

2011

Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Strategy

Planning, Grants, and Research



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HISTORY

In 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program (Byrne) merged with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) to form the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). JAG inherited attributes from both Byrne and LLEBG and today provides millions of dollars annually to criminal justice agencies throughout the United States. JAG continues to honor Officer Edward R. Byrne of the New York City Police Department. His story is a reminder of the daily sacrifices law enforcement personnel make as they protect the citizens of the United States.

“In the early morning hours of February 26, 1988, Officer Byrne was on detail protecting a witness who had agreed to testify in court against local drug dealers. Officer Byrne was in his patrol car outside the witness' home around 3:30 a.m. when two armed gunmen crept up to his car from both sides. One of the men knocked on the passenger-side window to distract Officer Byrne just as a second perpetrator ran up to the driver's side window and, without uttering a sound, opened fire. Officer Byrne was shot five times in the head. Both gunmen, along with two other perpetrators who served as lookouts, fled the scene. Officer Byrne was rushed to Mary Immaculate Hospital where he died of his wounds. He was only 22 years old.

The four assailants were captured six days after the murder and were eventually sentenced to 25 years to life. They were members of a gang who had been instructed by a jailed drug kingpin to kill a police officer.”

This story is available in its entirety on the Bureau of Justice Assistance website - www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/about/officer-byrne.html.

Byrne and JAG funding have been available to criminal justice agencies for over 20 years and are a vital part of the success of countless criminal justice programs in Idaho. All JAG funded projects must fit into at least one of the seven (7) JAG purpose areas: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment and enforcement programs; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs; and crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).

JAG funding is administered by the State Administering Agency (SAA). The SAA for Idaho is the Idaho State Police Planning, Grants, and Research (PGR) department. Each SAA is required to pass-through a predetermined percentage of the state JAG allocation to units of local government. Idaho's variable pass-through percentage for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011 funding is 56.77%. State agencies, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations, and units of local government are eligible for the remaining percentage of JAG funds.

PGR duties include ensuring subgrantee expenditures are allowable; reviewing and approving or disapproving programmatic, financial, and Recovery Act reports; providing technical assistance; monitoring subgrantees through site visits; updating the PGR Grants Management System (GMS); and completing federal applications and reports.

While PGR is the SAA for JAG, funding decisions are determined by the Idaho Criminal Justice Grant Review Board (Board). State of Idaho Executive Order 2009-12 states, “. . . under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Crime Control Act of 2005, each state is encouraged to develop and implement a competitive mechanism for award of certain federal grant funds.” The Board was established for this purpose and has been operational since the 1990’s. Not only does the Board make funding decisions regarding JAG, but they also award STOP Violence Against Women Grant funding. The Board is currently comprised of 19 members: nine (9) state agency representatives and 10 local agencies including non-profit and citizen-at-large representatives.

In addition to the Board, there is also an Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (Commission). The Commission was established in 2005 to provide policy makers and criminal justice decision makers with accurate information on the growth of Idaho’s adult incarcerated offender population, methamphetamine, and gangs (State of Idaho Executive Order 2006-29). The Commission also tackles other relevant criminal justice issues in Idaho. These are discussed in greater detail in the Idaho Criminal Justice Priorities section. Currently there are eight (8) Commission members who also serve on the Board as state agency representatives. Other Commission members include representatives from the Idaho Sheriff’s Association, the Senate Judiciary and Rules; the House Judiciary, Rules and Administration; the Commission on Pardons and Parole; and the Office of the Governor (to name a few).

NEEDS IDENTIFICATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

DRUG TRENDS AND POPULATION

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) publishes an annual *Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests* report with JAG and Bureau of Justice Statistics funding. The most current report provides an overview of drug trends from 2005 through 2009. The full report is located on the ISAC website at www.isp.idaho.gov/pgr/Research/sac.html. The crime information for this report is from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS).

According to *Drug and Alcohol Related Offenses and Arrests: 2005-2009*, arrests for drug related offenses decreased by 8.9%, while alcohol related arrests increased by 16.5% over the four (4) year period. In 2009 there were 6,941 drug arrests; 3,460 marijuana seizures; and 926 meth/amphetamine seizures. Table 1 shows the number of arrests with drug seizures by the drug type seized.

Table 1

Drug Type Seized	Number of Arrests Per Year with Drug Seizures					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
Marijuana	3,275	3,722	4,061	3,878	4,052	18,988
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	2,155	1,816	1,423	1,032	1,042	7,468
Other Narcotics	106	179	158	163	240	846
*Other Drugs	303	357	332	332	442	1,766
Cocaine	114	136	133	129	124	636
Other Hallucinogens	57	69	103	132	111	472
Heroin	30	22	25	37	29	143

*"Other Drugs" includes, but is not limited to, other stimulants, other depressants, hashish, morphine, "crack" cocaine, opium, barbiturates, LSD, prescription drugs, and unknown drug type.

Ada County law enforcement agencies had the most drug arrests in 2009 with 1,608. These agencies also had the highest number of marijuana and meth/amphetamine seizures: 821 and 200 respectively. Ada County has the largest population of the 44 counties in Idaho. Canyon County is second in population and drug arrests, but third in the number of marijuana seizures and fourth in the number of meth/amphetamine seizures (behind Twin Falls and Bonneville Counties). The third most populated county is Kootenai, who is also third in drug arrests. Kootenai County is second in the number of marijuana seizures and fifth in the number of meth/amphetamine seizures.

Three (3) of the five (5) least populated counties in Idaho decreased in population from 2008 to 2009: Clark, Butte, and Adams Counties. Boise County (11th least populated county) had 2 drug arrests, the least in 2009. They also had 2 marijuana seizures and no meth/amphetamine seizures. Butte County had 4 drug arrests, followed closely by Custer and Bear Lake Counties, who each had 5. The number of marijuana seizures for these three (3) counties are: Butte – 1, Custer – 3, and Bear Lake – 2. None of these counties reported any meth/amphetamine seizures.

All 44 counties reported at least one (1) marijuana seizure, while there were 10 counties that reported no meth/amphetamine seizures in 2009.

Table 2 contains 2009 population and drug offense information for the five (5) most highly populated and five (5) least populated counties in Idaho.

Table 2

COUNTY	2009 POPULATION*	2009 DRUG ARRESTS BY COUNTY	2009 MARIJUANA SEIZURES	2009 METH/AMPHETAMINE SEIZURES
Ada	384,656	1,608	821	200
Canyon	186,615	902	410	101
Kootenai	139,390	846	500	78
Bonneville	101,329	503	236	112
Bannock	82,539	343	192	28
Lewis	3,735	12	9	0
Adams	3,520	34	11	1
Butte	2,764	4	1	0
Camas	1,109	6	3	0
Clark	952	10	4	0

*2009 Population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau website

Each year JAG funds are awarded to combat drug trafficking, use, and abuse through enforcement, prevention, intervention, and treatment. Projects funded in 2010 include:

- Officer in Schools – Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office
- System Improvement: Ensuring Implementation with Fidelity the 16 Strategies – Jefferson County Juvenile Probation
- Mission: Gang Avoidance by Intent – Original Gangster’s Basic Academy of Delinquency
- Adult Substance Abuse Treatment and Monitoring – Twin Falls County
- Southern Idaho Narcotics Enforcement Co-op – Idaho State Police
- Easter Idaho Upper Valley Major Crime Task Force – Madison County Sheriff’s Office

CRIME IN IDAHO

The Idaho State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) publishes *Crime in Idaho*, a collection and analysis of Uniform Crime Reports submitted by city police departments, county sheriff’s offices, and the Idaho State Police. The *Crime in Idaho* report containing 2010 data was published in July 2011; however, data from the *Crime in Idaho 2009* report will be used, so that all the data reported in this section of the Strategy is consistent. The *Crime in Idaho* report details information on Group “A” offenses, which include murder, kidnapping, forcible rape, arson, bribery, drug/narcotic violations, weapon law violations, and 23 other crimes. The current *Crime in Idaho* report, along with reports dating back to 1995, can be found on the Idaho State Police website at <http://www.isp.idaho.gov/identification/ucr/crimeinidaho2010.html>. The information presented in this section is from the *Crime in Idaho 2009* report, except for the information pertaining to subgrantees.

The State of Idaho is divided into six (6) ISP regions. Table 3 shows each region, the number of Group "A" offenses for all counties in the region, and the number of JAG projects funded in 2010.

Table 3

Region	Group "A" Offenses	JAG Projects
1	12,141	5
2	5,823	1
3	34,603	4
4	8,956	2
5	9,425	0
6	8,945	3

Group "A" offenses for the Idaho State Police are reported separately and not included in the totals above. In 2009, Idaho State Police reported 1,943 Group "A" offenses. The Idaho State Police received JAG funding for three (3) projects in 2010. JAG funding was also awarded to other state agencies for six (6) projects.

The "Facts at a Glance" portion of the *Crime in Idaho 2009* report shows the increase or decrease in certain Idaho Statewide Crime Profiles from 2008 to 2009. Profiles include Group "A" offenses, crime rate, violent crime, crimes against persons, officers assaulted, hate crimes, crimes against society, and property crimes. All profiles showed a decrease in crime from 2008, except violent crime, which had a 6.9% increase and hate crimes, which showed a 16.7% increase. According to the Crime Clock there is one crime against persons committed every 27.2 minutes, an aggravated assault committed every 3.2 hours, a forcible sex offense (excluding forcible rape) committed every 7.5 hours, and a forcible rape committed every 15.5 hours.

There were several offenses categorized as crimes against persons that increased from 2008 to 2009: negligent manslaughter (400%), forcible rape (2.4%), forcible sodomy (34.2%), sexual assault with object (56%), forcible fondling (1.5%), aggravated assault (5.2%), and incest (30.8%). Nearly 75% of all rapes in 2009 occurred in a residence. Thirty-six (36) occurred on a highway/street and 25 in a field/woods area. Information on violent crime shows that "51.5% of violent crimes were committed against female victims." Intimate partner violence data indicates that 2,954 victims were boy/girlfriends and 2,334 were spouses. Data also shows that intimate partner violence increased by 0.7% and violence against children increased by 1.3% from 2008 to 2009.

There were several JAG funded grants awarded in 2010 that address violence and sex offenses.

- Addressing Violence Against Children – Nampa Family Justice Center
- Sex Offender Management Board – Idaho Department of Correction
- Statewide Technology Design Plan for Idaho Domestic Violence Courts – Idaho Supreme Court

In addition to these JAG funded projects; PGR also manages the STOP Violence Against Women Grant and the Sexual Assault Services Program, which address domestic violence and sexual assault in Idaho.

A hate crime is defined in the *Crime in Idaho 2009* report as, "A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against race/national origin, religion, sexual-orientation, mental/physical disability or ethnicity". Table 4 shows the reported offenses of hate crime incidents, while Table 5 shows the hate crime motivation.

Table 4

Offense	Reported
Destruction of Property	10
Simple Assault	10
Intimidation	7
Aggravated Assault	6
Larceny	2

Table 5

Nature	Reported
Racial	15
Ethnicity	9
Sexual Orientation	5
Religion	6
Disability	0

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRIORITIES

The Idaho Criminal Justice Grant Review Board (Board) added two (2) additional priorities for FFY 2011 JAG funding.

1. Law Enforcement: To optimize law enforcement's capabilities to pursue violent and predatory criminals and to dismantle criminal drug networks.
2. Prevention and Intervention: To deter first-time drug use and reduce the progression from casual use to addiction.
3. Treatment: To provide drug, alcohol, domestic violence and co-occurring mental health treatment to those who come in contact with the criminal justice system; including correctional facilities.
4. Courts and Prosecution: To facilitate the improvement of judicial processes and systems which will provide for enhanced accountability to the public, responsiveness to the criminal justice system, prosecution of violent criminals, and assistance in the dismantling of criminal drug networks.
5. Information Systems and Technology Improvements: To facilitate infrastructure changes and technological advances within the criminal justice system.
6. Cooperative Effort: To encourage information sharing, cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders, where the stakeholders represent both private parties and public agencies and where the focus of the various stakeholders includes, but is not limited to, each of the Idaho JAG priorities pertaining to law enforcement, prevention and intervention, treatment, courts and prosecution, and information systems and technology improvements.
7. Evidence-Based Practices: To fund programs whose effectiveness is supported by statistics, empirical research, and other scientific evidence.

The Board also implemented a new JAG application requirement based on the seventh priority: All new JAG programs funded in 2011 and beyond must be evidence-based. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) defined evidence-based programs and practices in several FY2011 solicitations.

"OJP considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence (generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations). Causal evidence documents a relationship between an activity or intervention (including technology) and its intended outcome, including measuring the direction and size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the activity or intervention. Causal evidence depends on the use of scientific methods to rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change. The strength of causal evidence, based on the factors described above, will influence the degree to which OJP considers a program or practice to be evidence-based."

Over the last several years, PGR has seen a change in funding requests from predominately drug related law enforcement activities to broader criminal justice activities. The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission and the Department of Justice (DOJ) have released priorities that also encompass a broad range of criminal justice issues.

IDAHO CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION STRATEGY

The Commission identified nine (9) strategies for 2011. Several of the strategies include policy recommendations to improve the criminal justice system or modify existing statutes and the areas of focus can be tied to current JAG projects managed by PGR. These strategies address gangs, sex offenders, public defense, and prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles.

The Original Gangster's Basic Academy of Development (OG-BAD) in Nampa has received JAG funding for several years for the purpose of combating gang activities. The Mission: Gang Avoidance By Intent (GABI) program implements a one-on-one mentoring approach for juveniles on probation in Canyon County. The program provides education, job training, and recreational programs to juveniles enrolled in OG-BAD. These are consistent with the three-pronged, balanced approach of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, which emphasizes skill-building, accountability, and protection of society. In 2010, 20 juvenile probationers were enrolled in GABI, seven (7) more than their goal. Nine (9) earned their GEDs or high-school equivalent and 16 received jobs skills training for a total of 731.75 hours worked. Out of the 20 juvenile probationers participating in GABI, only three (3), or 15%, reoffended.

Three (3) of the Commission's strategies relate to sex offenders: recommendations regarding the designation of violent sexual predators, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, and, "Develop a statewide policy recommendation for adult and juvenile sex offender assessment, treatment, supervision, and recidivism reduction." The Idaho Department of Correction received 2010 JAG funding for a Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB). The SOMB will "be charged specifically with the advancement and oversight of best practices sex offender management policies for adults and juveniles and creating standards for sex offender evaluating, treatment, and implementation of evidence-based practices." The sex offender management policy guidelines would include assessment, treatment, treatment provider certification, probation and parole conditions for sex offenders, quality assurance protocol, certification of evaluators, and professional development for treatment and probation/parole staff.

Another Commission strategy is to improve the public defense system in Idaho. The Idaho Department of Correction also received 2010 JAG funding for a Indigent Defense Reform project. This project will fund a part-time attorney to gather data, develop plans, and conduct research to assist in reforming the State of Idaho's system of indigent defense. Funding for public defender training is also included in the project.

Several projects were funded that addressed adult incarceration alternatives. Kootenai County Adult Misdemeanor Probation received JAG funds for The SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor) Program. SCRAM is an efficient and effective alternative to supervising probation clients with alcohol issues and provides greater offender accountability, as it provides 24/7 supervision. In addition to the SCRAM units, Kootenai County requested funding for Electronic Monitoring System with GPS units for high risk domestic violence offenders; those who have stalked or threatened their victims. These units would alert the victim if the offender comes into range of the victim's unit.

The Idaho County Community Service/Inmate Worker Program is another alternative to adult incarceration. The goal of this program is to improve the community and aid the elderly and disabled citizens of the county by assisting with projects. This program also provides tax savings

to the community, as inmates are required to pay a daily fee to participate in the program. Inmates are carefully selected to ensure they are not a flight risk or a risk to the safety of the community. A Detention Deputy was hired to coordinate the program and supervise the inmates.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AREAS OF NATIONAL FOCUS AND PRIORITY

The FY 2011 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: State Solicitation states, "...the following priorities represent key areas where we will be focusing nationally and invite each state to join us in addressing these challenges as a part of our JAG partnership." DOJ's priorities include:

- Counterterrorism and Information Sharing/Fusion Centers,
- Evidence-Based Programs and Practices,
- Economic Crime,
- Reentry and Smart Probation,
- Indigent Defense,
- Children Exposed To Violence, and
- Interoperable Communications.

There are numerous funding streams that provide assistance for these priorities in Idaho. Current JAG and Recovery Act JAG funded projects address evidence-based programs and practices, including "Smart Policing"; reentry and Smart Probation; indigent defense; and children exposed to violence. Other funding sources, such as Community Oriented Policing Services and Recovery Act Rural Law Enforcement Assistance: Facilitating Rural Justice Information Sharing funds address counterterrorism and information sharing/fusion centers.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

ISAC, which is housed within PGR, is currently conducting a Needs Assessment and Survey to determine gaps in criminal justice services, as well as the needs of the criminal justice community. The survey was sent to criminal justice organizations and community leaders (mayors, county commissioners, etc.) in May 2011. Research Analysts in the ISAC will publish a write-up of findings regarding the survey.

COORDINATED EFFORTS

As stated previously, the Idaho Criminal Justice Grant Review Board members are appointed by the Governor with a primary charge of reviewing grant applications for JAG and STOP Violence Against Women (Annual and Recovery Act) funding. The Board consists of multidisciplinary state, local, and citizen representatives for both large and small jurisdictions.

JAG funds are connected with several other federal programs and funding sources including Local Byrne JAG (direct awards), Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for Prisoners (RSAT), STOP Violence Against Women, Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). These projects connect together to provide state and local criminal justice agencies with funding needed to combat various criminal justice issues within the state.

Idaho's current economy and sporadic funding levels for these and other grants, has forced a growing need for collaboration and coordination between organizations within the criminal justice system itself and various other resources within their reach. This was prevalent during the 2010 JAG and STOP grant awarding process. A majority of the submitted grant proposals addressed such efforts by referencing additional funding sources and the collaboration with law enforcement agencies, community and non-profit organizations, judicial systems, and treatment and prevention providers.

Projects managed by Blaine County, the Family Services Alliance of Southeast Idaho, the Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence, the Idaho Department of Correction, the Idaho Sheriff's Association, the Original Gangster's Basic Academy of Delinquency, and Twin Falls County, all have one or more awards that combine several different funding sources to complete or enhance their projects. These organizations, as well as the counties of Bingham, Bonner, Bonneville, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, and Oneida; the cities of Coeur d'Alene and Salmon; and the Idaho State Police, combine a variety of resources within their communities for projects that serve citizens not only in their immediate surrounding and outlying areas, but also on a statewide level. Some of those projects include task forces, adult and juvenile rehabilitation and education, domestic violence, child abuse, officer safety, and probation and incarceration concerns.

CONCLUSION

Idaho, although primarily rural, faces many of the same criminal justice issues found in large, urban areas and must remain vigilant in its fight to combat and diminish these issues.

Innovation remains a top priority and economic challenges are forcing the criminal justice community to look at new ways of doing business including evidence-based practices. Collaboration, coordination, and communication are the keys to tackling such challenges, as well as other issues faced by the criminal justice community in Idaho. Without these efforts, Idaho's past and present JAG funded projects would not have been or be the successes they are today. It is also imperative that Idaho's funding is distributed between areas and projects that will continue to make a difference in the criminal justice field while staying in line with JAG and Idaho priorities. To do this, a Needs Assessment is being conducted to determine gaps and needs in criminal justice services. It is the intent that once specific areas are identified, a portion of Idaho's funding may be set-aside to address these needs during the 2012 funding cycle.

BYRNE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT ALLOCATION REPORT

The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center provides research and evaluations on an array of criminal justice subject matters and annually produces the following for the JAG Allocation Report. These tables contain the agency, region, and purpose area for those that received funding for FY 2010 Annual JAG awards.

Byrne JAG Funding in FY 2010 by Region			
Jurisdiction	New	Continuations	Total
Region 1	\$242,426	\$0	\$242,426
Region 2	\$82,804	\$0	\$82,804
Region 3	\$174,590	\$73,568	\$248,158
Region 4	\$134,500	\$39,404	\$173,904
Region 5	\$0	\$0	\$0
Region 6	\$28,000	\$92,083	\$120,083
Non-Profits	\$43,636	\$273,161	\$316,797
State Agencies	\$160,096	\$211,310	\$371,406

Byrne JAG Funding for FY 2010 by Purpose Area			
Purpose Area	FY 2010 New	FY 2010 Continuation	Total
Law Enforcement	\$231,051	\$161,668	\$392,719
Prosecution & Court	\$244,703	\$60,883	\$305,586
Prevention & Education	\$43,636	\$73,568	\$117,204
Drug Treatment & Enforcement	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crime Victim & Witness	\$64,542	\$273,161	\$337,703
Corrections & Community Corrections	\$217,139	\$72,310	\$289,449
Evaluation & Technology Improvement	\$0	\$65,000	\$65,000

Byrne-JAG Funding for 2010 by Region and Subgrantee

Jurisdiction	Subgrantee	FY 2010 New	FY 2010 Continuations
Region 1	Mobile Data Computer Continuation (Bonner County Sheriff's Office)	\$66,000	
Region 1	Body Armor (Spirit Lake Police Department)	\$6,029	
Region 1	Regional ALPR Upgrade Project (Coeur d'Alene Police Department)	\$90,000	
Region 1	Deputy City Prosecutor (Post Falls Police Department)	\$30,397	
Region 1	The SCRAM Program (Kootenai County Adult Misdemeanor Probation)	\$50,000	
Region 2	Idaho County Inmate Worker/Community Service Program (Idaho County Sheriff's Office)	\$82,804	
Region 3	Mission: Gang Avoidance By Intent (Original Gangsters' Basic Academy of Delinquency) - Non-Profit		\$73,568
Region 3	Addressing Violence Against Children (Nampa Family Justice Center)	\$64,542	
Region 3	Canyon County Misdemeanor DUI Court (Canyon County)	\$98,048	
Region 3	Server Infrastructure for Evidence Integrity and Availability (McCall Police Department)	\$12,000	
Region 4	Officer in the Schools (Lincoln County Sheriff's Office)		\$39,404
Region 4	Adult Substance Abuse Treatment (Twin Falls County Misdemeanor Adult Probation)	\$134,500	
Region 6	System Improvement: Ensuring Implementation With Fidelity the 16 Strategies (Jefferson County Juvenile Probation)		\$64,083
Region 6	Madison County Sheriff's Office - Upper Valley Major Crime Task Force		\$28,000
Region 6	Regional Automated License Plate Reader Project (Madison County Sheriff's Office)	\$28,000	
Statewide Non-Profit	Strengthening Idaho Crisis Intervention Training (NAMI Idaho)	\$43,636	
Statewide Non-Profit	Idaho Sheriff's Association		\$273,161
State Agency	Incident Command System Enhancement (Idaho Department of Correction)		\$72,310
State Agency	Indigent Defense Reform (Idaho Department of Correction)	\$48,600	
State Agency	Sex Offender Management Board Idaho Department of Correction (Idaho Department of Correction)	\$44,700	
State Agency	ISP Byrne Evaluation Unit (Idaho State Police)		\$65,000
State Agency	Southern Idaho Narcotics Enforcement Co-op (Idaho State Police)	\$45,238	
State Agency	Cell Phone Forensics Training (Idaho State Police/POST)		\$74,000
State Agency	Statewide Technology Design Plan for Idaho Domestic Violence Courts (Idaho Supreme Court)	\$21,558	

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Byrne JAG Dollars per Region and Crime Rate per 1,000 People

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