an occupied building or other structure with the intent to commit an offense.
- **COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY** (Crime Against Property): Altering, copying, or imitating something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud; or the selling, buying or possessing an altered, copied or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.
- **CRIME INDEX:** Total of the seven most serious crimes used to measure the crime rate. The seven crimes are: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.
- **CRIMINAL MISCHIEF/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY** (Except "Arson") (Crime Against Property): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.
- **CURFEW/LOITERING/UNGOVERNABLE** (Crimes Against Society): The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.
- **DISORDERLY CONDUCT** (Crime Against Society): Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality. [Note: This offense includes "Affray," "Blasphemy," "Profanity," "Obscene Language," "Disturbing the Peace," and "Public Nuisance."]

Additional Resources

Montana Board of Crime Control
www.mbcc.mt.gov

Comprehensive List of Links to Other Agencies
www.mbcc.mt.gov/bcclinks.shtml

Statistical Analysis Center for Crime Data
www.mbcc.mt.gov/sac/index.shtml

POST
www.mbcc.mt.gov/post/index.shtml

Juvenile Justice
www.mbcc.mt.gov/juvjust/index.shtml

MBCC Publications
www.mbcc.mt.gov/mbccpubs/index.shtml

Links to Outside Resources
www.mbcc.mt.gov/bcclinks.shtml

Glossary

Additional Resources

State of Montana
www.mt.gov

Department of Corrections
corrections.mt.gov

Department of Justice
www.doj.mt.gov

Department of Public Health & Human Services
www.dphhs.mt.gov

Prevention Resource Center
prevention.mt.gov

Judicial Branch
www.montanacourts.org

Montana Census and Economic Information Center ceic.mt.gov

Governor's American Indian GAIN Council
gain.mt.gov/

- **DOMESTIC ABUSE** (Crime Against Persons): A person (a) knowingly or purposely causes bodily injury to a family member, household member or partner, or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury to a family member, household member or partner.
- **DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)** (Crime Against Society): Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
- **DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES** (Except "Driving Under the Influence") (Crimes Against Society): The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.
- **EMBEZZLEMENT** (Crime Against Property): The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.
- **FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT** (Crimes Against Persons and Society): Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental or economic wellbeing or morals of another family member, and which are not classifiable as other types of offenses. This offense includes abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse and nonviolent cruelty. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not considered to be "Contempt of Court" within the reporting jurisdiction.
- **FRAUD OFFENSES** (Except "Counterfeiting/Forgery") (Crimes Against Property): The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with some thing of value or to surrender a legal right.
- **GAMBLING OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Society): To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.
- **HOMICIDE OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Persons): The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Does not include negligent manslaughter or justifiable homicide. [Note: assault to murder and attempted murder are reported as aggravated assault.]
- **LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Property): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person. Includes: pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-op machine, theft from a motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts, and all other Larceny.

Glossary

- **LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS** (Except "Driving Under the Influence" and "Drunkenness") (Crimes Against Society): The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages; or providing liquor to a minor.
- **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT** (Crime Against Property): The theft of a motor vehicle. Includes: automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks and other motor vehicles. Also includes unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.
- **PROSTITUTION OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Society): To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit.
- **RAPE** (Except statutory rape): The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. Includes rape with an object and forcible sodomy.
- **ROBBERY** (Crime Against Property): The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
- **RUNAWAY** (Persons under age 18) (Status Offense): A person under 18 years of age who has left home without the permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.
- **SEX OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Persons): Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Includes: statutory rape, forcible fondling and deviant sexual conduct, sexual abuse of children, incest and other non forcible sex offenses.
- **STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES** (Crimes Against Property): Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.
- **WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS** (Crimes Against Society): The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Who's Who

Governor Brian Schweitzer
governor.mt.gov

MBCC Members
www.mbcc.mt.gov/bccmemb.asp

MBCC Staff
www.mbcc.mt.gov/mbccorg/staff.asp

POST Council
www.mbcc.mt.gov/postmem.asp

Youth Justice Council
www.mbcc.mt.gov/yjcmem.asp

Attorney General Mike McGrath
www.doj.mt.gov/department/attorneygeneral.asp

MBCC Contact Information

Office: 406.444.3604
TTY: 406.444.7099
FAX: 406.444.4722
www.mbcc.mt.gov

Executive Director
Roland M. Mena
RMena@mt.gov
406.444.3615

Compliance/Performance Bureau Chief
Don Merritt
DMerritt@mt.gov
406.444.2076

POST/Public Safety Bureau Chief
Allen Horsfall
AHorsfall@mt.gov
406.444.3605

Statistical Analyst
Scott Furois
SFurois@mt.gov
406.444.4298

Administrative Officer
Lily Yamamoto
LYamamoto@mt.gov
406.444.1610

Juvenile Justice Officer
Natalee Barnes
NBarnes@mt.gov
406.444.3651

Juvenile Justice Planner
Cil Robinson
CiRobinson@mt.gov
406.444.2632

Victim's Assistance Officer
Wendy Sturn
WeSturn@mt.gov
406.444.1995

Prevention Officer
Patti Jacques
PJacques@mt.gov
406.444.2056

Access this report online! www.mbcc.mt.gov

Elements of MBCC Operations

1. Nonpartisan planning
2. Managing funds
3. Providing funding across multiple sectors
4. Responding to the needs of communities
5. Providing leadership
6. Seeking innovation
7. Improving funding and coordinating resources
8. Making informed decisions
9. Networking with other state agencies
10. Encouraging community partnerships
11. Contributing to local success through technical assistance
12. Supporting professionals with training
13. Promoting professional standards
14. Measuring results
15. Responding to emerging community concerns

- You may make copies of sections of the Montana Board of Crime Control Biennial Report for noncommercial, educational use. No reprint of this document or parts there of should be used in a way that could be understood as an expressed or implied endorsement of a commercial product, service, or company. When using this document, please acknowledge the Montana Board of Crime Control Biennial Report.

- The Montana Board of Crime Control attempts to provide reasonable accommodations for any know disability that may interfere with a person participating in this service. Alternative accessible formats of this document will be provided upon request. For more information, call the MBCC at: 406.444.3604.

- 200 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of $8.13 per copy, for a total cost of $1,626.00, which includes $1,626.00 for printing and $.00 for distribution.

Publication by Sherrie Downing Consulting: www.SherrieDowning.com

Montana Board of Crime Control

Contributing to public safety, crime prevention and victim assistance.

www.mbcc.mt.gov